

*Contra Costa County
Irrigation and Water Districts
Municipal Services Review*

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT
JULY 2026

Prepared for Contra Costa LAFCO
Submitted by Policy Consulting Associates, LLC

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AAGR:	Average Annual Growth Rate
AB:	Assembly Bill
ACFR:	Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
ACS:	American Community Survey
ACWA:	Association of California Water Agencies
AF:	Acre-Foot
AFY:	Acre-Feet Per Year
ART:	Adapting to Rising Tides
AWIA:	America's Water Infrastructure Act
AWMP:	Agricultural Water Management Plan
AWWA:	American Water Works Association
BARR-DCP:	Bay Area Regional Reliability Drought Contingency Plan
BBID:	Byron Bethany Irrigation District
BSD:	Byron Sanitary District
CAAP:	Climate Action and Adaptation Plan
CAC:	Community Advisory Committee
CCCDCD:	The Contra Costa County Department of Conservation & Development
CCRCD:	The Contra Costa Resource Conservation District
CCWD:	Contra Costa Water District
CCWF:	Contra Costa Watershed Forum
CEQA:	California Environmental Quality Act
CFS:	Cubic Feet Per Second
CKH:	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg
CIP:	Capital Improvement Program
COP:	Certificates of Participation
CPUC:	California Public Utilities Commission
CRCWD:	Castle Rock County Water District
CSDA:	California Special Districts Association
CVP:	Central Valley Project
CWA:	Clean Water Act
CWS:	Community Water System
DAC:	Disadvantaged Community
DDW:	Division of Drinking Water
DCC:	Delta County Coalition
DPR:	Direct Potable Reuse
DTSC:	Department of Toxic Substance Control
DUC:	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
DWD:	Diablo Water District
DWR:	Department of Water Resources
DWSRF:	The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EBMUD:	East Bay Municipal Utility District
ECC:	East Contra Costa
ECCID:	East Contra Costa Irrigation District
ECWMA:	East County Water Management Association

EPA:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FPPC:	Fair Political Practices Commission
FY:	Fiscal Year
GC:	Government Code
GHG:	Greenhouse Gas
GP:	General Plan
GSA:	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP:	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IRWM:	Integrated Regional Water Management
ISD:	Ironhouse Sanitary District
JPA:	Joint Powers Authority
JPIA:	Joint Powers Insurance Authority
KTCSD:	Knightsen Town Community Services District
LAFCO:	Local Agency Formation Commission
LMOU:	Letter of Mutual Understanding
LPA:	Local Primacy Agency
M&I:	Municipal and Industrial
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level
MHI:	Median Household Income
MHP:	Mobile Home Park
MSR:	Municipal Services Review
MWC:	Mutual Water Company
MWELO:	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NPDES:	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTNCWS:	Non-Transient Non-Community Water System
O&M:	Operations and Maintenance
OPEB:	Other Post-Employment Benefits
PEPRA:	Public Employees' Pension Reform Act
PWRPA:	Power & Water Resources Pooling Authority
PWS:	Public Water System
RWQCB:	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB:	Senate Bill
SLDMWA:	San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
SCADA:	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDAC:	Severely Disadvantaged Community
SDWA:	Safe Drinking Water Act
SGMA:	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SOI:	Sphere of Influence
SWP:	State Water Project
SWRCB:	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS:	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL:	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNCWS:	Transient Non-Community Water System
TODBCSD:	Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District
ULL:	Urban Limit Line
USBR:	United States Bureau of Reclamation
UWMP:	Urban Water Management Plan

WSID: West Side Irrigation District
WTP: Water Treatment Plant

PREFACE

Prepared for the Local Agency Formation Commission of Contra Costa (LAFCO), this report is a Municipal Services Review (MSR) / Sphere of Influence Update (3rd Round) covering one irrigation district and three water districts located entirely within Contra Costa County, and one multi-county irrigation district partially located within Contra Costa County. An MSR is a state-required comprehensive study of services within a designated geographic area.

CONTEXT

Contra Costa LAFCO is required to prepare this MSR by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code §56000, et seq.), which took effect on January 1, 2001. This review examines irrigation and water services provided by four special districts whose governance and boundaries are subject to Contra Costa LAFCO, as well as one multi-county special district whose principal LAFCO is the San Joaquin LAFCO.

CREDITS

The authors extend their appreciation to the many individuals at the reviewed agencies who provided responses to questionnaires, as well as for the planning and financial information and documents used in this report.

Policy Consulting Associates conducted this MSR with direction from Contra Costa LAFCO Executive Officer, Lou Ann Texeira. Jennifer Stephenson acted as Project Manager. Melat Assefa was the primary author and analyst.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a municipal service review (MSR) covering five irrigation and water districts in Contra Costa County, prepared for the Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). An MSR is a State-required comprehensive study of services that special districts or cities provide. The MSR requirement is codified in the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code §56000 et seq.).

PROVIDERS

This review focuses on two irrigation districts and three water districts serving both incorporated and unincorporated areas across Contra Costa County.

Figure 1-1: Service Providers

AGENCY	DISTRICT BOUNDARY AREA (ACRES)
Byron-Bethany Irrigation District (BBID)	36,000*
Castle Rock County Water District (CRCWD)	150
Contra Costa Water District (CCWD)	140,800
Diablo Water District (DWD)	13,440
East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID)	25,600
* Includes BBID's total service boundary area across Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties. Within Contra Costa County, the District's boundary area is approximately 10,291 acres.	

LAND USE, POPULATION, AND GROWTH

Population growth across the five districts reviewed in this MSR is influenced by local land use designations, General Plan policies, zoning regulations, and county- and city-adopted Urban Limit Lines (ULLs). None of the districts included in this MSR have land use authority; rather, land use decisions are made by Contra Costa County and the cities within each district's service area.

Within BBID's Contra Costa County service area, land use is predominantly agricultural, and growth is constrained by the existing County's ULL. Planned development is limited to small-scale commercial uses and airport-related improvements in Byron, none of which are expected to generate significant population growth. The District relies on a periodically updated Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) for long-term demand planning, incorporating projected land use changes and agricultural water needs in coordination with Contra Costa County.

ECCID serves both incorporated and unincorporated areas. Urban growth is concentrated in Brentwood, Antioch, and Oakley, which experienced modest population increases between 2020 and 2025, with average annual growth rates ranging from approximately 0.2 to 1.6 percent. Several commercial and residential projects are planned in these cities; however, irrigation demand is expected to remain relatively stable because it is driven primarily by agricultural, industrial, and recreational land uses. In addition, many agricultural areas anticipated for future conversion have already been fallowed, contributing to stable demand across the District's agricultural core.

The CRCWD service area is predominantly residential and largely built out, with limited commercial uses. The District serves an estimated population of approximately 100 residents, and no significant development or population growth is anticipated. Land use decisions within the service area are made by the City of Walnut Creek and Contra Costa County.

CCWD's service area includes a broad mix of land uses, including urban, suburban, agricultural, industrial, recreational, conservation, and other public lands. Population trends vary by jurisdiction: several cities have experienced modest population declines since 2020, while Oakley has grown by approximately eight percent. Planned development, including redevelopment of the Concord Naval Weapons Station, is expected to contribute to future population growth. Most cities within the Treated Water Service Area are largely built out, with future growth occurring primarily through infill and redevelopment. Long-term demand forecasting is addressed through the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which

incorporates population and land use projections developed in coordination with local cities and Contra Costa County.

Within DWD's service area, land use includes residential, agricultural, and open space areas across Oakley, Bethel Island, and Knightsen. Planned residential and mixed-use development in the City of Oakley is expected to add approximately 730 dwelling units, increasing demand for District services through new connections. Growth-related water demand planning is addressed through the District's UWMP, which incorporates development projections prepared in coordination with the City of Oakley and Contra Costa County. Additional growth-related infrastructure needs are funded through the Facility Reserve Charge (FRC).

Figure 1-2: Irrigation and Water Districts, Land Use and Population

DISTRICT	LAND USE	LAND USE AUTHORITY	POPULATION
BBID	Primarily agricultural with limited residential and commercial uses	Contra Costa County	50,000*
ECCID	Primarily agricultural with limited urban development	City of Antioch; City of Brentwood; City of Oakley; Contra Costa County	103,000
CRCWD	Predominantly residential, with limited commercial uses	City of Walnut Creek; Contra Costa County	100
CCWD	Urban, suburban, agricultural, industrial, recreational, conservation, and other public lands	City of Antioch; City of Brentwood; City of Clayton; City of Concord; City of Martinez; City of Oakley; City of Pittsburg; City of Pleasant Hill; City of Walnut Creek; Contra Costa County	520,000
DWD	Residential, agricultural lands, and open-space areas	City of Oakley; Contra Costa County	45,000
* Includes districtwide population across all BBID service areas, including areas in San Joaquin and Alameda Counties.			

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCo is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities. The intent and history of this requirement are outlined in the Background section of this report.

A disadvantaged unincorporated community (DUC) is defined as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.¹

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a mapping tool to help determine which communities meet the definition of a disadvantaged community (DAC) based on median household income. DWR is not bound by the same law as LAFCO to define communities with a minimum threshold of 12 or more registered voters. Because income data are not available for this level of analysis, disadvantaged unincorporated communities with small populations that meet LAFCO's definition cannot be identified.

The DAC Mapping Tool is an interactive map application that allows users to overlay the following three US Census geographies as separate data layers: Census Place, Census Tract, and Census Block Group.² This Mapping tool determines whether a census area is DAC by using the latest American Community Survey (ACS) data on median household income (MHI), total population, and number of households at the census area level.

Only census geographies that meet the DAC definition are shown on the map (i.e., those with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI). The statewide MHI for the Census ACS 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; therefore, the calculated threshold of \$77,067 defines whether a community is identified as DAC.

In addition, census geographies with an annual MHI that is less than 60 percent of the statewide annual MHI are shown as "Severely Disadvantaged Communities" (SDAC) on the DWR mapping tool, indicating that the communities have an annual MHI of less than \$57,800.

According to the DWR Mapping Tool, no DAC or SDAC areas are identified within the BBID or CRCWD boundaries. In contrast, ECCID, CCWD, and DWD each contain DAC or

¹ Government Code §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

² Census Place is a location that is an incorporated city, town or community
Census Tract is subdivisions of a county with population size of between 1,200 to 8,000 people.
Census Block Group is smaller subdivision of a tract, usually with 600 to 3,000 people.

SDAC areas within their respective boundaries or Sphere of Influence (SOI). Most DAC and SDAC areas identified within ECCID and CCWD are located within incorporated cities, while DWD also includes DAC and SDAC areas within adjacent unincorporated areas.

- ECCID— DAC areas are located within the District’s boundaries and are currently served, with no substantial changes to service provision anticipated.
- CCWD— DAC and SDAC areas are located within both the District’s boundaries and SOI. DAC and SDAC areas within the boundaries are currently served, while areas within the SOI may require future water service extensions and must be considered when evaluating potential annexations or reorganizations.
- DWD— DAC and SDAC areas within the District boundaries are currently served, with no substantial changes to service provision anticipated. The majority of the DAC and SDAC areas within the SOI are included in the Sandmound Slough Water Systems Consolidation Project, which will result in annexation of these areas to the District and extension of water service.

SERVICE OVERVIEW

The five districts included in this MSR provide irrigation, untreated water, and potable water services within portions of eastern and central Contra Costa County. The districts vary substantially in size, services provided, infrastructure systems, and operational responsibilities. Therefore, service capacity and adequacy vary across the districts depending on water supply conditions, infrastructure, operational responsibilities, and service type.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply conditions vary across the districts based on source type, water rights, purchased supplies, groundwater availability, and service type.

BBID diverts, conveys, and delivers raw, untreated water for irrigation and municipal purposes within the District's boundaries. Within Contra Costa County, the Byron Service Area and the northern portion of the Bethany Service Area are supplied under the District's pre-1914 appropriative water right. The District maintains a 2003 agreement with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for use of the State Water Project (SWP) intake channel in the south Delta, which permits diversions of up to 50,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of the District's pre-1914 water right and establishes a maximum diversion rate of 300 cubic feet per second (CFS) at the intake channel. The District also invests in infrastructure improvements and system upgrades to enhance operational efficiency and system reliability, including canal rehabilitation, pump station upgrades, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems.

ECCID's primary source of supply is surface water diverted from Indian Slough on the Old River under a pre-1914 appropriative water right. The District also operates groundwater wells within its service boundaries to supplement surface water supplies, particularly during periods of high demand, drought, or when the main canal is out of service. ECCID maintains a formal agreement with DWR, originally executed in 1981 and subsequently amended with CCWD, which coordinates management of the District's surface water diversions and establishes operational provisions to support the availability and quality of water at ECCID's intake locations and protect deliveries during drought conditions. The District also meters agricultural deliveries to support efficient water use and continues routine maintenance and capital improvements to support service reliability.

In California, pre-1914 water rights are generally considered senior water entitlements and are not subject to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) permitting authority.

However, actual deliveries may still be affected by hydrologic conditions, environmental regulations, water quality conditions, or operational constraints. The SWRCB also retains certain enforcement authorities related to water-right administration and unauthorized diversion.

CCWD serves as the primary regional wholesale water supplier for eastern and central Contra Costa County and provides both retail treated water and wholesale untreated water service within its service area. CCWD's supplies include a long-term U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Central Valley Project (CVP) contract, Los Vaqueros water rights, Mallard Slough water rights, a water transfer agreement with ECCID, and recycled water. CCWD has established a water supply reliability goal of meeting 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent of demand during dry conditions through 2045. Supply reliability is further supported by Los Vaqueros Reservoir storage, multiple Delta intake locations, backup power, the Multi-Purpose Pipeline (MPP), emergency response planning, and ongoing infrastructure capital improvements.

DWD's primary water supply is treated imported surface water purchased from CCWD through the jointly owned Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant. The District also supplements imported supplies with groundwater from wells within the East Contra Costa Subbasin. Groundwater is blended with treated imported water to provide redundancy and operational flexibility. The District further supports emergency preparedness through emergency interties with the City of Antioch, reservoir storage, standby generators, and updated emergency response and water shortage contingency planning documents.

CRCWD relies entirely on untreated water purchased from CCWD. The District's sole supply source is therefore fully dependent on CCWD wholesale operations and the Contra Costa Canal. CRCWD does not maintain alternative supply sources and relies on coordination with CCWD during planned Canal shutdowns and other service interruptions.

Multiple districts participate in regional planning efforts, including the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP), and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), to coordinate water supply reliability, groundwater management, conservation strategies, and infrastructure planning.

Figure 1-3: Summary of Water Supply, Reliability, and Preparedness Measures

DISTRICT	SUPPLY SOURCE	SUPPLY CHARACTERISTICS	RELIABILITY / EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
BBID	Pre-1914 appropriative surface water rights	Conveyed through DWR facilities at up to 300 CFS and 50,000 AFY (conveyance limit, not water-right quantity)	Canal rehabilitation; pump station upgrades; SCADA systems; operational monitoring and coordinated Delta conveyance operations
ECCID	Pre-1914 appropriative surface water rights; supplemental groundwater	Long-standing DWR agreement, amended with CCWD, supporting water quantity and quality conditions at ECCID intake locations	Groundwater pumping capability; customer metering; system maintenance; operational procedures supporting drought response and delivery reliability
CCWD	USBR CVP contract; Los Vaqueros water rights; Mallard Slough water rights; transferred ECCID supplies; recycled water	Primary regional wholesale supplier for eastern and central Contra Costa County	Multiple Delta intake locations; Los Vaqueros Reservoir storage; backup power; Multi-Purpose Pipeline (MPP); emergency response planning; ongoing treatment and conveyance capital improvements
DWD	Purchased treated surface water from CCWD; supplemental groundwater	Groundwater blended with treated imported water to provide redundancy and operational flexibility	Emergency interties with Antioch; reservoir storage; standby generators; Emergency Response Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
CRCWD	Purchased untreated surface water from CCWD	Sole supply source; fully dependent on CCWD wholesale operations and Contra Costa Canal	No alternative supply sources; operational coordination with CCWD during planned Canal shutdowns and service interruptions

SERVICE CAPACITY

Service capacity varies across the five districts based on service type, available water supplies, infrastructure, and customer demand. Under existing conditions, current demand remains within available capacity across all districts, although demand trends vary depending on land use patterns, water use characteristics, and projected development.

BBID

BBID serves primarily agricultural users within its Contra Costa County service areas, with water use in the Byron Service Area and Bethany Service Area totaling approximately 25,000 AFY in 2024. Current demand remains below the District's maximum diversion capacity of 50,000 AFY associated with its pre-1914 water right. According to the District's Agricultural Water Management Plan, long-term demand is expected to remain stable or decline slightly due to ongoing urbanization, changes in cropping patterns, periodic land fallowing, and continued improvements in irrigation efficiency and water conservation practices.

ECCID

ECCID serves approximately 7,000 to 8,000 irrigated acres annually, with demand associated with agricultural, landscape, and municipal and industrial uses. In 2025, approximately 32,698 AF of water was diverted under ECCID's water rights, including diversions by ECCID and diversions by CCWD for municipal and industrial uses. According to the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan, irrigation demand has consistently declined over time due to urbanization within the District's service area and reduced landscape irrigation associated with golf course closures and downsizing. Although parcels with active water rights totaled approximately 10,818 acres in 2025, the District served about 8,000 irrigated acres during the year. Under existing conditions, available supplies exceed current demand by up to approximately 15,000 AF annually.

CRCWD

CRCWD serves a small number of untreated water customers, with annual deliveries of approximately 13 million gallons (MG). The service area is predominantly residential and largely built out, and no significant growth is anticipated. Because the District relies entirely on untreated water purchased from CCWD through the Contra Costa Canal, service availability is dependent on continued wholesale supply and conveyance. Under existing conditions, demand remains low and relatively stable.

CCWD

CCWD's total service area demand declined from approximately 126,300 AFY in 2020 to 114,700 AFY in 2025, while District deliveries decreased from 110,650 AFY to 92,750 AFY due to sustained conservation, changing demand patterns, and increased use of local supplemental water supplies. Current demand and deliveries remain well below the District's available conveyance and treatment capacities. Although demand is projected to increase through 2050, available water supplies and existing infrastructure are expected to accommodate future service needs under projected conditions.

DWD

DWD's water demand has remained relatively stable over the past five years, with average and peak demands of 5.43 MGD and 7.96 MGD, respectively, compared with the District's 19-MGD system capacity. Demand is projected to increase gradually with continued development in the service area, reaching approximately 12.55 MGD by 2040 and up to 17.5 MGD at full buildout. These projected demand levels remain below available system capacity.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

Infrastructure needs vary across the districts based on service type, system age, facility condition, and available funding. Overall, no immediate or systemwide infrastructure deficiencies were identified for the districts reviewed; however, all districts continue to implement capital improvements, rehabilitation projects, and routine maintenance to support continued service reliability.

Most districts maintain Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs), master plans, or other planning documents to guide rehabilitation, replacement, and modernization of facilities. For BBID and ECCID, infrastructure needs primarily consist of routine maintenance and the phased replacement of aging pumps, pipelines, canals, electrical infrastructure, and SCADA or telemetry systems. CCWD and DWD maintain multi-year CIP programs addressing treatment, transmission, storage, and distribution facilities, together with ongoing maintenance to address identified infrastructure needs.

CRCWD's infrastructure includes older facilities, with much of the system dating to the 1950s and limited major upgrades completed since the 1970s. The District's storage tank has documented deficiencies, including structural deterioration, leakage, and seismic vulnerability. Although the District reports that the system has not experienced major failures, the condition of the tank indicates that substantial rehabilitation or replacement will likely be needed to

support continued reliable service. Because CRCWD relies on a single water supply source, the tank remains important to system reliability and emergency preparedness.

CRCWD also reports limited financial capacity to address major capital needs. The District does not maintain formal reserves and reports that current rates are insufficient to support necessary capital improvements and long-term infrastructure maintenance. As a result, addressing future rehabilitation and replacement needs may require a rate adjustment and the pursuit of grant funding or other external financing.

SERVICE ADEQUACY

Service adequacy varies across the districts based on service type, regulatory oversight, source water conditions, and operational responsibilities. Overall, current service delivery is generally adequate across the districts under existing conditions.

BBID and ECCID provide untreated irrigation water and are not subject to routine drinking water regulatory monitoring requirements; however, both districts conduct periodic water quality testing to assess agricultural suitability. ECCID also monitors Delta salinity conditions pursuant to its agreement with DWR and provides monthly water quality reports to the Board.

CRCWD provides untreated water purchased from CCWD and delivered through the Contra Costa Canal. The District does not conduct independent water quality testing and relies on CCWD's source water monitoring and operational controls. Because the District's service is dependent on canal deliveries, annual Canal shutdowns temporarily interrupt service during winter maintenance periods. Although CCWD provides advance notice of planned shutdowns, it is recommended that CRCWD formally define a service availability period that reflects these known interruptions.

CCWD and DWD operate potable public water systems subject to oversight by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW). Both districts conduct routine monitoring of source and treated water supplies and report compliance with primary drinking water standards. CCWD maintains source water monitoring, treatment, and water quality testing to address changing Delta conditions. DWD monitors imported and groundwater supplies and uses blending and other operational controls to address secondary maximum contaminant level exceedances for manganese.

CCWD and DWD also conduct annual water loss audits consistent with State requirements and American Water Works Association (AWWA) methodology. DWD reports compliance with applicable State performance standards, while CCWD continues to implement leak

detection, repair, and maintenance measures to reduce water losses. Both districts also maintain system pressures consistent with applicable State requirements and fire-flow standards.

FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

The districts are funded through a combination of operating revenues, including water sales, service charges, standby charges, and assessments, and non-operating revenues, including property taxes, investment earnings, reimbursements, and other miscellaneous revenues.

CCWD and DWD rely primarily on operating revenues generated through water sales and related service charges, while non-operating revenues provide supplemental funding for debt service, capital, and other financial obligations. CRCWD also relies primarily on operating revenues generated from water sales and service fees, with property taxes providing a limited supplemental revenue source.

In contrast, BBID and ECCID rely more heavily on non-operating revenues, particularly property taxes and investment income, to support financial operations and offset operating losses.

EXPENSES

Operating expenses vary across districts depending on system size, infrastructure, and operational structure. The three water districts operate on a fiscal year basis (July 1 through June 30). For FY 24-25, supply-related costs represent the largest operating expense for CRCWD and DWD, reflecting expenditures associated with purchasing and delivering water supplies. In contrast, CCWD, as a regional wholesale and retail water supplier, reports that maintenance and administrative costs associated with operating the District's extensive water system infrastructure account for the most significant share of the District's total operating expense.

The irrigation districts operate on a calendar year basis (January through December). For the year ending December 31, 2024, conveyance and administrative costs represent BBID's largest operating expenses, while ECCID's most significant operating expenses consist of maintenance and administrative costs.

Figure 1-4 summarizes the primary operating expense categories for each district.

Figure 1-4: Primary Operating Expense Categories by District

DISTRICT	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	MOST SIGNIFICANT OPERATING EXPENSE CATEGORIES		
		DESCRIPTION	COMBINED EXPENSE AMOUNTS	% OF TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES
BBID	\$9,729,774	Transmission and Distribution; Administrative and General	\$5,993,885	62%
ECCID	\$6,729,666	Administrative and Office; Maintenance	\$4,717,989	70%
CRCWD	\$92,849	Water Purchase	\$61,669	66%
CCWD	\$138,848,791	Administrative and General; Maintenance	\$90,251,663	55%
DWD	\$18,519,361	Water Purchase; Administrative and General	\$9,932,452	54%

BALANCED BUDGET

The financial stability of the reviewed districts varies, with districts such as BBID, CCWD, and DWD demonstrating a broader mix of revenues to support ongoing operations and long-term infrastructure needs. CCWD, BBID, and DWD each report operating revenues exceeding operating expenses before depreciation, while ECCID and CRCWD report operating losses, with operating expenses exceeding operating revenues. However, ECCID reports sufficient non-operating revenues to support a positive ending net position, while CRCWD's total revenues only marginally exceed total expenses.

Overall, all districts reported positive ending net positions according to their most recent annual audits, indicating that total assets exceeded total liabilities. It is important to note, however, that while changes in net position are useful indicators of whether a district's financial position is improving or deteriorating, net position itself is not a direct measure of immediately available resources because it may include capital assets and other non-liquid assets. Figure 1-5 illustrates each agency's net position relative to operating expenses, along with the applicable reserve structure.

All districts, with the exception of CRCWD, maintain reserve funds or minimum reserve funding requirements to respond to emergencies, temporary deficits, economic downturns, fiscal emergencies, and capital improvements. CRCWD does not maintain formal reserves and reports limited financial capacity. The District also reports that current rates are insufficient to support necessary capital improvements and long-term infrastructure maintenance. Although total revenues marginally exceed total expenses, the District remains financially constrained. Given these conditions, it is recommended that the District evaluate a potential rate adjustment, consistent with Proposition 218 requirements, to help ensure rates remain sufficient to recover operating, maintenance, capital replacement, and reserve needs.

Other agencies, including CCWD, DWD, and BBID, have completed rate adjustments through Proposition 218 processes to support operations, infrastructure maintenance, reserve funding, and long-term financial stability. In contrast, ECCID reports that rates have not increased since 2016 and has initiated water transfers and sales outside its service area to help offset revenue constraints associated with rising operating costs and reduced water consumption.

Figure 1-5: Status of Net Position and Reserve Levels by District

DISTRICT	NET POSITION	NET POSITION AS % OF EXPENSE	RESERVES
BBID	\$66,804,280	686%	Maintains restricted, board-designated, and unrestricted reserves with a minimum operating reserve equal to six months of operating expenses
ECCID	\$42,840,038	636%	Maintains reserve funds with established minimum funding requirements
CRCWD	\$140,036	151%	Does not maintain formal reserve funds
CCWD	\$1,108,078,981	620%	Maintains restricted, board-designated, and unrestricted reserves with a minimum operating reserve requirement of six months of operating expenses
DWD	\$75,022,246	405%	Maintains designated reserves including rate stabilization, operations and maintenance, and capital improvement program funding

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Throughout the MSR, various governance structure options, including those identified in the previous 2014 MSR, are discussed for the districts.

The previous MSR recommended consolidation of BBID with the Byron Sanitary District (BSD) based on existing operational coordination between the agencies, including BBID's provision of administrative, operations, and maintenance support to BSD and BSD's use of BBID facilities for administrative functions. However, this option has not been implemented, and no formal feasibility analysis has been conducted to evaluate the fiscal or operational impacts of consolidation. Any reorganization involving BSD would require activation of BBID's latent sewer service authority and a detailed evaluation of governance and service implications, given the functional differences between the agencies.

The consolidation of BBID and ECCID was also identified as a potential governance structure in the previous MSR due to the districts' contiguous boundaries and the provision of similar irrigation services, which may offer opportunities for operational efficiencies. However, the districts have since determined that consolidation is not feasible due to significant differences in water rights, rate structures, and financial obligations. Alternatively, the districts may consider establishing a mutual aid agreement to support emergency preparedness and resource sharing, including coordination of specialized personnel, equipment, and materials necessary to restore critical infrastructure following emergencies.

For ECCID, there are potential collaborative opportunities with CCWD to address municipal water demand, particularly in growing areas such as the City of Brentwood. This could include updating existing wholesale water supply agreements, aligning long-term infrastructure planning, and jointly reviewing demand projections to reflect anticipated development, ensuring efficient and reliable service delivery within their overlapping boundaries.

Additional governance structure options involving CCWD were also identified in the previous MSR. First, consolidation with the City of Martinez was recommended to simplify water service delivery and improve consistency, given CCWD's provision of both retail treated water and wholesale untreated water within the City's service area. At the time of the previous MSR, the City's Water Treatment Plant (WTP) required significant improvements to ensure continued reliable service. The City has since completed the necessary rehabilitation of the WTP, indicating no immediate infrastructure-related need for consolidation or other reorganization efforts. Currently, CCWD and the City of Martinez continue to coordinate on operational

efficiencies; however, any potential consolidation would require further evaluation of fiscal and system integration considerations.

Second, the consolidation of CRCWD with CCWD was previously recommended due to their existing relationship and CRCWD's aging infrastructure. At the time of the 2014 MSR, neither district expressed interest in pursuing consolidation. However, the Commission adopted CRCWD's current zero SOI, citing concerns that the District's aging water system and infrastructure could affect its long-term ability to provide adequate service. Although the districts have not revisited the consolidation option, the zero SOI designation remains appropriate due to the District's limited financial capacity, aging infrastructure, and ongoing operational constraints. While consolidation with CCWD remains a potential option, it would require further feasibility analysis to assess the operational, financial, and service-delivery implications.

Finally, for DWD, the previous MSR recommended expanding DWD's SOI to encompass the entirety of Bethel Island; however, this was not implemented due to General Plan policies, such as agricultural land designation, which limit future development in much of the area. Since then, DWD has instead annexed targeted areas in northern and eastern Bethel Island in response to service needs and water quality issues.

The District is currently implementing a consolidation project to integrate four small water systems (Delta Mutual Water Company, Oakley Mutual Water Company, Sandy Point Mobile Home Park, and the former M-27 system) to address drinking water quality deficiencies, including exceedances of arsenic and total dissolved solids (TDS). Upon completion, the project will extend service from DWD's existing system to the affected areas via a new distribution pipeline. As of early 2026, the project is advancing through the multi-year process of securing funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and completing pre-construction activities.

Overall, no immediate SOI boundary amendments are recommended for the districts, as the current SOI designations remain appropriate based on existing service conditions, infrastructure capacity, and governance considerations.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the five districts reviewed in this MSR generally maintain governance, administrative, and public transparency practices consistent with applicable statutory requirements. However, the MSR identified opportunities to strengthen transparency, improve public accountability, and enhance access to key documents. Figure 1-6 summarizes the recommendations for each reviewed agency regarding governance, public meetings, website transparency, and other administrative practices to support compliance with applicable state laws and promote transparency.

GOVERNANCE

Each district is governed by an elected board responsible for establishing policy, adopting budgets, overseeing operations, and ensuring services are delivered effectively throughout the service area. Four of the five districts are governed by five-member boards, while BBID is governed by a seven-member board. Currently, CRCWD has one board vacancy; however, the District's website reflects outdated board information. To support transparency, it is recommended that the District's website be updated to reflect the current Board composition and term expiration dates.

To support effective governance and compliance with state law, district board members are required to complete ethics training every two years pursuant to AB 1234 and file annual Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code §§ 81000–81003). All districts, except CRCWD, maintain current Form 700 filings, demonstrating generally consistent compliance with disclosure requirements. In addition to Form 700 compliance, CCWD and DWD maintain up-to-date ethics training records, while some BBID and ECCID board members, as well as all CRCWD board members, require updated training to meet biennial compliance requirements. To enhance transparency, it is recommended that current Form 700 filings and ethics training certificates be made readily accessible on all district websites.

To ensure designated positions are clearly identified and subject to applicable disclosure requirements, it is recommended that CRCWD and BBID adopt conflict-of-interest codes consistent with Government Code § 87300. Currently, CCWD, DWD, and ECCID maintain and publicly post an adopted conflict-of-interest code.

BROWN ACT REQUIREMENTS

Four of the five districts generally comply with the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54956), as amended by AB 2257, by posting agendas online and making them available within the required timeframes. CRCWD is recommended to maintain consistent agenda posting practices to support timely public access. To ensure full compliance with agenda posting requirements, it is recommended that DWD and ECCID make agendas available in a publicly accessible physical location.

AB 2257 also requires agencies to ensure that a direct link to the most recent meeting agenda is readily accessible on the website homepage. To support compliance with these provisions, it is recommended that CCWD and CRCWD provide a direct link to the most recent meeting agenda on the District's website homepage. Another AB 2257 requirement is that all agendas are fully searchable to ensure public accessibility. Currently, BBID is not fully compliant with this requirement, as the District posts PDF versions of agendas; however, the documents are uploaded as scanned PDFs that are not electronically searchable or machine-readable without additional Optical Character Recognition (OCR) conversion by users. To ensure full compliance, it is recommended that the District post agenda documents in an electronically searchable and machine-readable format.

All districts make Board meeting minutes available upon request; CCWD and DWD also maintain online archives of past meeting minutes. Although posting meeting minutes online is not required under the Brown Act, it is recommended that CRCWD, ECCID, and BBID post standalone approved meeting minutes on their websites following each board meeting to further enhance transparency.

WEBSITE TRANSPARENCY AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

District websites generally meet the transparency requirements of the Special District Transparency Act (SB 929) by providing contact information, board information, public notices, and Financial Transaction Reports and Annual Compensation Reports submitted to the State Controller's Office.

CCWD and DWD exceed minimum transparency requirements by maintaining comprehensive online document centers that include annual budgets, audits, rate studies, capital improvement planning (CIP) documents, policies, ordinances, and other relevant materials. CCWD has maintained the Special District Leadership Foundation's (SDLF) Transparency Certificate of Excellence since 2013, while DWD received the SDLF Transparency Certificate in 2023 and the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) Distinguished Budget Award in 2025.

To further enhance transparency, it is recommended that CRCWD, ECCID, and BBID make annual budgets, annual audits, and other significant planning documents readily accessible on district websites.

Additionally, it is recommended that CRCWD and BBID maintain and publicly post the required Enterprise System Catalog identifying the software systems used to store and process public information, as required by Government Code § 6270.5(a), enacted by SB 272.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Public engagement practices vary across the districts, reflecting differences in size, staffing, and organizational capacity. CCWD, DWD, and BBID maintain comprehensive websites and active social media accounts to share operational and service-related updates with the public, while ECCID relies primarily on mailed and emailed notices distributed throughout the year.

All districts also provide methods for submitting complaints and maintain internal processes for responding to public inquiries. CRCWD and ECCID report that complaints are infrequent and are maintained through the District's internal documentation practices.

CCWD and DWD provide multiple options for the public to submit complaints and request public records in accordance with the California Public Records Act (CPRA). BBID also maintains online forms for submitting inquiries routed to staff for follow-up, as well as a form for requesting public records. To improve records management and reduce duplicative requests, it is recommended that CCWD, DWD, and BBID maintain public records request logs documenting the District's public records requests.

Figure 1-6: Summary of Recommendations

DISTRICT	GOVERNANCE & ADMINISTRATION	BROWN ACT REQUIREMENTS	WEBSITE TRANSPARENCY & FINANCIAL REPORTING	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
BBID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete updated ethics training for board members as needed. • Post current Form 700 filings and ethics training certificates on the website. • Adopt or update a conflict-of-interest code. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post agendas that are electronically searchable and machine-readable format. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post annual budgets, annual audits, and key planning documents on the website. • Update the audit archive to include recent fiscal years. • Maintain and post an Enterprise System Catalog in a prominent location on the website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post approved standalone meeting minutes on the website following each board meeting. • Maintain a public records request log.
ECCID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post current Form 700 filings and ethics training certificates on the website. • Adopt or update a conflict-of-interest code. 	No additional Brown Act related actions were identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post annual budgets, annual audits, and key planning documents on the website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post approved meeting minutes on the website.
CRCWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete required ethics training and Form 700 Statements of Economic Interests. • Adopt or update a conflict-of-interest code. • Update board information on the website, to reflect current composition and term expiration dates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct access to the most recent agenda from the homepage. • Maintain consistent agenda posting practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Financial Transaction Report on the website. • Post annual budgets, annual audits, and key planning documents on the website. • Maintain and post an Enterprise System Catalog on the District’s website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post approved meeting minutes on the website.

<p>CCWD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post current Form 700 filings and ethics training certificates on the website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct access to the most recent agenda from the homepage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional website transparency actions were identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a public records request log.
<p>DWD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post current Form 700 filings on the website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post agendas in a publicly accessible physical location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional website transparency actions were identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a public records request log.

2. BACKGROUND

LAFCO OVERVIEW

LAFCO regulates boundary changes proposed by public agencies or individuals through approval, denial, conditions, and modification. It also regulates the extension of public services by cities and special districts outside their boundaries. LAFCO is empowered to initiate updates to the SOIs and proposals involving the dissolution or consolidation of special districts, mergers, the establishment of subsidiary districts, and any reorganization, including such actions. Otherwise, LAFCO actions must originate as petitions or resolutions from affected voters, landowners, cities, or districts.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVIEW LEGISLATION

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 requires LAFCO to review and update SOIs every five years, or as necessary, and to review municipal services before updating SOIs. The requirement for service reviews arises from the identified need for a more coordinated and efficient public service structure to support California's anticipated growth. The service review provides LAFCO with a tool to study existing and future public service conditions comprehensively and to evaluate organizational options for accommodating growth, preventing urban sprawl, and ensuring that critical services are provided efficiently. Government Code §56430 requires LAFCO to conduct a review of municipal services provided in the county by region, sub-region, or other designated geographic area, or by type of service, as appropriate, for the service or services to be reviewed, and prepare a written statement of determination with respect to each of the following topics:

- Growth and population projections for the affected area;
- The location and characteristics of any disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) within or contiguous to the SOI;
- Present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, including infrastructure needs or deficiencies (including needs or deficiencies related to sewers, municipal and industrial water, and structural fire protection in any DUCs within or contiguous to the sphere of influence);
- Financial ability of agencies to provide services;

- Status of and opportunities for shared facilities;
- Accountability for community service needs, including governmental structure and operational efficiencies; and
- Any other matter related to effective or efficient service delivery, as required by commission policy.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES REVIEW PROCESS

The MSR process does not require LAFCO to initiate changes in an organization based on service review findings, only that LAFCO identifies potential government structure options. However, LAFCO, other local agencies, and the public may subsequently use the determinations to analyze prospective changes in organization or reorganization or to establish or amend SOIs. Within its legal authorization, LAFCO may act with respect to a recommended change of organization or reorganization on its initiative (e.g., certain types of consolidations) or in response to a proposal (i.e., initiated by resolution or petition by landowners or registered voters). MSRs are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to §15306 (information collection) of the CEQA Guidelines. LAFCO's actions to adopt MSR determinations are not considered "projects" subject to CEQA.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE UPDATES

The Commission is charged with developing and updating the SOI for each city and special district within the county. SOIs must be updated every five years or as necessary. In determining the SOI, LAFCO is required to complete an MSR and adopt the seven determinations previously discussed.

An SOI is a LAFCO-approved plan that designates an agency's probable future boundary and service area. Spheres are planning tools used to provide guidance for individual boundary change proposals and are intended to encourage the efficient provision of organized community services and prevent duplication of service delivery. Territory cannot be annexed by LAFCO to a city or a district unless it is within that agency's sphere.

The purposes of the SOI include the following: to ensure the efficient provision of services, discourage urban sprawl and premature conversion of agricultural and open space lands, and prevent overlapping jurisdictions and duplication of services.

LAFCO cannot regulate land use, dictate internal operations or administration of any local agency, or set rates. LAFCO is empowered to enact policies that indirectly affect land use

decisions. On a regional level, LAFCO promotes the logical and orderly development of communities as it considers and decides individual proposals. LAFCO has a role in reconciling differences between agency plans so that the most efficient urban service arrangements are created for the benefit of current and future area residents and property owners.

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg (CKH) Act requires LAFCO to develop and determine the SOI of each local governmental agency within the county and review and update the SOI every five years. LAFCOs are empowered to adopt, update, and amend the SOI. They may do so with or without an application, and any interested person may submit an application proposing an SOI amendment.

LAFCO may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations.

In addition, in adopting or amending an SOI, LAFCO must make the following determinations:

- Present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open-space lands;
- Present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area;
- Present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public service that the agency provides or is authorized to provide;
- Existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the Commission determines these are relevant to the agency; and
- Present and probable need for water, wastewater, and structural fire protection facilities and services of any DUCs within the existing sphere of influence.

By statute, LAFCO must notify affected agencies 21 days before holding the public hearing to consider the SOI and may not update the SOI until after that hearing. The LAFCO Executive Officer must issue a report including recommendations on the SOI amendments and updates under consideration at least five days before the public hearing.

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCO is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities (DUCs) as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities.

The purpose of Senate Bill (SB) 244 (Wolk, 2011) is to begin to address the complex legal, financial, and political barriers that contribute to regional inequity and infrastructure deficits

within DUCs. Identifying and including these communities in the long-range planning of a city or a special district is required by SB 244.

The CKH requires LAFCO to make determinations regarding DUCs when considering a change of organization, reorganization, sphere of influence expansion, and when conducting municipal service reviews. For any updates to an SOI of a local agency (city or special district) that provides public facilities or services related to sewer, municipal and industrial water, or structural fire protection, LAFCO shall consider and prepare written determinations regarding the present and planned capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services, and infrastructure needs or deficiencies for any DUC within or contiguous to the SOI of a city or special district.

CKH prohibits LAFCO from approving an annexation to a city of any territory greater than 10 acres if a DUC is contiguous to the proposed annexation, unless an application to annex the DUC has been filed with LAFCO. An application to annex a contiguous DUC shall not be required if a prior application for annexation of the same DUC has been made in the preceding five years or if the Commission finds, based upon written evidence, that a majority of the registered voters within the affected territory are opposed to annexation.

Government Code (GC) §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

3. OVERVIEW

This chapter summarizes Contra Costa County’s service setting for irrigation and water service providers, long-term supply outlook, climate-related risks, regional planning frameworks, and the regulatory environment that shapes local service delivery.

SETTING

Contra Costa County is one of the original 27 counties incorporated by the California Legislature in 1850 and is one of nine counties that comprise the San Francisco Bay Area. Located in the northern portion of the East Bay region, the County encompasses 716 square miles and includes 19 incorporated cities, including the City of Martinez, the county seat, as well as numerous unincorporated communities.

As of 2025, the County has a population of approximately 1,158,225, making it California’s ninth-most populous county. The County supports a diverse economy, including heavy industry such as oil refineries and chemical manufacturing, primarily concentrated in the northwestern region, and extensive agricultural activity, primarily in the eastern portion of the County. The combination of rapid growth and land uses underscores the County’s long-standing priorities of preserving agriculture and open space while managing urban sprawl.

