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RMCP Committee Meeting Notice

Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee (RMCP)

Meeting Location:

155 Bovet Rd. - Ground Floor Conference Room
San Mateo CA, 94402

Date: Wednesday, April 15, 2026 Time: 3:00 p.m.

*****HYBRID MEETING - IN-PERSON AND BY VIDEOCONFERENCE*****

This meeting of the RMCP Committee will be held in person and by teleconference pursuant to Government Code Section 54953(e). Members of the public will be able to participate in the meeting remotely via the Zoom platform or in person at the location above. The Committee welcomes comments, including criticism, about the policies, procedures, programs, or services of the agency, or of the acts or omissions of the Board and committees. Speakers shall not disrupt, disturb, or otherwise impede the orderly conduct of a Board meeting. For information regarding how to participate in the meeting, either in person or remotely, please refer to the instructions at the end of the agenda.

Join by Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84372638589?pwd=QiKcGib1sLbpsamR9uRqgfFUGS8im.1>

Webinar ID: 843 7263 8589

Password: 739436

Join by Phone:

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Persons who wish to address the RMCP Committee on an item to be considered at this meeting, or on items not on this agenda, are asked to submit written comments to mpetrofsky@smcgov.org. Spoken public comments, limited to 2 minutes, will also be accepted during the meeting through Zoom or in person. Please see instructions for written and spoken public comments at the end of this agenda.

AGENDA

1. Roll Call and introductions.
2. Public Comments on items not on the agenda.
3. Approval of minutes of the March 18, 2026, RMCP Committee Meeting.
 - o Matt Petrofsky, C/CAG Committee Staff
 - o Action
4. Review and discuss the drafted comment regarding CPUC R.24-09-012 (SB 1221) and draft legislation SB 2313 (Berman).
 - o Matt Petrofsky, C/CAG Committee Staff
 - o Information
5. Receive Presentation on the BAWSCA 2025 Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections.
 - o Danielle McPherson, Senior Water Resources Specialist, BAWSCA
 - o Information
6. Receive a presentation on the San Bruno Creek OneWatershed Pilot Study.
 - o Dan Sternkopf, Senior Program Specialist
 - o Information
7. Committee Member Updates
8. Next Scheduled Meeting Date: May 20, 2026

PUBLIC NOTICING: All notices of C/CAG regular Board meetings, standing committee meetings, and special meetings will be posted at the San Mateo County Courtyard, 555 County Center, Redwood City, CA, and on C/CAG's website at: <http://www.ccag.ca.gov>.

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3. Enter an email address and name. We request that you identify yourself by your name as this will be visible online and will be used to notify you that it is your turn to speak.
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Clerk of the Board: Mima Crume (650) 599-1406

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Draft Meeting Minutes of the

Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee (RMCP)

Meeting Location:

155 Bovet Rd. - Ground Floor Conference Room
San Mateo CA, 94402

Date: Wednesday, March 18, 2026 **Time:** 3:00 p.m.

Committee Member:	Agency:	Attendance:	Notes:
Donna Colson (Chair)	Burlingame	Yes	
Tom Francis (Vice Chair)	BAWSCA	Yes	
Alex Fernandez	Filoli	Yes	
Betsy Nash	Menlo Park	Yes	
Bob Nyugen	City of Millbrae	Yes	Arrived at 3:15
Christina Donovan	Sares Regis Group of Northern California	Yes	
Kaia Aiken	City of Redwood City		
Marc Hershman	Peninsula Clean Energy		
Marjory Ruiz	PG&E		
Ortensia Lopez	El Concilio	Yes	
Ray Mueller	County of San Mateo		
Sarah Hubbard	Sustainable San Mateo County		As public
Sue Beckmeyer	Pacifica	Yes	Arrived at 3:25

Additional Attendees and Speakers

Sean Charpentier – C/CAG

Matt Petrofsky – C/CAG

Alhad Dighe – SMC Sustainability Department

Hayley Martinez – SMC Sustainability Department

Maria Kelly – California Public Utility Commission

Note: All presentations for this meeting have been posted on the C/CAG RMCP Committee website:

<https://ccag.ca.gov/committees/resource-management-and-climate-protection-committee/>

Meeting was called to order at 3:12 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Roll Call and introductions.

At the time of meeting start, only six members were present, however Member Nyugen arrived at 3:15 and Member Beckmeyer arrived at 3:25 achieving quorum. While not an official attendee, Member Hubbard also joined the zoom as a member of the public.

2. Public Comments on items not on the agenda.

There were no public comments.

3. Approval of minutes of the February 18, 2026, RMCP Committee Meeting.

Vice Chair Francis requested an extra sentence be added to the minutes to help provide additional context related to demand hardening. Member Donovan motioned to vote on the minutes, seconded by Vice Chair Francis. The motion to approve the minutes of the February 18, 2026 RMCP Committee meeting passed (8,0,0).

4. Receive a presentation from the California Public Utility Commission on long-term gas system planning, decarbonization, and SB 1221.

Maria Kelly, Local Government & Community Liaison from the California Public Utility Commission gave an overview of the CPUC's Long Term Gas System Planning rulemaking (R.24 09 012), and SB 1221, which requires the CPUC to create a voluntary zonal decarbonization program.

Questions and conversations included the lack of availability of seed funding for projects; the desire to launch 1221 pilot programs in DACs that may or may not have the resources to absorb issues that arise from being part of early decarbonization efforts; how these programs fit in with existing resilience projects, including the Pescadero Microgrid project; cost effectiveness metrics and how the 1221 projects are paid for using cost savings and economies and efficiencies of scale; the interconnectivity of resiliency, adaptation, and decarbonization programs; the potential for deadlines related to location selection to change; and a desire to conversate with legislators about adding language to SB1221 about requiring utilities to reinvest savings towards further electrification; avenues for community feedback forums.

Comment from the public included: Brian Schmidt from Menlo Spark noted that SB1221 was neighborhood scaled, not census track scaled. He also seconded the desire to not use less advantaged areas as test spaces. Susan Wright of the County Sustainability Department noted the deficiencies in Cal Envirocreens ability to represent need in the Bay Area.

Sean Charpentier, C/CAG executive director asked questions relating to details about submitting a letter; how REACH codes might apply; the desire to add an incentive for the jurisdictions that step forward.

The Committee expressed a desire to write a letter commenting on SB1221 with input help from Chair Colson, Member Beckmeyer, and Member Hershman.

5. Receive an update from the County Sustainability Department on the Heat Pump Water Heater Permit Simplification Pilot.

Alhad Dighe, County of San Mateo Sustainability Department gave and update on a BayREN Codes and Standards-funded project designed to streamline the permitting process for heat pump water heater installations, both for applicants and building department staff.