To support these goals, the County uses a voter-approved Urban Limit Line (ULL) that implements a 65/35 Land Preservation Plan, limiting urban development to no more than 35 percent of the County’s land area and requiring at least 65 percent to be designated for non-urban uses. Additionally, Contra Costa cities such as Antioch, Pittsburg, and San Ramon have enacted their own ordinances to limit urban sprawl and promote orderly development.

In 2025, the County held public workshops and hearings to evaluate ULL renewal, including reviews of proposed adjustments to the ULL boundaries. After the completion of a ULL renewal study, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors voted on December 9, 2025, to place a measure on the ballot to renew the County’s ULL on the June 2, 2026, primary election.³

³³ Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, Resolution No. 2025-407. Resolution Calling for an Election on June 2, 2026, to Extend the Voter-Approved Contra Costa County Urban Limit Line. December 9, 2025.

The proposed measure extends the existing 65/35 ULL Land Preservation Plan from December 31, 2026, through December 31, 2051. Additionally, various amendments to the General Plan (GP) are proposed, including:⁴

- Prohibiting GP amendments to expand the ULL by more than 30 acres without a four-fifths vote of the Board of Supervisors and approval of the voters, except under limited specified circumstances;
- Requiring a concurrent review of the ULL with Housing Element update cycles;
- Updating and expanding the criteria and considerations for moving land outside the ULL;
- Incorporating a revised ULL map reflecting non-substantive expansions and contractions at various locations across the County, and identifying an area of potential future expansion near Byron Airport;
- Retaining the 65/35 Land Preservation Standard and protections for the County's prime agricultural land.

⁴ Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors Meeting. Staff Report. 12/9/2025.

Figure 3-1: Current County Urban Limit Line

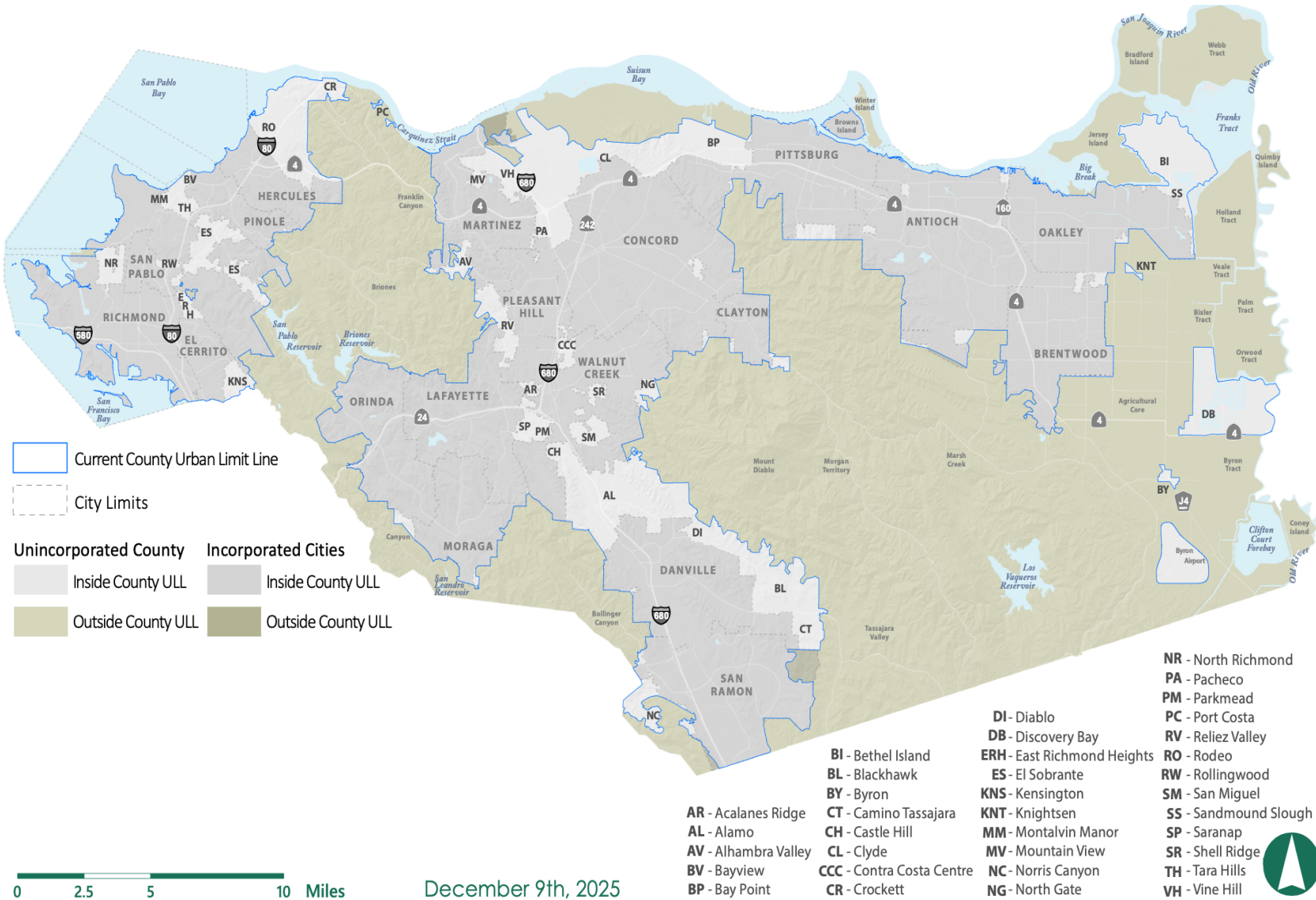
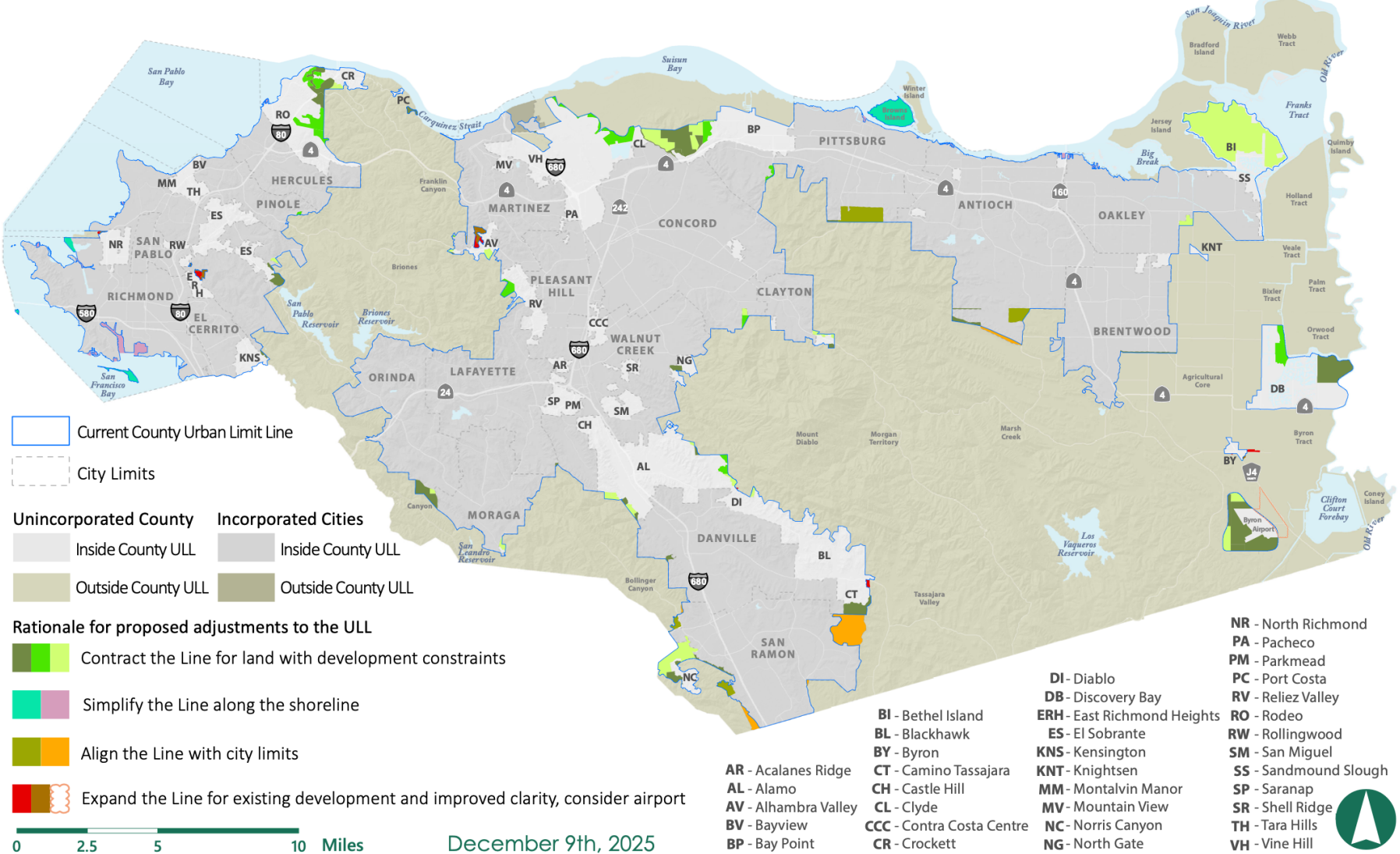


Figure 3-2: Proposed Adjustments to the County Urban Limit Line



WATER RESOURCES

Contra Costa County relies on multiple independent water suppliers with service areas generally organized around two primary regional source systems.

In the central and eastern portions of the County, the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta is the main source. The Delta is the largest estuary on the West Coast and is formed by the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Water supplies in this region are delivered primarily through federal Central Valley Project (CVP) contracts with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and local surface water rights. Actual deliveries from the CVP are dependent on hydrologic conditions, environmental regulations in the Bay-Delta, and operational limitations of reservoirs and canals.

Several local water agencies supplement Delta supplies with water from the East Contra Costa (ECC) Subbasin, which lies within the northwestern portion of the larger San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin. The ECC Subbasin’s water portfolio primarily consists of surface water from the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), supplemented by limited recycled water mainly for agricultural, landscape irrigation, and industrial uses, and groundwater.⁵

In the western portion of Contra Costa County, potable water is supplied primarily by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), which obtains most of its drinking water from the Mokelumne River watershed and stores it in Pardee Reservoir before conveying it through long-distance aqueducts to its service areas.

⁵ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021. p. 2-33.

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

Projecting water needs involves planning for "wet" and "dry" years, ensuring adequate supplies, and maintaining sufficient storage and delivery capacity to meet demand. Water availability depends on the supply source and is influenced by climate variability, regulatory requirements, and operational constraints.

For instance, the Delta is vulnerable to long-term reductions in annual deliveries and changes in water quality due to drought, climate change, and other stressors. Statewide efforts, such as the Delta Conveyance Project, aim to enhance system reliability through modernizing Delta infrastructure and enhancing the ability to capture and store water during wet years for use in dry years.

Locally, CCWD has conducted a water supply reliability assessment and established goals to meet 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent of demand during dry conditions through 2045. Projections indicate that the District is expected to meet these goals through continued efficient water use measures, the reliability of its existing CVP water contracts, and long-term water sales agreements with local agencies. Supply reliability is further enhanced by improvements to the District's Los Vaqueros Reservoir, which allow higher-quality Delta water to be stored and blended with more saline water during late summer, fall, and dry periods.⁶

Water availability is also affected by changes in demand, which fluctuates year to year depending on climate, regulatory factors, and economic activity. The eastern portion of the County, where the ECC Subbasin is located, is expected to experience relatively rapid growth. However, projected water supplies in the subbasin are sufficient to meet or exceed anticipated demand through 2050 in normal hydrologic conditions.⁷

During dry years, groundwater pumping in the region may increase to offset reductions in surface water deliveries. Accordingly, sustainable groundwater management practices, such as monitoring, recharge projects, and conservation, are planned to prevent undesirable outcomes from overdraft, including declining water levels, land subsidence, and degraded water quality.

In western portions of the County served by EBMUD, supply projections are based on Mokelumne River watershed runoff and reservoir storage. The District's long-term plans indicate adequate supplies in normal and wet years, with reduced availability during multi-year

⁶ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

⁷ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021.

droughts. Similar to Delta-dependent systems, long-term reliability projections show increasing variability driven by hydrologic conditions and climate change.⁸

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATIC SHIFTS ON UTILITY SYSTEMS

Ongoing climatic shifts are expected to pose a challenge for managing California’s water resources.

One of the most critical impacts of climate change for the State’s water management is the projected long-term reduction of the Sierra Nevada snowpack—commonly estimated at 25-40 percent by 2050 under current warming scenarios—thereby affecting California’s largest natural surface water reservoir and altering runoff patterns. Reduced soil moisture and surface flows are also anticipated to impact ecosystems and water users reliant on annual rainfall. At the same time, water demand is expected to increase for agricultural, urban landscaping, and environmental uses as droughts are exacerbated by climate change.

Water quality is also at risk, as changes in streamflow timing and warming temperatures may lead to increased turbidity, higher pollutant concentrations, and challenges for water treatment. Additionally, wildfires and flooding could further degrade water quality. Rising sea levels are projected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme coastal and storm events, resulting in more extensive and longer-duration flooding, threatening coastal infrastructure, increasing the risk of storm surges, and contributing to saltwater intrusion into the Delta and coastal aquifers.

⁹

Similarly, in Contra Costa, climate change is expected to alter many aspects of the County’s climate, including temperature, precipitation patterns, and sea levels, potentially exacerbating both the severity and geographic extent of climate hazards. In 2020, the County Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 2020-256 declaring that climate change “threatens the long-term economic and social well-being, health, safety, and security of the County, and that urgent action by all levels of government is needed to immediately address this climate emergency”.

Since water supply within the County relies on interconnected, sometimes large and complex, conveyance, treatment, and distribution systems, if source water quality is affected by sea level rise, or if the levee system protecting Delta supplies is damaged or fails, it may become difficult

⁸ East Bay Municipal Utility District, Urban Water Management Plan 2020.

⁹ The Department of Water Resources (DWR), Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California’s Water. October 2008.

to provide sufficient, high-quality water. Failure of the Delta levees could damage the Mokelumne Aqueducts and disrupt the water supply, particularly to the Western Region. While ongoing investments continue to strengthen Delta levees and related infrastructure, residual risk from extreme events and sea level rise remains.

Additionally, water supply agencies in the County rely on chemicals for treatment, power to operate facilities, and road access to maintain their assets. Therefore, if flooding impacts power supplies or the roads and highway system that provide access to and from water supply facilities, the ability to provide continuous water service may be interrupted.

To ensure water supply reliability, suppliers have built redundancy into their distribution and treatment systems. However, countywide efforts such as the 2017 Adapting to Rising Tides (ART) Project conducted a climate adaptation planning effort in Contra Costa County, focusing on the risks to the county from current and future flooding, while also considering the other challenges and opportunities facing the county.¹⁰

Furthermore, the County adopts and regularly updates a Climate Action Adaptation Plan (CAAP), which outlines efforts to adapt to a changing climate and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, aligning with statewide targets and a pathway toward net-zero emissions by 2045.

The CAAP is part of a statewide mitigation effort enacted through Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (the Global Warming Solutions Act) in 2006, which requires a cap on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reductions in emissions from major sources, and the development of a mandatory reporting system for these emissions.

The 2024 Contra Costa CAAP provides strategies and actions that support the Statewide GHG emissions reduction goals through 2045, as established by State laws and regulations, including:¹¹

- Reduce community-wide GHG emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels by 2030.
- Reduce community-wide GHG emissions by at least 85 percent from 1990 levels by 2045 and be on a pathway to support statewide carbon neutrality by 2045.

¹⁰ Adapting to Rising Tides: Contra Costa County Assessment and Adaptation Project. March 2017.

¹¹ Contra Costa County, Climate Action and Adaptation Plan 2024 Update. November 5, 2024.

These climatic stressors underscore the importance of continued regional coordination, integrated water management, and long-term planning efforts, as discussed in the following section.

LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING CONTEXT

In California, regional water planning has become increasingly critical for enhancing drought preparedness, promoting regional self-sufficiency, supporting sustainable resource management, and strengthening coordination between land-use and water planning authorities.

INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) is a statewide program, initiated by Proposition 50 and codified in Senate Bill (SB) 1672, that promotes collaborative, comprehensive management of water resources within defined regions. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) prioritizes certain IRWM grant programs or loan funding for projects identified in IRWM plans.

Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Program

The Bay Area IRWM region is a multi-county effort to coordinate and improve water resource management across the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area region, including Contra Costa County. The IRWM program promotes collaboration among agencies, water suppliers, flood control districts, environmental organizations, and other stakeholders.

The initial IRWM plan was developed in 2004 following the execution of a Letter of Mutual Understanding (LOMU) among regional and local agencies, special districts, water suppliers, wastewater agencies, flood control districts, environmental organizations, and other stakeholders in the region.

The IRWM plan was last updated in 2019 and continues to guide regional efforts to improve water supply reliability, protect water quality, enhance flood protection, maintain public health standards, and safeguard habitat and watershed resources.¹²

Multiple Contra Costa County agencies, including the Contra Costa Water District, participate in the IRWM program activities to coordinate infrastructure planning and capital improvement programs with broader regional water management objectives.

¹² San Francisco Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. October 2019.

East County Water Management Association (ECWMA)

The East County Water Management Association (ECWMA) was formed in 1997 as a regional partnership of public agencies collaborating on water management issues in eastern Contra Costa County. ECWMA initially consisted of 11 member agencies that participate in regional water supply planning efforts, including the Cities of Antioch, Brentwood, and Pittsburg; Byron-Bethany Irrigation District (BBID); Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; Contra Costa Water District (CCWD); Delta Diablo; Diablo Water District (DWD); Discovery Bay Community Services District; East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID); and Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD). On November 22, 2010, the agreement was amended to include the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservancy in the ECWMA.

Through this regional partnership, ECWMA members collaborate with stakeholders and other agencies to implement the East Contra Costa County (ECCC) Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program, which coordinates water management strategies and infrastructure investments to improve regional water supply reliability.¹³

East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management

The East Contra Costa County (ECCC) IRWM region is one of California's 48 IRWM regions. The DWR formally recognized the region as an IRWM region in 2009, making it eligible for IRWM grant funding. The ECCC IRWM plan is periodically updated in response to significant regional changes or new state requirements. The most recent Plan was adopted in 2019 to align with DWR's updated IRWM plan standards and maintain funding eligibility.

The IRWM plan provides a framework for the region to meet its overall water management objectives, including:¹⁴

- Ensuring a reliable water supply under normal conditions as well as during droughts and other emergencies, achieving water quality goals, and meeting related regulations;
- Restoring and enhancing the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) ecosystem and upstream habitat and wetland resources;
- Positioning water-related planning and implementation projects for funding;
- Implementing robust stormwater and flood management strategies and practices;

¹³ Amendment No. 1 to the East County Water Management Association Agreement, November 22, 2010.

¹⁴ East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update. March 2019. p. 1-1.

- Providing public outreach and establishing broad support for integrated water management.

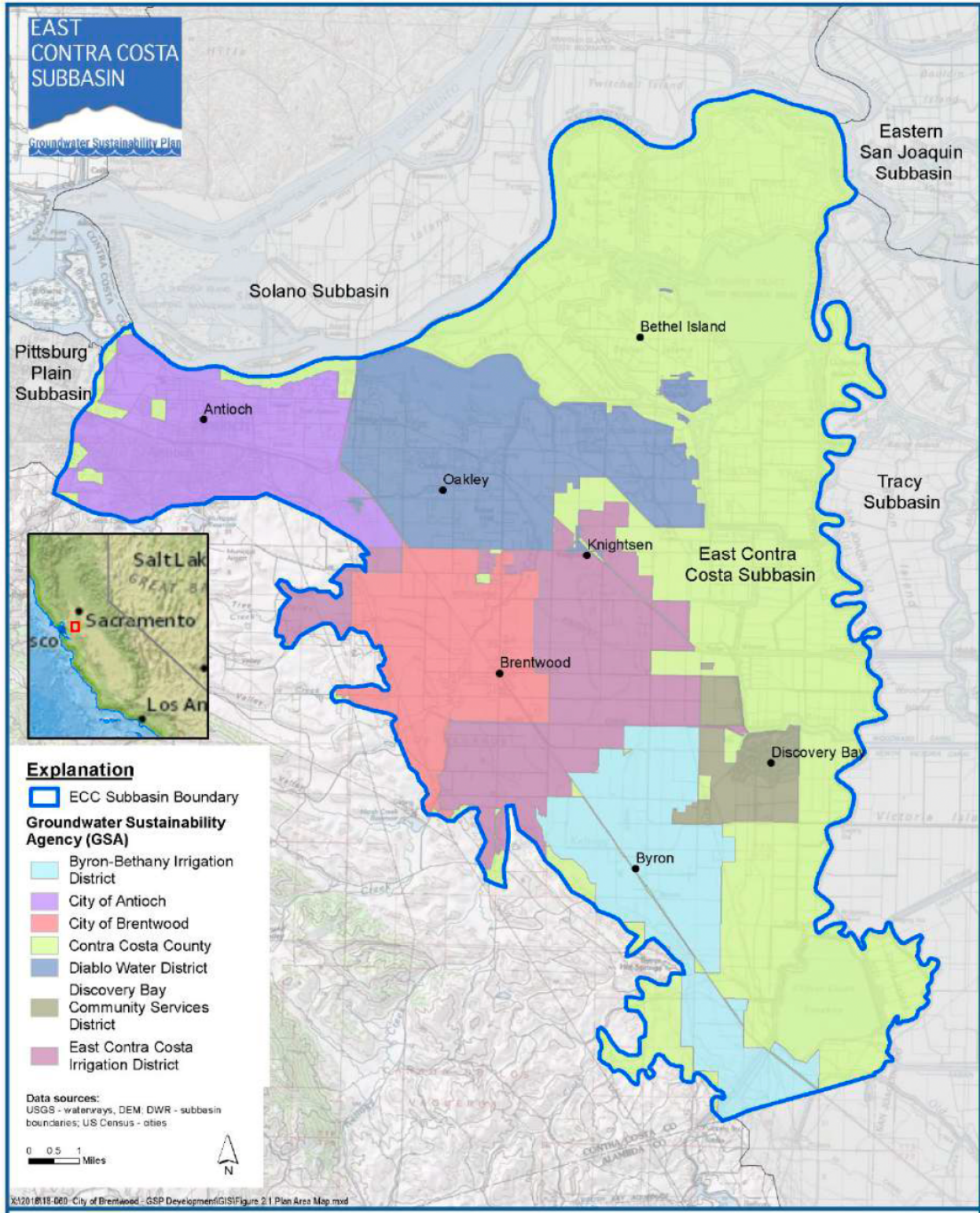
EAST CONTRA COSTA SUBBASIN GSP

The groundwater in the East Contra Costa (ECC) subbasin is designated as medium-priority, requiring formal management through the formation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) under California’s Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) to ensure sustainable use and prevent overdraft. In 2021, the ECC GSAs prepared a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), as required, to guide subbasin management for long-term sustainability.¹⁵

The ECC GSA comprises seven local agency GSAs that overlie the subbasin, including BBID, DWD, and ECCID. Since surface water supplies play an important role in long-term water resources management within the subbasin, CCWD, as the principal retail and wholesale water supplier, participated as a partner agency in developing the ECC Subbasin GSP.

¹⁵ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021.

Figure 3-3: East Contra Costa Subbasin



URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Under California Water Code §10610-10656 and §10608, urban water suppliers providing more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually or serving more than 3,000 urban connections are required to adopt and submit an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years.

Of the five agencies reviewed in this MSR, CCWD, DWD, and BBID meet the statutory thresholds and have each adopted UWMPs. Although BBID is primarily an agricultural water supplier, it delivers more than 3,000 acre-feet of raw water annually for municipal and industrial (M&I) uses, and therefore, BBID has adopted a UWMP by resolution for those services.

AGRICULTURAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), as amended, requires agricultural water suppliers serving more than 25,000 irrigable acres or delivering more than 10,000 acre-feet annually to prepare Agricultural Water Management Plans (AWMPs).

The two irrigation districts reviewed in this MSR, BBID and ECCID, each supply water to fewer than 25,000 irrigable acres and are therefore not required to prepare AWMPs. However, BBID has voluntarily adopted an AWMP in 2025 to support irrigation efficiency and long-term sustainability.¹⁶

DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

On May 10, 2021, the California Governor issued an Emergency Proclamation due to ongoing extreme dry conditions in the Delta watersheds. Consequently, the DWR and the USBR jointly prepared the State Water Project (SWP)¹⁷ and the Central Valley Project (CVP)¹⁸ Drought Contingency Plan covering the period from May 1, 2021, to September 30, 2021.

The Plan covers hydrological conditions, species status update, drought monitoring, and drought response actions. As part of drought response efforts, the CVP and SWP water

¹⁶ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

¹⁷ The California State Water Project (SWP) is a multi-purpose water storage and delivery system that extends more than 705 miles (two-thirds the length of California).

¹⁸ The Central Valley Project (CVP) is a complex, multi-purpose network of dams, reservoirs, canals, hydroelectric powerplants and other facilities, extending 400 miles through central California.

contractors and agencies, including the CCWD, are implementing measures to reduce water use and provide additional flexibility for drought operations.¹⁹

BAY AREA REGIONAL RELIABILITY DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN

Eight Bay Area water agencies, including the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), collaborate to establish the Bay Area Regional Reliability Partnership to address water supply reliability concerns and drought preparedness on a mutually beneficial, regionally focused basis.

The BARR partners collaboratively developed a Regional Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) identifying regional strategies to address drought-related supply vulnerabilities, including demand management, diversification of the water supply portfolio, infrastructure investments, and interagency coordination.²⁰

DELTA REGION WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

In 2005, the three largest urban water agencies in the Delta region—CCWD, the City of Stockton, and the Solano County Water Agency—jointly developed the Delta Region Drinking Water Quality Management Plan. Launched under the CALFED initiative, the plan evaluated existing and projected water quality conditions at Delta intakes and identified strategies to support long-term drinking water quality objectives.

Although the plan was developed as an early regional planning framework, the findings continue to inform Delta water quality considerations in the affected counties, including Contra Costa County.²¹

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

In 2022, the County adopted a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, implementing California’s Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO). The ordinance ensures compliance with current state efficiency requirements by establishing standards for the design, installation, and maintenance of new and rehabilitated landscapes within unincorporated areas to promote outdoor water conservation and long-term demand reduction.²²

¹⁹ Department of Water Resources. State Water Project and Central Valley Project, Drought Contingency Plan. May 1, 2021 – September 30, 2021.

²⁰ Bay Area Regional Reliability, Drought Contingency Plan. December 19, 2017. Reissued February 26, 2018, with a correction to Alameda County Water District’s service area boundary.

²¹ Delta Region Drinking Water Quality Management Plan. CALFED Bay-Delta Program. June 2005.

²² Contra Costa County. Ordinance No. 2022-09, Water Efficient Landscapes. March 1, 2022.

Implementation of the ordinance supports water demand management objectives and aligns land use approvals with available water supply capacity within the service areas of the local water and irrigation districts reviewed in this MSR.

CONTRA COSTA WATERSHED FORUM

The Contra Costa Watershed Forum (CCWF) is a multi-stakeholder, open committee of more than 50 organizations, including state and local agencies, nonprofit environmental and educational groups, community volunteers, and members of the public.

In 2004, CCWF prepared the Contra Costa Watershed Atlas to serve as a comprehensive tool for watershed management and planning for stakeholders in the region.²³ The Forum continues to facilitate collaboration, foster stewardship and protection strategies for watershed resources, and build regional capacity through regular meetings, Regional Symposia, and educational materials that support information sharing and coordinated action.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WATER AGENCY

The Contra Costa Water Agency, governed by the County Board of Supervisors, advises the Board on water policy issues affecting the County. The Agency also advocates at the local, state, and federal levels to protect and improve water quality, flow, and overall health of the Delta.

The Agency is also a member of the Delta County Coalition (DCC), a consortium of five Delta Counties—Contra Costa, Solano, Yolo, San Joaquin, and Sacramento—that collaborate on Delta-related issues and advocacy efforts. Active participation in the DCC is one component of the County’s Delta Water Platform.²⁴

Adopted in 2014, the Platform outlines activities and policy positions to improve the Delta’s ecological health and economic conditions. It also guides the County’s ongoing actions and advocacy regarding the future of the Delta.

CONTRA COSTA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The Contra Costa Resource Conservation District (CCRCD), established in 1941, is a non-regulatory special district serving all of Contra Costa County. CCRCD implements voluntary

²³ Contra Costa County Watershed Atlas, November 2003. Reprinted January 2004.

²⁴ Delta Water Platform, Approved by Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. May 13, 2014.

conservation programs focused on watershed management, agricultural conservation, habitat restoration, and fire resilience.

The District has previously engaged with the Contra Costa communities of Bay Point, Pittsburg, and Antioch to identify local water priorities and potential projects to address water quality, flooding, and climate resilience. Additionally, the District collaborates with local agencies and watershed organizations to support watershed planning and restoration efforts.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The Contra Costa County General Plan (GP) is the County’s primary long-range planning document, establishing goals, policies, and implementation measures that guide decisions on future growth, development, and resource conservation.

The County’s current 2045 GP includes the following goals related to water resource management in the Conservation Element, reflecting policy priorities for the sustainable management of surface water and groundwater resources, as well as the protection of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and surrounding shoreline areas:²⁵

- Goal COS-5: Protect and restore natural watercourses, riparian corridors, and wetland areas that improve habitat, water quality, wildlife diversity, stormwater flows, and scenic values.
- Goal COS-7: Sustainable surface and groundwater resource management.
- Goal COS-8: Protect the quality of surface water and groundwater resources.
- Goal COS-9: Protect, preserve, and enhance scenic quality, recreational value, and natural resources of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta estuary system and shoreline.

REGULATION OF WATER PROVIDER AGENCIES

Water providers in Contra Costa County operate within a comprehensive regulatory framework governing water rights, supply reliability, groundwater sustainability, infrastructure resilience, and water quality protection. Oversight occurs at the federal, state, regional, and local levels.

²⁵ Contra Costa County 2045 General Plan. Conservation, Open Space, and Working Lands Element. Adopted November 5, 2024.

Figure 3-4: Water Regulatory Agencies

AGENCY	REGULATORY ROLE
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Sets national drinking water standards, oversees source water protection, and provides guidance on contaminated site remediation
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Administers water rights, water quality standards, water protection plans, discharger enforcement, and drinking water quality standards, and certifies operators
CA Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Statewide water planning, State Water Project, dam safety, and flood control
CA Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	Reviews streambed alterations, protects threatened and endangered species, and enforces instream flow requirements
CA Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)	Oversight of hazardous substances, remediation of contaminated sites
San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, Region 2); and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, Region 5)	Implements water quality standards, issues NPDES permits, and regulates surface and groundwater quality
Contra Costa County Flood and Water Conservation District	Flood management, groundwater monitoring, and coordination with local agencies on NPDES and stormwater compliance
Contra Costa County	Regulates private well and small public water systems; supports groundwater sustainability and regional water planning initiatives

At the federal level, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), oversees groundwater protection, and provides guidance on contaminated site remediation, with primary enforcement delegated to the states.

At the state level, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) enforces the SDWA, establishes statewide water quality standards, and oversees nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), which are responsible for regional implementation. DWR coordinates statewide water planning, operates the SWP, and ensures dam safety and flood control.

Other state agencies also play important roles in protecting water resources. The California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) oversees hazardous substances and site remediation, while the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) protects fish, wildlife, and habitat, enforces the California Endangered Species Act, and provides input on instream flows and water rights.

At the local level, the Contra Costa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District provides regional flood protection, groundwater monitoring, watershed management, and coordination with local agencies on state and federal compliance efforts.

WATER SUPPLY REGULATIONS

Water rights in California are subject to complex statutory and regulatory requirements, many of which have been clarified through judicial decisions. For surface water sources, the SWRCB administers water rights and licenses, monitors allocations, and enforces compliance.

Groundwater in Contra Costa County is managed pursuant to SGMA, with high- and medium-priority basins managed by locally formed GSAs that are responsible for preparing and implementing GSPs to achieve long-term basin sustainability. GSPs must ensure sustainable conditions while avoiding six distinct undesirable results specified under SGMA, including chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of storage, degraded water quality, land subsidence, and depletion of interconnected surface water. The SWRCB maintains oversight authority if local GSAs fail to comply with statutory requirements.

Water supply planning is also closely coordinated with land use decisions to ensure that new development is supported by reliable water sources. Since 2001, land use authorities in California have been required to verify the availability of sufficient water supply prior to approving certain new development projects (SB 221). Additionally, projects subject to the

CEQA and served by a public water system must also provide a Water Supply Assessment, except as specified in statute (SB 610).

State-level water resource, infrastructure, and facilities management is coordinated through the DWR. DWR also prepares the California Water Plan, as required by Water Code §10005(a), which reports trends of water-dependent natural resources, water supply conditions, and agricultural, urban, and environmental water demands under a range of plausible future scenarios. Additionally, DWR reviews UWMPs and AWMPs to ensure compliance with statutory and planning requirements to coordinate local and regional water management strategies.

There are also statewide water conservation measures, including DWR reporting on opportunities and constraints to increasing recycled water use and on strategies to expand reuse statewide. State law also requires urban water suppliers to install water meters on municipal and industrial service connections and to charge customers based on volumetric water use.

In 2018, SB 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 established a comprehensive framework for long-term urban water use efficiency. As required by the legislation, in 2024, SWRCB, in coordination with DWR, adopted final regulatory standards for indoor residential use, outdoor residential landscape irrigation, commercial, industrial, and institutional performance measures, and water loss control.

The legislation shifts from the previous per-capita water use reduction mandates imposed by SB X7-7 to establish distinct efficiency goals for each urban retail water supplier, based on the characteristics of their local service area.

The legislation also includes provisions to enhance drought preparedness, promote the use of recycled water, and identify and address risks to small water systems and disadvantaged communities. Both urban and certain agricultural water suppliers are required to implement water management practices and prepare for drought conditions through updated planning and reporting requirements.

Beginning January 1, 2025, urban retail water suppliers must calculate and comply with individualized water use objectives, including indoor residential use, outdoor landscape area, commercial/industrial/institutional performance measures, and water loss standards. Compliance is evaluated through annual reporting to the SWRCB pursuant to adopted efficiency regulations.

Furthermore, large community water systems are subject to federal risk and resilience assessments and emergency response plan requirements under the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA). Water treatment and distribution system personnel must meet State certification standards administered by the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water.

Source Quality

Two primary articles of legislation provide the legal basis and authority for water quality standards in California: the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The CWA regulates pollutant discharges into surface waters through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program and requires states to adopt water quality standards, including designated beneficial uses and corresponding objectives. While the EPA retains federal oversight, California administers the NPDES program through the SWRCB and RWQCBs.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides a comprehensive framework for managing water quality across surface waters, wetlands, groundwater, and point and nonpoint sources of pollution. Under the Porter-Cologne and the CWA, the SWRCB sets statewide policies, and the nine RWQCBs develop and enforce Basin Plans tailored to regional water quality needs. When plans differ, the more stringent standard applies.

Water quality management is further implemented through Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), which addresses waste discharge, basin planning, and recycling criteria. Additionally, CEQA, although it does not directly regulate water quality, requires state and local agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of discretionary projects and identify mitigation measures for significant water resource impacts.

The CWA also requires states to assess water bodies under Section 303(d) and identify the ones that do not meet, or are not expected to meet, water quality standards (i.e., impaired water bodies). For each impaired water body, the EPA, SWRCB, and RWQCBs are responsible for establishing a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), which is the maximum amount of a pollutant level a water body can receive while still meeting water quality standards. TMDLs, adopted by the applicable RWQCB and approved by the SWRCB and EPA, establish numerical targets for pollutant levels in impaired water bodies and require responsible entities to monitor and develop corrective actions.

In Contra Costa County, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB (Region 2) has primary jurisdiction, while the Central Valley RWQCB (Region 5) oversees eastern parts of the County, including

parts of the Delta. Multiple TMDLs have been established for Contra Costa County to mitigate the effects of trash, bacteria, nutrients, mercury, PCBs, and other pollutants.

According to the 2024 EPA and SWRCB-approved Integrated Report²⁶, impaired water bodies in the County include rivers, streams, creeks, reservoirs, bays, and Delta waterways that are integral to local water supply, irrigation infrastructure, Delta conveyance, surface water sources, and local watersheds.²⁷

POTABLE WATER REGULATIONS

Potable water systems in Contra Costa County are regulated by multiple agencies, depending on the system's size (number of connections) and type (public or investor-owned).

Most water service in Contra Costa County is provided by public agencies rather than private, investor-owned utilities regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Private water purveyors are not subject to LAFCO's formation or boundary jurisdiction and are not included in this MSR.

Water Quality

In California, the SWRCB's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) is charged with implementing and enforcing state and federal drinking water standards for both municipal and investor-owned systems. Drinking water quality may be affected by numerous threats, including improperly disposed of chemicals, animal waste, pesticides, human waste, substances injected deep underground, and naturally occurring contaminants. Additionally, inadequate treatment, disinfection, or poorly maintained distribution systems can also pose health risks.

Federal law applies to public water systems serving at least 15 service connections or 25 or more people and authorizes the EPA to set national health-based standards and oversee implementation by states, local agencies, and water suppliers. These standards, known as National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs), establish Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for each chemical or microorganism, which are legally enforceable limits on contaminants in drinking water supplied by public water systems.

The EPA also recommends secondary standards, which are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic issues, such as taste, odor, or discoloration.

²⁶ Clean Water Act Sections 303(d) and 305(b)

²⁷ State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). California 2024 Integrated Report (303(d) List/305(b) Report). https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2024-integrated-report.html.

DDW requires California water systems to routinely monitor regulated contaminants and report the results. If monitoring shows that a contaminant exceeds its MCL, the water system must notify the public and either take the source out of service or implement corrective measures. Violations may also occur if water is not properly treated or contaminant levels exceed safety standards. Compliance is determined at designated monitoring points, and failure to monitor or report promptly can result in violations.

SWRCB has designated Contra Costa County as the local primacy agency (LPA) to regulate small public water systems (PWS) serving fewer than 200 service connections. The County oversees 87 such water systems, which fall into the following classifications:²⁸

- Community Water Systems (CWS): Serve ≥ 15 connections or ≥ 25 year-round residents.
- Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWS): Serve the same population for \geq six months per year; e.g., schools and businesses with 25 or more employees.
- Transient Non-Community Water Systems (TNCWS): Serve changing populations in nonresidential settings for ≥ 60 days per year. e.g., restaurants, gas stations, highway rest stops, and campgrounds visited by different people throughout the year.

Human Right to Water

In 2012, AB 685, codified at California Water Code §106.3, recognized the human right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitation. The law requires SWRCB and RWQCBs to consider this policy in relevant regulatory and administrative actions, including the development and revision of water quality plans, grant criteria, permitting, monitoring, and water rights administration.

Contra Costa County Ordinance Code

The County Ordinance Code regulates small public water systems under Division 414 of the County Code (Waterways and Water Supply). These provisions require water systems to demonstrate the availability of an adequate water supply before development approval, obtain permits for well construction, alteration, or abandonment, and implement well protection measures to safeguard groundwater quality.

²⁸ State Water Resources Control Board - 2025 Safe Drinking Water Plan. Adopted December 2, 2025. p.61.

RECYCLED WATER REGULATIONS

California encourages the use of recycled water as part of its overall water supply strategy through the State's Recycled Water Policy and the Water Recycling Criteria in Title 22 of CCR. Recycled water is treated municipal wastewater meeting state standards and may be used for irrigation, industrial applications, or, under specific regulations, for indirect or direct potable reuse.

Additionally, as required by Water Code §13561.2, the SWRCB adopted direct potable reuse (DPR) effective on October 1, 2024, allowing purified recycled water to enter public water systems or raw (untreated) water supplies immediately upstream of treatment plants.

Recycled water is considered in local water supply and infrastructure planning, helping reduce demand on potable water sources and supporting long-term system reliability. Currently, SWRCB is developing additional statewide regulations for onsite nonpotable reuse and updating Title 22, which may result in additional requirements in the future.

Of the five agencies reviewed in this MSR, Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) is the only District that currently utilizes recycled water to meet supply needs through contracts/agreements with neighboring districts to provide recycled water for industrial uses, wildlife enhancement, and landscape irrigation within CCWD's service area.

Additionally, Diablo Water District (DWD), in collaboration with a neighboring sanitary district, is exploring the potential use of recycled water within its service area to diversify DWD's water portfolio.

4. BYRON BETHANY IRRIGATION DISTRICT (BBID)

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Byron-Bethany Irrigation District (BBID) is a multi-county special district that became a public irrigation district in 1919 under Division 11 of the California Water Code (Irrigation District Law) as the successor to the private Byron-Bethany Irrigation Company. BBID procures and supplies raw water for irrigation and municipal purposes.

The District is located in Northern California, within the low-lying sedimentary plains of the northern San Joaquin Valley, and spans portions of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin counties. The District lies between the eastern edge of the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Valley, where generally flat valley-floor conditions gradually rise toward the western foothills of the Diablo Range. The District currently serves an estimated population of approximately 50,000 residents within its multi-county service area.

BBID was last included in the 2014 Countywide MSR for water and wastewater agencies, as well as the 2019 San Joaquin LAFCO Byron Bethany Irrigation District and West Side Irrigation District MSR and SOI Study.