Questions and conversations included topics around associated costs of conversion; the varying costs of permitting; sampled inspections or contractor certification as a simplification pathway; safety differences between gas and electric appliances; issues with un-permitted work; incentives for permitting; a suggestion to look at contractors providing work through low-income programs as a conduit for increasing permitting; recommendation to bring this to the Council of Cities dinner.

6. Committee Member Updates

Member Nash requested a possible future RMCP topic be related to balcony solar.

Vice Chair Francis let the Committee know about an upcoming presentation on the BAWSCA demand study and how it relates to urban water management plans and also mentioned the ability to present in the future about Strategy 2050.

Chair Colson passed along a thank you from Peter Dreckmeier about the conversation in February.

C/CAG Executive Director Sean Charpentier let the Committee know about a letter sent from C/CAG about SB79, and about C/CAG winning a Clean California grant from Caltrans for litter abatement

7. Next Scheduled Meeting Date: April 15, 2026

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C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2026
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Matt Petrofsky, Senior Program Specialist
Subject: Review and discuss the drafted comment regarding CPUC R.24-09-012 (SB 1221) and draft legislation SB 2313 (Berman).

(For further information or questions contact Matt Petrofsky at mpetrofsky@smcgov.org)

RECOMMENDATION

Review and discuss the drafted comment regarding CPUC R.24-09-012 (SB 1221) and draft legislation SB 2313 (Berman).

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

SOURCE OF FUNDS

N/A

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

At the March Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee meeting, committee members expressed a desire to submit a letter to the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC) requesting the addition of Pescadero to the list of potential CPUC R.24-09-012 (SB 1221) pilot sites for neighborhood decarbonization.

The process for adding sites to this list is not through letter, but through public comment on the CPUC website. There, comments may be submitted to “Proceedings Tab5 - Public Comments” page by December 31, 2026, using a prescribed format, and not exceeding a 3,900 character maximum.

C/CAG staff have drafted a comment for Committee review and discussion, included as attachment 1.

To note, the submittal of a comment to the CPUC does not bind the Town of Pescadero or its residents to any action. SB 1221 pilots are voluntary. The submittal of a comment is only an

expression of early interest that pending CPUC decision making may add the area to a potential pilots list. Should the area be added to that list substantial future action will be needed by the town and residents of Pescadero before any decarbonization work is undertaken through this program.

C/CAG staff also wanted to introduce the Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee to the draft legislation SB 2313 (Berman), which relates to the conversation had around long term gas planning in March. C/CAG State Lobbyist Shaw Yoder Antweh and Lange are tracking this legislation. While a future discussion regarding a position may occur, no action is required on this legislation at this time.

EQUITY IMPACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Submitting a CPUC public comment supports potential inclusion of Pescadero in SB 1221 neighborhood decarbonization pilot planning, helping ensure rural and coastal communities have access to state energy resilience and decarbonization resources. Participation in the pilot program is voluntary and does not obligate the Town of Pescadero or its residents to take action. SB 2313 (Berman) is included for informational purposes only and has no direct equity impacts at this time.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft comment regarding CPUC R.24-09-012 (SB 1221)
2. Draft legislation SB 2313 (Berman).

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Regarding CPUC R.24-09-012

Comments may be submitted to [Proceedings Tab5 - Public Comments](#) by December 31, 2026, and possibly sooner, using the format below (3,900 character max).

Request to be Considered for a Priority Neighborhood Decarbonization Zone

We would like to be considered for a neighborhood decarbonization zone.

I am submitting this comment on behalf of: the City and County Association of Governments (C/CAG) of San Mateo County.

Organization/government name: City and County Association of Governments (C/CAG) of San Mateo County.

Organization type: Joint Powers Authority

Contact name (if different from comment submitter): N/A

Contact phone or email (if different from comment submitter): N/A

Zone location requested within:

City/Cities: The unincorporated Town of Pescadero

County/Counties: San Mateo

Zip code(s): 94060

2020 census tract/tracts (find your census tract number(s) [here](#)): 6081613800

Narrative description of selected area, specifying whether subset or all of above areas:

Pescadero is uniquely positioned to serve as a pilot community due to a major energy resilience investment already underway. The Pescadero Community Microgrid Project is a \$16.5 million initiative to install a battery and solar array that will cover five critical facilities and over 100 residences and businesses. Pescadero was chosen for this project as it faces significant reliability challenges as a rural, coastal community, including more than 450 PSPS events last year, some lasting up to a week. Those conditions make proactive long-term gas and energy system planning critical. Peninsula Clean Energy, Pacific Gas and Electric, and the County of San Mateo have each provided substantial funding resources to this project, and significant successful community engagement around energy infrastructure and planning was also required. Together these demonstrate strong local, utility, and regional commitment, community support, and readiness to long-term energy transitions.

This increased resilience is a key first step towards decarbonization. Prior decarbonization efforts have highlighted the need for backup power systems, especially when conducted in communities that have limited resources to adapt to power loss events. Pescadero will have one of the largest renewable-energy-based community microgrids in the country, and will be well suited to handle disruptions in service.

The inclusion of Pescadero into SB1221 pilot site programming could leverage existing efforts and help demonstrate how community-supported resilience and decarbonization investments in rural, coastal communities can reduce long-term gas system needs while improving reliability and equity.

More specific area (describe street-level boundaries) (optional):

Gas utility(s) serving requested area: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)

Electric utility(s) serving requested area: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)

DRAFT



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AB-2313 Gas corporations: gas distribution service line replacements: alternatives.

(2025-2026)

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Date Published: 02/19/2026 09:00 PM

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2025–2026 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

NO. 2313

Introduced by Assembly Member Berman

February 19, 2026

An act to add Section 785.3 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2313, as introduced, Berman. Gas corporations: gas distribution service line replacements: alternatives.

Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law requires, until January 1, 2031, gas corporations to submit to the commission an annual map that includes, among other things, the location of all potential gas distribution line replacement projects identified in its distribution integrity management plan and any foreseeable gas distribution pipeline replacements.

This bill, the Home Energy Choice Act, would require the commission, in a new or existing proceeding, to require each gas corporation to offer a Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program, on or before January 1, 2028, to provide gas customers served by a gas distribution service line, planned or forecasted for replacement over the next 5 years, or prioritized for replacement by the commission, with a monetary incentive to deploy gas distribution service line replacement alternatives, as defined, and cease gas service to avoid the gas distribution service line replacement, as specified.

Under existing law, a violation of any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime.

Because a violation of a commission action implementing the bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the "Home Energy Choice Act."

SEC. 2. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (1) Natural gas demand is already declining as California transitions away from natural gas to zero-emission electric alternatives to achieve the state's energy efficiency, climate, and air quality objectives.
- (2) Without active planning and management, reduced demand for natural gas will result in higher gas rates, with a disproportionate burden on vulnerable customers.
- (3) Alternatives that avoid new capital investment in the gas system should be pursued where feasible and cost-effective.
- (4) California gas corporations replace thousands of gas distribution service lines each year, with the significant majority connected to a single gas meter.
- (5) Gas distribution service line replacement costs are paid by all gas customers as capital costs over a period of at least 55 years.
- (6) Gas customers are currently not given a choice regarding the replacement of service lines connected to their homes.
- (7) A monetary incentive for a gas customer to voluntarily replace their gas appliances with electric alternatives in lieu of a planned service line replacement benefits the customer by helping enable the purchase of new zero-emission appliances, other gas ratepayers by avoiding the long-term capital costs of service line replacements, and California's climate and air quality objectives by reducing reliance on fossil gas combustion.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Public Utilities Commission establish a program requiring gas corporations to offer gas customers the choice to replace their gas appliances with electric alternatives and cease gas service as an alternative to a planned service line replacement through a monetary incentive no greater than the average avoided cost of service line replacement.

SEC. 3. Section 785.3 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to read:

785.3. (a) For purposes of this section, all of the following definitions apply:

(1) "Disadvantaged community" means a community identified pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) "Eligible gas customer" means a gas customer served by a gas distribution service line that is planned or forecasted for replacement during the next five years or prioritized for replacement by the commission based on characteristics, including, but not limited to, age or material of the gas distribution service line.

(3) "Gas distribution service line" has the same meaning as "service line" as set forth in Section 192.3 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) "Gas distribution service line replacement alternatives" means measures to provide gas customers with energy service that does not require connecting to the gas system, including replacement of gas appliances with electric alternatives, any wiring, panel upgrades, or remediation necessary for electric appliance installation, circuit sharing or other devices that can avoid a panel upgrade, and energy efficiency.

(5) "Load-serving entity" has the same meaning as defined in Section 380.

(6) "Program" means the Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program.

(b) In a new or existing proceeding, the commission shall require each gas corporation to offer a Gas Distribution Service Line Replacement Alternatives Program on or before January 1, 2028. The program shall provide eligible gas customers with a monetary incentive to deploy gas distribution service line replacement alternatives and cease gas service to avoid a planned or forecasted gas distribution service line replacement.

(c) Costs approved for gas distribution service line replacement by the commission may be used to fund incentives for gas distribution service line replacement alternatives. The cost-recovery period for redirected funds shall be no longer than 10 years.

(d) In administering the program, the commission shall establish all of the following:

(1) A standard incentive level for the deployment of gas distribution service line replacement alternatives no greater than the average lifetime cost of an avoided gas distribution service line replacement.

(2) Notice requirements for eligible gas customers. Notice shall include information about the climate and health benefits of zero-emission buildings, and the potential availability of additional incentives from other gas corporation and nongas corporation programs.

(3) A process for program implementation, including, but not limited to, potential use of a third-party program administrator, development of a preapproved list of contractors, development of a program internet website through which gas customers can determine their eligibility for the program, coordination with electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, load-serving entities, and local governments, and a requirement that a gas customer receiving incentives for gas distribution service line replacement alternatives close their gas account and request removal of their gas meter.

(4) Additional outreach requirements for gas distribution service line replacements in disadvantaged communities.

(5) Coordination with low-income energy efficiency and electrification programs to maximize available incentives for low-income customers.

SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2026

To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee

From: Danielle McPherson, Senior Water Resources Specialist, BAWSCA

Subject: Receive Presentation on the BAWSCA 2025 Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections.

(For further information, contact Matt Petrofsky at mpetrofsky@smcgov.org)

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency's (BAWSCA's) 2025 Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections (2025 Demand Study).

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

BACKGROUND

BAWSCA facilitates a demand study every five years to provide updated, agency-specific water demand forecasts and conservation assessments for regional and individual agency planning efforts (e.g., BAWSCA's Strategy 2050 and Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP)). Demand projections are not predictions of the future but rather are based on a specific set of assumptions expected to occur over the planning horizon. Demand studies cannot predict the timing of external factors or shocks that may significantly influence water use, such as drought, severe economic downturn, or a global pandemic.

The baseline demand projections are grounded in member agency-approved demographic projections, climate-adjusted temperature scenarios, and best-practice efficiency standards. The process incorporated extensive feedback from the member agencies, ensuring that the assumptions reflect both regional trends and local planning realities. Table 1 provides regional baseline demand projections through 2050 with passive and active conservation savings in million gallons per day (mgd).

Table 1: Summary of Baseline Regional Water Demand Forecast

Assumption	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Regional Demand without Additional Conservation (mgd)	192	205	214	222	229	238
Passive and Active Conservation (mgd)	(1)	(7)	(10)	(12)	(14)	(16)
Total Regional Demand	191	198	204	210	215	222

A key finding of the 2025 Demand Study is that regional water demand is projected to remain relatively flat or grow only slightly through the forecast period (2025-2050). Population and economic growth are significant drivers of water demand. However, this growth is tempered by compounding passive conservation savings (code-driven, naturally occurring replacement of less efficient fixtures and appliances).

It is important to note that the demand projections presented in this memorandum and the 2025 Demand Study Final Report were developed using a specific set of assumptions agreed upon by the member agencies for the purpose of this regional analysis. These figures are not the official, final planning forecasts for any individual member agency. Final demand projections used for an agency's own purposes, including regulatory compliance (e.g., UWMPs), reside with that agency and may require formal adoption by their respective Council or Board. For official figures, please consult the corresponding agency's adopted planning documents.

DISCUSSION

Demand Study Approach

The Demand Study employed a hybrid water demand modeling framework that integrates econometric regression techniques with end-use conservation accounting. This approach allows for a clear separation between the structural factors influencing water demand – such as demographic changes, climate variability, and economic trends – and the impacts resulting from policy decisions and conservation programs. Development of these econometric and end-use accounting models is a highly data intensive process that requires an extensive historical dataset consisting of water consumption, demographic data, and explanatory variables used to explain variability in water use. BAWSCA and the technical consultant, Hazen and Sawyer (Hazen), worked closely with the member agencies to collect, process, and verify all input data.

Separate to econometric modeling, the Demand Study explicitly quantified both passive conservation impacts, driven by codes and regulations (e.g., maximum flow rates for plumbing fixtures), and future active conservation impacts, resulting from programmatic initiatives and behavioral changes (e.g., turf removal incentive programs).

The Demand Study also conducted scenario analyses to address uncertainties inherent in long-term planning. The scenarios examined demographic shifts different from those presented in the baseline, unforeseen economic fluctuations, climate variability, and the prevalence of demand sectors with highly uncertain growth and water use rates (e.g., data centers). These scenario analyses provide valuable insights into the range of possible future outcomes and support informed decision-making for regional water supply planning. Five scenarios in addition to the baseline were considered, establishing both “high” and “low” bookends of projected water demand based on differences in underlying model assumptions.