Figure 4-1: BBID Overview

AGENCY PROFILE			
General Information			
Date of Formation:	December 22, 1919		
Address:	7995 Bruns Road, Byron, CA 94514	Website:	https://bbid.org
Contact:	Edwin Pattison, General Manager	Contact Info:	e.pattison@bbid.org
Governance			
Governing Body:	Board of Directors	Members:	Seven members
Manner of Selection:	Elected by division	Length of term:	Four-year terms
Meeting Location(s):	Charles Spatafore Auditorium	Meeting date:	3rd Tuesday of each month at 10:00 AM
Purpose			
Enabling Legislation:	Division 11 of the California Water Code		
Municipal Services Provided (directly or by contract):	Diverts, conveys, and delivers raw, untreated water for agricultural irrigation and municipal and industrial (M&I) uses		
Area Served			
Locations:	Parts of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin counties		
Size:	36,066 acres (~10,291 acres within Contra Costa County)		
Population:	50,000		
Municipal Service Reviews & Sphere of Influence			
Past MSRs:	2019 San Joaquin LAFCO Byron Bethany Irrigation District and West Side Irrigation District MSR and SOI Study; 2014 Contra Costa Water and Wastewater MSR and SOI Study		
SOI Update:	June 2020		

BOUNDARIES

BBID's boundaries span portions of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties, stretching from southern Brentwood to north of Tracy and encompassing approximately 36,000 acres. The Contra Costa County portion of BBID spans approximately 10,291 acres (16.08 square miles) and includes the eastern parts of the County near the unincorporated community of Byron and the surrounding areas.²⁹

Much of BBID's boundaries within Contra Costa County lie outside the existing County Urban Limit Line (ULL); however, two non-contiguous areas, the Byron Airport and the residential and commercial areas along Camino Diablo and Byron Hwy, are within the ULL.

Since the 2014 MSR conducted by Contra Costa LAFCO, multiple boundary reorganizations have occurred within the District's service area. Of note, in 2020, BBID consolidated with the former West Side Irrigation District (WSID) located in San Joaquin County to improve water reliability, strengthen water rights, and enhance delivery efficiency through system integration, thereby expanding BBID's total service area by approximately 6,000 acres.³⁰

Within the District's service area in Contra Costa County, two boundary reorganizations have also occurred since the last MSR. In 2016, a detachment of two separate areas in the western portion of unincorporated Discovery Bay, encompassing 480 acres, was approved. This reorganization occurred to address a boundary overlap between BBID and the Town of Discovery Bay Community Services District (TODBCSD), improve system efficiency, and maintain alignment between service responsibilities and infrastructure capacity.³¹

Another boundary reorganization of BBID's service area within Contra Costa County occurred in 2021, annexing 92.8 acres located at 2403 Camino Diablo (commonly referred to as the Lawrence Property) in the unincorporated community of Byron, thereby allowing the properties to receive water from the District for agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses.³²

San Joaquin County has the largest share of the District's total assessed land value, based on the last equalized assessment roll. Therefore, San Joaquin LAFCO is the principal LAFCO for BBID and is responsible for all LAFCO proceedings, including jurisdiction over boundary changes or Sphere of Influence (SOI) updates.

²⁹ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission, Directory of Agencies. May 2025.

³⁰ San Joaquin Local Agency Formation Commission, LAFCO 30-19: Consolidation of Byron-Bethany Irrigation District and the West Side Irrigation District with Byron-Bethany Irrigation District as the Successor District.

³¹ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission, Executive Officer's Report. August 10, 2016.

³² Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission, Executive Officer's Report. August 11, 2021.

Given that the subject territories of both the proposed annexation and detachment areas are within Contra Costa County, San Joaquin LAFCO transferred jurisdiction to allow Contra Costa LAFCO to process the 2016 and 2021 proposals.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Within Contra Costa County, BBID's SOI is conterminous with its service boundaries and was amended in 2016 and 2021, in conjunction with the detachment and annexation actions discussed above.

Figure 4-2: BBID Boundaries and SOI

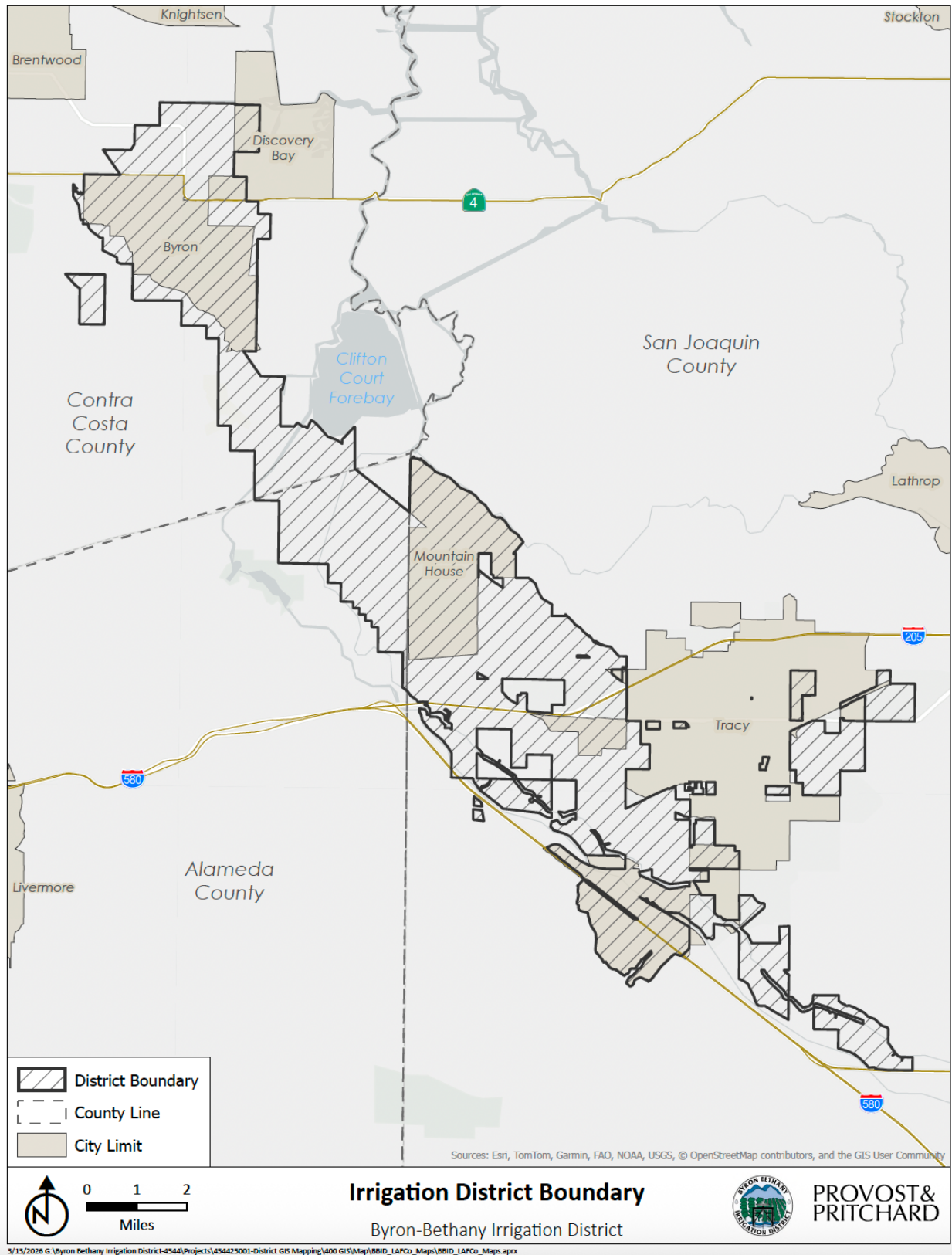
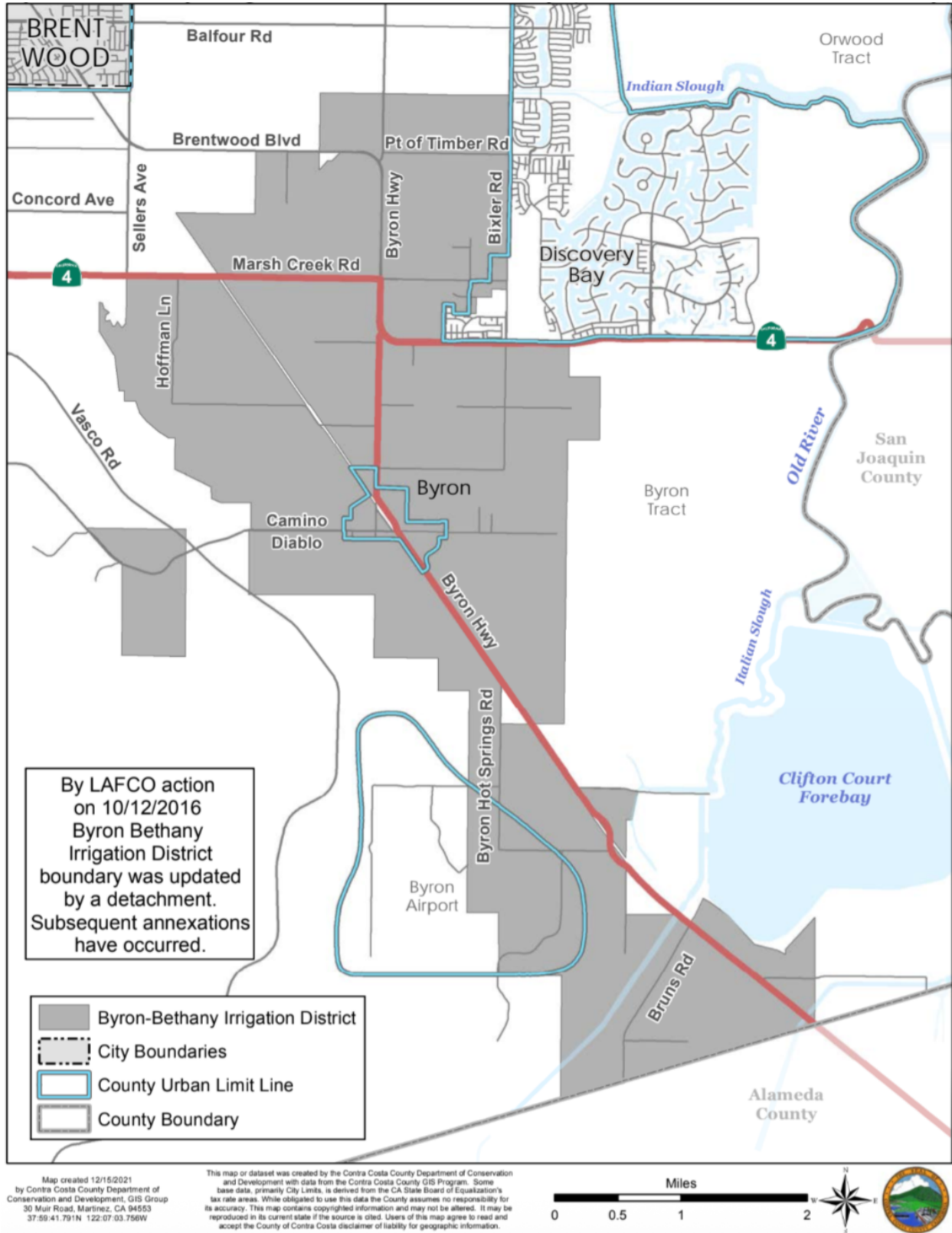


Figure 4-3: BBID Boundaries Within Contra Costa County



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

BBID is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors representing seven geographic divisions. Divisions 1 and 2 are located entirely within Contra Costa County; Division 3 spans Alameda and Contra Costa counties; and Divisions 4 through 7 are located within San Joaquin County. Board members are elected by divisions for four-year terms and must own land within the division they represent. As the District's legislative body, the Board establishes policy, adopts the budget, oversees operations, and helps ensure services are delivered effectively and sustainably throughout the service area.

To support effective governance and compliance with state law, board members are required to complete ethics training every two years pursuant to AB 1234 (Chapter 700, Statutes of 2005). Training is available through the California Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC). Board members completed the required ethics training in 2023; however, to maintain compliance with the biennial requirement, it is recommended that board members complete updated training.

In addition to ethics requirements, board members and designated officials who make or influence governmental decisions must file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) annually in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code §§ 81000–81003). All BBID board members have current Form 700 filings on file. To further demonstrate transparency, it is recommended that the District post Form 700 filings on its website. It is also recommended that the District adopt a conflict-of-interest code pursuant to Government Code § 87300 to ensure designated positions are clearly identified and subject to applicable disclosure requirements.

The District conducts hybrid regular Board meetings, both in person and via Zoom, on the third Tuesday of each month at 10:00 a.m. at 7995 Bruns Road, Byron, California 94514. Meeting agendas are posted on the District's website and at District headquarters in compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act³³ (Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54956), as amended by AB 2257. These provisions require agencies to make agendas available on their website and in an accessible physical location at least 72 hours prior to regular meetings and at least 24 hours prior to special meetings.

³³ California Government Code, Section 54950, commonly known as the "Brown Act" or "Open Meeting Law," establishes requirements and restrictions for meetings of local legislative bodies. The law ensures public access to these meetings, facilitating public participation and promoting transparency in local government decision-making.

To promote public access and transparency, the District maintains an online archive of meeting materials dating back to 2017, including agendas and agenda packets. The District also complies with AB 2257 by making the most current meeting agenda accessible from the website homepage with one click. The District posts PDF versions of agendas; however, the documents are uploaded as scanned PDFs that are not electronically searchable or machine-readable without additional Optical Character Recognition (OCR) conversion by users. To ensure full compliance with AB 2257, it is recommended that the District post agenda documents in an electronically searchable and machine-readable format.

Meeting minutes are included in agenda packets for subsequent meetings and are also available upon request. To further enhance transparency and public accessibility, it is recommended that the District post standalone meeting minutes on its website following each board meeting.

In addition to public meetings, the District engages residents through the official website and active social media accounts, including Facebook, Instagram, X, and Vimeo, to provide updates and notices. The District also offers an online form for residents to submit complaints or request documents in accordance with the California Public Records Act (CPRA). Complaints are typically addressed by office staff and escalated to the General Manager if a resolution is not reached. According to the District, no complaints were received in 2025.

Overall, the District meets requirements outlined in state law, including the Brown Act and website transparency requirements under the Special District Transparency Act (SB 929).³⁴ The District generally follows best practices by providing public access to key documents, including rules and regulations, master plans, public notices, board member information, and contact details. Additionally, significant financial reports, including compensation reports and financial transaction reports, are available on the District's website as required.

The District also maintains an online archive of annual audits for 2012 through 2020. To further improve financial transparency and public access to financial information, it is recommended that the District post up-to-date annual audits and adopted budgets on its website. Furthermore, it is recommended that the District maintain and publicly post an Enterprise System Catalog identifying software systems used to store and process public information, as required by Government Code § 6270.5(a), enacted by SB 272.

³⁴ Senate Bill 929 (The Special Districts Transparency Act), passed in 2018, established that beginning January 1, 2020, every independent special district must maintain an internet website unless the governing board adopts a resolution declaring its determination that a hardship exists that prevents the district from establishing or maintaining a website. The Act also outlines the minimum information required to be available on the website.

The District has demonstrated accountability through its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO questionnaires and other information requests.

Figure 4-4: Transparency and Accountability Indicators, BBID

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	BBID
Agency website (GC §53087.8)	Yes
Contact information available on website (GC §53087.8 (a)(3))	Yes
Annual Compensation Report (GC §53891 and 53908)	Yes
Adopted budget available on website	No
State Controller’s Office Financial Transaction Report available on website (GC §53891 and 53893)	Yes
Notice of public meetings provided	Yes
Agendas posted on website (GC §54954.2)	Yes
Public meetings are live streamed	No
Minutes and/or recordings of public meetings available on website	Minutes included in subsequent agenda packets; no recordings available
Enterprise System Catalog available on website (GC §6270.5 (a))	No
Ethics training and economic interest reporting completed	Yes— up to date ethics training are required for board members
Compliance with financial document compilation, adoption, and reporting requirements	Yes— up to date audits and budgets are not readily available on District’s website
Adherence to open meeting requirements	Yes

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCo is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities. The intent and history of this requirement are outlined in the Background section of this report.

A disadvantaged unincorporated community (DUC) is defined as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.³⁵

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a mapping tool to help determine which communities meet the definition of a disadvantaged community (DAC) based on median household income. DWR is not bound by the same law as LAFCo to define communities with a minimum threshold of 12 or more registered voters. Because income data are not available for this level of analysis, disadvantaged unincorporated communities with small populations that meet LAFCo's definition cannot be identified.

The DAC Mapping Tool is an interactive map application that allows users to overlay the following three US Census geographies as separate data layers: Census Place, Census Tract, and Census Block Group.³⁶ This Mapping tool determines whether a census area is DAC by using the latest American Community Survey (ACS) data on median household income (MHI), total population, and number of households at the census area level.

Only census geographies that meet the DAC definition are shown on the map (i.e., those with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI). The statewide MHI for the Census ACS 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; therefore, the calculated threshold of \$77,067 defines whether a community is identified as DAC.

In addition, census geographies with an annual MHI that is less than 60 percent of the statewide annual MHI are shown as "Severely Disadvantaged Communities" (SDAC) on the DWR mapping tool, indicating communities with an annual MHI of less than \$57,800.

According to the DWR mapping tool, the entire boundary of BBID within Contra Costa County is not considered a disadvantaged community.

³⁵ Government Code §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

³⁶ Census Place is a location that is an incorporated city, town or community
Census Tract is subdivisions of a county with population size of between 1,200 to 8,000 people.
Census Block Group is smaller subdivision of a tract, usually with 600 to 3,000 people.

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population growth within BBID's service areas in Contra Costa County is dependent upon land use designation, General Plan policies, and zoning regulations. BBID is not the land-use authority; instead, Contra Costa County is responsible for land-use decisions in the unincorporated community of Byron and surrounding areas.

Much of the District's service area within Contra Costa County remains predominantly agricultural. Growth is largely constrained by the County's ULL, with existing development consisting primarily of commercial uses and limited residential infill development within the Byron community.³⁷

Currently planned development in the area consists of infrastructure improvements, small-scale commercial development projects (gas station and retail use), and ongoing Byron airport-related development, all of which are anticipated to result in little to no population growth.

³⁷ Contra Costa County 2045 General Plan. Land Use Element. Adopted November 5, 2024.

FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

BBID operates as a business-type entity and uses an enterprise fund to account for its financial activities, including operating and non-operating revenues.

The District's operating revenues primarily consist of charges for services, including water sales, water transfers, and other fees. Non-operating revenues are mainly generated from property taxes levied on assessed property owners within the District's boundaries, which accounts for the most significant portion of BBID's total revenue.

The District operates on a calendar year basis (January through December) for both financial reporting and operational activities. Figure 4-5 illustrates the District's financial summary according to the audit completed for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.

Figure 4-5: BBID Financial Summary, for the Year Ending December 31, 2024

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Operating Revenues	
Water sales	\$3,986,579
Water transfers	\$2,813,388
Standby charges	\$222,689
Operations and Maintenance charges	\$213,432
Other	\$128,134
Total operating revenues	\$7,364,222
Operating Expenses	
Source of supply	\$1,310,188
Pumping plant	\$815,975
Transmission and distribution	\$3,443,521
Administrative and general	\$2,550,364
Depreciation	\$1,609,726
Total operating expenses	\$9,729,774
Operating loss	\$(2,365,552)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Taxes and assessments	\$ 6,925,908
Investment income	\$ 1,431,964
Other non-operating revenue	\$ 395,577
Reimbursements	\$ 2,998,474
Internet expense	\$ (187,024)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	\$ (884,918)
State/Federal representation expense	\$ (220,520)
Total non operating revenues	\$ 10,459,461
Net income before capital contributions	\$ 8,093,909
Total Net Position - Beginning	\$ 58,710,371
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 66,804,280

BALANCED BUDGET

Recurring operating deficits are a warning sign of fiscal distress. In the short term, reserves can backfill deficits and maintain services. However, ongoing deficits will eventually deplete reserves.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, the District's total operating expenses of \$9,729,774 exceeded total operating revenue of \$7,364,222 by \$2,365,552, or 32 percent. However, the District reports a total non-operating revenue of \$10,459,461, resulting in a positive change in net position of \$8,093,909 and an ending net position of \$66,804,280. This reflects a roughly 13 percent increase from the previous fiscal year's net position of \$58,710,371.

The District's ending net position represents 686 percent of operating expenses in the same period. It is important to note, however, that while changes in net position are useful indicators of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating, net position itself is not a direct measure of immediately available resources. Unlike fund balances, net position may include capital assets, such as infrastructure, and long-term liabilities that are not immediately available.

RESERVES

Adequate cash reserves are essential for responding to system emergencies, temporary deficits, economic downturns, fiscal emergencies, and capital improvements.

The District maintains three primary types of reserve funds.

- Restricted reserves— consist of funds that are legally or contractually limited to specific uses, such as bond covenants or other externally imposed requirements.
- Board-designated reserves— are established by the Board of Directors for specific purposes and may be redirected as District needs evolve.
- Unrestricted reserves— available for planned use through updates to the Capital Improvement Program and long-term financial plans to support orderly rate increases consistent with the Board's Rate Setting Policy.

Under the District's Reserve Fund Policy, operating reserves must be maintained at a minimum level of six months of budgeted operating costs, consistent with California Government Code requirements. The policy ensures that reserves remain sufficient to support infrastructure replacement, economic uncertainties, revenue fluctuations, emergencies, debt obligations, cash-flow needs, and unfunded regulatory mandates. Compliance with the policy is reviewed

annually and reported to the Board of Directors as part of the Fiscal Year-End Financial Report. If reserve levels fall more than 10 percent below policy targets, an analysis and/or a corrective action plan are enacted to restore minimum reserve levels.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, the District's total balance across all reserve funds is approximately \$27,000,000.³⁸

LONG-TERM DEBT

Excessive long-term debt incurs interest costs that reduce financial resources available for services and capital improvements.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, the District has long-term debt totaling \$6,845,000. During the same period, the District's total annual debt service was \$1,185,922. In accordance with the District's bond covenants, the District's water net revenues were 910 percent of debt service payments, exceeding the minimum 120 percent requirement.

The District's long-term obligations consist primarily of Revenue Bonds issued in 2017, 2018, and 2021 to finance the acquisition, construction, and improvement of water system infrastructure, including pump stations, water lines, canal lining, and related facilities. These bonds were issued through the Byron Bethany Joint Powers Authority and the Byron Bethany Public Financing Authority.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Unfunded pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liabilities are typically major fiscal challenges for many local agencies. However, these obligations and the potential increase in costs do not appear to pose a significant financial risk to BBID relative to the total budget. For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, approximately 1.9 percent of total revenues was allocated to the District's contributions to these program costs.

The District provides post-retirement health care benefits to eligible retired employees through a single-employer Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Joint Powers Insurance Authority (JPIA). As of December 31, 2024, the District's net OPEB liability was \$248,844, with the total OPEB liability funded at approximately 89.7 percent. The District's total OPEB contributions for the same period were \$135,697.

The District also participates in the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides

³⁸ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. February 2026.

retirement, disability, cost-of-living adjustment, and death benefits to eligible employees. As of December 31, 2024, the District's total pension liabilities are funded at approximately 84.9 percent. In the same period, the District made \$205,962 in contributions towards its unfunded total pension liability of \$988,476.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets must be adequately maintained, expanded, and replaced over time as necessary to meet future demand and regulatory or technical requirements.

As of December 31, 2024, the District's depreciable capital assets totaled \$35,607,458, an increase of about 0.9 percent from the previous fiscal year. This net change reflects \$1,609,726 in annual depreciation, which exceeded \$179,619 in new capital additions. However, asset disposals and adjustments, including \$31,505 in disposals and \$1,771,143 in transfers from construction in progress, offset the impact of depreciation, resulting in an overall net increase in depreciable capital assets of \$309,531.

The District also maintains both short and long-term capital improvement programs (CIPs) that outline capital project and funding priorities.

RATES AND CHARGES

The District's water rate structure is primarily based on per-acre-foot charges that vary by customer type and service area. Rates are established for agricultural and industrial users and may also include flat annual service charges, construction water fees, and standby or availability charges. The District periodically conducts cost-of-service studies to support rate adjustments and ensure rates reflect the cost of service.³⁹

The most recent rate increase occurred in 2016 following a rate study and a Prop 218 process in accordance with the provisions of Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution. The rate adjustment increased the agricultural water rate from \$20 per AF to \$65 per AF to ensure sufficient revenue to provide adequate services, fund aging infrastructure, support water rights administration and regulatory compliance costs.

Furthermore, the rate adjustment helps offset the decline in property tax revenue resulting from the detachment of portions of the town of Discovery Bay from the BBID service area, which previously generated approximately \$685,000 annually for the District.

³⁹ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

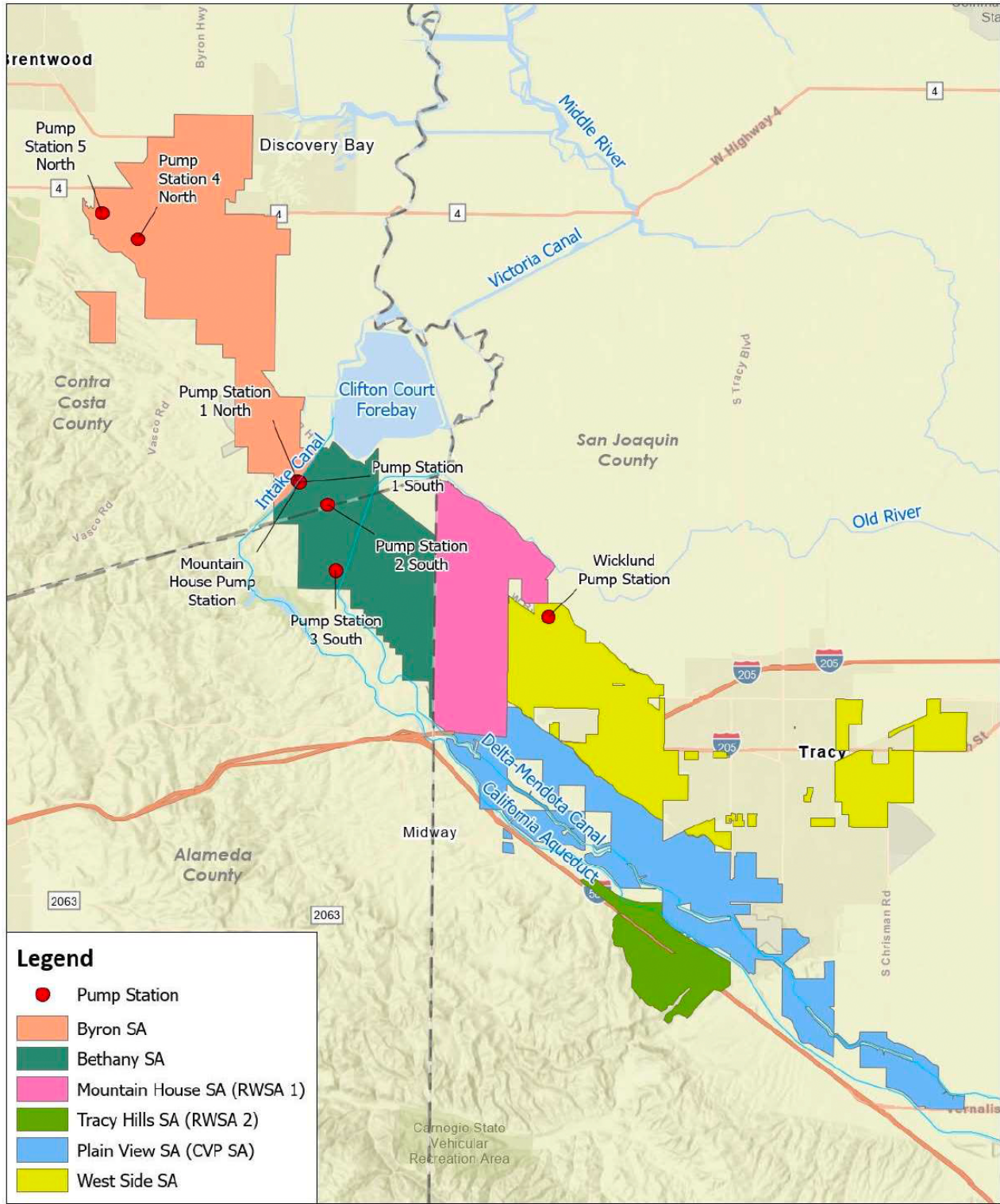
IRRIGATION SERVICES

BBID diverts, conveys, and delivers raw, untreated water for irrigation and municipal purposes within the District's boundaries.

Two of BBID's service areas, the Byron Service Area (Byron SA) and the northern portion of Bethany Service Area (Bethany SA) adjacent to the Clifton Court Forebay, are located in Contra Costa County and serve primarily agricultural and municipal and industrial (M&I) uses. Figure 4-6 illustrates the District's six district service areas (SA) across parts of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

Figure 4-6: BBID Service Areas⁴¹



⁴¹ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP), February 18, 2025.

SERVICES TO OTHER AGENCIES

The District provides administrative, management, and operational support to the Byron Sanitary District (BSD) under a long-term contract. BSD provides sewer collection, wastewater treatment, and disposal services to the unincorporated community of Byron. BBID encompasses the entirety of the BSD service area, which is located near Discovery Bay.

COLLABORATIONS

The District participates in various regional planning efforts, including the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Through these regional planning efforts, the District coordinates with partner agencies to improve water supply reliability, advance conservation strategies, manage groundwater resources, and enhance infrastructure to support long-term water supply reliability and sustainability.

The District also participates in various Joint Powers Authorities (JPA) to support water operations and resource management, including:⁴²

- The San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA)— consists of 28 member agencies in the western San Joaquin Valley and portions of San Benito and Santa Clara counties and serves as the operations and maintenance entity for portions of the Central Valley Project (CVP), including major water conveyance facilities.
- Power and Water Resources Pooling Authority (PWRPA)— consists of nine irrigation districts and coordinates procurement and management of power assets and electrical loads for member agencies in portions of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valleys and coastal counties of California.
- California Municipal Public Financing Authority (CalMuni PFA)— formed in 2020 in partnership with the Independent Cities Finance Authority and BBID, to issue tax-exempt and taxable conduit revenue bonds that help lower costs and streamline the execution of critical infrastructure projects.

⁴² Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. February 2026.

STAFFING

The District has 25 budgeted full-time equivalent (FTE) positions and currently maintains 23 full-time staff. The General Manager oversees the District's staff and operations, which comprise several divisions, including Water Operations and Maintenance; Administrative Services (finance, human resources, and risk management); and other functions, such as Water Resource Management and Fleet/Facilities Maintenance.⁴³

The District conducts annual performance evaluations, including quarterly employee check-ins, to track staff workload.⁴⁴

WATER SUPPLY

The District's primary water supply within Contra Costa County is surface water diverted from Old River, which is part of the Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta system. The District's two Contra Costa County service areas are supplied under a pre-1914 appropriative water right.⁴⁵

The District maintains a 2003 agreement with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) for the use of the State Water Project (SWP) intake channel in the south Delta, which permits diversions of up to 50,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of the District's pre-1914 water right.

Other BBID service areas outside Contra Costa County are served through additional water rights and Central Valley Project (CVP) contract water supplies obtained from the US. Bureau of Reclamation, including a post-1914 appropriative water right and contract supplies.

SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Since the District's two service areas within Contra Costa County are supplied under the District's pre-1914 appropriative water rights, supply reliability is primarily associated with the availability of those water rights.

In California, pre-1914 water rights are considered senior water entitlements and are not subject to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) permitting authority. As a result, these rights have historically been a generally reliable source of supply; however, actual water deliveries may also be reduced due to factors such as environmental regulations, hydrologic variability, water quality conditions, or the implementation of local or regional groundwater

⁴³ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. April 2026.

⁴⁴ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. April 2026.

⁴⁵ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

sustainability measures, including pumping restrictions to prevent depletion. Furthermore, SWRCB retains certain enforcement authorities for pre-1914 water rights related to water-right administration and unauthorized diversion.

During severe drought conditions or periods of reduced surface water availability, landowners within the District have historically used privately pumped groundwater, often blending it with available surface water supplies to mitigate high salinity levels.⁴⁶

Although BBID does not rely on groundwater as a supply source, the District participates in regional groundwater management because portions of the District overlie the East Contra Costa Subbasin and are subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) jurisdictional requirements.⁴⁷

The District is one of the eight Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) within the East Contra Costa Subbasin and participates in preparing and implementing the East Contra Costa Subbasin GSP, including coordination through the regional GSA Working Group.

Overall, the 2021 East Contra Costa Subbasin GSP indicates that the District is projected to have sufficient water supplies to meet anticipated demands in Contra Costa County through 2050, with no immediate water supply constraints identified under projected conditions.

However, the District's current diversion agreement with DWR associated with the intake facilities extends through December 31, 2035. Accordingly, long-term water supply planning beyond the agreement term may require reassessment of operational arrangements and supply assumptions based on any future agreements with DWR.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The District has not identified any specific water supply hazards. However, it maintains emergency preparedness and long-term water supply reliability through planning and operational measures.

The District prepares and updates an Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP) to guide water management, drought response planning, and the implementation of efficient water conservation practices. The District also conducts regular monitoring of water supply availability, including hydrologic conditions in the Delta, CVP allocations, and state regulatory actions that may impact water deliveries or water rights. Historically, the District has

⁴⁶ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

⁴⁷ SGMA authorizes any local public agency that has water supply, water management, or land use responsibilities within a groundwater subbasin or basin to elect to become a GSA and to develop, adopt, and implement a GSP (Water Code § 10721(n)).

implemented drought response actions as needed, including water transfers and reduced deliveries, and the purchase of privately pumped groundwater from landowners.

The District also invests in infrastructure improvements and system upgrades to enhance operational efficiency and system reliability, including the installation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems for real-time monitoring and automation of canal operations, canal lining to reduce seepage, and pump station upgrades.⁴⁸

FACILITIES

The District's core infrastructure includes a network of open canals, ditches, 9.2 miles of pipelines, multiple pump stations, and 28 turnouts.⁴⁹ Under the 2003 DWR agreement, the primary point of diversion for the District's pre-1914 appropriative water right is located in the SWP intake channel at the DWR's Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant in Contra Costa County. Additionally, the agreement establishes a maximum diversion rate of 300 cubic feet per second (CFS) at the intake channel.⁵⁰

The District's pump stations at the intake channel divert water into the network of canals that convey raw water to the Byron SA and Bethany SA for agricultural and M&I use. According to the District, existing diversion and conveyance infrastructure can accommodate the contractual maximum diversion rate of 300 CFS.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The District did not report any immediate infrastructure needs. However, ongoing infrastructure improvements remain an operational priority due to aging systems, as segments of the District's facilities are more than 100 years old. The District routinely inspects facilities and conducts condition assessments to support maintenance priorities, inform CIPs, and ensure system reliability.

The District also budgets annually for routine capital projects and repair activities. The 2026 budget outlines six capital improvement projects planned or underway, with an estimated total cost of approximately \$2,000,000. Ongoing capital improvement efforts include rehabilitation and replacement of pumps, pipelines, gates, canal segments, and related facilities.

⁴⁸ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

⁴⁹ Final Municipal Service Review and Sphere of Influence, Byron-Bethany Irrigation District and the West Side Irrigation District. June 13, 2019.

⁵⁰ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. May 2026.

Additionally, the District’s short-term CIP identifies priority projects for the next five years, including pump station upgrades, canal gate improvements, SCADA/telemetry upgrades, and pipeline replacement projects.

The District also utilizes a periodically updated long-term CIP with a 25-year planning horizon to identify additional projects, such as canal modernization, canal lining, and additional pipeline replacement, which are prioritized based on funding availability and operational needs.⁵¹

SERVICE DEMAND

Within BBID’s Contra Costa County service area, water use is primarily agricultural, with limited M&I uses associated with construction activities. Historic total water deliveries within the Byron SA and Bethany SA (including the area extending to the San Joaquin County) ranged from approximately 20,349 AFY to 23,533 AFY between 2016 and 2020.⁵² In 2024, total water deliveries were approximately 25,000 AFY, indicating that current demand can be adequately met by the District’s maximum diversion capacity of 50,000 AFY associated with its pre-1914 water right.⁵³

According to the District’s 2020 AWMP, agricultural water demand is expected to remain stable or decline slightly over time due to ongoing urbanization, changes in cropping patterns, periodic land fallowing, and continued improvements in irrigation efficiency and water conservation practices. Since 1990, approximately 6,000 acres within BBID have been converted from agricultural to M&I uses.

It should be noted that the District’s pre-1914 water right also serves other BBID service areas, including the Mountain House SA and Tracy Hills SA, which are entitled to receive up to 9,813 AFY and 4,500 AFY, respectively.⁵⁴ However, based on total contracted entitlements and the current Contra Costa County service area demand of 25,000 AFY, approximately 10,000 AFY of the District’s maximum diversion limit of 50,000 AFY remains available to support potential increases in demand.

WATER QUALITY

As an irrigation district, BBID is not subject to routine drinking water regulatory monitoring; however, the District conducts periodic water quality testing as needed, including annual

⁵¹ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. February 2026.

⁵² Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

⁵³ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. April 2026.

⁵⁴ Byron-Bethany Irrigation District, 2020 Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). February 18, 2025.

monitoring of water delivered within Contra Costa County for agricultural suitability. Although salinity and chloride levels in the Delta fluctuate with seasonal and hydrologic conditions, the District reports no water quality advisories, violations, or enforcement actions in the past five years.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Byron Bethany Irrigation District, Request For Information. April 2026.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

The previous MSR identified two alternative governance structures. First, the consolidation of BBID with the East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID) was proposed based on the districts' contiguous boundaries⁵⁶ and the provision of similar irrigation services, as a potential means to reduce costs and increase operational efficiency.

Since 2014, the districts have discussed the feasibility of consolidation; however, significant differences in water rights, rate structures, and financial obligations have been identified as major constraints. Based on these factors, the districts determined that consolidation could lead to unintended cost increases and operational inefficiencies. As a result, no further action, including the preparation of a formal feasibility study, has been pursued.

Alternatively, the districts may consider establishing mutual aid agreements to enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity. Such agreements could improve coordination and resource sharing, including specialized personnel, equipment, and materials necessary to restore critical infrastructure following emergencies.

The 2014 MSR also identified consolidation of BBID with the Byron Sanitary District (BSD) as a potential governance option, citing existing collaboration. BBID currently provides administrative, operations, and maintenance support to BSD, while BSD's principal office is located at BBID's headquarters. However, this option has not been implemented, and no studies were conducted to evaluate the fiscal or operational impacts of consolidation.

Any reorganization involving BSD would require activation of BBID's latent power to provide sanitary sewer services within BSD's service area. Additionally, since BSD is located entirely within Contra Costa County and BBID is a multi-county irrigation district, consideration of this option would necessitate a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis to assess the feasibility of integrating a smaller, functionally distinct district. At this time, BBID has not expressed interest in pursuing consolidation with BSD.

⁵⁶ ECCID's southern boundary adjoins BBID's northwestern boundary.

BBID MSR DETERMINATIONS

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- 4-1: BBID serves an estimated population of approximately 50,000 within its service area spanning portions of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties.
- 4-2: The Contra Costa County service area remains predominantly agricultural, with limited development in and around Byron. Growth is constrained by land use designations and the Urban Limit Line, with future development generally limited to infill, airport-related uses, and small-scale commercial activity.

THE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE AGENCY'S SOI

- 4-3: According to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Mapping Tool, there are no disadvantaged communities identified within BBID's existing boundaries and SOI in Contra Costa County.

PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, INCLUDING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

- 4-4: The District's Contra Costa County service area consists of the entirety of the Byron service area and the northern part of the Bethany service area near Clifton Court Forebay and is supplied under the District's pre-1914 appropriative water right entitlement.
- 4-5: The District maintains a 2003 agreement with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to utilize the State Water Project (SWP) intake channel in the south Delta, which permits diversions of up to 50,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of the District's pre-1914 water right.
- 4-6: The District's infrastructure includes open ditches, canals, 9.2 miles of pipelines, pump stations, and 28 turnouts. The primary diversion point for the District's pre-1914 appropriative water right is DWR's Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant in Contra Costa County, governed by the 2003 agreement with DWR. The agreement also establishes a maximum diversion rate of 300 cubic feet per second (CFS) at the intake channel.
- 4-7: The District maintains ongoing capital investment through short- and long-term Capital Improvement Programs (CIP), with planned projects including pump station upgrades, canal and pipeline rehabilitation, and SCADA/telemetry improvements. Although aging facilities require continued rehabilitation, no immediate infrastructure deficiencies have been identified.
- 4-8: As an irrigation district, BBID is not subject to routine drinking water regulatory monitoring; however, the District conducts periodic water quality testing as needed,

including annual monitoring relevant to agricultural use. Water quality monitoring indicates generally suitable conditions for agricultural use, with periodic fluctuations in salinity and chloride levels due to Delta hydrology. No violations or enforcement actions have occurred in the past five years.

- 4-9: Overall, current service delivery is generally adequate, and the District does not identify significant water supply constraints or hazards under current or projected conditions through 2050. However, the District's current diversion agreement with DWR for the intake facilities extends through December 31, 2035, and long-term planning assumptions beyond that period may require reassessment subsequent to any future agreements with DWR.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

- 4-10: The District's primary revenue sources are property assessments and service charges, including water sales and water transfers.
- 4-11: For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, the District's total operating expenses of \$9,729,774 exceeded total operating revenue of \$7,364,222; however, the District reports total non-operating revenue of \$10,459,461, resulting in a positive change in net position of \$8,093,909 and an ending net position of \$66,804,280.
- 4-12: The District maintains reserve funds for operations, capital improvements, and contingencies, with total reserves of approximately \$27,000,000.

STATUS OF AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES

- 4-13: The District participates in regional planning efforts such as the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) plan, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), coordinating with partner agencies to improve water supply reliability, conservation, groundwater management, and infrastructure planning to support long-term water supply reliability and sustainability.
- 4-14: The District also participates in various Joint Powers Authorities (JPA) to support regional water operations, power coordination, and infrastructure financing, including the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA), the Power and Water Resources Pooling Authority (PWRPA), and the California Municipal Public Financing Authority (CalMuni PFA).
- 4-15: The District provides administrative, management, and operational support to the Byron Sanitary District under a long-term contract.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

- 4-16: The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors representing seven geographic divisions across Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties. Board members are elected by division for four-year terms and must be landowners within their respective divisions.

- 4-17: To support effective governance and compliance with state law, all board members have current Form 700 filings on record. Board members have also completed the required ethics training in 2023; however, to comply with the biennial AB 1234 requirement, it is recommended that board members complete updated training. To further enhance transparency, it is also recommended that the District make current Form 700 filings and ethics training certificates available on its website.
- 4-18: In compliance with applicable state law, the District maintains a website with public notices, contact information, and meeting materials. The District also posts required transparency and financial reporting documents, including the State Controller's Office Financial Transaction Report and Annual Compensation Report.
- 4-19: To ensure full compliance, it is recommended that the District maintain and publicly post an Enterprise System Catalog identifying software systems used to store and process public information, as required by Government Code § 6270.5(a), enacted by SB 272. To further improve financial transparency and public access to financial information, it is also recommended that the District post up-to-date annual audits and adopted budgets on the website.
- 4-20: In accordance with the Brown Act and AB 2257, the District posts agendas on the website within required timeframes and provides one-click access to current agendas from the homepage.
- 4-21: The District maintains an online archive of meeting materials dating back to 2017; however, agendas are not fully text-searchable as required under AB 2257. To ensure compliance, it is recommended that the District post text-searchable PDFs or accessible HTML agendas.
- 4-22: The previous MSR identified consolidation with the Byron Sanitary District (BSD) as a potential option due to the existing partnership; however, this has not been pursued, and no feasibility analysis has been completed. BBID continues to provide administrative and operational support to the Byron Sanitary District under a long-term arrangement.
- 4-23: The previous MSR also identified consolidation with ECCID as a possible governance alternative due to the districts' contiguous boundaries and similar services. However, due to differences in water rights, rates, and financial obligations, the districts determined that consolidation would not be feasible. Alternatively, the districts may consider establishing mutual aid agreements to enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity.

BBID- PROPOSED SOI DETERMINATIONS

LAFCO is required to prepare a written statement of determination with respect to the following areas when updating a special district's Sphere of Influence, as specified by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The following determinations are proposed for BBID.

PRESENT AND PLANNED LAND USES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN-SPACE LANDS

- BBID is not a land use authority and does not regulate land use or implement growth strategies.
- The District's Contra Costa County service area remains predominantly agricultural, with growth largely constrained by the County's Urban Limit Line (ULL) and only limited commercial uses and residential infill in the Byron community.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE AREA

- Currently planned development consists of infrastructure improvements, small-scale commercial projects, and ongoing Byron airport-related development, all of which are anticipated to result in little to no population growth; accordingly, demand for irrigation water service is expected to remain relatively stable.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES THAT THE AGENCY PROVIDES OR IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE

- The District's maximum diversion capacity of up to 50,000 AFY, associated with the District's pre-1914 water right, is adequate to meet the current demand of 25,000 AFY within the Contra Costa County service areas.
- Additionally, the District's existing infrastructure and ongoing maintenance efforts support continued reliable service and adequate capacity to meet current and projected service demands.

EXISTENCE OF ANY SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN THE AREA

- No distinct social or economic communities of interest have been identified.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

- There are no disadvantaged communities identified within BBID's existing boundaries and SOI in Contra Costa County.

RECOMMENDED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BOUNDARY

No change to BBID's existing SOI within Contra Costa County is recommended.

5. EAST CONTRA COSTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT (ECCID)

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID) was established in 1926 under the Irrigation District Law (California Water Code Section 20500 et seq.), as an independent special district to provide water to properties within its boundaries.

The District is situated in eastern Contra Costa County, at the transition between the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (Delta) and the western foothills of the Diablo Range. The western portion of the District is primarily flat, near–sea level sedimentary plains shaped by the Delta floodplain. In the east, the topography becomes more elevated as it approaches the Diablo Range foothills, with comparatively drier conditions and more open space and grazing land.

According to the Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development (CCC DCD), the population within ECCID’s boundaries is approximately 103,000.

The District was last included in the 2014 Countywide MSR for water and wastewater agencies.

Figure 5-1: ECCID Overview

AGENCY PROFILE			
General Information			
Date of Formation:	1926		
Address:	1711 Sellers Ave., Brentwood, CA 94513	Website:	www.eccid.org
Contact:	Aaron Trott, General Manager	Contact Info:	atrott@eccid.org
Governance			
Governing Body:	Board of Directors	Members:	Five members
Manner of Selection:	Election by division	Length of term:	Four-year terms
Meeting Location(s):	District Office	Meeting date:	Second Wednesday of each month at 1:15 PM
Purpose			
Enabling Legislation:	California Water Code 20500 et seq.		
Municipal Services Provided (directly or by contract):	Irrigation water for agricultural and landscape use, raw water for treatment and delivery to urban areas.		
Area Served			
Locations:	Cities of Antioch and Brentwood, portions of Oakley and unincorporated areas including Knightsen Town CSD.		
Size:	~25,600 acres		
Population:	~103,000		
Municipal Service Reviews & Sphere of Influence			
Past MSRs:	2014 Contra Costa Water and Wastewater MSR and SOI Study; 2007 East Contra Costa County Water and Wastewater MSR		
SOI Update:	2019		

BOUNDARIES

ECCID's boundaries encompass approximately 25,600 acres (about 40 square miles) and include the City of Brentwood, portions of the Oakley and Antioch, and unincorporated areas south and east of Brentwood, including much of the Knightsen Town Community Services District (KTCSD). The District's boundaries are divided by the County Urban Limit Line (ULL), with much of the District generally within the existing ULL, while agricultural lands east and south of Brentwood are located outside the ULL.

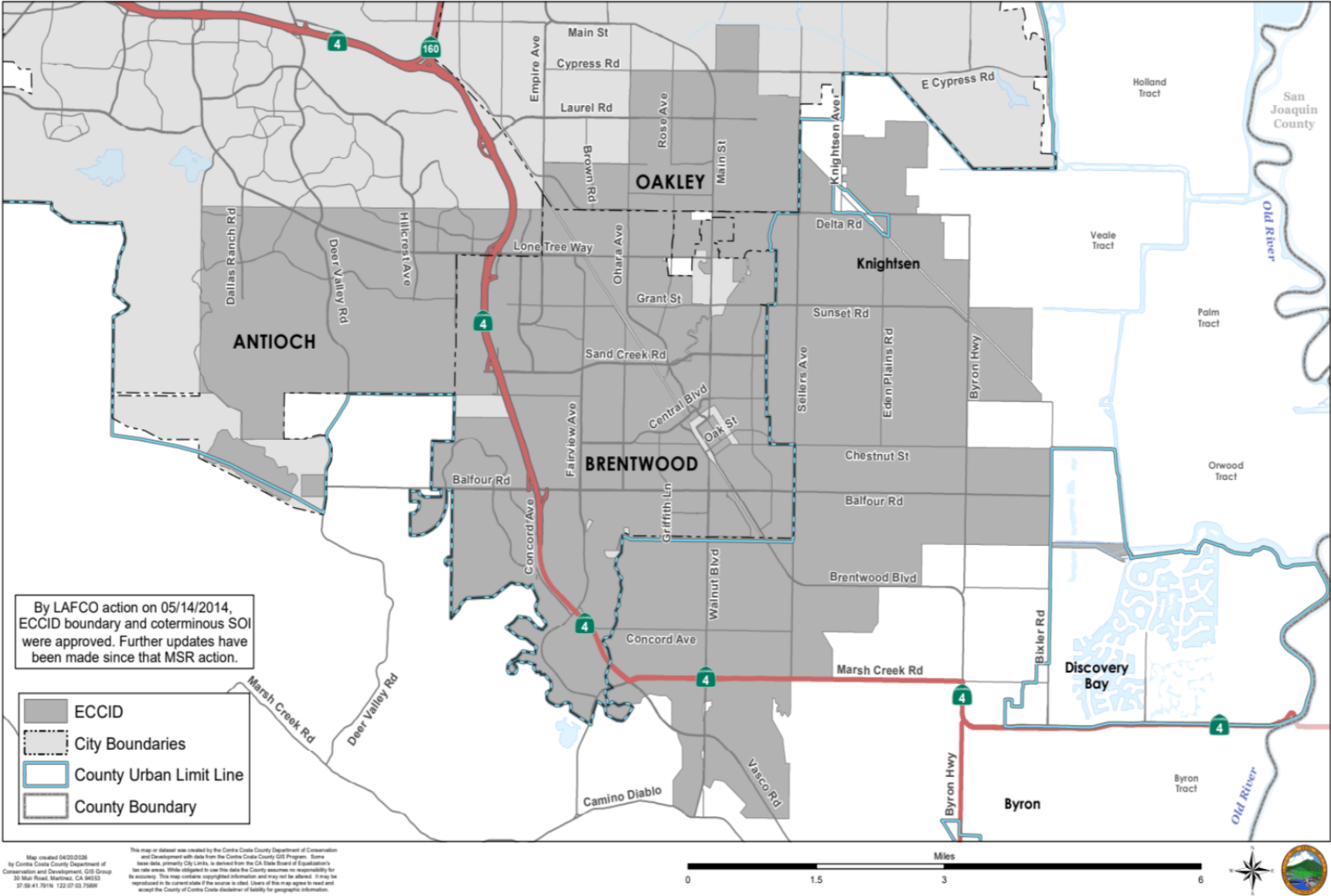
Since the last MSR, there has been one boundary change in 2019 involving the annexation of the McCauley Property, which encompasses approximately 40 acres across two parcels located at 7901 and 7921 Deer Valley Road in the City of Antioch. The annexation was approved to allow for the extension of irrigation water service to the property.⁵⁷

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

ECCID's Sphere of Influence (SOI) is conterminous with its service boundaries. The SOI was last amended by Contra Costa LAFCO in 2019, consistent with McCauley Property annexation.

⁵⁷ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission, Executive Officer's Report. LAFCO Resolution No. 19-01. June 12, 2019.

Figure 5-2: ECCID Boundaries and SOI



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

ECCID is governed by a five-member Board of Directors representing five divisions of the District. Board members are elected by division for four-year terms. As the District's legislative body, the Board is responsible for establishing policy, adopting budgets, overseeing operations, and ensuring services are delivered effectively and sustainably throughout the service area.

To support effective governance and compliance with state law, board members are required to complete ethics training every two years pursuant to AB 1234 (Chapter 700, Statutes of 2005). Training is available through the California Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC). In addition, board members and designated officials who make or influence governmental decisions must file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) annually in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code §§ 81000–81003).

The District maintains a conflict-of-interest code pursuant to Government Code § 87300 to ensure that designated positions are clearly identified and subject to applicable disclosure requirements. All board members have current Form 700 filings and up-to-date ethics training. To further demonstrate transparency, it is recommended that the District make up-to-date Form 700 filings and certificates of completion for ethics training available online.

The District holds monthly in-person board meetings on the second Wednesday of each month at 1:15 p.m. at 1711 Sellers Avenue, Brentwood, CA 94513. The District complies with the Ralph M. Brown Act⁵⁸ (Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54956), as amended by AB 2257, by posting agendas on its website and at the District office at least 72 hours prior to regular meetings and at least 24 hours prior to special meetings.

The District also meets AB 2257 requirements by providing a direct link to the most recent agenda on the District's website homepage. Meeting agendas are searchable, and an online archive is maintained dating back to 2019. Meeting minutes are available upon request; however, it is recommended that the District post approved meeting minutes on its website following each Board meeting to further enhance transparency and public access.

The District website includes required transparency information under the Special District Transparency Act (SB 929)⁵⁹, including public notices, Board member information, and contact

⁵⁸ California Government Code, Section 54950, commonly known as the "Brown Act" or "Open Meeting Law," establishes requirements and restrictions for meetings of local legislative bodies. The law ensures public access to these meetings, facilitating public participation and promoting transparency in local government decision-making.

⁵⁹ Senate Bill 929 (The Special Districts Transparency Act), passed in 2018, established that beginning January 1, 2020, every

details. The District also maintains the required financial documents, including the Enterprise System Catalog, financial transaction reports, and compensation reports. To further improve transparency and public access, it is recommended that the District also makes annual budgets, audits, and other significant planning documents readily available on its website.

Currently, the District does not maintain an active social media presence or a formal newsletter; instead, public engagement is supported primarily through mailed and emailed notices distributed throughout the year. These communications provide updates regarding District operations, including shutdowns and service changes that may affect customers.

Residents can submit complaints via a website form, email, letter, or in person. Complaints are handled by the General Manager and maintained in individual files. The District reports that complaints are rare and that none were received in 2025.

Overall, ECCID has demonstrated accountability through compliance with statutory requirements, public noticing practices, and responsiveness to LAFCO questionnaires and information requests.

independent special district must maintain an internet website unless the governing board adopts a resolution declaring its determination that a hardship exists that prevents the district from establishing or maintaining a website. The Act also outlines the minimum information required to be available on the website.

Figure 5-3: Transparency and Accountability Indicators, ECCID

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	ECCID
Agency website (GC §53087.8)	Yes
Contact information available on website (GC §53087.8 (a)(3))	Yes
Annual Compensation Report (GC §53891 and 53908)	Yes
Adopted budget available on website	No
State Controller’s Office Financial Transaction Report available on website (GC §53891 and 53893)	Yes
Notice of public meetings provided	Yes
Agendas posted on website (GC §54954.2)	Yes
Public meetings are live streamed	No
Minutes and/or recordings of public meetings available on website	No
Enterprise System Catalog available on website (GC §6270.5 (a))	Yes
Ethics training and economic interest reporting completed	Yes— up to date ethics training are required for board members
Compliance with financial document compilation, adoption, and reporting requirements	Yes— up to date audits and budgets are not readily available on District’s website
Adherence to open meeting requirements	Yes

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCo is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities. The intent and history of this requirement are outlined in the Background section of this report.

A disadvantaged unincorporated community (DUC) is defined as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.⁶⁰

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a mapping tool to help determine which communities meet the definition of a disadvantaged community (DAC) based on median household income. DWR is not bound by the same law as LAFCo to define communities with a minimum threshold of 12 or more registered voters. Because income data are not available for this level of analysis, disadvantaged unincorporated communities with small populations that meet LAFCo's definition cannot be identified.

The DAC Mapping Tool is an interactive map application that allows users to overlay the following three US Census geographies as separate data layers: Census Place, Census Tract, and Census Block Group.⁶¹ This Mapping tool determines whether a census area is DAC by using the latest American Community Survey (ACS) data on median household income (MHI), total population, and number of households at the census area level.

Only census geographies that meet the DAC definition are shown on the map (i.e., those with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI). The statewide MHI for the Census ACS 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; therefore, the calculated threshold of \$77,067 defines whether a community is identified as DAC.

In addition, census geographies with an annual MHI that is less than 60 percent of the statewide annual MHI are shown as "Severely Disadvantaged Communities" (SDAC) on the DWR mapping tool, indicating communities with an annual MHI of less than \$57,800.

⁶⁰ Government Code §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

⁶¹ Census Place is a location that is an incorporated city, town or community
Census Tract is subdivisions of a county with population size of between 1,200 to 8,000 people.
Census Block Group is smaller subdivision of a tract, usually with 600 to 3,000 people.

According to the DWR mapping tool, DAC areas are identified within ECCID's boundary, including portions of the northeastern Brentwood area and adjacent unincorporated areas extending east toward Sellers Avenue.

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population growth within ECCID's service area is dependent upon land use designations, General Plan policies, and zoning regulations established by Contra Costa County and the various cities within the District. Unincorporated areas served by ECCID are primarily agricultural and recreational, while urbanized growth is largely concentrated within the incorporated cities, guided by local General Plans and County ULL.

As illustrated in Figure 5-4, from 2020 to 2025, the City of Brentwood, which is entirely within ECCID's boundaries, experienced a 1.2 percent population growth. In the same period, the cities of Antioch and Oakley, which are located partially within ECCID's service area, experienced population growth of approximately 1.7 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Overall, average annual growth rates (AAGR) across cities within ECCID's service area remained moderate during this period, ranging from approximately 0.2 percent to 1.6 percent.

Several commercial and residential development projects are planned or proposed in Antioch, Brentwood, and Oakley, which may contribute to increased municipal and industrial (M&I) water demand over time. Growth within the City of Brentwood, in particular, may increase demand for ECCID, as the City relies on District-supplied water both directly for non-potable landscape irrigation and indirectly for treated water, with a portion of ECCID surface water diverted and conveyed by Contra Costa Water District (CCWD).

However, ECCID's core irrigation service demand is primarily driven by agricultural, industrial, and recreational land use patterns rather than by population growth. While some reduction in agricultural land within the District's service area is anticipated, many of these areas have already been fallowed; therefore, irrigation demand in the agricultural core area is not expected to change substantially.⁶²

⁶² East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021. p. 4-16.

Figure 5-4: ECCID Service Area Cities Population (2020-2025)

CITIES	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AAGR
	2020	2025		
Antioch	115,333	116,781	1.2%	0.2%
Brentwood	64,309	65,433	1.7%	0.3%
Oakley	43,355	46,826	8%	1.6%
Source: The California Department of Finance				

FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

ECCID operates as a business-type entity and uses an enterprise fund to account for its financial activities, including operating and non-operating revenues.

Operating revenues are generated from the charges and fees for the District's core services, including annual standby charges, agricultural and urban water sales, and other income, such as drainage assessments, annexation charges, and miscellaneous income.

Non-operating revenues are mainly generated from property taxes assessed on properties within the District's boundaries, which account for the most significant portion of the District's total revenue.

The District operates on a calendar year basis (January through December) for both financial reporting and operational activities. Figure 5-5 illustrates the District's financial summary according to the audit completed for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024.

Figure 5-5: ECCID Financial Summary, For the Year Ending December 31, 2024

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Operating Revenues	
Water sales (agriculture and landscape)	\$819,862
Water sales (urban supplies)	\$725,043
Standby charges	\$132,911
Standby charges penalty	\$998
Other miscellaneous	\$32,406
Annexation charges	-
Private work	\$18,182
Development	\$70,500
Drainage assessment	\$1,041
Total operating revenues	\$1,800,943
Operating Expenses	
Administrative and office	\$2,950,411
Operations	\$962,328
Maintenance	\$1,767,578
Depreciation	\$977,179
Drainage	\$12,568
Department of Water Resources contract	\$59,602
Total operating expenses	\$6,729,666
Operating loss	\$(4,928,723)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)	
County property taxes	\$4,994,944
Gain on sale of asset	\$14,087
Donated capital asset	-
Rent of District buildings and land	\$41,452
Net (expense) revenue from pension adjustment	\$593,751
Interest income	\$664,109
Total non operating revenues	\$6,308,343
Change in Net Position	\$1,379,620
Total Net Position - Beginning	\$41,460,418
Total Net Position - Ending	\$42,840,038

BALANCED BUDGET

Recurring operating deficits are a warning sign of fiscal distress. In the short term, reserves can backfill deficits and maintain services. However, ongoing deficits will eventually deplete reserves.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, the District's total operating expenses of \$6,729,666 exceeded total operating revenue of \$1,800,943 by \$4,928,723, or 274 percent. However, the District reports a total non-operating revenue of \$6,308,343, resulting in a positive ending net position of \$42,840,038. This reflects a roughly 3 percent increase from the previous fiscal year's net position of \$41,460,418.

The District's ending net position represents 636 percent of operating expenses in the same period. It is important to note, however, that while changes in net position are useful indicators of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating, net position itself is not a direct measure of immediately available resources. Unlike fund balances, net position may include capital assets, such as infrastructure, and long-term liabilities that are not immediately available.

RESERVES

Adequate cash reserves are essential for responding to system emergencies, temporary deficits, economic downturns, fiscal emergencies, and capital improvements.

ECCID maintains several reserve funds with established minimum funding requirements, including \$8,000,000 for capital projects, \$1,000,000 for rate stabilization, and \$500,000 for vehicle and equipment. The District also maintains a pump station reserve account, which had a balance of \$4,679,000 at the end of 2025.⁶³

The District reports that, as of 2025, all reserves are fully funded at the required minimum following a year-end transfer. These reserves help ensure that sufficient resources are available for designated purposes, including operations, capital improvements, and contingencies.

LONG-TERM DEBT

ECCID has no outstanding long-term debt.

⁶³ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. January 2026.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Unfunded pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liabilities are typically major fiscal challenges for many local agencies. However, these obligations do not appear to pose a significant financial risk for ECCID, as the District allocates the required contribution amounts through its annual budgeting process.⁶⁴

The District provides health benefits to eligible retired employees until the age of 65. As of December 31, 2024, the District's net OPEB liability was \$118,471, a decrease from \$159,078 in 2023. This change may be due to factors such as changes in the number of eligible retirees, benefit level, or actuarial assumptions. The audit did not include the current total OPEB liability and funded status due to failure by the District's failure to conduct the standard actuarial study.⁶⁵

The District also participates in the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement, disability, cost-of-living adjustment, and death benefits to eligible employees. As of December 31, 2024, the District's total pension liabilities are funded at approximately 98 percent. In 2024, the District made approximately \$217,256 in total payments towards its pension obligations.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets must be adequately maintained, expanded, and replaced over time as necessary to meet future demand and regulatory or technical requirements.

As of December 31, 2024, the District's depreciable capital assets totaled \$25,443,793, a decrease of about 1.4 percent from the previous fiscal year. This decline was driven primarily by \$977,179 in annual depreciation, which exceeded \$274,609 in new capital additions (including equipment and building improvements), resulting in a preliminary net decrease of \$702,570. However, asset disposals and adjustments partially offset this amount, resulting in an overall reduction in depreciable capital assets of \$382,151.

ECCID maintains a ten-year capital improvement plan (CIP) that outlines capital project priorities, which is updated annually as part of the annual budget process.

⁶⁴ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information, January 2026.

⁶⁵ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2024, and 2023 (Restated), p.17.

RATES AND CHARGES

Water operations are primarily funded by service charges. ECCID's service rate structure includes a consumption-based and standby charges for various connection types.

The District's Board annually updates rates for basic water service during the regular agricultural irrigation season (March 1 through October 31) through the adoption of resolutions. Resolution 2026-02, adopted on January 8, 2025, established the current rates, fees, and charges for various services, including:⁶⁶

- Basic Water Service Charges— Rates for agricultural irrigation, landscape/recreation water, and construction water services, varying by usage and acreage.
- Special Water Service Surcharge— Higher rates for water services provided outside the District's service area or outside the regular irrigation season.
- Drainage Service Fee— A fixed fee for drainage services in designated areas, including the Eagle Lane Service Area.
- Development-Related Services— Fees for development reviews, agreement preparation, permits, annexation, and related administrative services.
- Minimum Daily Water Service Charge— A mandatory charge for water deliveries below one acre-foot (af) or when ordered deliveries are not accepted, including additional charges for conduit filling or emptying.

The District reports that rates have not increased since 2016, in an effort to provide stable and affordable water service. However, rising operational costs and reduced water consumption due to conservation efforts have created revenue constraints. As a result, the District has initiated water transfers and sales outside its service area to help mitigate expense and revenue shortfalls.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ Resolution No. 2026-02, Resolution of the Board of Directors of the East Contra Irrigation District establishing various rates, fees, and charges for District service. January 14, 2026.

⁶⁷ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. January 2026.

IRRIGATION SERVICES

ECCID supplies water for agricultural and landscape irrigation within the District’s boundaries. Additionally, the District provides raw water to treatment facilities serving urban areas.

SERVICES TO OTHER AGENCIES

The District provides wholesale raw water for treatment and delivery to the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) and the City of Brentwood for municipal uses within their respective and overlapping service areas.

ECCID provides up to 14,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) of raw water annually to the City of Brentwood pursuant to a 1999 agreement. ECCID also provides up to 8,200 AFY of surplus water to CCWD under a 2000 agreement, which serves M&I customers within the overlapping areas of the two agencies.

Additionally, during periods of reduced Central Valley Project (CVP) deliveries, ECCID has an agreement to provide up to 4,000 AFY of groundwater to CCWD under a water exchange arrangement, allowing CCWD to supplement supplies within its service area during drought conditions.⁶⁸

OVERLAPPING SERVICE PROVIDERS

CCWD provides both treated water and untreated (raw) water to municipal systems within ECCID’s service area. CCWD is a wholesale supplier to the City of Antioch and Diablo Water District (DWD), which treats the water and delivers retail potable water to the City of Oakley. CCWD also diverts and conveys ECCID surface water to portions of the City of Brentwood for municipal use.

COLLABORATION

ECCID participates in various regional planning efforts, including the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Through these regional planning efforts, the District coordinates with partner agencies to improve water supply reliability, advance conservation strategies, manage

⁶⁸ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021. p. 4-16.

groundwater resources, and enhance infrastructure to support long-term water supply reliability and sustainability.

Furthermore, the District reports ongoing collaborations with neighboring agencies, including Byron Bethany Irrigation District (BBID), CCWD, the City of Brentwood, and the Contra Costa County Public Works Department, to maximize available resources during drought and flood events.

STAFFING

The District has 20 full-time employees and one part-time employee, overseen by the General Manager. The District's full-time staff consists of a District Services Supervisor and Assistant, a Maintenance Planner, and an Operations and Maintenance Superintendent who oversees the operations and maintenance staff.

The District conducts annual employee evaluations and tracks staff workload through weekly timesheets, maintenance logs, daily operations reports, operations logbooks, and fleet records.⁶⁹

WATER SUPPLY

ECCID's primary source of supply is surface water diverted from Indian Slough on the Old River, which is part of the Delta system. The water is obtained under a pre-1914 appropriative water right held by the District.

The District also operates nine groundwater wells within its service boundaries to supplement surface water supplies, particularly during periods of high demand or drought. Groundwater is primarily used to support the groundwater transfer agreement with the CCWD during drought periods and to provide water to winter crops when the District's main canal is temporarily out of service.

The District is one of the eight Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) within the East Contra Costa Subbasin. The District's General Manager participates in the regional GSA Working Group that coordinates implementation of the ECC Subbasin GSP.

SUPPLY RELIABILITY

In California, pre-1914 water rights are considered senior water entitlements and are not subject to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) permitting authority. As a result,

⁶⁹ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. January 2026.

these rights are generally not subject to state regulatory curtailment during drought or water shortage conditions, reflecting a historically reliable source of supply.⁷⁰ However, actual water deliveries may still be reduced due to factors such as environmental regulations, hydrologic variability, water quality conditions, or the implementation of local or regional groundwater sustainability measures, including pumping restrictions to prevent depletion. Furthermore, SWRCB retains certain enforcement authorities for pre-1914 water rights related to water-right administration and unauthorized diversion.

The District also maintains a formal agreement with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), originally executed in 1981, which coordinates the management of ECCID's surface water diversions for a current annual payment of \$59,602.⁷¹ Subsequent amendments in 1991 and 2000, executed by DWR, ECCID, and CCWD, establish operational provisions to support the availability of a certain quantity (up to 50,000 AFY) and quality of water at ECCID's intake locations. The agreement also allows for coordinated water diversion and system operation to protect deliveries to the City of Brentwood and CCWD during drought curtailments.⁷²

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The District has not identified any specific water supply hazards. According to the 2021 East Contra Costa Subbasin GSP, ECCID is projected to have sufficient water supplies to meet anticipated demands through 2050, indicating no immediate water supply constraints under projected conditions.⁷³

Additionally, the District meters deliveries to agricultural customers to promote efficient water use and support ongoing conservation efforts.

FACILITIES

ECCID's infrastructure includes approximately 18 miles of concrete-lined canals, 60 miles of pipeline, seven main pump stations with 37 distribution pumps, six subsurface tile drain pumps, eight distribution lift pumps, and nine wells. Water is conveyed through the Main Canal, which extends from the Indian Slough intake area northwest of Discovery Bay to approximately 8,000 feet west of Walnut Boulevard in Brentwood.

⁷⁰ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021. p. 4-16.

⁷¹ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. January 2026.

⁷² California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Emergency Temporary Diversion of East Contra Costa Irrigation District Water at Contra Costa Water District Middle River Intake.

⁷³ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021. p. 4-20.

The District's facility diversion and pumping capacity is 120 cubic feet-per-second (CFS) under both normal and peak irrigation conditions, which exceeds the flow rate needed to support the District's maximum annual surface water entitlement of up to 50,000 AFY.⁷⁴

Additionally, the District's nine wells each have a capacity ranging from one to four CFS.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The District did not report any significant infrastructure needs. ECCID annually budgets for routine capital projects and repair activities to ensure system reliability. In FY 24-25, the District spent \$1,767,578 on maintenance-related projects, representing approximately 26 percent of operating expenses.

Additionally, the District has identified planned improvements to rehabilitate or replace aging lift pump stations to ensure continued service reliability. In November 2024, the District completed a Master Plan that included a condition assessment of the lift pump stations and preliminary design to inform the District's 10-year CIP.⁷⁵

In recent years, the District has completed various projects identified in the CIP, including dredging the main intake channel; primary substation transformer, headwall, and screen improvements; pipeline replacement; open canal elimination; Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA); and electrical infrastructure, for a total cost of \$8,050,000.⁷⁶

SERVICE DEMAND

ECCID serves approximately 7,000 to 8,000 irrigated acres annually, with approximately 230 agricultural connections and 10 non-agricultural connections, including City connections for untreated water.

In 2025, approximately 32,698 AF of water was diverted under ECCID's water rights, which includes diversions by ECCID as well as diversions by CCWD for municipal and industrial (M&I) uses serving CCWD and the City of Brentwood. Average monthly demand during the calendar year was approximately 1,760 AF, with peak monthly flows of about 3,947 AF occurring during the peak irrigation season. Average monthly diversions by CCWD in 2025 totaled 1,404 AF, with a maximum monthly diversion of 2,525 AF.⁷⁷

⁷⁴ A continuous diversion of 120 CFS would equate to approximately 87,000 AFY if operated year-round.

⁷⁵ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Lift Pump Station Master Plan. November 2024.

⁷⁶ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. January 2026.

⁷⁷ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. April 2026.

Total diversions in 2025 reflect an eight percent decrease from the previous year, when diversions totaled 35,700 AF. According to the East Contra Costa Subbasin GSP, irrigation demand has consistently declined since 1994, largely due to the conversion of agricultural land to urban uses within the District's service area.⁷⁸ More recently, demand has continued to decline as a result of the closure and downsizing of golf courses, which has reduced demand for landscape irrigation.

Demand levels are also influenced by agricultural parcels within the District's boundaries that maintain water rights but do not regularly purchase water. For example, in 2025, parcels with active water rights totaled approximately 10,818 acres; however, the District served only about 8,000 irrigated acres during the year.⁷⁹

Collectively, these factors contribute to relatively stable demand conditions, with available water supplies exceeding total service demand by up to approximately 15,000 AF annually.

WATER QUALITY

As an irrigation district, ECCID is not subject to routine regulatory monitoring; however, under the District's contract with DWR, water quality conditions at ECCID's points of diversion are supported through the State Water Project (SWP) delivery system, including managed flows and reservoir releases to support salinity control and other quality objectives.⁸⁰

Although water quality in the Delta fluctuates significantly throughout the year, the District reports that water quality at its diversion point is currently in compliance with the standards set in its existing agreement with DWR. Annually, the District engages a consulting firm to prepare a water quality report assessing compliance with water quality requirements at the District's diversion point. Water quality monitoring is conducted with a fixed water quality meter located in the main canal, using criteria established for Old River at Indian Slough and based on DWR hydrologic forecasts that vary seasonally.⁸¹

Additionally, the District also conducts periodic water quality sampling to assess suitability for agricultural irrigation and provides general recommendations to improve water and soil conditions. According to the most recent water quality analysis completed in October 2025, elevated levels of sodium, chloride, pH, and total dissolved solids (TDS) were identified, indicating high salinity conditions that may negatively affect irrigation and crop health. Although

⁷⁸ East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan. October 15, 2021. p. 4-16.

⁷⁹ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. April 2026.

⁸⁰ East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Request For Information. January 2026.

⁸¹ East Contra Irrigation District. 14-Day Mean Electrical Conductivity, Calendar Year 2025.

no measurable negative effects have been observed or recorded since sampling, various mitigation measures, such as adjusting pH and facilitating salt leaching, were recommended for growers to consider in order to reduce potential impacts.⁸²

Furthermore, a monthly water quality report is presented at each Board meeting to inform residents of the latest daily salinity levels.

⁸² East Contra Costa Irrigation District, Water Quality Suitability Analysis. October 2025.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

The previous MSR identified consolidation with the Byron Bethany Irrigation District (BBID) as a potential alternative governance structure primarily due to the districts' contiguous boundaries and the provision of similar services. However, the districts determined that consolidation would not be feasible due to differences in water rights, rate structures, and financial obligations.

Alternatively, ECCID and BBID may consider establishing mutual aid agreements to enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity. Such agreements could improve coordination and resource sharing, including specialized personnel, equipment, and materials necessary to restore critical infrastructure following emergencies.

Another governance structure option is for the District to further explore collaborative growth management opportunities with CCWD to address potential increases in municipal water demand within their overlapping service areas, particularly in growing areas such as the City of Brentwood. This may include updating existing wholesale water supply agreements, aligning long-term infrastructure planning, and jointly reviewing demand projections to reflect anticipated development activity and support efficient, reliable service delivery.

Such coordination could support more efficient use of ECCID's water rights, as approximately 15,000 acre-feet remain unused annually under current demand conditions, while also supporting CCWD's drought reliability planning through increased reliance on ECCID supplies to meet new development-related demand.

ECCID MSR DETERMINATIONS

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- 5-1: ECCID serves an estimated population of approximately 103,000 within the City of Brentwood and portions of Antioch and Oakley. Most growth is anticipated within city limits, while unincorporated areas within the District remain predominantly agricultural or open space.
- 5-2: The District's service area is expected to see gradual reductions in irrigated acreage as urbanization continues; however, overall demand for agricultural water service is projected to remain relatively stable in the foreseeable future.

THE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE AGENCY'S SOI

- 5-3: According to the DWR mapping tool, disadvantaged communities (DAC) areas are identified within ECCID's boundary, including portions of the northeastern Brentwood area and adjacent unincorporated areas extending east toward Sellers Avenue.

PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, INCLUDING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

- 5-4: The District's key infrastructure includes 18 miles of concrete-lined canals, 60 miles of pipelines, seven main pump stations with 37 pumps, 6 tile-drain pumps, eight lift pumps, and nine groundwater wells.
- 5-5: The District's primary water supply is surface water from the Delta through a pre-1914 appropriative water rights and nine groundwater wells to supplement surface water supplies, particularly during periods of high demand or drought.
- 5-6: The District serves approximately 7,000 to 8,000 irrigated acres annually, with approximately 230 agricultural connections and 10 non-agricultural connections, including City connections for untreated water.
- 5-7: The District also provides up to 14,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) of raw water to the City of Brentwood and up to 8,200 AFY of surplus water to Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) for municipal and industrial (M&I) use within their overlapping service areas. The District also maintains a groundwater exchange agreement with CCWD for up to 4,000 AFY during drought or periods of reduced CVP delivery.
- 5-8: The District's water supply of approximately 50,000 AFY exceeds the current annual demand of approximately 32,698 acre-feet (AF), indicating that supply is adequate under existing conditions.

- 5-9: The District continues to implement capital improvement and maintenance programs, including rehabilitation of aging infrastructure identified through a Lift Pump Station Master Plan and a ten-year capital improvement plan (CIP).
- 5-10: The District monitors water quality at the diversion point under the existing agreement with DWR and reports that conditions are generally suitable for agricultural use, with periodic variability in salinity and related parameters.
- 5-11: Overall, current service delivery is generally adequate, and the District does not identify significant water supply constraints or hazards under current or projected conditions through 2050.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

- 5-12: The District's primary revenue sources are property assessments, water sales, and service charges.
- 5-13: For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, the District's total revenues exceeded total expenses by \$1,379,620, with an ending net position of \$42,840,038. The District also maintains fully funded reserve funds for operations, capital improvements, and contingencies.
- 5-14: The District has not increased rates since 2016 to maintain affordability; however, rising costs and lower water use have created revenue pressures. As a result, the District has initiated water transfers and sales outside the service area to help offset rising expenses and revenue shortfalls.

STATUS OF AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES

- 5-15: The District participates in regional planning efforts such as the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), coordinating with partner agencies to improve water supply reliability, conservation, groundwater management, and infrastructure.
- 5-16: The District also collaborates with Byron Bethany Irrigation District (BBID), CCWD, the City of Brentwood, and Contra Costa County Public Works Department to maximize available resources during drought and flood events.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

- 5-17: The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by division for four-year terms.
- 5-18: To support effective governance and compliance with state law, all board members have up-to-date Form 700 filings and ethics training as required. To further enhance transparency, it is recommended that the District make current Form 700 filings and certificates of completion for ethics trainings available on its website.

- 5-19: In compliance with applicable state law, the District maintains a website that includes contact information, public notices, searchable meeting agendas dating back to 2019, and key financial documents, including the State Controller's Office Financial Transaction Report, the Annual Compensation Report, and the Enterprise System Catalog.
- 5-20: In accordance with the Brown Act, the District posts agendas on the website and at the District office within required timeframes. The District also meets AB 2257 requirements by providing a direct link to the most recent agenda on the District's website homepage.
- 5-21: Meeting minutes are available upon request; however, it is recommended that the District post approved meeting minutes on its website following each Board meeting to further enhance transparency and public access.
- 5-22: The previous MSR identified consolidation with BBID as a possible governance alternative due to the districts' contiguous boundaries and similar services. However, due to differences in water rights, rates, and financial obligations, the districts determined that consolidation would not be feasible. Alternatively, the districts may consider establishing mutual aid agreements to enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity.
- 5-23: ECCID may also explore further collaboration with CCWD to address future municipal water demand within their overlapping service area. Such coordination can help ECCID optimize its use of water rights and support CCWD's drought-reliability planning by increasing reliance on ECCID supplies to meet new development-related demand.

ECCID- PROPOSED SOI DETERMINATIONS

LAFCO is required to prepare a written statement of determination with respect to the following areas when updating a special district's Sphere of Influence, as specified by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The following determinations are proposed for ECCID.

PRESENT AND PLANNED LAND USES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN-SPACE LANDS

- ECCID is not a land use authority and does not regulate land use or implement growth strategies.
- The District primarily encompasses agricultural lands with limited urban development, and no significant land-use changes are anticipated.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE AREA

- The District anticipates no significant population growth or development in the near future, indicating that demand for irrigation water service is expected to remain relatively stable.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES THAT THE AGENCY PROVIDES OR IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE

- The District's current water supply capacity of 50,000 AFY exceeds the current demand of approximately 32,700 AFY. The District's infrastructure and ongoing maintenance ensure reliable service. Overall, the District's facilities have surplus capacity to meet current and projected service demands.

EXISTENCE OF ANY SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN THE AREA

- No distinct social or economic communities of interest have been identified.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

- The unincorporated areas extending east beyond the Brentwood city limits to Sellers Avenue are considered a disadvantaged community. However, since this

area is within the District's boundaries, irrigation services are currently provided by the District, with no substantial changes to existing service needs anticipated.

RECOMMENDED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BOUNDARY

It is recommended that the Commission reaffirm the current SOI for ECCID.

6. CASTLE ROCK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (CRCWD)

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Castle Rock County Water District (CRCWD) is an independent special district, established in 1955 to provide water service to a limited number of properties within its boundary.

The District is located primarily in the eastern portion of the City of Walnut Creek and extends into the adjacent North Gate area, serving a small, geographically compact community. The District operates within a largely built-out landscape, with land use patterns shaped by existing residential development and topographic conditions in the foothills near Mount Diablo.

According to the Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development (CCC DCD), the District serves approximately 100 residents within its service area.

The District was last included in the 2014 Countywide MSR for water and wastewater agencies.

Figure 6-1: CRCWD Overview

AGENCY PROFILE			
General Information			
Date of Formation:	March 17, 1955		
Address:	P.O. Box 30792 Walnut Creek, CA 94598	Website:	www.crcwd.org
Contact:	Dwight Moreland, Bookkeeper	Contact Info:	info@crcwd.org
Governance			
Governing Body:	Board of Directors	Members:	Five members; one vacancy
Manner of Selection:	Elected at large	Length of term:	Four-year terms
Meeting Location(s):	Varies – see current agenda	Meeting date:	As needed
Purpose			
Enabling Legislation:	Division 12 of the California Water Code		
Municipal Services Provided (directly or by contract):	Untreated water for irrigation use		
Area Served			
Locations:	City of Walnut Creek and adjacent unincorporated areas		
Size:	Approximately 153 acres, 54 connections		
Population:	~100 residents		
Municipal Service Reviews & Sphere of Influence			
Past MSRs:	2014 Contra Costa Water and Wastewater MSR and SOI Study		
SOI Update:	October 8, 2014		

BOUNDARIES

CRCWD's boundaries encompass approximately 153 acres (about 0.24 square miles) and include rural properties in the City of Walnut Creek and adjacent unincorporated areas immediately to the east, extending towards North Gate.