Baseline Water Demand Assumptions and Inputs

The baseline scenario serves as the foundation for BAWSCA’s regional water demand projections, providing a consistent set of assumptions for demographic growth, climate, economic conditions, and efficiency trends across all member agencies. BAWSCA and Hazen worked closely with member agency representatives to adjust published regional assumptions for the baseline scenario, that are agency-approved forecasts for housing units, population, and jobs to 2050. Other assumptions and inputs were agreed upon through a collaborative process with the member agencies over the last year.

Key assumptions in the baseline scenario include:

- **Demographics (population, housing units, and jobs):** Based on growth rates from Plan Bay Area 2050, reviewed and adjusted by member agencies’ planning departments and cities.
- **Housing type and density:** Majority of growth is expected in the multifamily housing sector. Housing density is expected to increase as the area of land designated for housing is expected to remain constant.
- **Climate:** Future temperatures were adjusted using annual average projections from CalAdapt CMIP5 RCP 8.5 modeling, while precipitation was held at historical averages.
- **Economy:** Mix of industries, regional rates of change in GDP, and unemployment rates were assumed to remain constant at recent historical levels.
- **Conservation:** Passive conservation (fixture and appliance turnover, new construction standards) was assumed to continue steadily into the future, while active conservation programs were assumed to be implemented based on plans discussed and reviewed by member agencies.
- **Pricing:** Water rates are assumed to keep pace with inflation, resulting in no real change in price over the planning horizon, except for agencies that provided approved future rate increases.

Future population, housing units, and jobs were based on Plan Bay Area 2050 growth rates, with adjustments from member agency planning departments to reflect local realities. As an additional validation step, the resulting demographic projections were compared to member agency Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) targets and were reviewed by member agency representatives. Figures 1 to 3 provide regional historical and projected population, housing units, and jobs for the BAWSCA member agencies.