The District lies primarily within the existing Contra Costa County Urban Limit Line (ULL), except for a northeastern portion that extends beyond ULL toward Mount Diablo State Park and the North Gate area.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

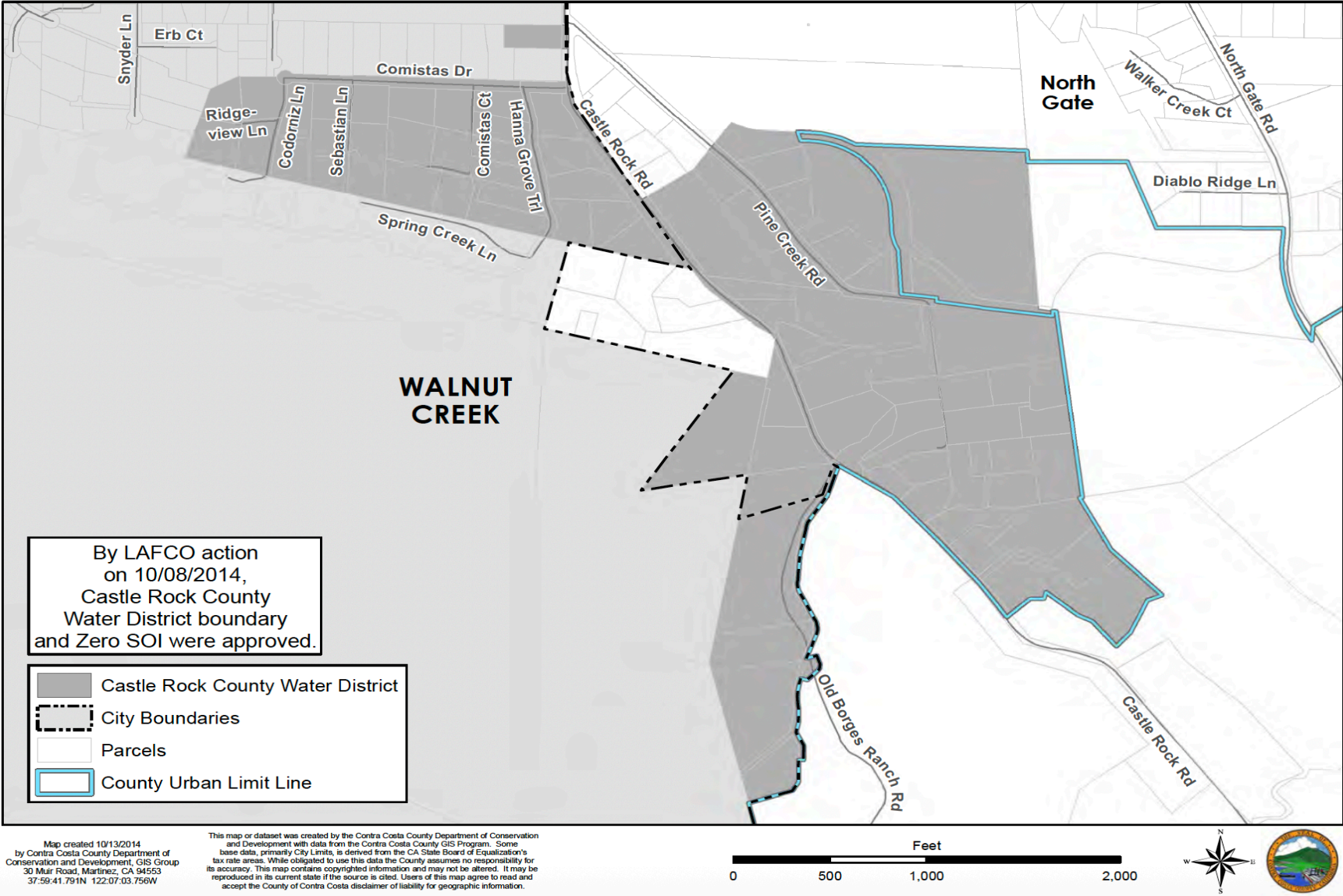
LAFCO adopted CRCWD's current zero sphere of influence (SOI) in 2014, following the MSR's recommendation to explore consolidation with Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), signaling a potential future reorganization, including possible dissolution of CRCWD. The consolidation option was identified due to the existing service relationship between the two districts, as CRCWD purchases untreated water from CCWD. Additionally, CRCWD is located within CCWD's service boundary, and the zero SOI was adopted to address potential duplication of service.⁸³

At the time of the 2014 MSR, neither district expressed interest in pursuing consolidation. However, the Commission adopted a zero SOI for CRCWD, citing concerns that the District's aging water system and infrastructure could affect its long-term ability to provide adequate service.⁸⁴

⁸³ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 14-07. October 8, 2014.

⁸⁴ Castle Rock Water District, Request For Information. December 2025.

Figure 6-2: CRCWD Boundaries and SOI



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

CRCWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large for four-year terms, with one current vacancy. As the District's legislative body, the Board is responsible for establishing policy, adopting budgets, overseeing operations, and ensuring services are delivered effectively throughout the service area. However, the board member information posted on the District's website, including term expiration dates, is outdated. Therefore, it is recommended that the website be updated to reflect the current Board composition and comply with the requirements of the Special District Transparency Act (SB 929).⁸⁵

To support effective governance and compliance with state law, board members are required to complete ethics training every two years pursuant to AB 1234 (Chapter 700, Statutes of 2005). In addition, board members and designated officials who make or influence governmental decisions must annually file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code §§ 81000–81003). To promote transparency and ensure compliance, it is recommended that all board members complete ethics training and submit Form 700 filings in a timely manner. It is also recommended that the District adopt a conflict-of-interest code pursuant to Government Code § 87300 to ensure designated positions are clearly identified and subject to applicable disclosure requirements.

District board meetings are held on an as-needed basis, typically at board members' residences. The District maintains online archives of agendas from 2015 through 2024, with the most recent agenda posted for the November 4, 2024, Board meeting. To ensure compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act⁸⁶ (Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54956), as amended by AB 2257, it is recommended that the District post all agendas on its website and in a publicly accessible location at least 72 hours prior to regular meetings and at least 24 hours prior to special meetings.

AB 2257 also requires agencies with websites to provide a prominent, direct link to the current meeting agenda on the homepage. Currently, the agenda linked on the District's homepage

⁸⁵ Senate Bill 929 (The Special Districts Transparency Act), passed in 2018, established that beginning January 1, 2020, every independent special district must maintain an internet website unless the governing board adopts a resolution declaring its determination that a hardship exists that prevents the district from establishing or maintaining a website. The Act also outlines the minimum information required to be available on the website.

⁸⁶ California Government Code, Section 54950, commonly known as the "Brown Act" or "Open Meeting Law," establishes requirements and restrictions for meetings of local legislative bodies. The law ensures public access to these meetings, facilitating public participation and promoting transparency in local government decision-making.

directs users to the September 21, 2024, meeting, while the "Board Meetings" webpage identifies the November 4, 2024, meeting as the most recent agenda available. To improve consistency and compliance with AB 2257 requirements, it is recommended that the most recent agenda be made readily accessible from the District's homepage.

The District currently posts meeting minutes on its website; however, minutes for some meetings are missing. To promote consistency and transparency, it is recommended that all meeting minutes be made available following each Board meeting.

Public engagement is primarily conducted through website postings and public notices, while customer complaints are submitted via email and reviewed by the Board. The District reports that complaints are rare and that none were received in 2025.

In addition to governance and meeting transparency requirements, SB 929 requires independent special districts to make certain financial information publicly available, including Financial Transaction Reports and Compensation Reports submitted to the State Controller's Office (SCO).

The District has also submitted its Financial Transaction Report in a timely manner; however, the report is not readily accessible on the District's website. To improve transparency, it is recommended that the report be made publicly available online. Furthermore, pursuant to Government Code § 6270.5(a), enacted by SB 272, it is recommended that the District maintain and publicly post an Enterprise System Catalog identifying software systems used to store and process public information.

To further strengthen financial transparency, it is also recommended that the District make annual budgets and audits readily accessible on its website.

Overall, the District has demonstrated accountability through its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO questionnaires and related requests.

Figure 6-3: Transparency and Accountability Indicators, CRCWD

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	CRCWD
Agency website (GC §53087.8)	Yes
Contact information available on website (GC §53087.8 (a)(3))	Yes
Annual Compensation Report (GC §53891 and 53908)	Yes
Adopted budget available on website	No
State Controller’s Office Financial Transaction Report available on website (GC §53891 and 53893)	No
Notice of public meetings provided	Yes
Agendas posted on website (GC §54954.2)	Yes— but must be updated
Public meetings are live streamed	No
Minutes and/or recordings of public meetings available on website	Some minutes are missing; no recordings available
Enterprise System Catalog available on website (GC §6270.5 (a))	No
Ethics training and economic interest reporting completed	No
Compliance with financial document compilation, adoption, and reporting requirements	Yes— up to date audits and budgets are not readily available on District’s website
Adherence to open meeting requirements	Yes

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCo is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities. The intent and history of this requirement are outlined in the Background section of this report.

A disadvantaged unincorporated community (DUC) is defined as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.⁸⁷

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a mapping tool to help determine which communities meet the definition of a disadvantaged community (DAC) based on median household income. DWR is not bound by the same law as LAFCo to define communities with a minimum threshold of 12 or more registered voters. Because income data are not available for this level of analysis, disadvantaged unincorporated communities with small populations that meet LAFCo's definition cannot be identified.

The DAC Mapping Tool is an interactive map application that allows users to overlay the following three US Census geographies as separate data layers: Census Place, Census Tract, and Census Block Group.⁸⁸ This Mapping tool determines whether a census area is DAC by using the latest American Community Survey (ACS) data on median household income (MHI), total population, and number of households at the census area level.

Only census geographies that meet the DAC definition are shown on the map (i.e., those with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI). The statewide MHI for the Census ACS 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; therefore, the calculated threshold of \$77,067 defines whether a community is identified as DAC.

In addition, census geographies with an annual MHI that is less than 60 percent of the statewide annual MHI are shown as "Severely Disadvantaged Communities" (SDAC) on the DWR mapping tool, indicating communities with an annual MHI of less than \$57,800.

According to the DWR mapping tool, the entire CRCWD boundary is not considered a disadvantaged community

⁸⁷ Government Code §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

⁸⁸ Census Place is a location that is an incorporated city, town or community.
Census Tract is subdivisions of a county with population size of between 1,200 to 8,000 people.
Census Block Group is smaller subdivision of a tract, usually with 600 to 3,000 people.

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The CRCWD service area is predominantly residential land, with limited commercial uses.⁸⁹ Land use designations, General Plan policies, and zoning regulations within the District's service area are established by the City of Walnut Creek and Contra Costa County, consistent with their respective jurisdictions. The service area is built out and serves an estimated population of approximately 100 residents.

⁸⁹ Contra Costa County 2045 General Plan, Land Use Element, Adopted November 5, 2024.
City of Walnut Creek, 2025 General Plan Land Use Map.

FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

CRCWD operates as a business-type entity and uses an enterprise fund to account for its financial activities, including operating and non-operating revenues.

The District's primary revenue source is generated from fees and charges for services, including water sales. CRCWD also receives non-operating revenue from external sources, such as property taxes assessed on properties within the District's boundaries and other miscellaneous income.

The District operates on a fiscal year basis (July 1 through June 30). Figure 6-4 illustrates the District's financial summary as reported in the FY 24-25 audit.

Figure 6-4: CRCWD Financial Summary, FY 24-25

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Operating Revenues	
Water sales	\$58,969
Service fees	\$14,035
Total operating revenues	\$73,004
Operating Expenses	
Water purchases	\$61,669
Power purchased for pumping	\$9,791
Audit	\$3,600
Repairs	\$300
Bookeeping	\$5,525
Accounting software	\$958
Insurance	\$8,627
Postage and delivery	\$239
Printing and reproduction	\$146
Depreciation expense	\$610
Automobile expense	\$79
Internet services	\$1,305
Total operating expenses	\$92,849
Operating loss	\$(19,845)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Property taxes	\$21,235
Other	\$(478)
Total non operating revenues	\$20,757
Change in Net Position	\$912
Total Net Position - Beginning	\$139,124
Total Net Position - Ending	\$140,036

BALANCED BUDGET

Recurring operating deficits are a warning sign of fiscal distress. In the short term, reserves can backfill deficits and maintain services. However, ongoing deficits will eventually deplete reserves.

For FY 24-25, the District's total operating expenses of \$92,849 exceeded total operating revenue of \$73,004 by \$19,845, or 27 percent. Although the District reports \$20,757 in non-operating revenue for the same period, total revenues only marginally exceed total operating costs, leaving the District with insufficient income to cover unexpected expenses or revenue shortfalls.

In the same period, the District's ending net position was \$140,036, of which \$115,532 is held as cash on deposit with the County Treasurer, while the remainder consists primarily of other current assets and net capital assets. The District's total ending net position represents 151 percent of operating expenses in the same period.

While, the District's available cash represents approximately 124 percent of operating expenses, providing operating liquidity of approximately one year and two months, assuming expenses remain relatively stable.

RESERVES

The District does not maintain any reserves.

LONG-TERM DEBT

CRCWD has no outstanding long-term debt.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The District does not provide pension or Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) and therefore has no related liabilities.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of FY 24-25, the value of CRCWD's depreciable capital assets has declined significantly, with accumulated depreciation totaling \$159,608. The total net value of capital assets, including the water pump, water tank, and distribution lines, is \$7,706, indicating that depreciation has substantially reduced their value over time. The net depreciated capital assets

represent approximately four percent of their original total value of \$167,314. No new capital investments were reported to offset the depreciation during this period.

The District does not maintain a capital improvement plan (CIP); instead, maintenance projects are identified as needed and funded through available revenues.⁹⁰ It is recommended that the District adopt a standalone CIP or incorporate one into annual budgets to ensure that capital assets are adequately maintained, expanded, and replaced to meet future demand, as well as regulatory and technical requirements for service adequacy.

However, as mentioned previously, the District does not maintain any reserves and retains less than one percent of total revenue at year-end after covering operating expenses. Therefore, the District may need to seek external funding, such as grants, to ensure sufficient funds are available to cover large capital maintenance or improvement projects.

RATES AND CHARGES

CRCWD's service rate structure includes a \$85 fixed quarterly charge, a consumption-based fee of \$5.30 per 1,000 gallons of water consumed, and a fixed connection fee of \$500 for initial connection or reconnection.

As mentioned previously, current rates are not sufficient to fund the capital improvements necessary to maintain essential infrastructure, including water pumps, water tanks, and distribution lines, which are critical to the District's ability to provide adequate and reliable services. Additionally, since the last MSR, the number of connections has declined from 55 to 47, resulting in further revenue constraints.

Given these conditions, it is recommended that the District evaluate a potential rate adjustment, in compliance with Proposition 218 requirements, to ensure that water rates are set in proportion to the cost of providing service and at levels sufficient to recover operating and maintenance expenses, capital replacement needs, and appropriate reserves for unforeseen repairs or emergencies. Ensuring that rates reflect the full cost of service will support the District's long-term financial stability and ability to fund maintenance of key infrastructure.

⁹⁰ Castle Rock County Water District, Request For Information. December 2025.

WATER SERVICES

CRCWD is a single-purpose agency that provides untreated water for landscape irrigation and some commercial uses within its boundaries.

CONTRACT SERVICES

The District purchases raw water from the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD).

OVERLAPPING SERVICE PROVIDERS

CCWD provides potable water within the CRCWD service area.

STAFFING

The District has no other permanent staff. The Board conducts all meter readings and minor repairs, while bookkeeping and major maintenance projects are performed through contracted personnel on an as-needed basis.

WATER SUPPLY

The District's sole source of supply is raw water purchased from the CCWD Canal located along Oak Grove Road between Filbert Drive and Walnut Avenue in Walnut Creek. The volume of water the District purchases from CCWD is not fixed; instead, it is consumption-based and measured by a CCWD-owned and operated meter at the pump station. The District is billed for the actual volume of water delivered, based on meter readings.⁹¹ There is no set annual maximum volume of water the District can purchase from CCWD.

However, the District reports an ongoing discrepancy between the volume of water purchased from CCWD and the volume billed to CRCWD customers. According to the District, customer billings are typically 20 to 25 percent lower than the volume purchased from CCWD. While the District indicates some portion of this difference may be attributable to real water losses, such as distribution system leakage or evaporation from the District's uncovered storage tank, other portions may reflect apparent losses, including meter inaccuracies, billing or data-handling errors, or unauthorized consumption. To support accurate billing and full cost recovery, it is recommended that the District, in collaboration with CCWD, conduct a formal

⁹¹ Castle Rock County Water District. Facilities Condition Assessment and Evaluation. September 2015.

reconciliation of water purchases, storage losses, meter records, and customer billing data to identify the sources of the discrepancy and implement corrective measures as needed.⁹²

SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Historically, the District has not experienced any major interruptions. The only documented instances of interruptions have occurred during CCWD's periodic Canal maintenance. During these periods, CCWD supplied treated water to the pump station, which CRCWD sold to residents within its service area.

Since December 2019, CCWD's Canal has been shut down annually for planned maintenance for three to four months during the winter, typically from December 1 to April 1, resulting in temporary interruptions to the raw water supply. CCWD provides advance written notification of these shutdowns by email, generally at least one month in advance, to inform CRCWD customers of the planned maintenance period.⁹³

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The District has not identified any specific water supply hazards. However, given the District's sole reliance on CCWD's supply and the absence of alternative delivery options during planned Canal maintenance, it is recommended that the District formally define a service availability period that reflects known supply interruptions. Establishing a defined service period would support emergency preparedness by aligning customer expectations for services provided by the District, thereby improving transparency and long-term planning.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

CRCWD's water system infrastructure includes a water pump station, approximately 22,700 linear feet of in-ground pipelines, and one approximately 150,000-gallon water storage tank.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The majority of the District's infrastructure, which was installed in the 1950s when the District was formed, is aging. Since then, the only major system upgrade occurred in the mid-1970s with the installation of pipelines in the Comistas Drive area.

⁹² Castle Rock County Water District, Request For Information. May 2026.

⁹³ Castle Rock County Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

In 2015, the District prepared a Facilities Condition Assessment and Evaluation in response to LAFCO's request following the 2014 MSR, to evaluate the District's infrastructure conditions, including operations and maintenance practices. The Report concluded that, despite the aging infrastructure, overall, the District has not experienced major system failures or required significant repairs to maintain service delivery.⁹⁴

However, various deficiencies were identified specific to the District's water storage tank, which was purchased used, including minor deterioration, ongoing leaks, and seismic vulnerability concerns, particularly due to the lack of any historical structural evaluation. As of 2025, the District reports continued leakage from the storage tank that requires extensive repairs or replacement in the near future. Additionally, since it is unclear how long the tank was in service prior to CRCWD's acquisition, estimating the tank's remaining useful life is challenging, which increases the risk of failure as corrective action is further deferred.⁹⁵

Historically, the District has spent less than five percent of its annual operating budget on maintenance and repairs. In FY 24-25, repair expenditures totaled less than one percent of the operating budget, or approximately \$300. As discussed previously, the District does not maintain reserves, and current total revenues are only sufficient to cover operating expenses, limiting the District's ability to fund capital improvements.

Therefore, proper planning, including pursuing state and federal grant funding and rate updates, is necessary to mitigate the risk of storage failure. A fully functional and reliable water storage system is essential to mitigate service interruptions caused by emergencies that may affect the District's sole source of supply.

Additionally, over the long term, a full assessment of the District's entire water system is recommended to ensure overall infrastructure reliability and uninterrupted service delivery.

SERVICE DEMAND

Currently, the District has 47 connections that utilize untreated raw water for irrigation.⁹⁶ The volume of water delivered annually by the District has remained relatively stable, with recent deliveries totaling less than 13,000,000 gallons—12,872,659 gallons in 2024 and 12,148,966 gallons in 2025. As discussed previously, there is no anticipated growth within the District's service area; therefore, demand is projected to remain stable.⁹⁷

⁹⁴ Castle Rock County Water District. Facilities Condition Assessment and Evaluation. September 2015.

⁹⁵ Castle Rock County Water District. Facilities Condition Assessment and Evaluation. September 2015.

⁹⁶ Castle Rock County Water District, Request For Information. December 2025.

⁹⁷ Castle Rock County Water District, Request For Information. December 2025 and April 2026.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

Since the District is located within the CCWD treated water service area and currently purchases untreated water from CCWD, consolidation of the districts was identified as an alternative governance option in the previous MSR.

At the time of the 2014 MSR, neither district expressed interest in pursuing consolidation. However, the Commission adopted CRCWD's current zero SOI, citing concerns that the District's aging water system and infrastructure could affect its long-term ability to provide adequate service. Since 2014, the districts have not revisited or further discussed the consolidation option.

Consolidation remains a potential option, as CRCWD continues to operate with aging infrastructure, including a storage tank with leakage issues that may require substantial repair or replacement to ensure adequate service. As previously discussed, the District also faces financial constraints, including limited revenue sources, high operating expenses, and low service rates, which limit the ability to fund extensive capital improvements.

While consolidation could provide an opportunity to address these challenges, it would require CRCWD to relinquish local control and may necessitate substantial adjustments to customer rates to reflect the full cost of service, including maintenance. Additionally, CCWD currently provides untreated water primarily in wholesale capacity, while CRCWD operates as a retail distributor serving a small customer base.

Although consolidation may be operationally feasible and CCWD could utilize existing CRCWD infrastructure, additional operational, staffing, and service delivery considerations would need to be evaluated. Accordingly, further discussion between the districts, including preparation of a formal feasibility study, would be necessary to evaluate the viability of consolidation.

CRCWD MSR DETERMINATIONS

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

6-1: CRCWD serves a stable population of approximately 100 residents. There is no significant growth anticipated due to the built-out, predominantly residential nature of the service area.

THE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE AGENCY'S SOI

6-2: According to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Mapping Tool, the entirety of CRCWD's service area is not considered a disadvantaged community.

PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, INCLUDING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

6-3: The District provides untreated water for irrigation and limited residential use within District boundaries.

6-4: The District's infrastructure consists of a water pump station, approximately 22,700 linear feet of pipeline, and a 150,000-gallon storage tank.

6-5: Most infrastructure dates to the 1950s, requiring significant upgrades or replacement to ensure long-term service sustainability. Notably, the District's water storage tank has ongoing leakage issues and seismic vulnerability and will require extensive repairs or replacement in the near future.

6-6: The District does not maintain reserves, and annual revenues are only marginally above operating expenses, limiting its ability to fund major capital improvements. It is recommended that the District pursue state and federal grant opportunities to support critical repairs and adopt a capital improvement plan to identify and prioritize future capital investments.

6-7: The District relies solely on raw water purchased from Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), with periodic planned interruptions during CCWD Canal maintenance. It is recommended that the District establish a formally defined service period to enhance emergency preparedness planning.

6-8: Although the District has not identified any immediate infrastructure deficiencies, aging infrastructure is required to be addressed to ensure long-term reliable service delivery. Overall, current service delivery is considered generally adequate.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

- 6-9: The District's main revenues are generated from fees, charges for service, and property taxes. Operating deficits have occurred in recent years; however, existing cash reserves currently cover approximately one year of operating expenses.
- 6-10: Declining connections have constrained revenue, and current rates are insufficient to fund the replacement or repair of critical assets. To ensure long-term financial sustainability, it is recommended that the District evaluate potential rate adjustments in compliance with Proposition 218 to ensure rates are proportionate to the cost of service, including capital replacement needs and the establishment of adequate reserves.

STATUS OF AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES

- 6-11: The District does not participate in any significant facility-sharing programs; no further facility-sharing or collaborative opportunities have been identified.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

- 6-12: The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large for four-year terms, with one current vacancy. It is recommended that the District's website be updated to reflect the current Board composition and term information in compliance with the Special District Transparency Act.
- 6-13: To support effective governance and compliance with state law, it is recommended that all board members complete required ethics training and Form 700 filings in a timely manner. It is also recommended that the District adopt a conflict-of-interest code pursuant to Government Code Section 87300 to ensure designated positions are clearly identified and subject to applicable disclosure requirements.
- 6-14: The District maintains a website with contact information, board meeting agendas, meeting minutes, and the most recent Compensation Report. However, it is recommended that the District also post the Financial Transaction Report and the Enterprise System Catalog to improve transparency and enhance compliance with state law.
- 6-15: To improve financial transparency and compliance with state reporting requirements, it is recommended that future Compensation Reports accurately reflect current staffing and compensation information. It is also recommended that the District make annual budgets and audits readily accessible on the website to further enhance financial transparency and public access.
- 6-16: To ensure compliance with the Brown Act and AB 2257, it is recommended that the District post all agendas on the website and in a publicly accessible location within required timeframes and ensure that the most recent agenda is readily accessible from the homepage. It is also recommended that all approved meeting minutes be posted following each Board meeting to improve transparency and consistency.

6-17: The previous MSR identified consolidation with CCWD as a governance structure option since the District relies on CCWD for an untreated water supply and is located in the CCWD treated water service area. However, neither district expressed interest at that time, and no further consolidation discussions have occurred since.

Consolidation remains a potential long-term governance option to address CRCWD's financial and infrastructure constraints; however, it would require substantial coordination between the districts, including a formal feasibility study to evaluate operational, staffing, service, and rate impacts.

CRCWD- PROPOSED SOI DETERMINATIONS

LAFCO is required to prepare a written statement of determination with respect to the following areas when updating a special district's Sphere of Influence, as specified by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The following determinations are proposed for CRCWD.

PRESENT AND PLANNED LAND USES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN-SPACE LANDS

- CRCWD is not a land use authority and does not regulate or implement growth strategies.
- The District encompasses approximately 153 acres of largely built-out residential land, with limited commercial and rural properties. No changes to land use are anticipated in the foreseeable future.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE AREA

- The District serves a fully built-out area, and no significant population or development growth is projected. Demand for water services is expected to remain stable.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES THAT THE AGENCY PROVIDES OR IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE

- Most infrastructure dates to the 1950s and requires significant upgrades or replacement to ensure long-term service sustainability
- Financial constraints and a lack of a formal capital improvement plan limit the District's ability to fund and prioritize major capital improvements. Service delivery is currently adequate; however, long-term service reliability may be adversely affected if infrastructure needs are not addressed.

EXISTENCE OF ANY SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN THE AREA

- No distinct social or economic communities of interest have been identified.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

- There are no disadvantaged communities located within or contiguous to CRCWD's SOI.

RECOMMENDED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BOUNDARY

It is recommended that the Commission retain CRCWD's existing zero SOI. Although the District is expected to continue providing service within its current boundaries in the near term, the zero SOI remains appropriate due to the District's ongoing infrastructure and financial challenges, as well as the potential for future governance restructuring.

7. CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT (CCWD)

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) is an independent special district formed in 1936 pursuant to the County Water District Law (California Water Code §30000 et seq.), to contract for, purchase, and distribute water provided by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation through the Contra Costa Canal (Canal).

During the first 25 years of its operation, the District's primary responsibility was purchasing and distributing untreated water, while the cities and other water utilities within the District's service area were responsible for treatment and delivery.

Over time, the District's role expanded into a full-service municipal water provider. Today, the District's service area encompasses most of central and northeastern Contra Costa County, including urban and industrial communities as well as watershed lands associated with Los Vaqueros Reservoir. The District service area is estimated to have a population of 520,000.

The District was last included in the 2014 Countywide MSR for water and wastewater agencies.

Figure 7-1: CCWD Overview

AGENCY PROFILE			
General Information			
Date of Formation:	May 9, 1936		
Address:	1331 Concord Ave. Concord, CA 94520	Website:	www.ccwater.com
Contact:	Rachel Murphy, General Manager	Contact Info:	rmurphy@ccwater.com
Governance			
Governing Body:	Board of Directors	Members:	Five members
Manner of Selection:	Elected by division	Length of term:	Four-year terms
Meeting Location(s):	Board Room	Meeting date:	1 st and 3 rd Wednesdays of each month at 6:30 PM
Purpose			
Enabling Legislation:	County Water District Law (California Water Code Section 30000 et seq.)		
Municipal Services Provided (directly or by contract):	Water supply, treatment and distribution		
Area Served			
Locations:	<u>Retail treated water services:</u> Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and parts of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek; <u>Wholesale treated water services:</u> Antioch, parts of Brentwood, and Golden State Water Company in Bay Point; <u>Wholesale untreated water services:</u> Antioch, Martinez, Pittsburg, and Diablo Water District in Oakley. <u>Retail untreated water services:</u> Industrial and irrigation customers		
Size:	~140,000 acres		
Population:	Approximately 520,000		
Municipal Service Reviews & Sphere of Influence			
Past MSRs:	2014 Contra Costa Water and Wastewater MSR and SOI Study 2014; 2007 Central Contra Costa County Water and Wastewater MSR		
SOI Update:	2021		

BOUNDARIES

CCWD's boundaries encompass approximately 140,000 acres (about 219 square miles) and include much of central and northeastern Contra Costa County, including the Los Vaqueros watershed area of approximately 19,000 acres.

Much of the District lies within the existing Contra Costa County Urban Limit Line (ULL); however, several non-urban areas extend beyond the ULL, including areas along the northern edge of the County outside incorporated city limits, areas south and southwest of Clayton, areas south of Antioch, and the Los Vaqueros Reservoir and associated watershed lands.

Several boundary changes have occurred since 2014, including:

- North Peak Equestrian Center (2017)— annexation of approximately 9.68 acres to address water supply and water quality issues;⁹⁸
- Santiago Island Village (2019)— annexation of approximately 23.11 acres to extend reliable municipal water service;⁹⁹
- Beacon West and Willow Mobile Home Park (2021)— annexation of approximately 37.58 acres to address deficiencies in existing water systems;¹⁰⁰
- Evora Road Self Storage (2022)— annexation of approximately 7.75 acres in unincorporated Bay Point to allow for the extension of water service to support planned development;¹⁰¹ and
- Multi-county Faria Southwest Hills Reorganization (2024)— annexation of approximately 660 acres southwest of the City of Pittsburg boundary to support planned residential development and provide water service.¹⁰²

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

CCWD's current SOI extends beyond its existing boundaries in several areas across the District, as illustrated in Figure 7-1.

⁹⁸ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 14-01. July 12, 2017.

⁹⁹ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 18-13. October 24, 2018.

¹⁰⁰ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 21-04. September 8, 2021.

¹⁰¹ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 21-14. June 8, 2022.

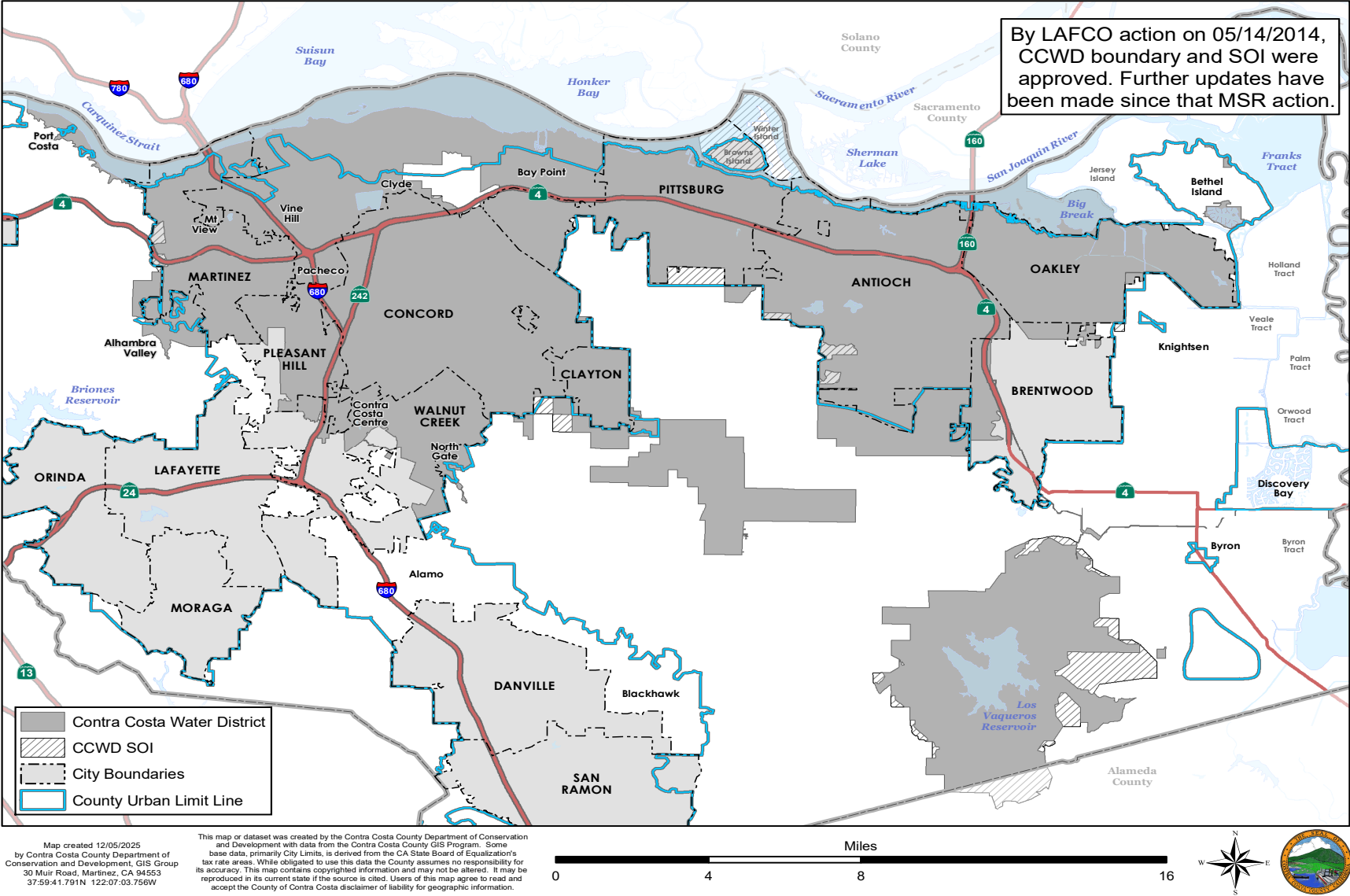
¹⁰² Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 21-05. June 12, 2024.

Since the last MSR, LAFCO has amended the District's SOI multiple times. In 2014, the SOI was reduced to remove the approximately 2.1-square-mile Veale Tract to maintain consistency with the County's ULL.¹⁰³ Subsequent SOI expansions also occurred in 2017, 2019, and 2021 in conjunction with the annexations of the North Peak Equestrian Center, Santiago Island Village, and the Beacon West and Willow Mobile Home Park areas, respectively.

The annexations of the Evora Road Self Storage property in 2022 and the Faria Southwest Hills Reorganization in 2024 occurred within the District's existing SOI and did not require SOI amendments.

¹⁰³ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Countywide Water/Wastewater Municipal Services Review and Sphere of Influence Updates (2nd Round), Agenda. May 14, 2014.

Figure 7-2: CCWD Boundaries and SOI



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

CCWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by division for four-year terms. As the District's legislative body, the Board establishes policies, adopts budgets, oversees operations, and ensures the reliable delivery of water service throughout the service area.

To support effective governance and compliance with state law, board members are required to complete ethics training every two years pursuant to AB 1234 (Chapter 700, Statutes of 2005). In addition, board members and designated officials who make or influence governmental decisions must annually file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code §§ 81000–81003).

The District also maintains a conflict-of-interest code pursuant to Government Code § 87300 that identifies designated positions subject to appropriate disclosure requirements. All board members have completed the required ethics training and filed timely Form 700 statements. To further promote transparency, it is recommended that the District make these documents available on the website.

Regular Board meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the District's Board Room at 1331 Concord Avenue, Concord, CA 94520. Members of the public may attend regular meetings in person or listen to the live audio broadcast at ccwater.com.

The District complies with the Ralph M. Brown Act¹⁰⁴ (Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54956), as amended by AB 2257, by posting agendas on the front doors of the District Office building and online through the Granicus Peak agenda management platform at least 72 hours prior to regular meetings and at least 24 hours prior to special meetings. The District also maintains a searchable archive of agendas, minutes, and recordings for regular Board meetings dating back to 2015.

Although the District's homepage currently provides a link to a general meeting information page containing Board and Committee meeting materials, AB 2257 requires a prominent, direct homepage link to the current agenda or to an agenda management platform displaying the current agenda. To promote transparency and ensure consistency with statutory

¹⁰⁴ California Government Code, Section 54950, commonly known as the "Brown Act" or "Open Meeting Law," establishes requirements and restrictions for meetings of local legislative bodies. The law ensures public access to these meetings, facilitating public participation and promoting transparency in local government decision-making.

requirements, it is recommended that the District provide a direct link to the most recent Board meeting agenda on its homepage.

In accordance with the Special District Transparency Act (SB 929)¹⁰⁵, the District's website includes the required contact information and financial reports, including Financial Transaction Reports, Compensation Reports, and the Enterprise System Catalog. The District also demonstrates additional financial transparency by making key financial documents available, including its annual budget, audit, Capital Improvement Program (CIP), reserve policies, and Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

Additionally, the District maintains a robust "Document Center" that provides access to a broad range of materials, including planning documents, rate studies, governance documents such as its Code of Regulations and ordinances, capital project documents, water quality reports, and water education resources.

The District further engages residents through the media center on its website, as well as through direct mailers, in-person community presentations, participation in community events, school programs, and tours. The District also maintains active social media platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, Nextdoor, LinkedIn, and X, to keep residents informed about District operations, such as water supply, infrastructure projects, and water efficiency programs.

The District also provides online forms for residents to contact the District regarding various topics, including requests made under the California Public Records Act (CPRA), which grants the public the right to access government records. To improve records management and transparency, it is recommended that the District maintain an online log of public records requests to assist with tracking, reduce duplicative requests, and ensure transparency.

Complaints can also be submitted by phone, email, or by contacting the customer's division Board representative. General customer service complaints are cataloged and forwarded to the appropriate staff for response. Billing-related complaints are tracked by service order, while complaints involving employees are referred to the appropriate supervisor for resolution.

For water quality concerns, including taste, odor, color, and turbidity, the District maintains a dedicated Water Quality Hotline at 925-688-8156. Water quality staff track inquiries and complaints in the laboratory data management system, while taste and odor complaints are also recorded in a separate spreadsheet.

¹⁰⁵ Senate Bill 929 (The Special Districts Transparency Act), passed in 2018, established that beginning January 1, 2020, every independent special district must maintain an internet website unless the governing board adopts a resolution declaring its determination that a hardship exists that prevents the district from establishing or maintaining a website. The Act also outlines the minimum information required to be available on the website.

In 2025, the District reported that, out of more than 366,000 bills issued, it received 1,767 billing complaints, which were handled by the Customer Service Supervisor. The District also received 188 non-billing complaints in 2025, including 73 related to taste and odor, 47 related to color and turbidity, and 68 general or non-water-quality inquiries. Complaints received by the Water Quality Department are overseen by the Water Quality Supervisor.

Overall, CCWD has demonstrated accountability through its transparency practices and responsiveness to LAFCO information requests and questionnaires. The District's commitment to transparency and good governance has been recognized through the Special District Leadership Foundation's (SDLF) District Transparency Certificate of Excellence, which the District has maintained since 2013.

Figure 7-3: Transparency and Accountability Indicators, CCWD

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	CCWD
Agency website (GC §53087.8)	Yes
Contact information available on website (GC §53087.8 (a)(3))	Yes
Annual Compensation Report (GC §53891 and 53908)	Yes
Adopted budget available on website	Yes
State Controller’s Office Financial Transaction Report available on website (GC §53891 and 53893)	Yes
Notice of public meetings provided	Yes
Agendas posted on website (GC §54954.2)	Yes
Public meetings are live streamed	Yes
Minutes and/or recordings of public meetings available on website	Yes
Enterprise System Catalog available on website (GC §6270.5 (a))	Yes
Ethics training and economic interest reporting completed	Yes
Compliance with financial document compilation, adoption, and reporting requirements	Yes
Adherence to open meeting requirements	Yes

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCO is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities. The intent and history of this requirement are outlined in the Background section of this report.

A disadvantaged unincorporated community (DUC) is defined as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.¹⁰⁶

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a mapping tool to help determine which communities meet the definition of a disadvantaged community (DAC) based on median household income. DWR is not bound by the same law as LAFCO to define communities with a minimum threshold of 12 or more registered voters. Because income data are not available for this level of analysis, disadvantaged unincorporated communities with small populations that meet LAFCO's definition cannot be identified.

The DAC Mapping Tool is an interactive map application that allows users to overlay the following three US Census geographies as separate data layers: Census Place, Census Tract, and Census Block Group.¹⁰⁷ This Mapping tool determines whether a census area is DAC by using the latest American Community Survey (ACS) data on median household income (MHI), total population, and number of households at the census area level.

Only census geographies that meet the DAC definition are shown on the map (i.e., those with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI). The statewide MHI for the Census ACS 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; therefore, the calculated threshold of \$77,067 defines whether a community is identified as DAC.

In addition, census geographies with an annual MHI that is less than 60 percent of the statewide annual MHI are shown as "Severely Disadvantaged Communities" (SDAC) on the DWR mapping tool, indicating that the communities have an annual MHI of less than \$57,800.

¹⁰⁶ Government Code §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

¹⁰⁷ Census Place is a location that is an incorporated city, town or community.
Census Tract is subdivisions of a county with population size of between 1,200 to 8,000 people.
Census Block Group is smaller subdivision of a tract, usually with 600 to 3,000 people.

According to the DWR mapping tool, various areas within CCWD's boundaries and SOI are identified as DACs or SDACs. Most of the identified areas are located within incorporated cities.

- City of Antioch— multiple DAC and SDAC areas are present, generally concentrated in the northern and central portions of the city and extending along major transportation corridors and older urbanized areas.
- City of Concord— several DAC and SDAC areas, including a large DAC area in southwestern Concord and additional SDAC areas in the central and northern portions of the City.
- City of Martinez— a DAC area in the northern and waterfront portions of the City, with an additional SDAC area located in the eastern portion of the City.
- Pleasant Hill— a smaller DAC area located west of the Contra Costa Canal.
- Diablo Water District (DWD)— DAC and SDAC areas within the DWD boundary are present and discussed further in Chapter 8.

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

As illustrated in Figure 7-4, most cities partially or fully within the CCWD’s service area have experienced modest population declines of up to three percent since 2020. During this period, the cities of Pittsburg, Antioch, and Brentwood experienced limited growth of less than two percent, while the City of Oakley experienced the highest population increase at approximately eight percent, corresponding to an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of about 1.6 percent.

Figure 7-4: Cities Partially or Fully Within CCWD’s Service Area

CITIES	POPULATION		PERCENTAGE CHANGE	AAGR
	2020	2025		
Antioch	115,333	116,781	1%	0.2%
Brentwood	64,309	65,747	2%	0.4%
Clayton	11,064	10,743	-3%	-0.6%
Concord	125,520	122,650	-2%	-0.5%
Martinez	37,539	36,817	-2%	-0.4%
Oakley	43,355	46,826	8%	1.6%
Pittsburg	76,246	76,374	0.2%	0.03%
Pleasant Hill	34,512	33,601	-3%	-0.5%
Walnut Creek	70,306	69,927	-1%	-0.1%
Source: The California Department of Finance				

Population growth within CCWD’s service area is driven by land-use designations, General Plan policies, and zoning regulations established by the County and constituent cities. The District’s service area includes a diverse mix of urban, suburban, and non-urban lands, and population growth is expected to occur incrementally over time as a result of planned development.

Unincorporated areas served by the District are primarily designated for agricultural uses, park and recreation, resource conservation, heavy industrial, and other public land uses.¹⁰⁸ While urban growth is largely concentrated within incorporated city boundaries, consistent with adopted General Plans as well as the County and city-adopted ULLs.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁸ Contra Costa County 2045 General Plan. Land Use Element. Adopted November 5, 2024.

¹⁰⁹ Within CCWD’s service area, the City of Antioch and Pittsburg maintain city-adopted ULLs.

Planned development across several cities within CCWD's service area may contribute to population growth. In the cities of Clayton, Concord, portions of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek, growth is expected to directly affect demand for CCWD's retail treated water service. The draft 2025 UWMP indicates that redevelopment of approximately 5,000 acres at the Concord Naval Weapons Station (CNWS) in Concord into new residential, commercial, and open-space areas is expected to lead to population growth. However, most other cities within the District's treated water service area (TWSA) are largely built out, with recent growth primarily occurring through infill and redevelopment. As a result, overall population growth in these areas is expected to remain modest.¹¹⁰

Growth in the cities of Antioch, Brentwood, and Oakley may indirectly increase demand through greater reliance on CCWD's wholesale treated and untreated water supplies. Anticipated growth has been incorporated into the District's long-term planning documents, including the draft 2025 UWMP, which evaluates demand projections and infrastructure needs to support growth management and continued service reliability in compliance with DWR requirements.

¹¹⁰ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026. p. B-12.

FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

CCWD operates as a business-type entity and manages its operations through two proprietary enterprise funds: the Water District Fund and the Water Authority Fund. The Water District Fund accounts for the District's financial activities related to its core services, including the purchase and distribution of water, and covers related operating expenses, such as maintenance, treatment, pumping, and administrative costs.

The Water Authority Fund is associated with the joint powers authority (JPA) formed with Diablo Water District (DWD) and accounts for assets related to the financing and construction of the jointly owned Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant. CCWD is solely responsible for the fund's financial obligations, while DWD reimburses CCWD for a portion of capital and operating costs.

The District's operating revenues are generated primarily from sales of treated and untreated water, which cover essential operating expenses. Non-operating revenues are primarily generated from property taxes assessed on properties within the District's boundaries and investment earnings, while long-term debt interest expense is the most significant non-operating expense.

Additionally, the District receives capital contributions, including government grants that support infrastructure improvements, as well as developer contributions for system expansions and projects related to new developments.

The District operates on a fiscal year basis (July 1 through June 30), with capital and operating budgets adopted on a biennial basis. Figure 7-5 illustrates the District's financial summary as reported in the FY 24-25 audit.

Figure 7-5: CCWD Financial Summary, FY 24-25

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Operating Revenues	
Untreated water sales	\$55,591,794
Treated water sales	\$111,523,386
Reimbursement of operating expenses	\$11,467,439
Miscellaneous service charges	\$508,097
Total operating revenues	\$179,090,716
Operating Expenses	
Source of supply	\$11,191,134
Water treatment	\$16,101,704
Pumping	\$11,095,502
Transmission and distribution	\$2,477,701
Maintenance	\$36,479,023
Public information and customer service	\$7,731,087
Administrative and general	\$53,772,640
Total operating expenses	\$138,848,791
Operating income before depreciation expense	\$40,241,925
Depreciation and amortization	\$39,849,537
Net operating income	\$392,388
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Property taxes	\$5,371,551
Investment earnings	\$6,536,216
Net changes in fair value of investments	\$2,516,326
Interest expense	\$(9,857,182)
(Loss) on sale of investments	\$(198,623)
Rent and other	\$(1,239,449)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	\$3,128,839
Net income before capital contributions	\$3,521,227
Capital Contributions	
Capital grants	\$1,345,270
Contributions in aid of construction	\$14,285,830
Total capital contributions	\$15,631,100
Change in Net Position Before Special Item	\$19,152,327
Special Item	
Termination of LVE2 project	\$(25,759,765)
Change in Net Position After Special Item	\$(6,607,438)
Total Net Position - Beginning	\$1,114,686,419
Total Net Position - Ending	\$1,108,078,981

BALANCED BUDGET

Recurring operating deficits are a warning sign of fiscal distress. In the short term, reserves can backfill deficits and maintain services. However, ongoing deficits will eventually deplete reserves.

For FY 24-25, CCWD did not experience an operating deficit, with total operating revenue of \$179,090,716 exceeding total operating expense (before depreciation and amortization of \$138,848,791) by \$40,241,925 or approximately 29 percent. In the same period, total non-operating revenues (expenses) were \$3,128,839, while total capital contributions were \$15,631,100.

In the same period, the District recorded a one-time expense related to the termination of CCWD's participation in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project (LVE2). The project was initiated through a JPA to expand the capacity of the existing Los Vaqueros Reservoir and construct a pipeline connecting CCWD's facilities to the California Aqueduct to improve regional water supply reliability. However, due to challenges, including rising costs, unresolved negotiations, stricter environmental regulations, and declining benefits for partner agencies, the JPA was formally dissolved in FY 24-25. As a result, the District removed the project costs it had previously recorded as assets and recognized a one-time special item expense of \$25,759,765.¹¹¹

This expense resulted in a negative change in net position of \$6,607,438 for FY 24-25, with an ending net position of \$1,108,078,981. The District's ending net position represents 620 percent of operating expenses in the same period.

It is important to note, however, that while changes in net position are useful indicators of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating, net position itself is not a direct measure of immediately available resources. Unlike fund balances, net position may include capital assets, such as infrastructure, and long-term liabilities that are not immediately available.

RESERVES

Adequate cash reserves are essential for responding to system emergencies, temporary deficits, economic downturns, fiscal emergencies, and capital improvements.

The District maintains three primary types of reserve funds.

¹¹¹ Contra Costa Water District, Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025. p.23.

- Restricted reserves— consist of funds that are legally or contractually limited to specific uses.
- Board-designated reserves— are set aside by the Board of Directors for specific purposes such as capital improvements and liability insurance, with flexibility for reallocation as needs evolve.
- Unrestricted reserves— are used to support financial stability and to help moderate rate adjustments by providing flexibility within the District’s long-term financial planning. Planned use and replenishment of the unrestricted reserve is re-evaluated annually as part of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and 10-Year Financial Plan updates.

Under the District’s Reserve Policy, unrestricted funds must maintain a minimum operating reserve balance equal to six months of operating expenses. At the end of each fiscal year, compliance with the Reserve Policy is evaluated and reported to CCWD’s Board of Directors as part of each Fiscal Year-End Financial Report.¹¹² As of FY 24-25, the District’s total balance across all reserve funds is \$133,000,000.

LONG-TERM DEBT

Excessive long-term debt incurs interest costs that reduce financial resources available for services and capital improvements.

As of FY 24–25, the District has long-term debt totaling approximately \$273.8 million. The District’s outstanding obligations primarily consist of Water Revenue Bonds issued since 2014 to refund outstanding bonds and finance major construction projects, with repayment obligations extending through 2054. Additional obligations include lease liabilities associated with the District’s vehicle fleet and a Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement (SBITA) for customer information software that was implemented in 2023.

The District generally incurs both long-term and short-term debt to finance projects or purchase assets. To ensure sufficient revenue to meet debt service obligations and preserve financial stability, the District maintains a Debt Coverage Policy. The Policy also serves to ensure compliance with bond covenant requirements by maintaining minimum debt service coverage ratios for various debt obligations. Required coverage ratios vary by obligation type, including 1.25 to 1.0 for legacy obligations, 1.20 to 1.0 for senior obligations, and 1.10 to 1.0 for

¹¹² Contra Costa Water District, Reserve Policy. Adopted March 2, 2025. Most Recently Revised on September 17, 2025.

subordinate obligations.¹¹³ The District has consistently maintained a debt service coverage ratio above the required threshold.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Unfunded pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liabilities are typically major fiscal challenges for many local agencies. However, these obligations and the potential increase in costs do not appear to pose a significant financial risk to CCWD relative to the total budget. As of FY 24–25, approximately 12 percent of total revenues was allocated to the District’s contributions to these program costs. Additionally, the District’s contributions are included in the biennial budget to ensure long-term financial sustainability.

The District provides post-retirement health care benefits to eligible retired employees and their eligible family members through a single-employer defined OPEB plan to eligible employees. The District’s net OPEB liability totals \$9,671,547, with the total OPEB liability funded at approximately 89.5 percent as of FY 24-25. The District’s total OPEB contributions for the same period were \$5,078,963.

The District also administers its own single-employer defined benefit pension plan, in compliance with all pension provisions as regulated by the Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act (PEPRA). CCWD’s pension plan provides retirement, disability, cost-of-living adjustment, and death benefits to eligible permanent and full-time employees. As of FY 24-25, the District’s total pension liabilities are funded at approximately 84.9 percent. In the same period, the District made \$16,925,896 in contributions towards its unfunded total pension liability of \$57,197,386.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets must be adequately maintained, expanded, and replaced over time as necessary to meet future demand and regulatory or technical requirements.

As of FY 24-25, the value of CCWD’s depreciable capital assets totaled \$1,707,394,630, an increase of about 3.4 percent from the previous fiscal year. The value of new capital additions, including infrastructure replacement and improvement projects, totaling \$58,352,594, exceeded the annual depreciation expense of \$39,849,537.

Capital assets account for over 88 percent of the District’s net position, reflecting the District’s significant investment in long-term infrastructure, including utility plant and canal system, land

¹¹³ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. June 2026.

and rights of way, and various construction in progress, which are critical to ensuring reliable water service and supporting its operations and service delivery.¹¹⁴

The District maintains a 10-year CIP, most recently updated in 2026, that evaluates required capital investments and identifies projects based on priority and available funding for fiscal years 2027 through 2036.¹¹⁵

RATES AND CHARGES

The District's service rate structure includes a combination of fixed and consumption-based charges to both treated and untreated water consumers.¹¹⁶

For treated water, the rate structure includes daily service charges for all retail customers based on meter size, as well as separate daily service charges for private fire protection and backflow prevention customers. The District provides a 50 percent discount to eligible customers based on age, disability status, and income level. In addition to service charges, treated water customers pay usage and energy charges per unit of water sold.

For untreated water, the rate structure includes service charges for all customers. These charges consist of monthly charges for wholesale municipal, industrial, metered landscape irrigation, temporary service customers, and the City of Brentwood, and annual service charges for agricultural and unmetered landscape irrigation customers. Metered customers are also charged usage fees per unit of water sold and a demand charge based on a three-year average maximum monthly demand, while unmetered customers are charged a fixed usage and demand charge based on acreage.

CCWD maintains a rate-setting policy that requires biennial rate reviews to ensure long-term financial sustainability of the District's water systems. In compliance with this policy, the District conducted a 2024 Rate Study, consisting of a cost-of-service analysis and a financial planning study, to determine the revenue required to cover operating expenses, debt service, capital improvement projects, and reserve funding in accordance with Prop 218. In developing rate changes, the District assesses the financial resources needed to adequately fund water system operations and facility maintenance.

The Rate Study proposed rate increases for 2025 and 2026 to cover capital improvement projects and offset reduced water sales in recent years due to severe multi-year droughts that have impacted revenue levels. The District's expenses for water purchases, utilities, and benefits

¹¹⁴ Contra Costa Water District, Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025. p.46-49.

¹¹⁵ Contra Costa Water District, Ten-Year Capital Improvement Program. For Fiscal Years 2027-2036.

¹¹⁶ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 & 2026 Treated and Untreated Water Rate Study. November 2024.

have also escalated due to rising costs for labor, energy, insurance, and maintenance services. Additionally, the rate adjustment will help the District meet its reserve targets of maintaining 50 to 100 percent of annual operating expenses, ensuring financial stability.

On November 20, 2024, CCWD mailed written notice of the proposed increases to property owners more than 45 days before the public hearing scheduled for January 8, 2025, as required by Prop 218. The notice included: (a) the amount of the proposed fee or charge; (b) the basis upon which it was calculated; (c) the reason for the fee or charge; and (d) the date, time, and location of the public hearing.¹¹⁷

Per Article XIII D §6(c), water fees are exempt from additional voter approval under Prop 218, provided the charges do not exceed the cost of providing service and are adopted in compliance with the procedural requirements. However, under Government Code §53755(b), if owners of a parcel or tenants directly responsible for the proposed fee or charge submit a majority written protest, the fees must not be imposed.¹¹⁸

On January 8, 2025, the District's Board adopted the rates for treated and untreated water for 2025 and 2026 through Resolution No. 25-001, with the new rates taking effect February 1 of each year. The adopted rate and associated projected revenue increase include:¹¹⁹

- Treated water: a 7.5 percent increase in 2025 and a seven percent increase in 2026, expected to generate \$7.7 million and \$7.9 million in additional revenue, respectively.
- Untreated water: six percent in 2025 and a four percent increase in 2026, expected to generate \$3.1 million and \$2.2 million in additional revenue, respectively.

¹¹⁷ Action Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of Contra Costa Water District. January 8, 2025.

¹¹⁸ California Special District Association (CSDA) Proposition 218 Guide for Special Districts, 2013.

¹¹⁹ Contra Costa Water District, Agenda Item No. 5: 2025–2026 Water Rates and Charges. January 8, 2025.

WATER SERVICES

CCWD is both a wholesale and retail water supplier serving municipal, residential, commercial, industrial, landscape irrigation, and agricultural customers within its service area.

SERVICE AREAS

The District's wholesale and retail water services are provided through a series of long-term agreements with other agencies.¹²⁰ Wholesale untreated water is provided by CCWD to the cities of Antioch, Pittsburg, and Martinez, as well as the Diablo Water District (DWD). Retail untreated water is provided directly to major industrial customers, such as oil refineries, chemical processors, and energy facilities within the District's service area.

Retail treated water is distributed directly to the communities of Clayton, Clyde, Concord, Pacheco, Port Costa, and portions of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek, collectively referred to as the treated water service area (TWSA). Additionally, CCWD provides wholesale treated water to the cities of Brentwood and Antioch, as well as to the Golden State Water Company (GSWC), which serves the Bay Point community.¹²¹

SERVICES TO OTHER AGENCIES

For a portion of Brentwood located outside the District's service area, a 2004 agreement authorized CCWD to construct and operate the City of Brentwood Water Treatment Plant (WTP), with the City reimbursing the District for associated costs. The District conveys the City's East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID) water supply to the WTP for treatment and delivers the treated water directly into Brentwood's distribution system.

OVERLAPPING SERVICE PROVIDERS

Several entities within CCWD's service area maintain independent water supply sources or participate in water service delivery. Several industrial users within the service area hold rights to divert water from the San Joaquin River. Similarly, the City of Antioch maintains pre-1914 water rights to divert water from the San Joaquin River for use within city limits, which serves as a supplemental supply source for untreated water purchased from CCWD.

¹²⁰ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. January 2026.

¹²¹ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

In addition, numerous groundwater wells owned and operated by industrial users, private individuals, and municipal water utilities are located throughout the District's service area.¹²²

In areas where CCWD provides wholesale water service, retail water service is delivered by municipal and private retail purveyors, reflecting a multi-agency water service delivery system within portions of the District's service area.

COLLABORATIONS

The District participates in statewide, regional, and local interagency efforts that support water supply reliability, drought preparedness, and infrastructure resilience.

The District is a member of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN), a statewide mutual aid network that facilitates resource sharing during emergencies.¹²³ The District also participates in regional drought and water supply reliability planning, including through the Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) partnership and related drought contingency planning efforts.

Furthermore, CCWD participates in regional water management and groundwater sustainability planning efforts, including the Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, as well as efforts specific to Contra Costa County, the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County IRWM program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Through these efforts, the District coordinates with partner agencies to support long-term water supply reliability, conservation implementation, groundwater sustainability planning, and infrastructure planning to meet projected demand and long-term system reliability.

At the local level, the District participates in the Contra Costa County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan process to support risk awareness, emergency preparedness coordination, and integration of hazard mitigation strategies into infrastructure planning and system resilience. The District also coordinates with local wastewater agencies, including the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, Delta Diablo, and Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) on regional recycled water planning and projects to enhance water supply reliability.

¹²² Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021. p.6-1.

¹²³ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. January 2026.

STAFFING

The District maintains 321 full-time employees, 10 seasonal employees, and seven permanent part-time employees. The District's staff and operations are overseen by the General Manager. District operations consist of several divisions, including Operations and Maintenance; Engineering; People and Culture; Public Affairs; Planning; and Finance, each led by a corresponding director.

The District tracks staff workload using timesheets, which supervisors review and approve every two weeks. Each department also maintains its own schedule and procedures for workload planning and prioritization.¹²⁴

Employee performance evaluations are conducted annually, with more frequent evaluations conducted during probationary periods.

WATER SUPPLY

CCWD primarily relies on surface water from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project (CVP), sourced from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The District holds a long-term CVP contract that provides a maximum delivery of 195,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). To enhance supply reliability, the District supplements CVP water supplies with local water rights and interagency agreements.¹²⁵

OTHER WATER SUPPLIES

East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID) Agreement

CCWD diverts water from the Delta under ECCID's water right, pursuant to a 2000 agreement between the two agencies. Under the agreement, CCWD may divert up to 8,200 AFY of ECCID water for treatment and delivery to municipal and industrial (M&I) customers within the overlapping areas of the two agencies. This supply is governed by an agreement among ECCID, CCWD, and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) that enables coordinated diversion and system operations during drought conditions.¹²⁶

¹²⁴ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

¹²⁵ Contra Costa Water District. Ten-Year Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2027-2036.

¹²⁶ California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Emergency Temporary Diversion of East Contra Costa Irrigation District Water at Contra Costa Water District Middle River Intake.

Additionally, during periods of reduced CVP deliveries, CCWD may divert up to 4,000 AFY ECCID water under a groundwater substitution exchange agreement, allowing CCWD to supplement supplies within its service area during drought conditions.

Los Vaqueros Project Water Rights

CCWD holds a water right associated with the Los Vaqueros Project, allowing diversion of surplus Delta flows of up to 95,980 AFY at the Old River and Middle River intake facilities. The District can store diverted water in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir between November 1 and June 30, when the Delta is declared to be in excess conditions. Stored water is used to improve water quality through blending and to augment supplies during periods of reduced availability.¹²⁷

The District also holds a water right to divert and store up to 9,640 AFY from the Kellogg Creek watershed, providing additional flexibility in water supply. These legal entitlements allow CCWD to divert water from the Delta and Kellogg Creek into Los Vaqueros Reservoir for storage for at least 30 days before use. Historically, CCWD has diverted, on average, about 15,000 AFY for storage under the Los Vaqueros water rights.¹²⁸

Mallard Slough Water Rights

The District holds water rights at Mallard Slough to divert up to 26,700 AFY. However, use of this supply is constrained by elevated salinity levels in the San Joaquin River at Mallard Slough, except during periods of higher river flow. As a result, diversions have historically been lower than the maximum permitted amount, averaging approximately 2,000 to 4,000 AFY, and generally do not occur during dry years.¹²⁹ Furthermore, due to the diversion location, Mallard Slough supplies are used in the western portion of the District's service area, including TWSA and the City of Martinez.¹³⁰

SUPPLY RELIABILITY

The District prepares a UWMP that includes a water supply reliability analysis for average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The draft 2025 UWMP, scheduled for adoption in June 2026, updates the existing 2020 UWMP and compares available supply with projected demand through 2050. The District aims to meet 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent in drought conditions. According to the UWMP analysis, the District does not anticipate any supply deficits in normal years or single-dry years throughout the planning

¹²⁷ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

¹²⁸ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021. p.6-3.

¹²⁹ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

¹³⁰ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021. p.7-2.

horizon. During multiple dry-year conditions, the District is projected to experience supply shortfalls in the later years of a drought, beginning at approximately 12,000 AFY as early as 2030 and declining to 9,600 AFY in 2050 as conservation increases over time.

The District anticipates that potential supply shortfalls during dry-year conditions will be met through a combination of a short-term conservation program and other short-term water purchases, consistent with the District's Future Water Supply Study (FWSS). As of 2026, the District is finalizing an updated FWSS, incorporated into the 2025 UWMP update, that includes updated demand projections, supply reliability assessments, water use efficiency planning, and an evaluation of water supply alternatives for a 50-year planning horizon.¹³¹

The District's CVP contract provides for a maximum delivery of up to 195,000 AFY. However, actual supply availability varies, with allocations less than 100 percent during shortages based on the District's historical use amount of 170,000 AFY. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation may adjust this value to reflect changes in demand associated with growth, conservation measures, or the use of non-CVP water supplies.¹³²

Historically, the District's CVP allocations have been reduced during drought conditions as a percentage of historical use, including reductions to 75, 50, and 25 percent during the 2012–2016 drought, and to 75, 25, and zero percent during the 2020–2022 drought. During severe droughts, the District receives the greater of its allocated amount or the Public Health and Safety (PH&S) minimum, which represents the quantity of water necessary to meet essential public health and safety needs. The PH&S minimum is calculated based on population, commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) demands, and system losses. PH&S minimum allocations were implemented in 2015 (54,752 AF), 2021 (60,945 AF), and 2022 (54,423 AF).¹³³

Interagency Agreements & Supplemental Supplies

To further enhance water supply reliability, the District engages in various projects in collaboration with neighboring agencies to establish supplemental water supplies.

The District maintains a long-term water transfer partnership with the Yuba Water Agency (YWA) and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) to establish a reliable regional water supply. The water for this agreement comes from YWA, specifically sourced from the Lower Yuba River under the Lower Yuba River Accord, which provides instream flows for fish and allows for water transfers to CCWD and EBMUD.

¹³¹ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

¹³² Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

¹³³ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. January 2026.

The agreement was originally executed during the 2022 drought, allowing CCWD to purchase 1,500 AF of water from YWA in 2023 to aid drought recovery. During this time, the District was projected to experience an 11 percent water shortage, according to the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR).¹³⁴ These shortages were projected to be fully addressed through the implementation of the District's planned response actions, which included CCWD's water transfer agreement with YWA.¹³⁵

The YWA agreement was initially extended through December 2025, as drought conditions persisted, and subsequently extended by the three agencies through December 31, 2050. Additionally, a Water Sharing Agreement was executed to establish a protocol for dividing the transferred water between CCWD and EBMUD. In the spring, CCWD has priority to purchase up to 15,000 AF while EBMUD has priority to purchase up to 10,000 AF in the summer.

CCWD also shares a joint untreated water intertie with EBMUD, providing operational flexibility and mutual support during emergencies. Under the agreement executed by the districts, CCWD can divert up to 3,200 AFY of its CVP contract water or Los Vaqueros water right supplies at EBMUD's intake point on the Sacramento River at Freeport. EBMUD conveys the water to the CCWD's system via the untreated water intertie and is reimbursed by CCWD for all conveyance-related costs.¹³⁶

Recycled Water

As part of the CCWD's efforts to diversify its portfolio, the District also has existing agreements with the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (Central San) and Delta Diablo to provide recycled water for industrial uses, wildlife enhancement, and landscape irrigation within CCWD's service area. Agreements with Central San provide up to approximately 1,630 AFY of recycled water to areas in Concord, Pleasant Hill, and Martinez, while agreements with Delta Diablo provide approximately 8,600 AFY of tertiary treated recycled water to the Delta Energy Center and Los Medanos Energy Center, as well as up to 1,654 AFY for landscape irrigation in Pittsburg and Antioch.¹³⁷

These agreements reduce CCWD's water use for irrigation and industrial purposes, improving supply reliability for the District's retail and wholesale services. The District continues to invest

¹³⁴ California Department of Water Resources, 2022 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report. p. 31 of 39.

¹³⁵ Contra Costa Water District, Board of Directors Meeting. November 19, 2025.

¹³⁶ Contra Costa Water District, Board Meeting Agenda Item No. 4. February 3, 2021.

¹³⁷ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

and participate in recycled water projects to support businesses and new developments within its service area and diversify its water supply.

Groundwater

While Contra Costa Water District does not maintain or operate groundwater wells, as discussed previously, the District participates in a groundwater substitution exchange agreement with ECCID that may provide supplemental supplies during dry-year conditions.

The District participates in groundwater sustainability efforts by collaborating with local agencies and other stakeholders to prepare and implement the East Contra Costa Subbasin GSP, providing technical support and coordinating surface water supplies to reduce reliance on groundwater and promote integrated regional water management.

Conservation Programs

As part of the District's overall water supply strategy, conservation programs are integrated into long-term supply planning and drought response efforts. Water conservation within the District has been achieved through both passive measures, such as improvements in plumbing standards and water-efficient appliances, and active conservation efforts implemented through the District's Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Program.

Established in the early 1990s, the WUE Program is intended to sustainably manage water resources by cost-effectively reducing long-term water demand. By incrementally lowering water use over time, the program helps improve supply reliability, defer the need for costly new water supplies and infrastructure, and reduce strain on California's broader water system. During the most recent drought, the District implemented temporary conservation measures, saving approximately 13,800 AF in 2021 and 14,000 AF in 2022, helping offset supply shortages resulting from significant reductions in CVP allocations.¹³⁸

To support ongoing conservation efforts, the District provides a variety of water efficiency resources and incentives, including personalized water surveys, rebates for water-efficient devices and irrigation systems, and public education and outreach programs that promote conservation practices. Additionally, the District utilizes a quantity-based rate structure to encourage efficient water use, and all treated water connections are metered to accurately track water use and support demand management.¹³⁹

¹³⁸ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.

¹³⁹ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

Supply Outlook

As discussed previously, the District's actual available water supplies are lower than total entitlements; however, the District's continued efforts to ensure supply reliability are reflected in the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report, which indicates no anticipated shortage, with available supplies projected to exceed demand by approximately 84.3 percent in 2023¹⁴⁰, 82.5 percent in 2024¹⁴¹, and 109 percent in 2025.¹⁴²

According to the draft 2025 UWMP, factors such as climate change, hydrologic variability, regulatory conditions, and other local conditions may constrain actual available supplies. These factors underscore the importance of conservation, diversification of supply sources, and supply management strategies to ensure long-term water reliability for the District.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The District maintains various reservoirs that support operational reliability, including 40 treated water reservoirs with a storage capacity of approximately 71 million gallons (MG) and four untreated water reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 54,000 MG. Additionally, the District's key infrastructure, including the Randall-Bold and Bollman WTPs, several pump stations, and transmission corridors, is equipped with emergency generators that enable water delivery during power outages.

The District also has a 21-mile Multi-Purpose Pipeline (MPP), which significantly enhances emergency preparedness by providing operational flexibility and redundancy. The MPP allows operational interconnection between the Randall-Bold and Bollman WTPs and enables reverse flow capability, ensuring continued supply if either facility is offline due to an emergency.¹⁴³ The MPP can also convey untreated water during emergencies if the Canal is unable to deliver water.¹⁴⁴

Furthermore, the District accounts for emergency response in its financial planning by maintaining an Emergency Response Reserve fund to support rapid response and recovery in the event of emergencies such as natural disasters, infrastructure failures, or water quality incidents. The District also has a Drought Contingency Reserve to address water supply shortfalls during droughts, ensuring continued service and supply reliability.

¹⁴⁰ California Department of Water Resources, 2024 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report. p. A-1 of 10.

¹⁴¹ California Department of Water Resources, 2024 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report. p. A-2 of 8.

¹⁴² California Department of Water Resources, 2025 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report. p. A-2 of 8.

¹⁴³ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

¹⁴⁴ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. June 2026.

The District also utilizes the CIP to prioritize various capital projects to enhance water quality and system reliability, including improvements at the District’s treatment plants and operational facilities, replacement of segments of the Canal to protect the water supply from saline groundwater intrusion and other contamination, and the diversification of Delta intakes to ensure operational flexibility and system resilience against extreme weather events, seismic risks, and other threats.

The District also conducts various long-term planning that supports emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

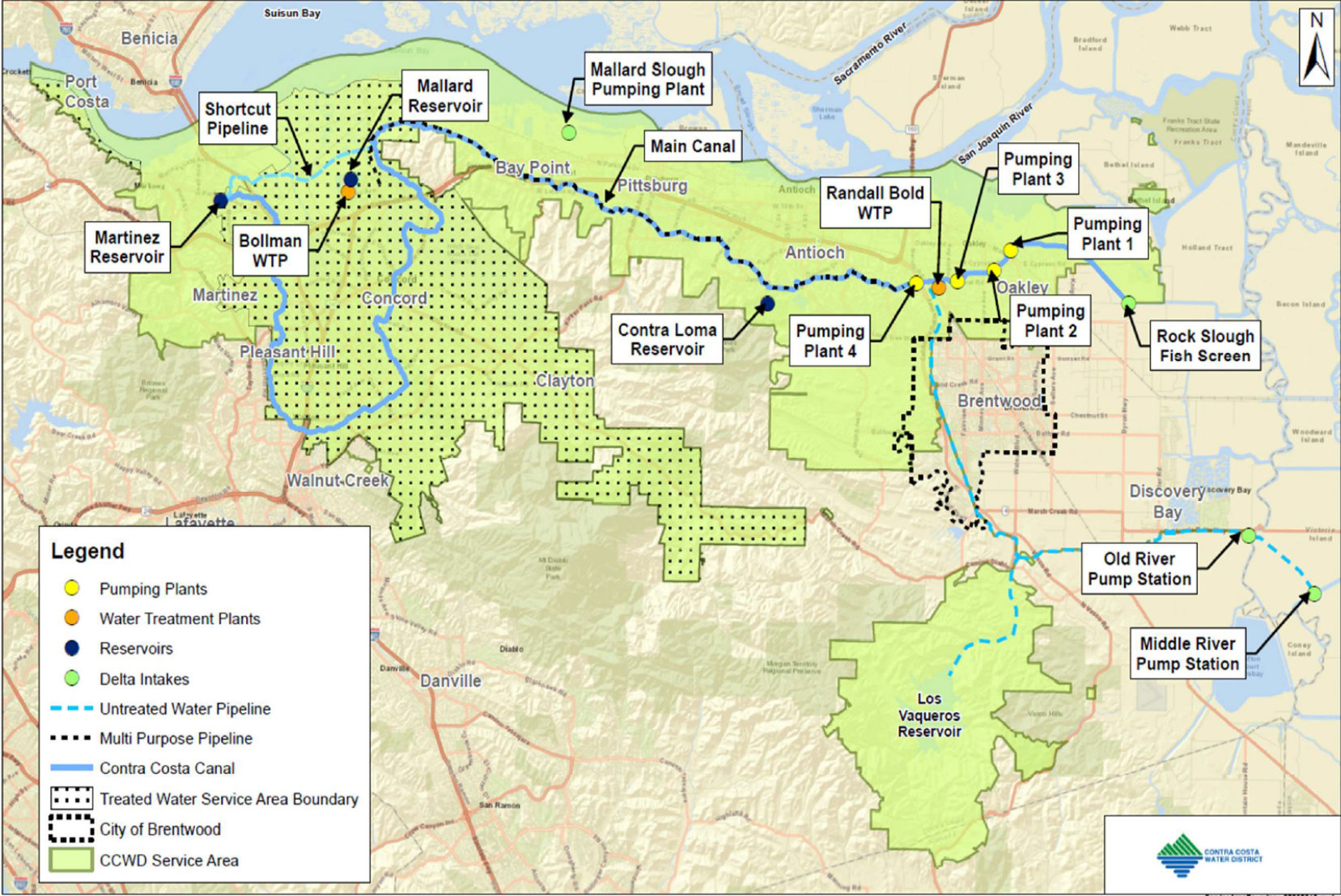
- Treated Water Master Plan (TWMP)— Updated in 2023, the plan includes a capacity assessment of the treated water distribution system using revised planning information and demand projections to recommend capital improvements to ensure continued reliable service through 2050 under projected buildout conditions within the District’s TWSA.
- Water Treatment Plant Master Plan (WTPMP)— Updated in 2020, the WTPMP provides a comprehensive plan for short-term and long-term improvements of the District’s water treatment facilities to ensure that treated water services meet anticipated demand and regulatory requirements. The District is currently in the process of updating the WTPMP.
- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)— Updated in 2025, the EOP provides a comprehensive framework for preparing, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters that threaten the District’s water infrastructure, operations, environment, and public safety. The EOP outlines organizational roles, procedures, and coordination with internal and external agencies to ensure resilience and effective incident management.
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) — Adopted as part of the updated UWMP, the WSCP outlines water management practices and recommended actions to implement during a water supply interruption based on shortage severity. Emergency actions identified in the WSCP include maximizing existing storage capacity, securing alternative supplies, coordinating with other agencies, activating response teams, and communicating with the public.

FACILITIES

CCWD operates and maintains a complex system of water conveyance, treatment, distribution, and storage facilities to supply both treated and untreated (raw) water to its customers.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁵ Contra Costa Water District. Ten-Year Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2027-2036.

Figure 7-6: CCWD Major Infrastructure and Facilities¹⁴⁶



¹⁴⁶ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.

UNTREATED WATER

The District's untreated water system consists of the 48-mile Canal, which conveys water from four Delta intakes (Rock Slough, Old River, Middle River at Victoria Canal, and Mallard Slough). The Canal also receives water from the Los Vaqueros conveyance system, which includes Los Vaqueros Reservoir, the Old River and Middle River pumping plants, and associated storage, transmission, and pipeline facilities. The Old River and Middle River pumping plants serve as the system's primary Delta diversion facilities, each with a capacity of 250 cubic feet per second (CFS) and a combined permitted capacity of 320 CFS.

The concrete-lined, open-channel Canal extends through northeastern and central Contra Costa County and terminates at Martinez Reservoir. From the Canal system, untreated water is conveyed to Los Vaqueros Reservoir for storage, delivered to District treatment facilities for potable water production, or supplied directly to municipal, industrial, wholesale, and irrigation customers, including retail service areas.

The first 26 miles of the Canal, referred to as the Main Canal, serve as the primary untreated water conveyance infrastructure for municipal and industrial (M&I) customers in the cities of Antioch, Martinez, and Pittsburg, as well as for industrial users in central Contra Costa County. The remaining 22 miles of the Canal, referred to as the Loop Canal, delivers untreated water through Concord, Walnut Creek, Pleasant Hill, and Martinez, terminating at Martinez Reservoir. Canal reaches range in capacities from approximately 350 CFS in the Main Canal to 22 CFS in the Loop Canal and include siphons, culverts, check structures, and a 1.4-mile tunnel.

Additional conveyance infrastructure includes the Shortcut Pipeline, which provides redundancy to a portion of the Canal and conveys water to the Mallard and Martinez Reservoirs.

Storage for untreated water is provided by four reservoirs: Los Vaqueros, Contra Loma, Mallard, and Martinez, with a combined capacity of approximately 165,000 AF.¹⁴⁷

- Los Vaqueros Reservoir (160,000 AF) is the District's primary storage facility and is integrated with the Old River and Middle River pumping plants and Transfer Facility, allowing water to be conveyed to and from the Canal.
- Contra Loma Reservoir (approximately 2,100 AF) is used for flow regulation, short-term supply, and emergency storage.

¹⁴⁷ Contra Costa Water District. Ten-Year Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2027-2036.

- Mallard Reservoir (approximately 3,100 AF) supplies water to the Bollman WTP and supports blending and flow management.
- Martinez Reservoir (approximately 276 AF), located at the terminus of the Canal and Shortcut Pipeline, provides regulating storage and supplies untreated water to municipal and industrial users.

TREATED WATER

The District's key treated water facilities include two major water treatment plants and an extensive distribution network.¹⁴⁸

Bollman WTP

The Bollman WTP is located in Concord and serves treated water customers in the TWSA. The WTP also supplies wholesale water to GSWC for a portion of the Bay Point community.

Constructed in 1968, the Bollman WTP is the District's largest treatment facility with a capacity of 75 million gallons per day (MGD). Over the years, the WTP has undergone several major upgrades to enhance reliability and water quality, ensuring compliance with drinking water quality regulations.

Randall-Bold WTP

CCWD jointly owns the Randall-Bold WTP with DWD under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA). Constructed in 1992, the facility is located in Oakley, adjacent to the Canal near the intersection of Live Oak Avenue, Laurel Road, and Neroly Road.

Pursuant to the JPA, CCWD operates and maintains the Randall-Bold WTP, which has a current capacity of 50 MGD, with 35 MGD allocated to the District and the remaining 15 MGD allocated to DWD. CCWD's allocated capacity supports service to the City of Brentwood, GSWC (for the Bay Point service area), and the City of Antioch.

Distribution System

The District owns and operates distribution facilities, including approximately 811 miles of pipeline (including the 21-mile MPP), 30 pump stations, and 40 storage reservoirs, with a total treated water storage capacity of about 71 MG. Treated water is conveyed from the Bollman

¹⁴⁸ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. January 2026.

WTP and the Randall-Bold WTP through the MPP and distributed via the extensive pipeline network.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The District's infrastructure improvement projects are identified through periodically updated planning documents, including facility plans, to inform priorities for the District's 10-year CIP. The current CIP for FY 27–36 identifies 43 projects, ranked into three priority levels and organized into six program areas—Administrative, Future Water Supply, Los Vaqueros Watershed and Conservation Lands, Treated Water Facilities, Untreated Water Facilities, and Water Treatment Facilities.

The financial plan included in the CIP assumes that priority level 1 and 2 projects totaling an estimated \$1.2 billion are funded, while priority level 3 projects totaling approximately \$435.8 million are not currently funded.¹⁴⁹ Figure 7-7 illustrates the most significant funded projects identified in the CIP, including canal modernization, pipeline replacement, and other improvements addressing infrastructure rehabilitation needs, as well as projects to enhance the District's water system, treatment plants, and distribution facilities.

¹⁴⁹ Contra Costa Water District. Ten-Year Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2027-2036.

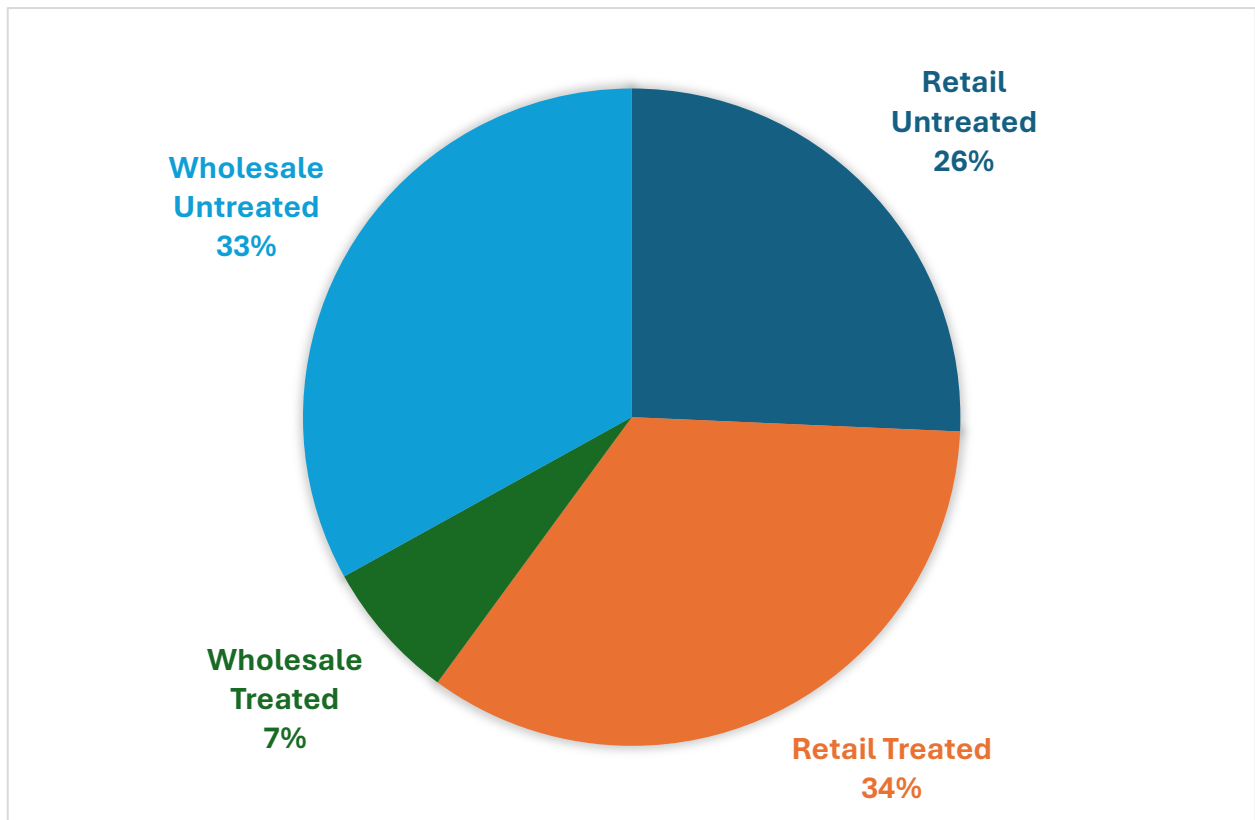
Figure 7-7: CCWD’s Significant CIP Projects, FY 27-36

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED COST
Canal Replacement Program	Modernizes the 90-year-old canal by replacing vulnerable segments with pipelines to improve reliability and safety	2	\$700.9 million
Pipeline Renewal and Replacement	Replaces aging and undersized pipelines to ensure reliable water delivery and reduce emergency repairs	1&2	\$109.2 million
Water Use Efficiency for Regulation	Implements advanced metering and conservation programs to meet state mandates	1	\$17.2 million
Untreated Water Facilities Improvements	Repairs canal liners, upgrades pump stations, and improves equipment for raw water delivery	2	\$67.2 million
Future Water Supplies Placeholder	Secures additional water supplies and plans for future needs	1&2	\$11.3 million
Los Vaqueros Watershed & Conservation Land Improvements	Supports environmental stewardship and regulatory compliance	2	\$11.3 million
Building and Facility Improvements	Upgrades buildings and facilities for operations	2	18.3 million
Treated Water Facilities Improvements	Implements rehabilitation and other improvements to treated water pump stations and reservoirs	2	\$58.8 million.
Replacement of Vehicles and Heavy Equipments	Replaces fleet vehicles, heavy equipment and rental boats to support District operations	2	\$20.2 million
Bollman WTP Improvements	Renewal and replacement of existing WTP facilities	2	37.1 million
Brentwood WTP Improvements	Renewal and replacement of existing WTP facilities	2	\$21.3 million.
Randall-Bold WTP Improvements	Renewal and replacement of existing WTP facilities	2	\$47.3 million

SERVICE DEMAND

The District serves four broad customer categories: wholesale treated, wholesale untreated, retail treated, and retail untreated. Historical water use by category is consistent with Figure 7-8, which shows that wholesale untreated, retail untreated, and retail treated water use each account for roughly 30 to 33 percent of the total District deliveries. In contrast, wholesale treated water represents only about five to seven percent of total use, as these supplies are supplemental deliveries to the Cities of Brentwood and Antioch and to GSWC to support their primary water sources.¹⁵⁰

Figure 7-8: CCWD's Customer Categories By Water Use, 2025



¹⁵⁰ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.