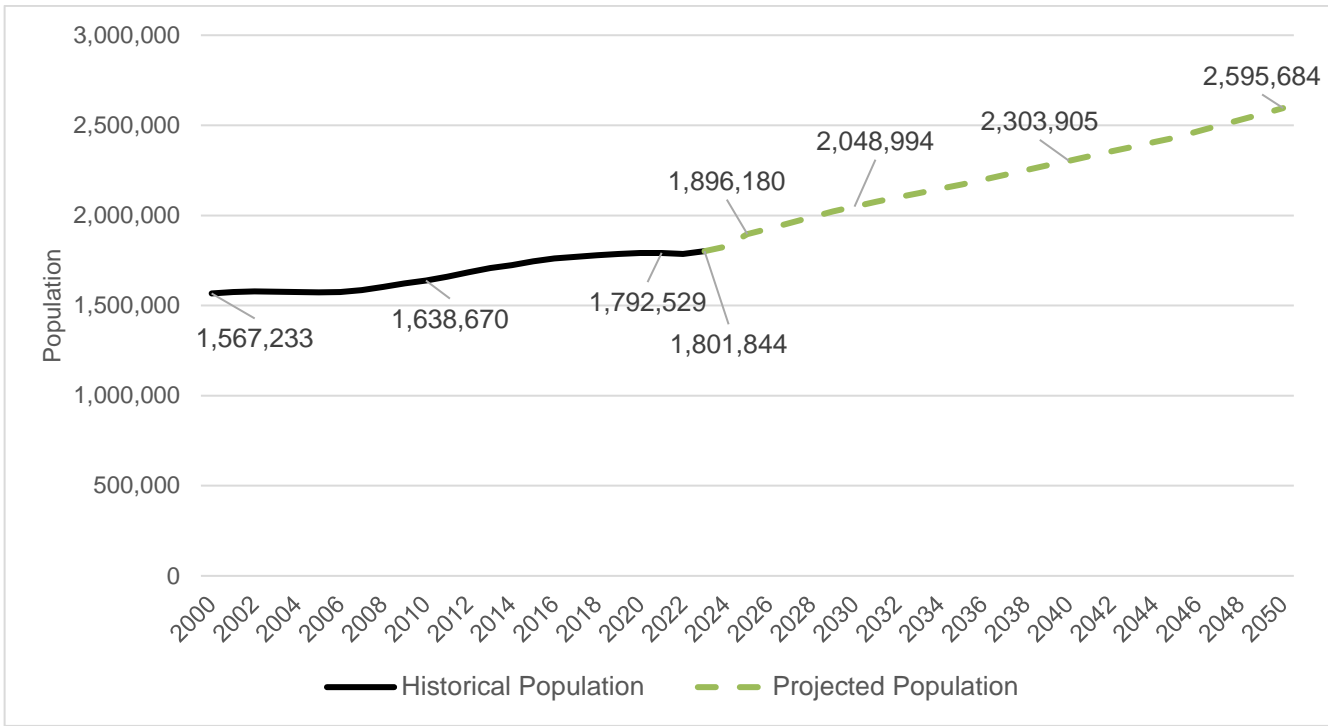


Figure 1: Historical and Projected Population

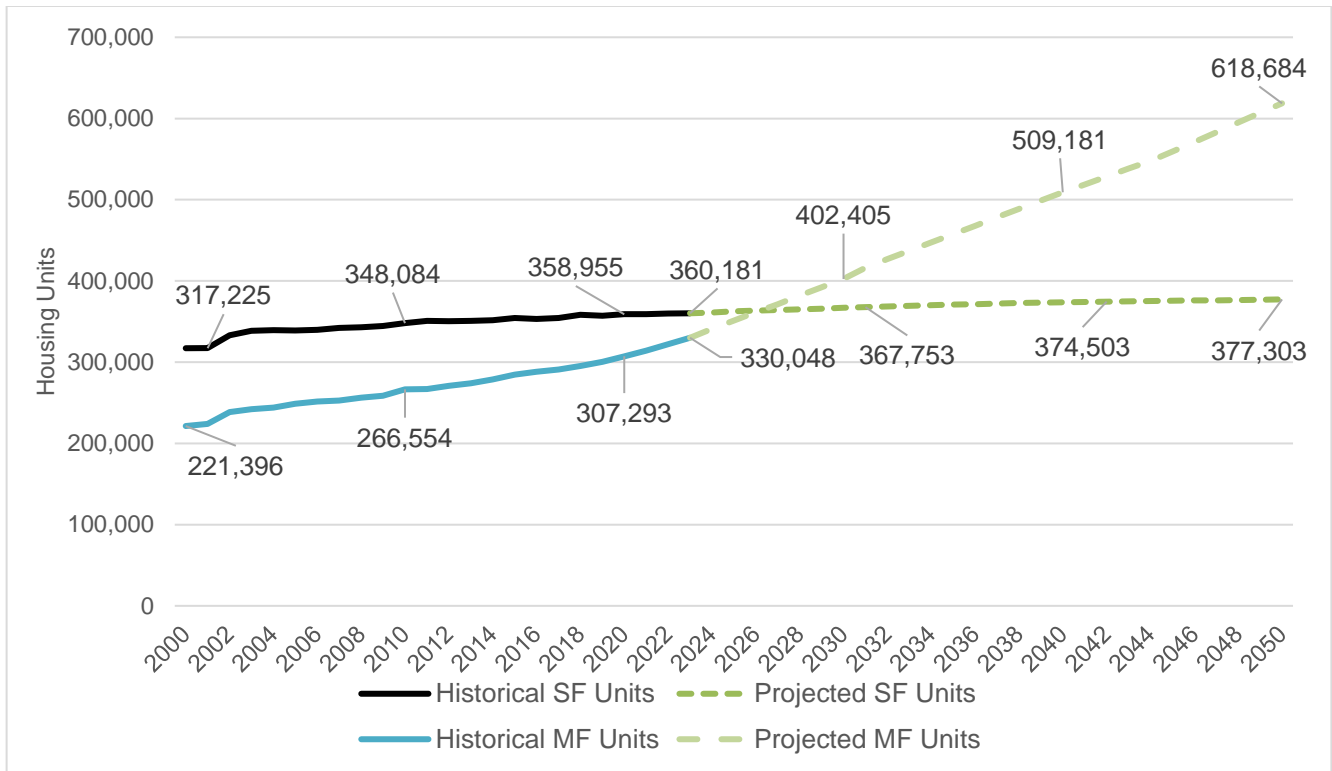


Figure 2: Historical and Projected Single Family (SF) and Multifamily (MF) Housing Units

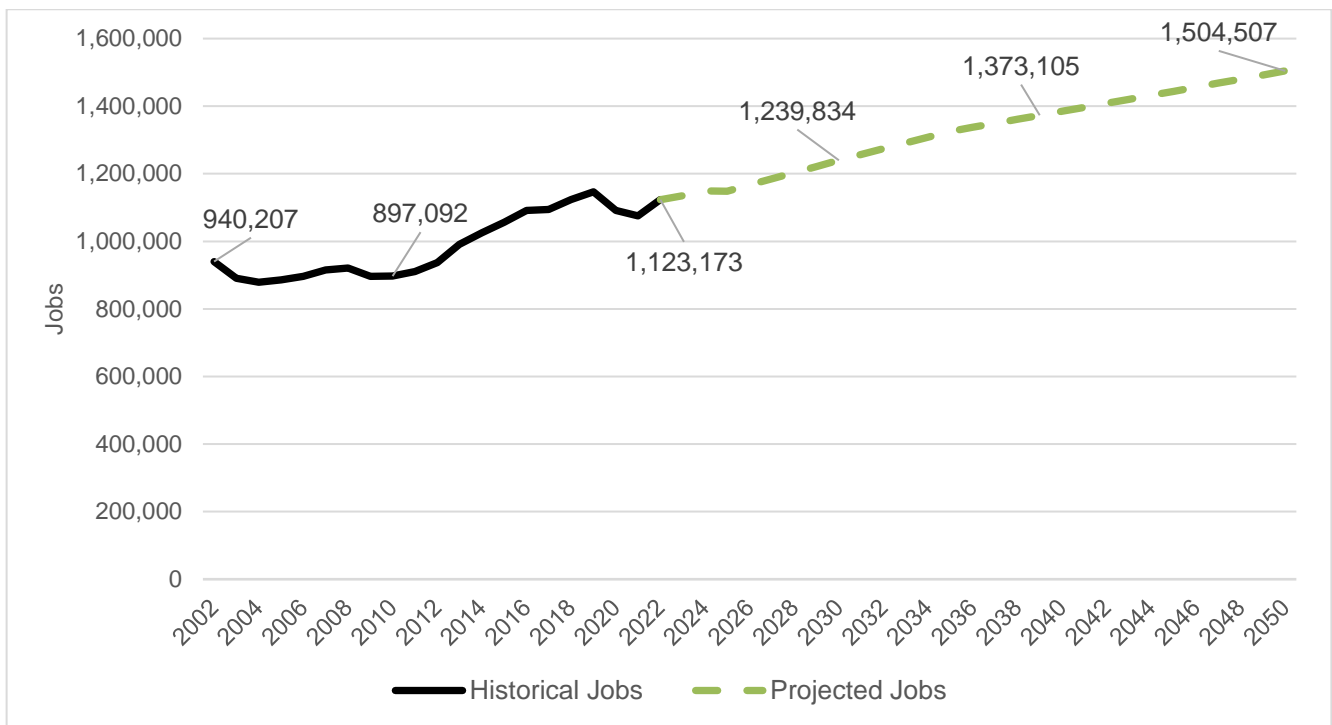


Figure 3: Historical and Projected Jobs

Key findings of the demographic projections and analysis:

- **Population:** Population is expected to increase 37% by 2050. Greater population correlates with higher water demand.
- **Housing:** Housing is expected to increase 40% by 2050 with the majority of the growth in the multifamily sector. Residences with smaller lot sizes tend to use less water for outdoor uses.
- **Jobs:** 34% more jobs are expected to be created by 2050. A stronger economy is correlated with higher water demand.

Baseline Water Demand Projections

Under these conditions, regional water demand is projected to increase gradually over the planning period, moderated by ongoing conservation efforts and efficiency improvements. Figure 4 provides the baseline forecast for BAWSCA member agencies with passive and active conservation.