As illustrated in Figure 7-9, between 2020 and 2025, total demand within the CCWD service area declined from approximately 126,270 AFY to 113,860 AFY, representing a 10 percent reduction. Over the same period, total CCWD deliveries (including water loss) declined by 17 percent from 110,650 to 91,870 AFY, which includes distribution and treatment plant losses and untreated water loss, including net losses from Los Vaqueros evaporation and contributions from precipitation and conveyance losses.

During the same period, non-CCWD supplies increased by 41 percent from 15,620 to 21,990 AFY. Overall, less than 20 percent of total demand within the CCWD service area is met through local supplies obtained and managed by municipal customers, including the City of Antioch's San Joaquin River diversions; industrial river diversions; groundwater use by DWD, GSCW, and the City of Pittsburg; and use of recycled water supplies for a portion of industrial and irrigation uses.

Between 2020 and 2025, wholesale deliveries declined by 22 percent, while retail deliveries declined by 14 percent. Despite continued population growth within the District's service area, these trends reflect the effects of sustained conservation efforts, changing demand patterns across customer classes, and increased use of local supplies by municipal customers.

Currently, total annual demand within the CCWD service area remains below the maximum volume of water the District is contractually allowed to divert or receive from various supply sources (approximately 241,784 AFY¹⁵¹). However, as previously discussed, the District's ability to access full supply entitlements is limited by water quality concerns, allocations based on historical use, and contract contingencies that require excess Delta supply for CCWD diversions. Despite these supply constraints, the 2025 draft UWMP projects that available supplies, along with conservation measures and local supplies, are expected to be sufficient to meet demand within the District's service area through 2050.

CAPACITY

In addition to adequate water supplies, the District maintains sufficient conveyance and treatment capacity to meet existing and projected demand. As shown in Figure 7-9, total demand within the CCWD service area in 2025 was approximately 113,860 AFY, equivalent to an average demand of approximately 101.6 MGD, which remains below the District's available raw water conveyance capacity of approximately 320 CFS, or 207 MGD.

¹⁵¹ Total entitlements include supplies from CVP, Mallard Slough, ECCID transfers, and recycled water agreements.

The total 113,860 AFY includes CCWD deliveries, local supplies, estimated groundwater, and recycled water used within the service area. Local supplies are included in this demand assessment because if such supplies are unavailable, the affected demand may need to be met through increased CCWD deliveries, subject to applicable wholesale agreements, system capacity, and supply availability.

Total CCWD deliveries in 2025, including wholesale and retail deliveries and total water loss, totaled approximately 91,870 AFY (82.0 MGD), which also remains below the District's available conveyance capacity. Total treated deliveries in 2025, including retail and wholesale treated water deliveries and treated water loss, totaled approximately 35,010 AFY (27.7 MGD), representing approximately 25 percent of the District's available treatment capacity of 110 MGD at the Bollman and Randall-Bold WTPs.

According to the draft 2025 UWMP, total service area demand is projected to increase to approximately 128,700 AFY by 2050, representing approximately a 13 percent increase from 2025. The projected annual demand is equivalent to approximately 114.9 MGD, which remains below the District's available raw water conveyance capacity of 207 MGD. Projected total treated water demand is expected to increase to approximately 43,800 AFY, or 39.1 MGD, representing approximately 35 percent of the District's available treatment capacity.¹⁵²

It is important to note that the analysis above is based on average annual demand and delivery rates and is intended to provide a general overview of demand relative to the District's conveyance and treatment capacity. Actual available capacity varies based on operating conditions, including peak demand periods, fire flow, emergency operations, and storage volumes. Accordingly, the difference between average system demand and facility capacity is not an indicator of the actual excess capacity available to accommodate additional demand.

¹⁵² Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.

Figure 7-9: Wholesale and Retail Water Deliveries (2020 and 2025)¹⁵³

WATER USE	2020 (AFY)	2025 (AFY)	% CHANGE
Treated	5,050	5,190	3%
Untreated	33,290	24,890	-25%
Subtotal (Wholesale)	38,340	30,080	-22%
Treated	29,500	25,880	-12%
Untreated	22,110	18,470	-16%
Subtotal (Retail)	51,610	44,350	-14%
Untreated Water Loss	12,200	13,500	11%
Treated Water Loss	3,100	3,940	27%
Total CCWD Deliveries	110,650	91,870	-17%
Local Supplies (including Industrial Diversions)	8,360	9,590	15%
Estimated Groundwater	3,500	3,600	3%
Recycled Water	9,165	8,760	-4%
Non-CCWD Supplies	15,620	21,990	41%
Total CCWD Service Area Demand	126,270	113,860	-10%

¹⁵³ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.
Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

SERVICE STANDARDS AND ADEQUACY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes national drinking water standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) implements and enforces these regulations in California and regulates public water systems.

Public water systems are required to conduct routine monitoring for regulated contaminants to ensure compliance with drinking water standards, including both primary (health-based) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and secondary (aesthetic) MCLs related to taste, odor, and appearance.

If a water system exceeds a maximum contaminant level (MCL), corrective actions must be taken to meet regulatory requirements, which may include public notification, operational changes, removal of a source from service, or installation of treatment. In California, compliance is generally determined at entry points to the distribution system and within the distribution system, rather than at the wellhead or surface water intake.

Violations include MCL exceedances, treatment technique violations, and monitoring and reporting violations, which occur when required sampling is not conducted or results are not reported in a timely manner.

SOURCE WATER QUALITY

CCWD primarily relies on the Delta for its water supply, which is subject to variations in water quality due to salinity intrusion and discharges into the Delta. Impacts of climate change, including increased frequency and duration of drought, coupled with increasing demands on Delta water supplies due to population growth, are anticipated to further affect Delta water quality.¹⁵⁴

Historically, the District has invested in capital improvements to improve water quality, including the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Project, which enables the District to reduce diversions from the Delta and use stored higher-quality reservoir water for blending to improve delivered water quality as needed.¹⁵⁵

Currently, the District participates in a range of efforts to improve water quality, including seeking higher-quality water sources, participating in efforts to reduce the impacts of Delta

¹⁵⁴ Contra Costa Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

¹⁵⁵ Contra Costa Water District. Ten-Year Capital Improvement Program, Fiscal Years 2027-2036.

agricultural drainage on source water quality, and supporting regulatory and legislative initiatives for drinking water quality and source water protection.

Additionally, the District collaborates with water agencies in the Bay Area, the Delta, the northern Delta area, and the broader CVP service area to evaluate potential facility and resource-sharing opportunities to support regional water supply reliability, including water transfers. The District also continues to explore opportunities related to desalination, including partnerships and feasibility discussions for potential regional projects.¹⁵⁶

To address the fluctuating Delta water quality throughout the year, the District adjusts diversion intake points to improve water quality. Furthermore, the District prepares an Annual Water Quality Report to inform customers about the safety and quality of water delivered by the District system. The report includes results for both treated and source (untreated) water, outlining any contaminants detected during quality testing conducted throughout the year.

The District also conducts periodic source water assessments at each intake and reservoir, as needed. Generally, the following vulnerabilities have been identified in the District's primary facilities located at or near each source.¹⁵⁷

- Intakes— most vulnerable to the effects of saltwater intrusion, agricultural drainage, recreational boating, and regulated point discharges.
- Reservoirs— most vulnerable to the effects of associated recreation, roads/parking lots, and watershed runoff.
- Contra Costa Canal— most vulnerable to gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, septic systems, and historic landfills.

The District also conducts watershed sanitary surveys every five years, with the most recent completed in 2025. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources, and robust water treatment practices.¹⁵⁸

Regular tests of source water for contaminants are also conducted, with thousands of analyses performed each year. Most recently, an invasive species of golden mussel was detected in the Delta, threatening infrastructure by clogging pipes and pumps. Although not a health risk, the

¹⁵⁶ Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. January 2026.

¹⁵⁷ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

¹⁵⁸ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

District has responded with daily intake-screen cleanings, increased monitoring, and operational adjustments to prevent impact on water quality.

The District's untreated water is also regularly tested for key contaminants before it enters the treatment process, especially those with new or revised regulatory standards, such as total hexavalent chromium. According to the District's most recent Annual Water Quality Report, all detected contaminants in 2024 were below the highest allowable levels.¹⁵⁹

TREATED WATER QUALITY

The District collects approximately 8,200 water quality samples and performs 41,000 water quality analyses every year to monitor more than 120 chemicals and substances in treated water and ensure compliance with state and federal drinking water standards.

The District also implements regular operational upgrades, such as a recent transition to replace two chemicals critical to the treatment process with safer alternatives, to maintain safe and reliable treatment operations.

Additionally, municipal providers that purchase treated water from CCWD also conduct regular testing for key health-related and aesthetic parameters, including fluoride, nitrate, hexavalent chromium, total dissolved solids, coliform bacteria, and disinfection byproducts.

The District's Annual Water Quality Report compares detected contaminant levels with federal and state regulatory standards. In 2024, treated water across all providers was within regulatory limits, indicating no violations of applicable standards.¹⁶⁰

Furthermore, according to the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) and the SWRCB's Drinking Water Watch database, the last recorded violations of primary drinking water standards for CCWD were in 1999.

WATER LOSS

The District conducts annual water loss audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) water balance methodology and submits validated results to the SWRCB in compliance with SB 606 and AB 1668 to minimize water waste through system leaks. These audits track both real water losses, which represent physical losses from the distribution system (e.g., leaks and main breaks), and apparent losses, which reflect water that is delivered but not

¹⁵⁹ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

¹⁶⁰ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

accurately measured or billed due to meter inaccuracies, data errors, or unauthorized consumption.

SWRCB has established a real water loss performance standard of 28.1 gallons per service connection per day (gpcd) for the District, with compliance required by 2028 based on a three-year rolling average. The District's 2024 audit reports real water losses at 47.4 gpcd and a three-year average of 36.1 gpcd, which currently exceeds the standard. While apparent water losses were 7.3 gpcd, indicating compliance with the State performance standard of 7.4 gpcd.¹⁶¹

The District continues to monitor system performance and implement measures, including regular leak detection and repair programs, and proactive system maintenance to reduce water loss and ensure compliance with applicable standards.

WATER PRESSURE

SWRCB, through its Division of Drinking Water, establishes minimum system pressure standards for public water systems. Under the Waterworks Standards, Chapter 16, Section 64602, last updated on April 10, 2017:

- Each distribution system must be operated in a manner to assure that the minimum operating pressure in the water main at the user service line connection throughout the distribution system is not less than 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at all times;
- Each new distribution system that expands existing service connections by more than 20 percent, or that may otherwise adversely affect distribution system pressure, must be designed to maintain a minimum operating pressure of 40 psi, excluding fire flow.

Urban water systems must also maintain sufficient pressure to support fire protection. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends a minimum residual pressure of 20 psi at fire hydrants to support effective fire suppression and help prevent backflow that could contaminate the public water supply.

The District's water distribution system is designed and operated to meet or exceed these regulatory and operational standards, providing a minimum system pressure of 40 psi under normal conditions and a minimum residual pressure of 20 psi during fire flow conditions. The average operating pressure within the TWSA is approximately 73 psi, with a maximum system pressure limit of 120 psi.¹⁶²

¹⁶¹ Contra Costa Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.

¹⁶² Contra Costa Water District, Request For Information. April 2026.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

The 2014 MSR recommended the consolidation of CCWD with the City of Martinez for water services as an alternative governance structure option. CCWD provides retail treated water to the eastern and southern portions of the City, while providing wholesale untreated water for treatment and distribution to the City's water system serving the northern and western portions. Consolidation of water services was identified as a potential means to simplify service delivery and achieve greater consistency across the City.

At the time of the previous MSR, the City's Water Treatment Plant (WTP) required significant improvements to ensure continued reliable service. The City has since completed necessary electrical, structural, and mechanical rehabilitation of its WTP, indicating no immediate infrastructure-related need for consolidation or other reorganization efforts.

CCWD and the City of Martinez continue to evaluate opportunities to improve operational efficiencies. However, because consolidation would require substantial cost and effort to integrate two distinct water systems, further study would be necessary to evaluate the fiscal and operational viability of such a reorganization.

CCWD MSR DETERMINATIONS

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- 7-1: CCWD serves an estimated population of approximately 520,000, encompassing most of central and northeastern Contra Costa County.
- 7-2: Population growth within the District's service boundary is expected to occur incrementally over time and will be driven primarily by planned development within incorporated city boundaries, consistent with adopted General Plans and Urban Limit Lines (ULLs).
- 7-3: Growth in cities such as Oakley, Brentwood, Antioch, and Pittsburg may increase demand for CCWD's wholesale treated and untreated water supplies, while growth in Clayton, Concord, portions of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek may directly affect demand for CCWD's retail treated water service.

THE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE AGENCY'S SOI

- 7-4: According to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Disadvantaged Communities Mapping Tool, multiple disadvantaged communities (DACs) and severely disadvantaged communities (SDACs) are located within CCWD's service area and Sphere of Influence (SOI), particularly within portions of the incorporated cities of Antioch, Concord, Martinez, and Pleasant Hill, as well as portions of the City of Oakley and adjacent unincorporated areas within Diablo Water District (DWD).

PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, INCLUDING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

- 7-5: The District obtains, treats, stores, and provides both retail and wholesale water service within its service boundaries, including retail treated water service within the Treated Water Service Area, wholesale treated and untreated water service to municipal agencies and water districts, and retail untreated water service to major industrial users.
- 7-6: The District's primary water supply consists of surface water obtained under a long-term Central Valley Project (CVP) contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, providing up to 195,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), supplemented by local water rights, interagency agreements, and limited recycled water supplies.
- 7-7: The District's supply reliability is supported by supply agreements with Yuba Water Agency (YWA) and East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), as well as ongoing conservation and drought response planning. During dry conditions, projected shortfalls are expected to be addressed through short-term conservation measures and short-term water purchases.

- 7-8: The District's emergency preparedness efforts and operational reliability are supported by extensive treated and untreated water storage facilities, including Los Vaqueros Reservoir and three additional untreated water reservoirs, approximately 40 treated water reservoirs totaling about 71 million gallons (MG), emergency generators at major water treatment plants and critical pump stations, a 21-mile Multi-Purpose Pipeline (MPP) providing interconnection and reverse-flow capability, and participation in regional emergency response and mutual aid programs.
- 7-9: The District's key infrastructure includes a 48-mile untreated water canal system with four Delta intakes and pump stations; two major water treatment plants (WTPs); approximately 811 miles of distribution pipelines, 30 pump stations, and associated storage, conveyance, and treatment facilities supporting both retail and wholesale service.
- 7-10: The District maintains a comprehensive 10-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that identifies infrastructure renewal, replacement, and modernization needs across its conveyance, treatment, storage, and distribution systems.
- 7-11: In 2025, total service area demand was approximately 113,860 AFY, while CCWD deliveries accounted for roughly 80 percent (91,870 AFY). These volumes are equivalent to approximately 101.6 MGD for total service area demand and 82.0 MGD for CCWD deliveries, both of which are well below the available raw water conveyance capacity of 207 MGD. Average treated deliveries were approximately 27.7 MGD, or about 25 percent of the 110 MGD capacity at the District's two treatment plants. By 2050, total service area demand is projected to increase by 13 percent to 128,700 AFY, while treated water is anticipated to increase by 25 percent to approximately 43,800 AFY. The District's available conveyance and treatment capacity is expected to be sufficient to meet growth-related demand.
- 7-12: This analysis of the average delivery rate relative to infrastructure capacity does not account for peak-day demand, fire flow, emergency operations, storage, pressure, or other factors considered in the District's infrastructure design criteria. Therefore, the difference between average demand and facility capacity is not an indicator of capacity fully available for additional demand.
- 7-13: The District meets all applicable primary drinking water standards, with no recent health-based violations reported. The District also maintains compliance with regulatory requirements through routine monitoring, operational adjustments, and capital investments to address water quality variability, aging infrastructure, and long-term system resilience. Overall, existing and planned facilities provide adequate capacity to meet current and projected service demands.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

- 7-14: The District's primary revenue sources include water sales, service charges, investment income, and development-related fees such as connection charges and capital contributions.
- 7-15: The District's primary revenues are generated from sales of treated and untreated water, as well as property taxes assessed on properties within the District's boundaries.

- 7-16: For FY 24-25, CCWD did not experience an operating deficit, with total operating revenue of \$179,090,716 exceeding total operating expense (before depreciation and amortization of \$138,848,791) by \$40,241,925, or approximately 29 percent. In the same period, total non-operating revenues were \$3,128,839, while total capital contributions were \$15,631,100. However, the dissolution of the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project resulted in a one-time expense of \$25,759,765, contributing to a negative change in net position of \$6,607,438 in FY 24–25. Despite this, the District maintained a strong ending net position of approximately \$1.1 billion, which equated to 620 percent of operating expenses.
- 7-17: The District maintains fully funded reserve funds for operations, capital improvements, and rate stabilization, supporting long-term financial stability and service reliability.

STATUS OF AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES

- 7-18: The District participates in various facility-sharing arrangements, including joint ownership of the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (WTP) with Diablo Water District under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA). The District also operates the City of Brentwood WTP under agreement with the City of Brentwood and maintains shared infrastructure connections with neighboring agencies to support regional water supply reliability and emergency response.
- 7-19: At the regional and subregional level, CCWD participates in collaborative planning efforts including the Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) partnership, Contra Costa East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), East Contra Costa County IRWM program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), supporting coordinated water supply reliability, conservation, groundwater management, drought preparedness, and infrastructure planning.
- 7-20: At the county level, the District participates in the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN) and the Contra Costa County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to support emergency preparedness, mutual aid coordination, hazard mitigation planning, and infrastructure resilience during emergencies and drought conditions.
- 7-21: As mentioned previously, the District maintains various interagency agreements for supplemental and recycled water supplies, including partnerships with East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID), YWA, EBMUD, Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, and Delta Diablo, to improve drought resilience, diversify water supplies, and support long-term regional water reliability.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

- 7-22: The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by division for four-year terms.
- 7-23: To support effective governance and compliance with state law, all seated board members have completed the required ethics training and filed timely Statements of

Economic Interests (Form 700). To further enhance transparency, it is recommended that the District make ethics training certificates and Form 700 filings available online.

- 7-24: In accordance with the Brown Act and AB 2257, the District posts agendas on the front doors of the District Office building and online through the Granicus Peak agenda management platform within the required timeframes. The District also maintains a searchable archive of agendas, minutes, and recordings dating back to 2015. To ensure full compliance with the Brown Act, it is recommended that a direct link to the most recent agenda be readily available on the District's homepage.
- 7-25: The District maintains a website that includes contact information, public notices, financial reports, and key operational documents, including the Financial Transaction Report, Compensation Report, and Enterprise System Catalog, in compliance with applicable state law.
- 7-26: The District further demonstrates financial transparency by making key documents, such as annual budgets, audits, reserve policies, the CIP, and the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), readily available online. The District also maintains a comprehensive online Document Center containing planning documents, rate studies, governance documents, ordinances, capital project information, water quality reports, and water education materials.
- 7-27: The District provides online forms for public inquiries and California Public Records Act (CPRA) requests. To further improve records management and transparency, it is recommended that the District maintain an online log of public records requests to improve tracking and reduce duplicate requests.
- 7-28: Overall, the District demonstrates strong accountability and transparency and has received the Special District Leadership Foundation's (SDLF) District Transparency Certificate of Excellence, which the District has maintained since 2013.
- 7-29: The 2014 MSR identified consolidation of water services between the District and the City of Martinez as a potential governance structure option to improve service consistency within the City. Since that time, the City has completed significant rehabilitation improvements to its Water Treatment Plant, reducing the immediate need for consolidation. While the District and City continue to evaluate opportunities for operational efficiencies, additional study would be necessary to assess the fiscal and operational feasibility of any future reorganization.

CCWD- PROPOSED SOI DETERMINATIONS

LAFCO is required to prepare a written statement of determination with respect to the following areas when updating a special district's Sphere of Influence, as specified by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The following determinations are proposed for CCWD.

PRESENT AND PLANNED LAND USES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN-SPACE LANDS

- CCWD is not a land-use authority and does not regulate land use or implement growth strategies.
- Land uses within the District's boundaries and Sphere of Influence (SOI) consist of urban, suburban, agricultural, industrial, recreational, conservation, and other public lands. Although various planned developments are anticipated, no changes to overall land use patterns are projected in the foreseeable future.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE AREA

- Planned residential development within the District's boundaries and SOI indicates an ongoing need for water service. In the cities of Clayton and Concord, and in portions of Martinez, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek, growth is expected to directly affect demand for CCWD's retail treated water service. While growth in the cities of Antioch, Brentwood, and Oakley may indirectly increase demand through greater reliance on CCWD's wholesale treated and untreated water supplies.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES THAT THE AGENCY PROVIDES OR IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE

- Current and projected water demand through 2050 is expected to remain within the District's available conveyance and treatment capacity. Existing infrastructure is sufficient to accommodate anticipated growth, subject to normal operational design requirements for peak demand and system reliability.

EXISTENCE OF ANY SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN THE AREA

- No distinct social or economic communities of interest have been identified.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

- According to the DWR Mapping Tool, several disadvantaged communities are located within CCWD's boundaries and SOI. Most of these communities are within the incorporated cities within the District's service boundaries, with water service currently provided by the District, with no substantial changes to existing service needs anticipated.
- Disadvantaged communities located outside the District's boundaries but within the SOI may require future water service extensions and should be considered when planning for potential annexations or reorganizations.

RECOMMENDED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BOUNDARY

It is recommended that the Commission reaffirm the current SOI for CCWD. Additionally, if the proposed County ULL adjustments are approved by voters, it could affect long-term urban development and the relationship between CCWD's SOI and County land-use policy in some areas. Accordingly, LAFCO may, at its discretion, consider whether a future SOI review is warranted to maintain consistency with the County's adopted land use policies.

8. DIABLO WATER DISTRICT (DWD)

AGENCY OVERVIEW

Originally formed in 1953 as the Oakley Water District, the Diablo Water District (DWD) was established to provide a reliable local water supply to a growing agricultural and rural community. Over time, the District evolved into a municipal water agency operating under County Water District Law, serving a largely urbanized area of eastern Contra Costa County.

DWD is situated in the northeastern corner of Contra Costa County, east of the City of Antioch and north of the City of Brentwood. DWD provides retail water service within its boundaries, which, according to the Contra Costa County Department of Conservation and Development (CCC DCD), has a population of approximately 45,000.

The District was last included in the 2014 Countywide MSR for water and wastewater agencies.

Figure 8-1: DWD Overview

AGENCY PROFILE			
General Information			
Date of Formation:	May 7, 1953		
Address:	87 Carol Lane Oakley, CA 94561	Website:	www.diablowater.gov
Contact:	Dan Muelrath, General Manager	Contact Info:	customers@diablowater.gov
Governance			
Governing Body:	Board of Directors	Members:	Five members
Manner of Selection:	Elected at large	Length of term:	Four-year terms
Meeting Location(s):	District Office	Meeting date:	4 th Wednesday of each month at 6:30 PM
Purpose			
Enabling Legislation:	County Water District Law of California		
Municipal Services Provided (directly or by contract):	Retail water supply, treatment, and distribution		
Area Served			
Locations:	City of Oakley and surrounding unincorporated communities including downtown Knightsen, parts of Bethel Island		
Size:	13,440 acres		
Population:	~ 45,000		
Municipal Service Reviews & Sphere of Influence			
Past MSRs:	2014 Contra Costa Water and Wastewater MSR and SOI Study; 2007 East Contra Costa County Water and Wastewater MSR		
SOI Update:	2021		

BOUNDARIES

DWD's boundaries encompass approximately 12,972 acres (about 20.27 square miles) and include the City of Oakley and surrounding unincorporated communities, including areas south and east of Oakley, Downtown Knightsen, and parts of Bethel Island.

Much of the District lies within the existing County Urban Limit Line (ULL), with small fringe areas outside the ULL, including portions near north and south Oakley, parts of Knightsen, and the Delta-adjacent area along Sandmound Slough.

Since 2014, two boundary changes have occurred: the annexation of approximately 23.11 acres of Santiago Village in 2019¹⁶³ and the annexation of Beacon West and Willow Mobile Home Park in 2021, totaling approximately 30.1 acres.¹⁶⁴ The purpose of these annexations was to extend reliable municipal water service and address deficiencies in existing water systems.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

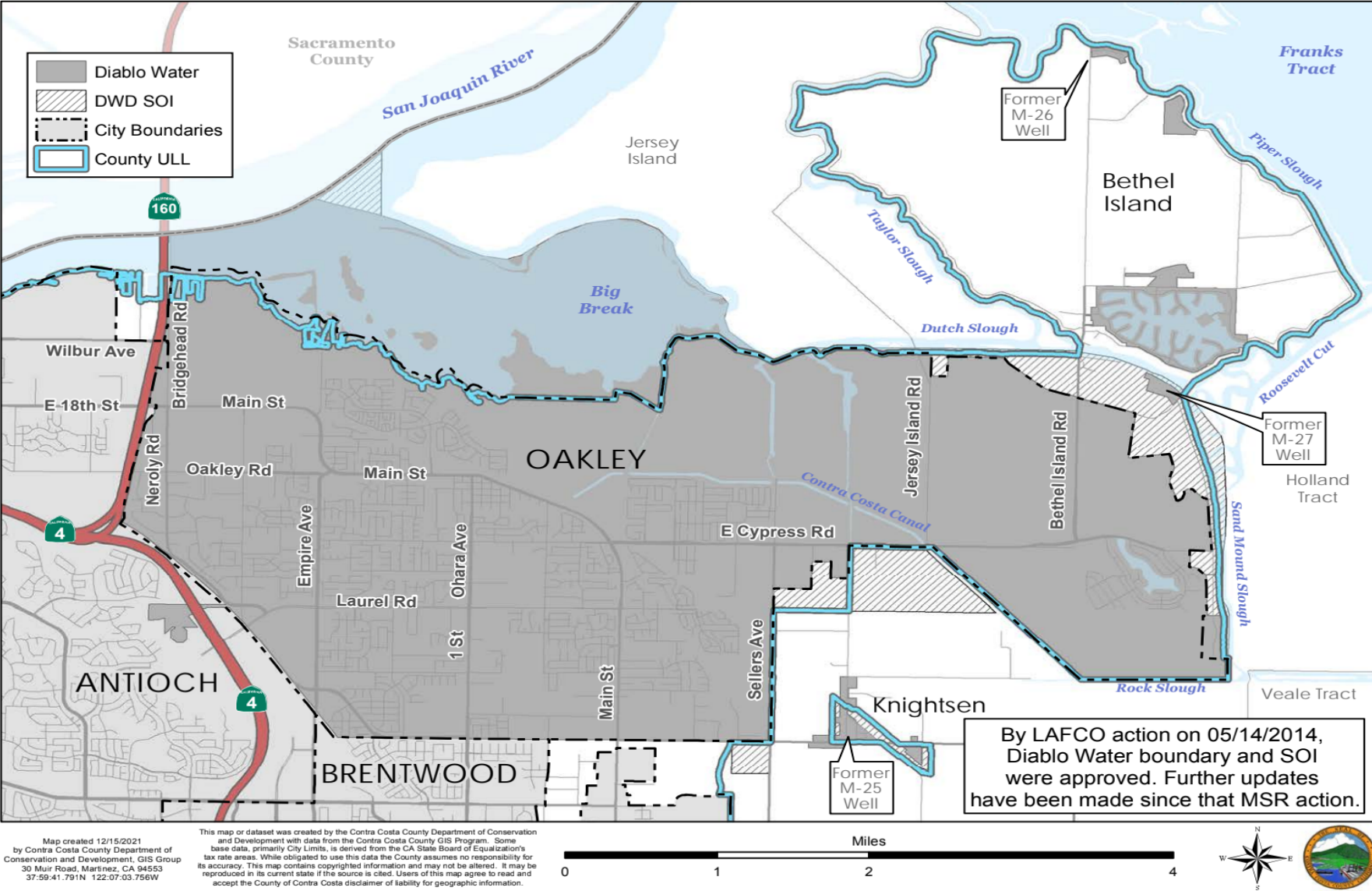
As illustrated in Figure 8-1, DWD's current SOI extends beyond its boundaries along the edges of Oakley along Sandmound Slough. These areas consist of several small independent drinking water systems, including the Delta Mutual Water Company (MWC), the Oakley Mutual Water Company (MWC), and the Sandy Point Mobile Home Park (MHP).

DWD's SOI was amended in 2019 and 2021, consistent with the annexations of Santiago Village and the Beacon West and Willow Mobile Home Park area, respectively.

¹⁶³ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 18-13. October 24, 2018.

¹⁶⁴ Contra Costa Local Agency Formation Commission. Executive Officer's Report, LAFCO Resolution No. 21-04. September 8, 2021.

Figure 8-2: DWD Boundaries and SOI



ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

DWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large for four-year terms. The District is divided into five wards of varying size, with the most recent boundary update adopted in March 2022. As the District's legislative body, the Board establishes policy, adopts budgets, oversees operations, and ensures the reliable delivery of water service throughout the service area.

To support effective governance and compliance with state law, board members complete ethics training every two years pursuant to AB 1234 (Chapter 700, Statutes of 2005). In addition, board members and designated officials who make or influence governmental decisions annually file Statements of Economic Interests (Form 700) in accordance with the Political Reform Act of 1974 (Government Code §§ 81000–81003).

All board members have completed the required ethics training, and certificates of completion are available on the District's website. Board members have also completed timely Form 700 filings, which the District is recommended to include on the website to further enhance transparency. The District also maintains a conflict-of-interest code pursuant to Government Code § 87300 to ensure designated positions are identified and subject to applicable disclosure requirements.

Regular Board meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the District Office, located at 3990 Main Street, Oakley, California 94561. Meetings are accessible both in person and virtually via Microsoft Teams using credentials provided in the agenda materials. Meeting agendas are posted on the District's website in compliance with the Ralph M. Brown Act¹⁶⁵ (Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54956), as amended by AB 2257, which requires agendas to be posted online and in a publicly accessible physical location at least 72 hours prior to regular meetings and 24 hours prior to special meetings. To ensure full compliance with the Brown Act, it is recommended that agendas also be posted in a publicly accessible physical location.

The District maintains a searchable archive of meeting agendas, minutes, and recordings dating back to 2022. Consistent with the requirements of AB 2257, the District also provides a direct link to the most recent agenda on its homepage.

¹⁶⁵ California Government Code, Section 54950, commonly known as the "Brown Act" or "Open Meeting Law," establishes requirements and restrictions for meetings of local legislative bodies. The law ensures public access to these meetings, facilitating public participation and promoting transparency in local government decision-making.

In addition to public meetings, the District engages customers through e-newsletters, leak alerts, online customer portal notifications, and social media platforms, including Facebook and Vimeo. The District's website also includes Google Translate functionality to improve accessibility for users seeking information in alternative languages. Customers may contact the District or submit complaints by phone, email, mail, or through an online form. Complaints are handled at the management level and escalated to the Board if unresolved. While the District does not maintain a centralized complaint-tracking system, complaints are documented in individual customer accounts.

The District provides a public records request form in accordance with the California Public Records Act (CPRA), which grants public access to government records. To further streamline records management and enhance transparency, it is recommended that the District maintain an online log of public records requests to reduce duplicative requests and improve tracking.

Consistent with the Special District Transparency Act (SB 929)¹⁶⁶, the District's website includes the required contact information and financial disclosures, such as Financial Transaction Reports, Compensation Reports, and the Enterprise System Catalog. The District further demonstrates financial transparency by making key documents publicly available, including annual budgets, audits, rate studies, and related disclosures. In addition, the District maintains a comprehensive online documents page containing planning documents, policies, regulations, and development-related materials.

The District has demonstrated accountability in its disclosure of information and cooperation with LAFCO questionnaires and other requests. The District's commitment to transparency and good governance has been recognized with various awards and certifications, including the Special District Leadership Foundation's (SDLF) District Transparency Certificate of Excellence in 2023 and the Government Finance Officers Association's (GFOA) Distinguished Budget Presentation and Preparation Awards in 2025.

¹⁶⁶ Senate Bill 929 (The Special Districts Transparency Act), passed in 2018, established that beginning January 1, 2020, every independent special district must maintain an internet website unless the governing board adopts a resolution declaring its determination that a hardship exists that prevents the district from establishing or maintaining a website. The Act also outlines the minimum information required to be available on the website.

Figure 8-3: Transparency and Accountability Indicators, DWD

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	DWD
Agency website (GC §53087.8)	Yes
Contact information available on website (GC §53087.8 (a)(3))	Yes
Annual Compensation Report (GC §53891 and 53908)	Yes
Adopted budget available on website	Yes
State Controller’s Office Financial Transaction Report available on website (GC §53891 and 53893)	Yes
Notice of public meetings provided	Yes
Agendas posted on website (GC §54954.2)	Yes
Public meetings are live streamed	Yes
Minutes and/or recordings of public meetings available on website	Yes
Enterprise System Catalog available on website (GC §6270.5 (a))	Yes
Ethics training and economic interest reporting completed	Yes
Compliance with financial document compilation, adoption, and reporting requirements	Yes
Adherence to open meeting requirements	Yes

DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

LAFCo is required to evaluate disadvantaged unincorporated communities as part of this service review, including the location and characteristics of any such communities. The intent and history of this requirement are outlined in the Background section of this report.

A disadvantaged unincorporated community (DUC) is defined as any area with 12 or more registered voters, or as determined by commission policy, where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median.¹⁶⁷

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has developed a mapping tool to help determine which communities meet the definition of a disadvantaged community (DAC) based on median household income. DWR is not bound by the same law as LAFCO to define communities with a minimum threshold of 12 or more registered voters. Because income data are not available for this level of analysis, disadvantaged unincorporated communities with small populations that meet LAFCO's definition cannot be identified.

The DAC Mapping Tool is an interactive map application that allows users to overlay the following three US Census geographies as separate data layers: Census Place, Census Tract, and Census Block Group.¹⁶⁸ This Mapping tool determines whether a census area is DAC by using the latest American Community Survey (ACS) data on median household income (MHI), total population, and number of households at the census area level.

Only census geographies that meet the DAC definition are shown on the map (i.e., those with an annual median household income less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI). The statewide MHI for the Census ACS 2019-2023 dataset is \$96,334; therefore, the calculated threshold of \$77,067 defines whether a community is identified as DAC.

In addition, census geographies with an annual MHI that is less than 60 percent of the statewide annual MHI are shown as "Severely Disadvantaged Communities" (SDAC) on the DWR mapping tool, indicating that the communities have an annual MHI of less than \$57,800.

According to the DWR mapping tool, DAC and SDAC areas are identified within the District's boundaries and Sphere of Influence (SOI). Within the District's boundaries, an

¹⁶⁷ Government Code §56033.5 defines a DUC as 1) all or a portion of a "disadvantaged community" as defined by §79505.5 of the Water Code, and as 2) "inhabited territory" (12 or more registered voters), as defined by §56046, or as determined by commission policy.

¹⁶⁸ Census Place is a location that is an incorporated city, town or community
Census Tract is subdivisions of a county with population size of between 1,200 to 8,000 people.
Census Block Group is smaller subdivision of a tract, usually with 600 to 3,000 people.

SDAC area is identified in the northwestern portion of Oakley, generally along Main Street. Additional DAC areas are identified within the northeastern Oakley area, including areas near Sand Mound Slough and extending toward Jersey Island Road and Dutch Slough Road, as well as adjacent unincorporated areas.

Within the District's SOI, additional DAC areas are identified north and northeast of the City of Oakley, generally extending along Dutch Slough Road and surrounding agricultural and low-density unincorporated areas.

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population growth within DWD's service area is dependent upon land use designations, General Plan policies, and zoning regulations established by the City of Oakley and Contra Costa County.

Land use within the Oakley area primarily consists of residential land with additional areas designated for specific plans and parks/open space.¹⁶⁹ In the unincorporated areas served by the District, land uses include residential, commercial, and recreational uses in Bethel Island and primarily industrial, residential, and public land uses in Knightsen.¹⁷⁰

The District is not a land-use authority; instead, the City of Oakley regulates land use and implements growth strategies within city limits, while Contra Costa County serves as the land use authority for unincorporated areas.

Currently, several development projects are at various stages of planning within Oakley. Figure 8-4 illustrates the major planned residential, infill, and mixed-use projects that are likely to contribute to population growth. Residential subdivision projects account for the largest share of growth-inducing development, adding approximately 730 dwelling units across the City. These projects are expected to increase demand for DWD services through new service connections.

As a key growth management tool, the District established a Facility Reserve Charge (FRC), which is assessed on all new water connections, to ensure that new development pays its fair share for the infrastructure required to support increased water demand. The FRC is calculated based on the anticipated number of new connections and the projected costs of capital improvements needed to support future growth across the District's service boundaries.¹⁷¹

The District regularly updates the FRC to reflect changes in capital improvement costs and debt service obligations. These funds are maintained in a dedicated reserve fund and used exclusively for growth-related capital projects and associated debt repayment.

¹⁶⁹ City of Oakley, General Plan. Focused General Plan Update. Adopted January 11, 2022.

¹⁷⁰ Contra Costa County 2045 General Plan. Land Use Element. Adopted November 5, 2024.

¹⁷¹ Facility Reserve Charge (FRC) purposes, DWD's service area is divided into four regions: West of Jersey Island Road, East of Jersey Island Road, Bethel Island (not including Delta Coves), and Delta Coves.

Figure 8-4: City of Oakley Major Development Projects

NAME OF DEVELOPMENT	PROJECT TYPE	# OF DWELLING UNITS	STATUS
Cypress Ranch	Residential	208	Design Review
Stonewood Subdivision	Residential	241	Design Review
Northpoint at Delaney Park	Residential	198	Design Review
The Village at 2092 Oakley Road	Residential	83	Proposed
Delta Pointe Plaza	Mixed-Use	7	Proposed
59 Douglas Road Subdivision	Small Residential / Infill	4	Proposed
4190 Brown Road Lot Split	Small Residential / Infill	2	Proposed
TOTAL		743+	

FINANCIAL ABILITY TO PROVIDE SERVICES

DWD operates as a business-type entity and uses a proprietary enterprise fund to account for its financial activities, including operating and non-operating revenues.

The District's operating revenues are generated primarily from water sales, which cover essential expenses such as water purchases, treatment, infrastructure maintenance, and administrative costs, while also supporting long-term financial planning and capital investments.

For non-operating revenues, investment income is the primary source, while interest expense on long-term debt is the most significant non-operating expense. The District also receives development-related income, including connection and developer fees, as well as capital contributions, which fund infrastructure improvements and expansion projects to support growth.

The District operates on a fiscal year basis (July 1 through June 30). Figure 8-5 illustrates the District's financial summary as reported in the FY 24-25 audit.

Figure 8-5: DWD Financial Summary, FY 24-25

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Operating Revenues	
Water sales (residential and business)	\$18,754,238
Water sales (other)	\$504,630
Other charges	\$714,180
Total operating revenues	\$19,973,048
Operating Expenses	
Source of supply (water purchases)	\$5,904,542
Water treatment	\$2,821,682
Well expenses	\$87,295
Maintenances	\$870,716
Transmission and distribution	\$2,729,103
Customer service	\$2,078,113
Administrative, capital, and general	\$4,027,910
Total operating expenses	\$18,519,361
Operating income before depreciation expense	\$1,453,687
Depreciation/amortization expense	\$(2,526,456)
Operating loss	\$(1,072,769)
Non-operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment gain	\$707,781
Lease revenue	\$175,034
Aid from governmental agencies	\$37,791
Interest expense	\$(744,849)
Gain on sale of capital assets	\$7,653
Other non-operating revenues	\$196,171
Total non operating revenues (expenses)	\$379,581
Net loss before capital contributions	\$(693,188)
Capital Contributions	
Developer and connection fees	\$2,117,506
Developer and capital contributions	\$2,108,000
Total capital contributions	\$4,225,506
Change in Net Position	\$3,532,318
Total Net Position - Beginning	\$71,489,928
Total Net Position - Ending	\$75,022,246

BALANCED BUDGET

Recurring operating deficits are a warning sign of fiscal distress. In the short term, reserves can backfill deficits and maintain services. However, ongoing deficits will eventually deplete reserves.

For FY 24-25, DWD did not experience an operating deficit, with total operating revenues of \$19,973,048 exceeding total operating expenses (before depreciation/amortization expense) of \$18,519,361 by \$1,453,687, or roughly eight percent. The District's nonoperating revenues for the same period totaled \$379,581, while total capital contributions were \$4,225,506.

The District's total change in net position for the year, after accounting for depreciation/amortization expense of \$2,526,456, was \$3,532,318, with an ending net position of \$75,022,246. The District's ending net position represents 405 percent of operating expenses in the same period.

It is important to note, however, that while changes in net position are useful indicators of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating, net position itself is not a direct measure of immediately available resources. Unlike fund balances, net position may include capital assets, such as infrastructure, and long-term liabilities that are not immediately available.

RESERVES

Adequate cash reserves are essential for responding to system emergencies, temporary deficits, economic downturns, fiscal emergencies, and capital improvements.