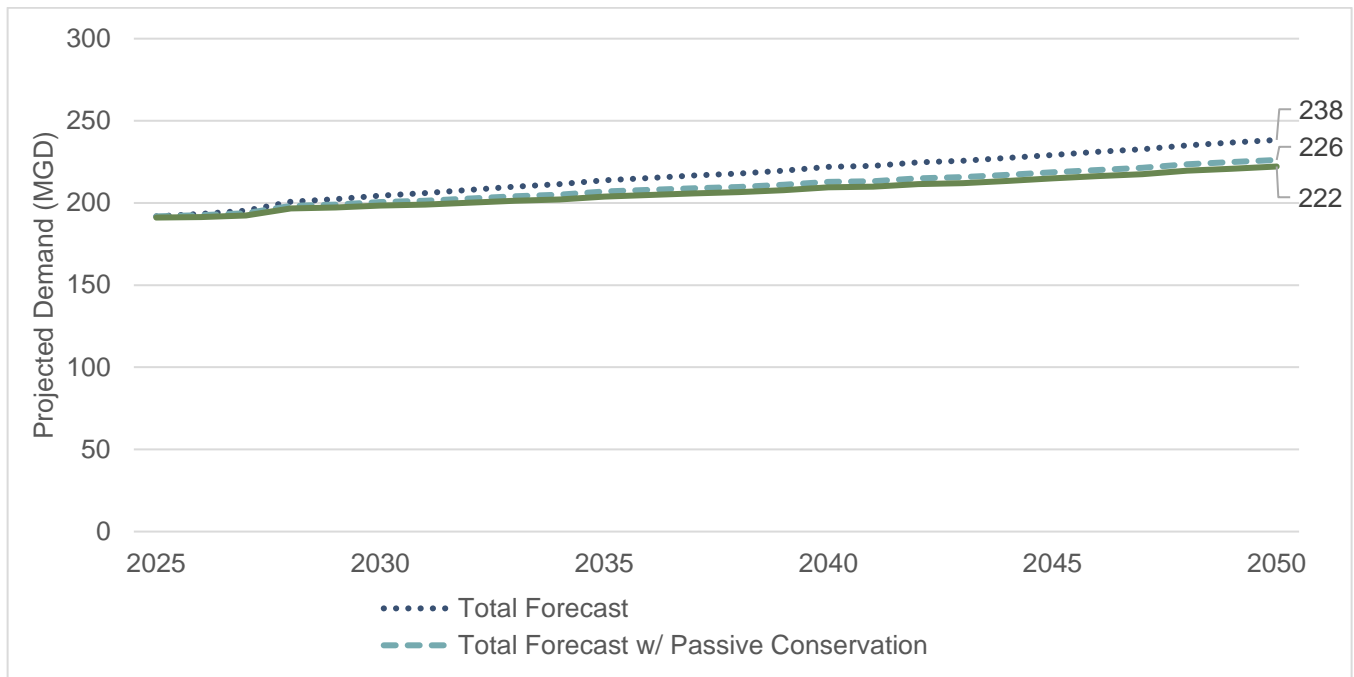


Figure 4: Baseline Forecast Including Passive and Active Conservation

Comparison to Past Demand Projections

There is inherent uncertainty in water demand projections. Demand projections are built upon a specific set of assumptions that define the expected future values for key drivers (such as population, housing units, and jobs), explanatory variables (including weather, price, and demographics), and the anticipated yield of conservation savings throughout the planning horizon. It is important to note that water agencies do not have control over the external factors that ultimately determine whether the current forecast correctly anticipates future conditions. Additionally, the demand projections do not predict the timing of acute events that can significantly impact water demand, such as drought, economic downturns, or global pandemics.

For the reasons listed above, demand projections are forward-looking estimates, showing what could happen if current explanatory trends continue as expected. Thus, comparing past forecasts to actual water use and current demand projections can be informative, as it allows water managers to understand how intervening factors (e.g., water use restrictions or long-term shifts like work-from-home policies) have altered demand trends for future planning. Figure 6 provides historical water use with results from demand studies conducted since 2004. Shaded bars indicate drought years.

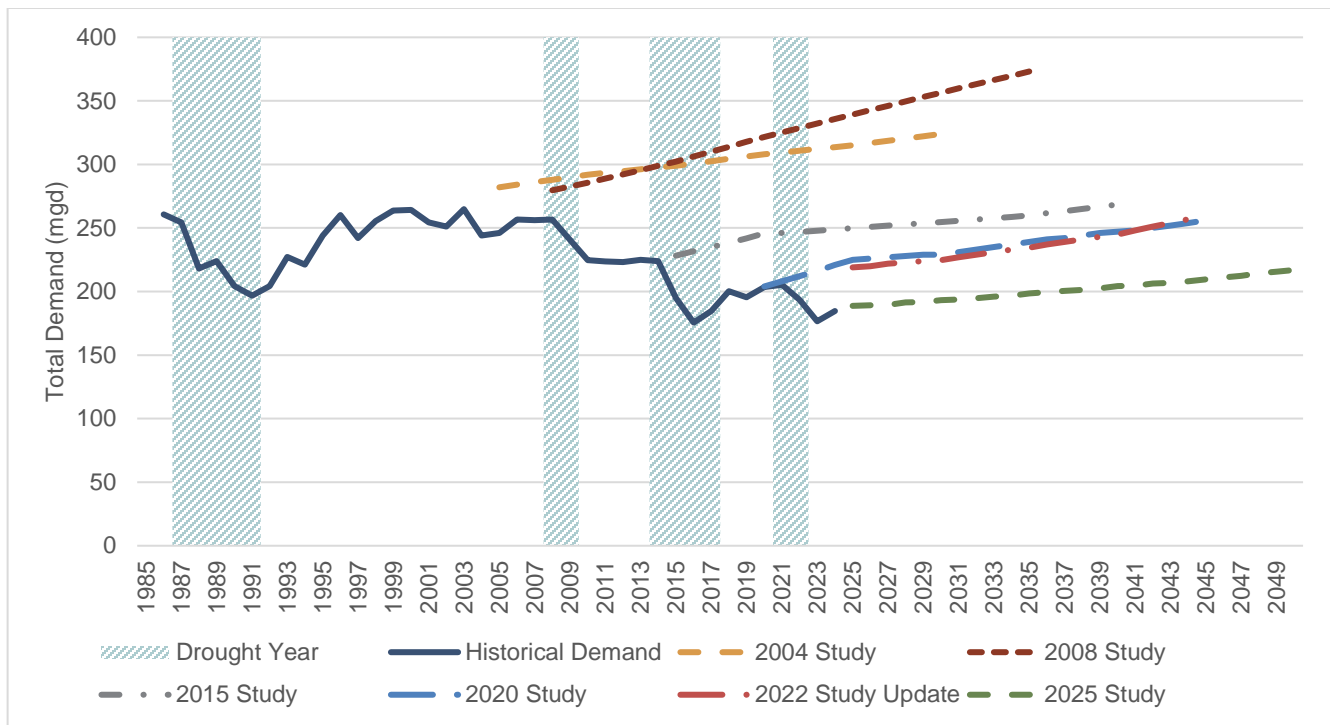


Figure 5: Regional Historical and Projected Demand

Key takeaways from reviewing past projections, actual water use, and current projections.

- Drought restrictions exert a significant downward influence on water demand. While demand tends to increase year to year between droughts, recently it has not tended to rebound to pre drought levels before the next drought occurs.
- The rate of growth in demand projections has become flatter over time. As passive savings compound and active conservation measures become permanent, per capita water use is expected to continue to decline, offsetting future demographic growth.
- Actual water use in fiscal year 2024-25 was approximately 15% lower than projected in the 2022 Demand Study update. The analysis for the 2022 Demand Study concluded before the 2021-2023, drought during which the Governor called for 15% water use reduction across the state.
- The 2025 Demand Study projects total demand in 2050 will be 220 mgd, approximately 14% lower than projected for 2045 in the 2022 Demand Study. The 2025 Demand Study uses water consumption data and trends from 2021–2023, reflecting a decline from 2020 due to drought restriction impacts and ongoing efficiency improvements. As a result, its initial projections start at a lower volume than those in the 2022 Demand Study, with efficiency gains continuing to temper demographic growth throughout the planning period.