As of 2026, DWD maintains fully funded reserves, including a \$1,000,000 rate stabilization fund, an \$8,300,000 operation and maintenance fund, and a \$1,500,000 capital improvement program fund.¹⁷²

LONG-TERM DEBT

Excessive long-term debt incurs interest costs that reduce financial resources available for services and capital improvements.

As of FY 24-25, DWD has long-term debt totaling \$16,459,965. During the same period, the District's total annual debt service was \$1,048,153, representing approximately five percent of total operating expenditures. The District's long-term obligations consist primarily of Water

¹⁷² Diablo Water District, Request For Information. February 2026.

Revenue Certificates of Participation issued in 2019 to finance operations and maintenance improvements and refinance prior debt, as well as loan agreements executed in 2022 to fund water system improvements. The District also maintains a Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement (SBITA) liability associated with cloud-based software services, which is scheduled to be fully repaid in 2026.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Unfunded pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liabilities are typically major fiscal challenges for many local agencies. However, these obligations and the potential increase in costs do not appear to pose a significant financial risk for DWD relative to the total budget. As of FY 24-25, approximately three percent of total revenues was allocated to the District's contributions toward these program costs.

The District provides health benefits to eligible retired employees and their eligible family members. The District's net OPEB liability totals \$1,480,495 million, with the total OPEB liability funded at approximately 43 percent as of FY 24-25. The District's total OPEB contributions for the same period were \$14,612.

The District also participates in the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement, disability, cost-of-living adjustment, and death benefits to eligible employees. As of FY 24-25, the District's total pension liabilities are funded at approximately 78 percent. In the same period, the District made approximately \$733,279 in total payments towards its unfunded total pension liability of \$3,468,267.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets must be adequately maintained, expanded, and replaced over time as necessary to meet future demand and regulatory or technical requirements.

As of FY 24-25, the value of the District's depreciable capital assets totaled \$109,804,128, an increase of about 3 percent from the previous fiscal year. The value of new capital additions in projects and equipment, totaling \$5,638,932, exceeded the annual depreciation expense of \$2,526,457.

Capital assets account for the largest portion (86 percent) of the District's net position, reflecting the District's significant investment in long-term infrastructure, including transmission

systems, general plant, and equipment, which are critical for ensuring reliable water service and supporting its operations and service delivery.

DWD maintains a capital improvement program (CIP) that was most recently updated in 2024. The CIP update reviews assets that require replacement within the next 10 years, identifies past-due replacements, updates replacement cycles, and refines cost estimates using historical asset records and findings from maintenance activities.¹⁷³

RATES AND CHARGES

Water operations are primarily funded by service charges. DWD's service rate structure includes a fixed monthly service charge that varies by meter size and a tiered volumetric charge based on the amount of water used for each customer class, except for multi-family accounts, which have a uniform volumetric rate. The District also charges fees associated with private fire lines and backflow devices that supply water to a fire sprinkler or a private fire hydrant. There are assistance programs available to qualifying low-income customers that provide a 25 or 50 percent discount on the monthly service charge.

The most recent rate increase took effect on August 1, 2025, to ensure cost recovery for inflation and rising service provision costs following the previous multi-year rate adjustments approved in 2022. In accordance with Prop 218, the District completed a Rate Study in April 2025 to develop a 10-year financial plan, conduct a cost-of-service analysis, and establish proposed water rates through 2030.¹⁷⁴

Per the requirements of Prop 218, DWD mailed written notice of the proposed increase to property owners 45 days before the public hearing scheduled for May 2025. The notice included: (a) the amount of the proposed fee or charge; (b) the basis upon which it was calculated; (c) the reason for the fee or charge; and (d) the date, time, and location of the public hearing.¹⁷⁵

Per Article XIII D §6(c), water fees are exempt from additional voter approval under Prop 218, provided the charges do not exceed the cost of providing service and are adopted in compliance with the procedural requirements. However, under Government Code §53755(b), if

¹⁷³ Diablo Water District. Capital Improvement Program Near Term Asset Repair/Replacement Cost Update. Final Report. August 13, 2024.

¹⁷⁴ Diablo Water District. Water Rate Study. Final Report. April 4, 2025.

¹⁷⁵ Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District. March 26, 2025.

owners of a parcel or tenants directly responsible for the proposed fee or charge submit a majority written protest, the fees must not be imposed.¹⁷⁶

On May 28, 2025, the District's Board adopted Resolution No. 2025-07, confirming the District's compliance with procedural requirements to revise rates and adopting the proposed rate adjustment schedules.¹⁷⁷ The adopted rate includes annual adjustments of approximately seven percent through 2029 to ensure financial sustainability and meet operational and capital needs.

The new rates are estimated to result in an approximately five percent increase (approximately \$4.53 per month) in average residential monthly bills, ensuring adequate revenue to fund debt service, capital, and operating expenses.

Irrigation and hydrant rates increased by up to 58.44 percent, based on usage, to reflect the higher costs associated with infrastructure needed to meet peak demand. Service charges also increased by approximately 3.2 percent to recover fixed costs related to customer service, meter servicing, and public fire protection.

A significant rate increase was also adopted for backflow and private fire line charges to adjust previous rates, which were insufficient to fully recover the District's costs of maintaining, testing, and replacing these devices. The new charges are determined based on a detailed cost-of-service analysis, ensuring that customers pay proportionally for the services provided.

¹⁷⁶ California Special District Association (CSDA) Proposition 218 Guide for Special Districts, 2013.

¹⁷⁷ Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors of Diablo Water District. May 28, 2025.

WATER SERVICES

DWD obtains, treats, and provides retail water within its boundaries.

CONTRACT SERVICES

The District purchases untreated water from the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD).

OVERLAPPING SERVICE PROVIDERS

Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) provides free, seasonal recycled water through filling stations for irrigation and other non-potable uses to residents of Oakley and Bethel Island.

There are several small water systems that serve small areas within DWD's boundaries and SOI, including areas immediately north of Oakley along Dutch Slough and areas east of Oakley along Sandmound Slough. Most of these small systems rely on groundwater wells and are monitored by Contra Costa County Environmental Health for compliance.¹⁷⁸

COLLABORATIONS

The District participates in various regional planning efforts, including the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWMP) program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). Through these regional planning efforts, the District coordinates with partner agencies to improve water supply reliability, advance conservation strategies, manage groundwater resources, and enhance infrastructure to support long-term supply sustainability and system reliability.

At the county level, the District participates in the Contra Costa County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan process to support risk awareness, emergency preparedness coordination, and integration of hazard mitigation strategies into infrastructure planning and system resilience.

STAFFING

DWD maintains 28 full-time employees, including the General Manager, who oversees the District's staff and operations. District operations consist of several divisions, including Administration (Human Resources, District & Community Relations, Finance and Accounting, Strategic Initiatives), Water Operations (including certified water quality and treatment staff),

¹⁷⁸ Diablo Water District, 2020 Facilities Plan. June 2020. p.4-11.

and Maintenance & Construction. The District also contracts for General Counsel, District Auditor, and District Engineering services.

The District tracks staff workload using timesheets and a Mobile Management System (MMS), which records service and work orders. Employee performance evaluations are conducted regularly, including both six-month and annual reviews, scheduled based on each employee's hire date.¹⁷⁹

WATER SUPPLY

DWD's primary water supply is surface water from the United States Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project (CVP), which is purchased and imported from Contra Costa Water District (CCWD). Raw surface water is conveyed through the 48-mile-long Canal and pipeline system, with supplies originating from Rock Slough in the Delta, Los Vaqueros Reservoir, or CCWD's other intakes on Old River and Victoria Canal near Middle River.

Groundwater from two wells within the East Contra Costa Subbasin is conveyed through a dedicated pipeline to the blending facility near the Randall-Bold WTP, where it is treated and blended with treated surface water prior to distribution to enhance supply reliability. The District is one of the eight Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) within the East Contra Costa Subbasin. The District's General Manager and Manager of Water Operations sit on the GSA Working Group that coordinates implementation of the ECC Subbasin GSP activities.

Over the past ten years, DWD's water purchases from CCWD have ranged from 1,204.1 million gallons (MG) in FY 15-16 to 1,697.7 MG in FY 24-25, accounting for approximately 83 to 95 percent of the District's total annual water supply. While, groundwater accounted for 4.3 to 17 percent of the total annual supply during the same period.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁹ Diablo Water District, Request For Information. February 2026.

¹⁸⁰ DWD Board of Directors Special Meeting, December 10, 2025. General Manager's Report.

Figure 8-6: DWD Historical Water Supply, FY 14-15 through FY 24-25

FISCAL YEAR	IMPORTED SURFACE WATER		GROUNDWATER WELLS		ANNUAL TOTAL SUPPLY (MG)
	TOTAL (MG)	% OF TOTAL WATER SUPPLY	TOTAL (MG)	% OF TOTAL WATER SUPPLY	
FY 15-16	1,204.1	88	167.1	12	1,371.2
FY 16-17	1,321.8	86	221.1	14	1,542.9
FY 17-18	1,448.0	83	290.1	17	1,738.1
FY 18-19	1,512.8	84	277.7	16	1,790.5
FY 19-20	1,653.2	84	312.7	16	1,965.9
FY 20-21	2,017.6	94	124.3	6	2,141.9
FY 21-22	1,927.5	95.7	86.6	4.3	2,014.0
FY 22-23	1,654.2	88.8	209.5	11.2	1,863.7
FY 23-24	1,644.3	84.5	300.8	15.5	1,945.1
FY 24-25	1,697.7	85.6	285.3	14.4	1,983.0

SUPPLY RELIABILITY

DWD relies primarily on CCWD, as the wholesale provider, to assess regional supply and demand and water shortage levels. CCWD holds a long-term contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation for up to 195,000 acre-feet (AF) of CVP water annually through February 2045. According to CCWD's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the District's water supply reliability goal is to meet 100 percent of demand in normal years and at least 85 percent of demand during drought conditions, which are characterized by sustained dry hydrologic periods.

CCWD's CVP contract establishes annual water allotments based on historical use, which is the average quantity of CVP water put to beneficial use within the service area during the previous three years of deliveries, regardless of CVP availability. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation allows adjustments to the historical use calculation to account for changes in demand associated with growth, conservation measures, or the use of non-CVP water supplies.¹⁸¹

According to the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), DWD historically had a projected annual water surplus relative to demand. In recent years, the District projected an annual surplus of 27.4 percent in 2024¹⁸² and 14 percent in 2025.¹⁸³

Additionally, DWD's 2020 Water Supply Reliability Assessment indicates that under all hydrologic scenarios (normal, single dry year, and multiple dry years), the District projects a surplus of supply over projected demand through at least 2040.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The District faces a range of potential hazards that could interrupt water supply, including regional power outages, earthquakes, mechanical or electrical failures, water quality events, drought conditions, regulatory curtailments, and failures of canals or transmission pipelines associated with imported surface water from CCWD. These risks are generally mitigated by CCWD through backup power, emergency storage at Los Vaqueros Reservoir, multiple intake locations, and a robust conveyance and treatment infrastructure.

¹⁸¹ Diablo Water District, 2020 Facilities Plan. June 2020.

¹⁸² California Department of Water Resources, 2024 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report. p. A-2 of 8.

¹⁸³ California Department of Water Resources, 2025 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Summary Report. p. A-1 of 8.

For groundwater supplies, hazards include well mechanical failures, power outages, water quality degradation (such as elevated iron or manganese), overdraft, contamination, and mutual pumping interference. The District mitigates these risks through standby generators, blending and treatment systems, ongoing monitoring, and sustainable groundwater management practices.

The District maintains three reservoirs with a combined capacity of approximately 12.5 MG to support operational reliability during supply interruptions. Additionally, the District has three emergency interties with the City of Antioch located along the western boundary of the District's system, that provide a backup supply capacity of approximately 1,000 to 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm). These interties also allow the District to provide available water to support peak demand, particularly in the eastern portion of the City of Antioch's water system, thereby enhancing regional water supply reliability and system resilience.¹⁸⁴

For long-term planning, the District prepares an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which is updated every five years. The UWMP evaluates water supply reliability, projected demand, and conservation measures under normal and drought conditions. The UWMP incorporates a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that outlines response actions to manage and respond to water supply shortages or emergencies caused by extreme drought, unplanned outages (such as earthquakes or disasters), prolonged power outages, or other catastrophic events.¹⁸⁵

DWD also maintains an Emergency Response Plan, updated periodically, which outlines procedures for responding to short-term and long-term supply outages. The Plan includes an emergency notification protocol, operational priorities for critical uses such as firefighting, and coordination measures to maintain service and communicate with the public during emergencies.¹⁸⁶

FACILITIES

DWD maintains facilities that include the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (WTP), a 1.9 MG clearwell for operational storage at the WTP, high-lift pumps, two groundwater wells, a blending facility, an extensive looped distribution network of approximately 175 miles of water mains, and two pump stations. The District also maintains an operations and maintenance hub (Corporation Yard) that houses an inactive standby well for emergency use.

¹⁸⁴ Diablo Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

¹⁸⁵ Diablo Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

¹⁸⁶ Diablo Water District, Emergency Response Plan. December 2021.

SURFACE WATER FACILITIES

Raw surface water purchased from the CCWD is treated at the Randall-Bold WTP, located in the southwestern portion of DWD's service area. The WTP's current capacity is 50 MGD, with 15 MGD treatment capacity allocated to the DWD. However, the District may increase its share of capacity up to 30 MGD in 5 MGD increments with advance notice to CCWD. Under the JPA agreement, the District may also request adjustments to flow and system pressure to meet operational requirements, including peak demand and fire protection.¹⁸⁷

GROUNDWATER FACILITIES

The District's groundwater supply system consists of two wells, the Glen Park well and the Stonecreek well, each with a pumping capacity of 2 MGD. Groundwater is conveyed via an 18-inch-diameter pipeline approximately 18,250 feet long to the blending facility near the WTP, where it is blended with surface water. The pump motors at each well are operated with variable-frequency drives, allowing the District to control flow rate and optimize operations based on demand and water quality. The District also maintains a standby well located at the Corporation Yard site, which is not used for routine supply but is available for emergency use due to water quality limitations.¹⁸⁸

SHARED FACILITIES

The District jointly owns the Randall-Bold WTP with CCWD. Constructed in 1992, the facility is located in the southwestern portion of DWD's service area, adjacent to the Canal near the intersection of Live Oak Avenue, Laurel Road, and Neroly Road. CCWD operates and maintains the Randall-Bold WTP pursuant to the Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), and DWD reimburses CCWD for a portion of capital and operating costs.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Treated water from the WTP clearwell is pumped into the District's distribution system through high lift pumps and delivered through a looped network of approximately 175 miles of water mains. Distribution storage is provided by three reservoirs: Reservoir R-1 (2.5 MG), Reservoir R-2 (5 MG), and Reservoir R-3 (5MG) for a total storage capacity of approximately 12.5 MG.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁷ Diablo Water District, 2020 Facilities Plan. June 2020.

¹⁸⁸ Diablo Water District, 2020 Facilities Plan. June 2020.

¹⁸⁹ Diablo Water District, 2020 Facilities Plan. June 2020.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

The District's water infrastructure needs and required maintenance are addressed in the 10-year CIP. The most recent 2024 CIP includes long-term planned improvements to both vertical (e.g., tanks, wells, buildings) and horizontal (e.g., pipelines, valves, hydrants) assets. Through FY 29-30, various capital projects are scheduled for replacement or upgrades, with an estimated total cost of \$35,142,427. Current multi-year projects include capital improvements at the Randall-Bold WTP for an estimated total of \$6,993,669; upgrades at the blending facility for an estimated total of \$449,217; and electric trucks for \$937,4000. These projects are anticipated to be funded by the general fund and the facilities reserve fund.¹⁹⁰

Another significant planned improvement in progress is that the District, in conjunction with ISD, is exploring the potential use of recycled water within its service area to diversify DWD's water portfolio. ISD, which provides wastewater services within the DWD service area, owns a Water Recycling Facility and produces high-quality, tertiary-treated recycled water that is currently used for agricultural irrigation or discharged to the San Joaquin River.

In 2021, the districts conducted a Recycled Water Feasibility Study that, after evaluating various options, recommended indirect potable reuse. This approach involves advanced treatment of recycled water and injection into the deep aquifer for subsequent extraction by DWD wells.¹⁹¹

For DWD, this option is projected to directly augment the water supply by providing a relatively drought-resilient, high-quality source that improves groundwater quality (including reductions in hardness and manganese), diversifies the water portfolio, and supports long-term sustainability for current and future customers. For ISD, this option would put recycled water to its "best use" by elevating it to a drinking water resource and significantly reducing discharges to the San Joaquin River, helping the District meet increasingly stringent regulatory requirements.

The Study outlined an implementation strategy and a preliminary financing approach. The Districts continue to explore policies that would further encourage the use of recycled water within their service area, with the expectation that recycled water will be an important component of a comprehensive approach to achieving long-term groundwater sustainability.

¹⁹⁰ Diablo Water District, FY 25-26 Budget. 5- Year Capital Project Replacement Plan.

¹⁹¹ Diablo Water District and Ironhouse Sanitary District, Recycled Water Feasibility Study. February 10, 2021.

SERVICE DEMAND

The District currently supplies potable water to approximately 14,031 metered connections, serving residential, commercial, and irrigation customers, as well as private fire lines. Single-family residential customers account for over 95 percent of total connections (13,434), while multi-family customers represent less than one percent (29 connections). The remaining four percent (568 connections) consist of commercial, governmental, and other non-residential accounts

Since FY 20-21, the number of service connections has increased steadily, from 12,840 to 14,031 in FY 24-25, representing an overall increase of approximately nine percent and an AAGR of about two percent, as illustrated in Figure 8-7.

Figure 8-7: DWD Demand by Connection Type, FY 20-21 to FY 24-25

CONNECTIONS	FISCAL YEAR				
	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25
Residential (Single Family)	12,312	12,891	13,138	13,267	13,434
Multi-Family	21	26	27	27	29
Commercial/Institutional	173	177	183	191	197
Landscape Irrigation	183	187	198	207	213
Fire Services	81	83	85	85	89
Hydrant/Construction	70	74	74	66	69
TOTAL	12,840	13,438	13,705	13,843	14,031

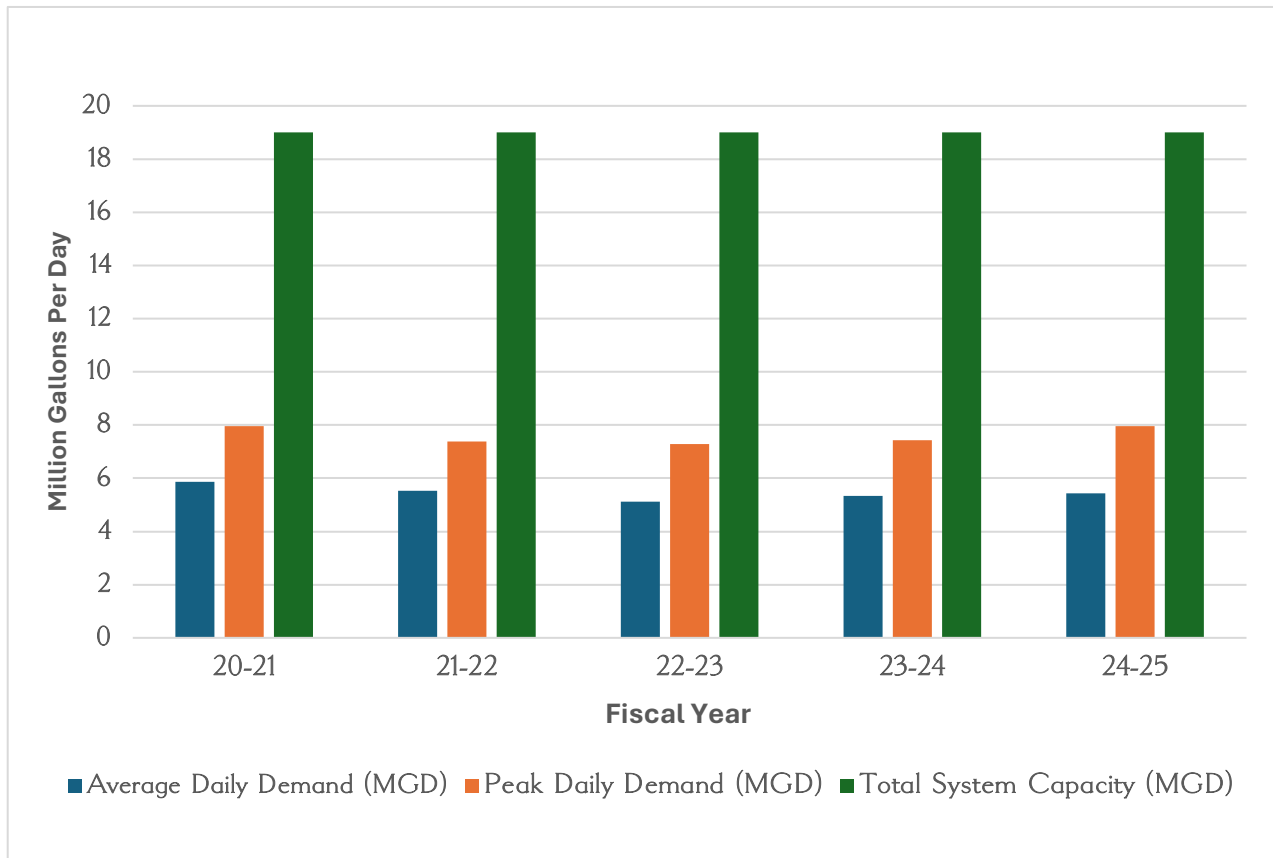
In FY 2024-25, Diablo Water District supplied approximately 1,983.0 MG of water, with an average daily demand of 5.43 million gallons per day (MGD) and a peak daily demand of 7.96 MGD. Over the past five years, average daily demand has remained relatively stable, ranging from 5.11 MGD in FY 22-23 to 5.87 MGD in FY 20-21. Peak daily demand has similarly remained consistent, varying from 7.29 MGD in FY 22-23 to 7.96 MGD in FY 24-25.

Current demand levels are substantially lower than the District's total system capacity of 19 MGD. In FY 24-25, average daily demand accounted for approximately 29 percent of total system capacity, while peak daily demand represented approximately 41 percent, indicating that

the District maintains significant excess capacity to meet future demand and emergency conditions.¹⁹²

According to the 2020 UWMP, by 2040, DWD’s demand is estimated to reach 4,580 MG (12.55 MGD), based on projected growth in the service area.¹⁹³ The District also reports that, at full buildout, the maximum daily water demand is estimated at 17.5 MGD. Despite these anticipated increases in demand, the District’s water system capacity remains above projected demand, ensuring that the infrastructure will reliably meet customer needs even during peak periods.¹⁹⁴

Figure 8-8: Average and Peak Daily Demand vs. Total System Capacity



¹⁹² DWD Board of Directors Special Meeting, December 10, 2025. General Manager’s Report.

¹⁹³ Diablo Water District, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. June 2021.

¹⁹⁴ Diablo Water District, Request For Information. February 2026.

SERVICE STANDARDS AND ADEQUACY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes national drinking water standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) implements and enforces these regulations in California and regulates public water systems.

Public water systems are required to conduct routine monitoring for regulated contaminants to ensure compliance with drinking water standards, including both primary (health-based) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and secondary (aesthetic) MCLs related to taste, odor, and appearance.

If a water system exceeds a maximum contaminant level (MCL), corrective actions must be taken to meet regulatory requirements, which may include public notification, operational changes, removal of a source from service, or installation of treatment. In California, compliance is generally determined at entry points to the distribution system and within the distribution system, rather than at the wellhead or surface water intake.

Violations include MCL exceedances, treatment technique violations, and monitoring and reporting violations, which occur when required sampling is not conducted or results are not reported in a timely manner.

SOURCE WATER QUALITY

CCWD prepares an Annual Water Quality Report to inform customers about the safety and quality of water delivered by the District system. The report includes results for source (untreated) water, outlining any contaminants detected during quality testing conducted throughout the year.

Since Delta water quality fluctuates throughout the year, CCWD adjusts diversion intake points to improve water quality. CCWD also conducts watershed sanitary surveys every five years, with the most recent completed in 2020. The surveys concluded that potential contamination is regularly mitigated by the natural flushing of the Delta, controls at contamination sources, and robust water treatment practices.¹⁹⁵

DWD regularly conducts compliance monitoring of the imported water supply from CCWD on a recurring schedule to ensure it meets all regulatory standards. The District has a Chief

¹⁹⁵ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

System Operator certified by DDW as a Distribution Operator Level 3 or higher to oversee all regulatory compliance procedures and reporting.¹⁹⁶

The CCWD annual report also includes monitoring results for DWD's well waters, which indicate that most results are within regulatory limits, except for manganese. Manganese has been detected in the wells above the secondary MCL, which may affect the water's color and taste. Although this is not a health-based regulatory standard, the District has issued advisories notifying DWD customers. In the past, the District has taken the Stonecreek well offline or limited its use to avoid additional violations for manganese levels.

According to the Safe Drinking Water Information Systems' (SDWIS) website, the most recent manganese violation was recorded in 2025 as a secondary MCL violation associated with the District's blending facility.

In 2024, boron levels exceeding the notification level were also identified in the DWD's untreated well water. The notification level is not a regulatory limit; however, when exceeded, it requires notification to regulatory agencies and the public.¹⁹⁷

TREATED WATER QUALITY

Purchased water from CCWD is treated at the Randall-Bold WTP utilizing advanced treatment processes to ensure high-quality water. Frequent testing and regular operational upgrades, such as a recent transition to replace two chemicals critical to the treatment process with safer alternatives, are implemented to maintain safe and reliable treatment operations.

According to the District, groundwater extracted from the wells is generally high in quality and is therefore only subject to a single disinfection process, known as chloramination, to chemically remove bacteria, viruses, and other contaminants prior to blending with imported water.¹⁹⁸

In 2024, drinking water delivered by DWD met all primary drinking water quality standards, with no contaminants exceeding health-based regulatory limits detected. This is consistent with EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) records, which show no reported health-based violations for the District.

However, some treated water samples showed manganese levels exceeding the secondary MCL, which may affect the water's odor, taste, or appearance.¹⁹⁹ Similarly, the SWRCB's

¹⁹⁶ DWD Board of Directors Special Meeting, December 10, 2025. General Manager's Report.

¹⁹⁷ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

¹⁹⁸ DWD Board of Directors Special Meeting, December 10, 2025. General Manager's Report.

¹⁹⁹ Contra Costa Water District, 2024 Annual Water Quality Report.

Drinking Water Watch database indicates two instances of elevated manganese levels at the District's blending facility in 2024.

WATER LOSS

The District conducts annual water loss audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) water balance methodology and submits validated results to the SWRCB in compliance with SB 606 and AB 1668 to minimize water waste through system leaks. These audits track both real water losses, which represent physical losses from the distribution system (e.g., leaks and main breaks), and apparent losses, which reflect water that is delivered but not accurately measured or billed due to meter inaccuracies, data errors, or unauthorized consumption.

SWRCB has established a real water loss performance standard of 24.1 gallons per service connection per day (gpcd) for the District, with compliance required by 2028 based on a three-year rolling average. The District's 2024 audit reports real water losses at 6.9 gpcd, indicating compliance with the State standard. Similarly, apparent water losses were below the State performance standard of 6.0 gpcd, with reported losses of 3.9 gpcd in 2024.²⁰⁰

WATER PRESSURE

SWRCB, through its Division of Drinking Water, establishes minimum system pressure standards for public water systems. Under the Waterworks Standards, Chapter 16, Section 64602, last updated on April 10, 2017:

- Each distribution system must be operated in a manner to assure that the minimum operating pressure in the water main at the user service line connection throughout the distribution system is not less than 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at all times;
- Each new distribution system that expands existing service connections by more than 20 percent, or that may otherwise adversely affect distribution system pressure, must be designed to maintain a minimum operating pressure of 40 psi, excluding fire flow.

Urban water systems must also maintain sufficient pressure to support fire protection. The NFPA recommends a minimum residual pressure of 20 psi at fire hydrants to support effective fire suppression and help prevent backflow that could contaminate the public water supply.

²⁰⁰ Diablo Water District, 2025 Draft Urban Water Management Plan. June 2026.

According to the 2020 Facilities Plan, the District's water distribution system meets or exceeds regulatory and operational standards, maintaining a delivery pressure of at least 50 psi and 20 psi at fire hydrants during fire flow, with typical operating pressures around 78 psi under normal and maximum demand conditions.²⁰¹

²⁰¹ Diablo Water District, Request For Information. February 2026.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OPTIONS

The previous MSR recommended expanding DWD’s SOI to encompass the entirety of Bethel Island; however, this was not implemented due to General Plan policies, such as agricultural land designation, which limit future development in much of the area. Instead, DWD has since annexed areas in the northern and eastern portions of Bethel Island (Beacon West and Willow Mobile Home Park) in response to demonstrated service needs associated with aging infrastructure and drinking water quality violations.

The District has also undertaken a consolidation project near Sandmound Slough to address deficiencies among four small water systems: the Delta Mutual Water Company, Oakley Mutual Water Company, and Sandy Point Mobile Home Park, which are located within the District’s SOI, and the former M-27 well system serving Willow Park Marina and Mariner Estates, which is located within the District’s boundaries and is currently owned, operated, and maintained by DWD.

Three of the four systems—the Delta Mutual Water Company, Oakley Mutual Water Company, and Sandy Point Mobile Home Park—are subject to compliance orders issued by Contra Costa Health Services for exceeding State drinking water standards for arsenic. Additionally, groundwater from all four wells has exceeded the secondary standard for total dissolved solids (TDS). Since these water systems are within DWD’s SOI or service boundaries, consolidation and connection to the DWD system are underway to provide safe and reliable drinking water that meets State standards.²⁰²

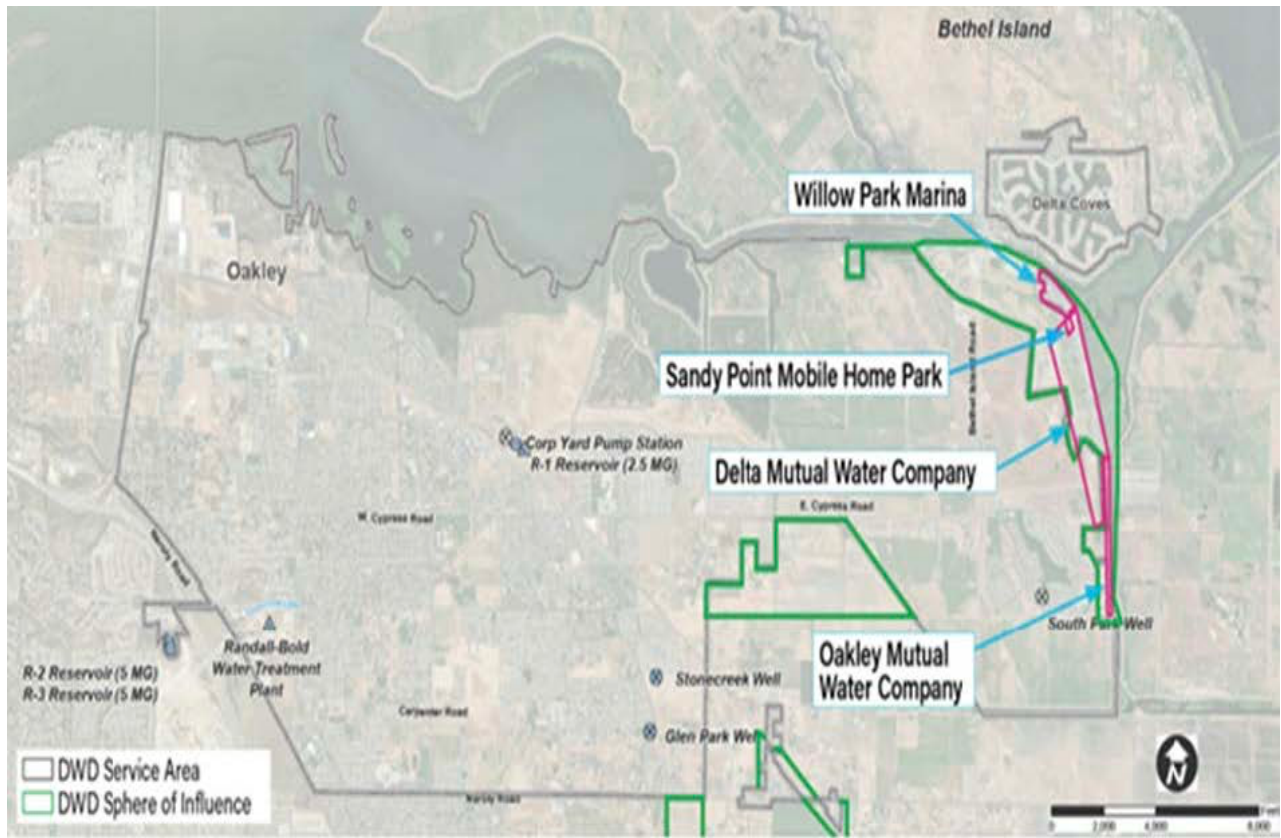
The proposed project includes the construction and operation of a new drinking water distribution pipeline to extend service from DWD’s existing system to the affected areas, replacing reliance on groundwater sources. Furthermore, the proposed project will install and replace service pipelines, valves, and fire hydrants within existing paved roadways to provide water service connections to customers of the four small water systems.²⁰³

As of early 2026, the project is advancing through the multi-year process of securing funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and completing pre-construction activities.

²⁰² Diablo Water District. Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, Sandmound Boulevard Water Systems Consolidation Project. September 2025.

²⁰³ Diablo Water District, Request For Information. February 2026.

Figure 8-9: DWD Water Systems Consolidation Project Area²⁰⁴



²⁰⁴ Diablo Water District. Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, Sandmound Boulevard Water Systems Consolidation Project. September 2025.

DWD MSR DETERMINATIONS

GROWTH AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- 8-1: DWD serves an estimated population of approximately 45,000, including the City of Oakley and adjacent unincorporated communities. Most future growth is expected within Oakley city limits, where approximately 743 new dwelling units are planned or under review.
- 8-2: Growth in unincorporated areas within the District's boundaries and SOI is expected to remain limited due to rural land use patterns, while urban development within Oakley will continue to drive incremental increases in water demand.

THE LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN OR CONTIGUOUS TO THE AGENCY'S SOI

- 8-3: According to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Mapping Tool, several disadvantaged communities (DACs) are located within DWD's boundaries and SOI.

Within the District's boundaries, Severely Disadvantaged Communities (SDACs) are located in northwest Oakley along Main Street, with additional DACs in northeastern Oakley near Sand Mound Slough, Jersey Island Road, and Dutch Slough Road. Within the District's Sphere of Influence (SOI), DAC areas are also present north and northeast of Oakley, extending along Dutch Slough Road and surrounding rural, low-density agricultural areas.

PRESENT AND PLANNED CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES, INCLUDING INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS AND DEFICIENCIES

- 8-4: The District obtains, treats, and provides retail water within its boundaries.
- 8-5: The District's primary water supply is untreated Central Valley Project (CVP) surface water supplies purchased from Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), supplemented by groundwater from two wells.
- 8-6: CCWD's long-term CVP contract and multi-intake system support regional supply reliability. DWD's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Reports submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), indicate consistent annual supply surpluses in recent years, including 27.4 percent in 2024 and 14 percent in 2025, with projected surpluses under all hydrologic scenarios through at least 2040.
- 8-7: The District's emergency preparedness efforts include the use of groundwater blending, three reservoirs totaling 12.5 million gallons (MG), and three emergency interties with the City of Antioch, providing 1,000–3,000 gallons per minute (gpm) of backup capacity. The District also maintains an updated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), and Emergency

Response Plan to support long-term planning related to supply reliability and service adequacy.

- 8-8: The District's key infrastructure includes surface water conveyance facilities, two groundwater wells, blending and treatment systems, and an extensive distribution network.
- 8-9: The District maintains a 10-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that identifies system replacement needs, past-due improvements, and long-term capital priorities to ensure continued system performance.
- 8-10: Since FY 20-21, demand has increased by nine percent, with average daily demand of 5.43 MGD and peak demand of 7.96 MGD in FY 24-25. However, demand remains well below the District's 19 MGD system capacity, with average demand utilizing approximately 29 percent of capacity and peak demand utilizing approximately 41 percent. Additionally, the projected 2040 demand of 12.55 MGD and the full buildout peak demand of 17.5 MGD remain within the available capacity.
- 8-11: The District meets all primary drinking water standards, with no health-based violations reported. Secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL) exceedances for manganese occur periodically in groundwater and blended water; the District issues advisories and adjusts operations to maintain compliance.

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES

- 8-12: The District's primary revenue sources include water sales, service charges, investment income, and development-related fees such as connection charges and capital contributions.
- 8-13: For FY 24-25, the District's total operating revenues of \$19,973,048 exceeded total operating expenses (before depreciation/amortization expense) of \$18,519,361 by \$1,453,687, or roughly 8 percent. The District's ending net position was \$75,022,246 which represents approximately 405 percent of operating expenses in the same period.
- 8-14: The District maintains fully funded reserve funds for operations, capital improvements, and rate stabilization, supporting long-term financial stability and service reliability.
- 8-15: To address rising operational costs, long-term capital needs, and fund debt service, the District adopted a Proposition 218-compliant rate schedule in 2025 that includes annual adjustments of approximately seven percent through 2029, with low-income assistance programs available for qualifying customers.

STATUS OF AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARED FACILITIES

- 8-16: The District jointly owns the Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (WTP) with CCWD, under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA).

- 8-17: The District participates in regional planning efforts, including the East County Water Management Association (ECWMA), the East Contra Costa County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program, and the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), to coordinate with partner agencies on water supply reliability, conservation, groundwater management, and infrastructure planning.
- 8-18: The District also participates in the Contra Costa County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, enhancing regional risk awareness, emergency preparedness coordination, and integration of hazard mitigation strategies into District infrastructure planning.
- 8-19: The District is evaluating indirect potable reuse of recycled water as a future drought-resilient supply source that would diversify DWD's water portfolio while reducing ISD's river discharges.

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS, INCLUDING GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCIES

- 8-20: The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected at large for four-year terms.
- 8-21: To support effective governance and compliance with state law, all board members have completed the required ethics training, which is readily available on the District's website. To further enhance transparency, it is recommended that the District also make current board members' Form 700 filings available on the website.
- 8-22: In accordance with the Brown Act and AB 2257, the District posts agendas on its website within the required timeframes and provides one-click access to current agendas from the homepage. The District also maintains a searchable archive of meeting agendas, minutes, and recordings dating back to 2022. To ensure full compliance with the Brown Act, it is recommended that the District also post agendas in a publicly accessible location.
- 8-23: The District maintains a website that includes contact information, public notices, searchable meeting agendas dating back to 2019, and key financial documents, including the State Controller's Office Financial Transaction Report, the Annual Compensation Report, and the Enterprise System Catalog, in compliance with applicable state law.
- 8-24: The District further demonstrates financial transparency by making key documents publicly available, including annual budgets, audits, rate studies, and related disclosures. In addition, the District maintains a comprehensive online documents page containing planning documents, policies, regulations, and development-related materials.
- 8-25: The District provides a public records request form in accordance with the California Public Records Act (CPRA), which grants public access to government records. To further streamline records management and enhance transparency, it is recommended that the District maintain an online log of public records requests to reduce duplicate requests and improve tracking.

- 8-26: Overall, the District demonstrates strong accountability and transparency and has received the Special District Leadership Foundation's (SDLF) District Transparency Certificate of Excellence Award (2023), as well as the Government Finance Officers Association's (GFOA) Distinguished Budget Presentation Award and Distinguished Budget Preparation Award (2025).
- 8-27: The previous MSR recommended expanding the District's SOI to include all of Bethel Island; however, this was not pursued due to land-use constraints. Instead, the District has focused on addressing documented service needs within its existing SOI and boundaries, including a consolidation project involving four small groundwater-reliant systems. All four systems have water quality violations, and the project will replace failing wells with connections to the District's treated water system through new pipelines and infrastructure upgrades.

As of early 2026, the project is advancing through the multi-year process of securing funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and completing pre-construction activities.

DWD- PROPOSED SOI DETERMINATIONS

LAFCO is required to prepare a written statement of determination with respect to the following areas when updating a special district's Sphere of Influence, as specified by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The following determinations are proposed for DWD.

PRESENT AND PLANNED LAND USES IN THE AREA, INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL AND OPEN-SPACE LANDS

- DWD is not a land-use authority and does not regulate land use or implement growth strategies.
- Land uses within the District's boundaries and Sphere of Influence (SOI) consist of residential areas, agricultural lands, and open-space areas. No changes to land use are anticipated in the foreseeable future.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN THE AREA

- Planned residential development within the District's boundaries and SOI is likely to contribute to population growth and increased demand, indicating an ongoing need for water service.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC SERVICES THAT THE AGENCY PROVIDES OR IS AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE

- The District's total system capacity of 19 MGD exceeds current average and peak demands, which utilize approximately 29 percent and 41 percent of capacity, respectively. Additionally, future demand projections through 2040 and at full buildout are expected to remain within available capacity.

EXISTENCE OF ANY SOCIAL OR ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST IN THE AREA

- No distinct social or economic communities of interest have been identified.

PRESENT AND PROBABLE NEED FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES OF ANY DISADVANTAGED UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EXISTING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

- According to the DWR Mapping Tool, various disadvantaged communities are identified within DWD's boundaries and SOI. The DAC and SDAC areas within

the District's boundaries are currently served by the District, with no substantial changes to existing service needs anticipated.

- The majority of the DAC areas identified within the District's SOI are included in the Sandmound Slough Water Systems Consolidation Project, which will result in annexation and extension of water services to the area.

RECOMMENDED SPHERE OF INFLUENCE BOUNDARY

It is recommended that the Commission reaffirm the current SOI for DWD.

CONTRIBUTORS

NAME	TITLE	AGENCY
Aaron Trott	General Manager	East Contra Costa Irrigation District
Edwin Pattison	General Manager	Byron Bethany Irrigation District
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Lou Ann Texeira	Executive Officer	Contra Costa LAFCO
Maggie Dutton	Senior Engineer	Contra Costa Water District