Alternative Scenario Analysis

Given uncertainties in water demand forecasting, BAWSCA incorporated scenario analysis in the Demand Study to provide a practical framework to explore a range of plausible futures, enabling water suppliers to test assumptions and assess the resilience of strategies under varying conditions.

BAWSCA and Hazen worked with member agency representatives, external stakeholders, and the SFPUC to develop five additional water demand scenarios to bracket the baseline forecast. With their engagement, assumptions for potential future scenarios for the Bay Area were collaboratively developed and systematically categorized into four general groups that align with water demand model inputs: (1) Demographics and development; (2) Socioeconomic conditions; (3) Conservation and pricing; and (4) Climate and other trends/concerns.

Using the preferences for high and low bookends for each of the four groups listed above, BAWSCA and Hazen developed two additional moderated scenarios (moderated-low and moderated-high). The SFPUC is also incorporating scenario analysis into their demand projections project. One of the SFPUC’s scenarios applies historical trends to demographic and socioeconomic inputs (Historical Trend Scenario). The purpose is to understand what a future scenario in which current trends continue.

The five alternative scenarios developed for the Demand Study include a (1) High, (2) Moderated-High, (3) Moderated-Low, (4) Low, and (5) Historical Trend Scenarios. Figure 7 provides projections for each alternative scenario and the baseline.

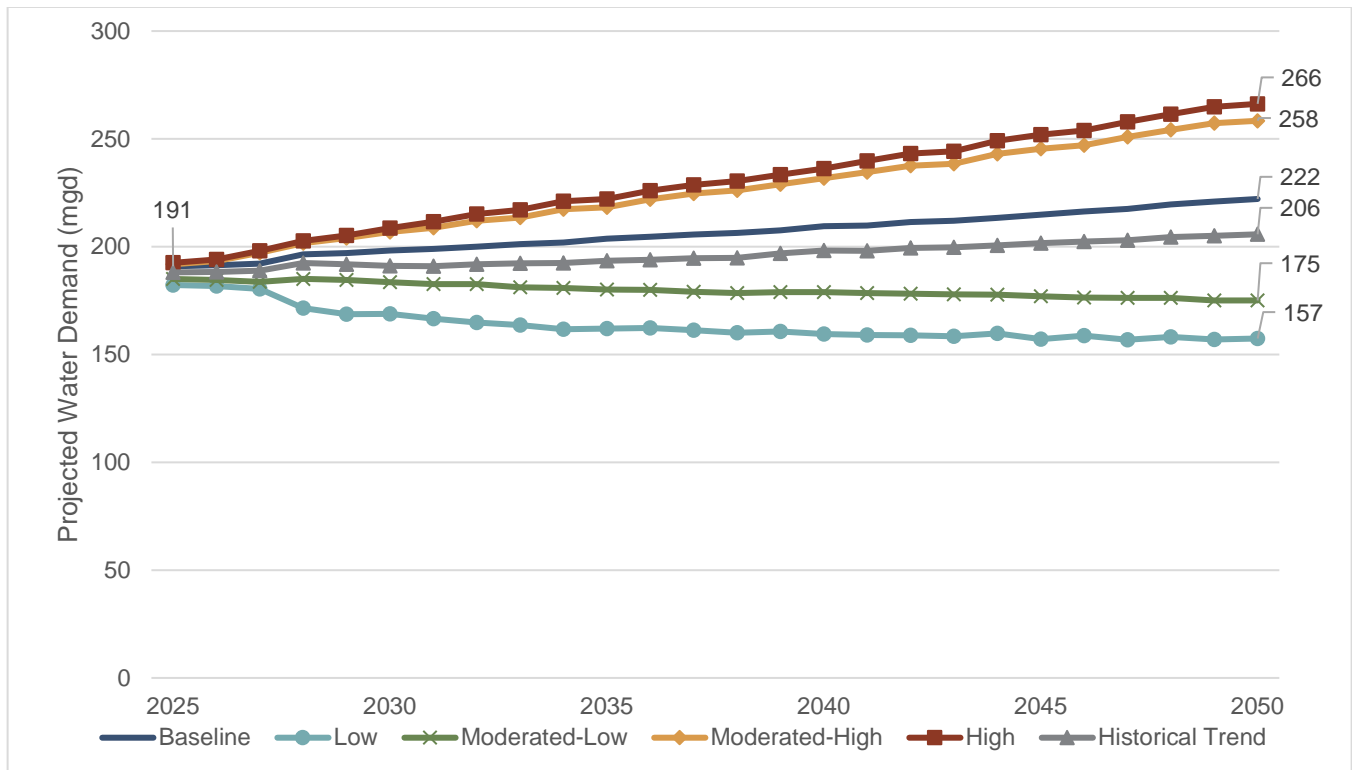


Figure 6: Comparison of Water Demand Scenarios

Key findings from the alternative scenario analysis:

- By the early 2030s, the alternative demand projections begin to separate significantly, with continued widening toward 2050.
- High and Moderated-High Scenarios show the steepest growth, driven by high demographic projections, hotter/drier climate assumptions, and stable real water rates.
- The inclusion of potential data center loads in the High Scenario amplifies this effect.
- Low and Moderated-Low Scenarios exhibit substantial reductions in demand, reflecting CA DOF demographics, cooler/wetter climate conditions, and more aggressive real price increases combined with nonfunctional turf restrictions.
- Baseline and Historical Trend Scenarios remain near the center of the range, with the Historical Trend Scenario tracking slightly below Baseline due to moderated growth and rate adjustments.

A more detailed description and list of data sources and assumptions for the alternative scenarios will be provided in the final report.

Summary and Next Steps

The baseline water demand and conservation projections presented in this report provide a robust foundation for long-term planning across BAWSCA member agencies. Developed through a rigorous

process of data collection, econometric modeling, and conservation analysis, these projections are designed to support the 2025 UWMP cycle and inform long-term planning for the region's water future.

While building future demand projection scenarios that incorporate pre-drought and pre-recession rebounds and active and passive conservation is critical for planning studies such as this one, these scenarios alone often do not provide a realistic range of potential future demands.

BAWSCA is continuing to work with Hazen on a "drought task" to develop a supplemental methodology that simulates the impacts of projected future droughts considering the potential for future demand hardening. This approach is based on the realistic assumption that the region has a statistical likelihood of future drought and corresponding requests for demand reduction in the period between the present and 2050, which could result in lingering or even permanent reductions in demand in subsequent years.

The outcome of the drought task will be a proof-of-concept methodology for simulating the impacts of projected future droughts. This methodology, when combined with the study's alternative forecast scenarios, will serve as a powerful planning tool for BAWSCA and its member agencies, enabling them to monitor demographic and development trends and maintain the flexibility needed to accommodate a range of plausible future water demands.

EQUITY IMPACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The 2025 Demand Study focuses on quantitative water demand forecasting and does not specifically include equity metrics within it. Rather than evaluating demographic impacts and resource accessibility, the Study centers on projecting future water needs for each individual agency based on unique growth factors, such as population shifts, housing developments, and job creation.

While the specific growth projections reviewed and approved by member agencies may have been shaped by localized equity policies, these nuances were not captured or formally recorded within the scope of the Demand Study.

The equity impacts are difficult to outline or disaggregate at this time, as the various scenarios may compel a wide range of policy and program decisions from BAWSCA member agencies and other organizations influenced by the Demand Study findings.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2025 Demand Study Final Report (The document is available on the C/CAG website at: <https://ccag.ca.gov/committees/resource-management-and-climate-protection-committee/>. See "Additional Agenda Materials" for the relevant Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee meeting.)

C/CAG AGENDA REPORT

Date: April 15, 2026
To: Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee
From: Dan Sternkopf, Senior Program Specialist
Subject: Receive a presentation on the San Bruno Creek OneWatershed Pilot Study.

(For further information or questions contact Dan Sternkopf at dsternkopf@smcgov.org)

RECOMMENDATION

That the Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee (Committee) receive a presentation on the San Bruno Creek OneWatershed Pilot Study.

FISCAL IMPACT

N/A

SOURCE OF FUNDS

N/A

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

C/CAG's Countywide Stormwater Program culminated the \$650,000 multi-agency funding from the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation under the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resilience Program (ICARP) Adaptation Planning Grant Program for the San Mateo County OneWatershed Climate Resilience Framework and Community-Led Plan project (the Project) by developing the San Bruno Creek OneWatershed Pilot Study (Pilot Study).

In collaboration with the partner agencies including Climate Resilient Communities (CRC), the San Mateo County Flood and Sea Level Rise Resiliency District (OneShoreline), City of San Bruno, County of San Mateo Sustainability Department, City of South San Francisco's South San Francisco-San Bruno Regional Water Quality Control Plant, and the Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), C/CAG developed the OneWatershed Framework ("Framework"), which is detailed in the OneWatershed Framework Report (C/CAG, 2025), as a method to assess the regional and shared climate change hazard exposure to water infrastructure and resources (sewer, water, and stormwater). The Framework was also developed to establish a cross-sector institutional foundation to build adaptive capacity to reduce risks and increase

resilience to climate change hazards for the most vulnerable communities in San Mateo County through climate resilience-focused programs, policies, and green and/or gray infrastructure projects. The OneWatershed Framework is intended to be a model that can be applied to watersheds throughout San Mateo County. As part of the Framework development, the San Bruno Creek was identified as a location to apply the OneWatershed Framework in the form of a Pilot Study.

In 2025, the Project Management Team (PMT) worked collaboratively with CRC and Resilient San Bruno (a group of residents in San Bruno with an interest in addressing climate change impacts in their community) to pilot the following three steps of the Framework in the San Bruno Creek watershed:

- Step 1: Identify multi-agency, multi-stakeholder collaborative partnerships specific to communities in the target watershed.
- Step 2: Assess watershed-scale vulnerability of OneWatershed infrastructure and assets to climate change hazards.
- Step 3: Identify and prioritize climate resilience projects.

The Pilot Study describes the community-led process for applying the OneWatershed Framework at the watershed scale through (1) combining the CRC-led Community Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) with shared localized climate change hazard exposure results, (2) gaining input from community members on the priorities for vulnerable OneWatershed infrastructure assets and potential mitigation measures, (3) identifying potential projects, policies, and programs to address the identified needs, and (4) selecting one project for conceptual design.

A primary outcome of the Pilot Study was to select one pilot “OneWatershed project” in the San Bruno Creek Watershed, based on the outcome of the CVA process, and develop a preliminary concept design to leverage for future grant funding. The PMT proposed ten project types that were reflective of community input and the OneWatershed Framework priorities in terms of multi-benefit climate resilience projects—some of which are planned ongoing efforts led by various partners in the watershed, and some of which are newly identified opportunities intended to address community interest and needs. The ten project types include: 1. San Bruno Creek Resilience Project (led by OneShoreline), 2. Updated Storm Drain Master Plan (led by the City of San Bruno), 3. Pre-Storm Streets Maintenance (led by the City of San Bruno), 4. Water Conservation & Supply Projects (led by BAWSCA, City of San Bruno and C/CAG), 5. Winter Flood Preparedness (identified as a new community-led idea), 6. Green Streets (led by C/CAG and the City of San Bruno), 7. Low Impact Development (led by C/CAG and the City of San Bruno), 8. Low to Non-Cost Air Quality Home Upgrades (led by CRC), 9. Community Litter Pickup Events (identified as a new community-led idea), and 10. Mobile Resilience Unit (identified as a new community-led idea). More information on the project types can be found [online](#).

Of the project types identified, a multi-benefit, LID, or green streets project located in the vicinity of Belle Air Elementary School was selected to move ahead to the concept stage. The

process of choosing which project types to move ahead to the concept stage began with the consideration of three alternatives, after which, with input from the PMT and Resilient San Bruno!, the Belle Air Elementary School LID project was chosen as the preferred project. Within Belle Air Elementary, proposed elements include a 1. demonstration rain garden in the courtyard with a three-dimensional relief map showing the natural flow of water within the San Bruno Creek Watershed, 2. large nature play zone with new trees and an outdoor classroom or amphitheater along the eastern edge of the school property, 3. bioswale feature with wood bridges in the play yard, 4. nine 200-gallon rain barrels to capture and reuse roof runoff, and 5. four Silva Cell tree wells within the courtyard. Educational signage is proposed at key features. C/CAG staff will provide a summary of the Pilot Study process and outcomes.

EQUITY IMPACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The ICARP and Adaptation Planning Grant Program emphasize reducing climate risk to the most vulnerable and underserved communities. The *OneWatershed Pilot Study* project addresses this primary goal through partnership with Climate Resilient Communities (CRC), a community-based organization working to increase the adaptive capacity of communities in San Mateo County through a community-centered engagement process. The OneWatershed Framework, Pilot Study, and countywide shared risk assessment include vulnerable community demographic data to identify broad scale areas of shared risk in the County. The Pilot Study applies CRC's community vulnerability assessment model for conducting a community scale vulnerability assessment.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Final San Mateo County OneWatershed Pilot Study with Appendices (The document is available on the C/CAG website at: <https://ccag.ca.gov/committees/resource-management-and-climate-protection-committee/>. See "Additional Agenda Materials" for the relevant Resource Management and Climate Protection Committee meeting.)