

Drought Emergency Response Report

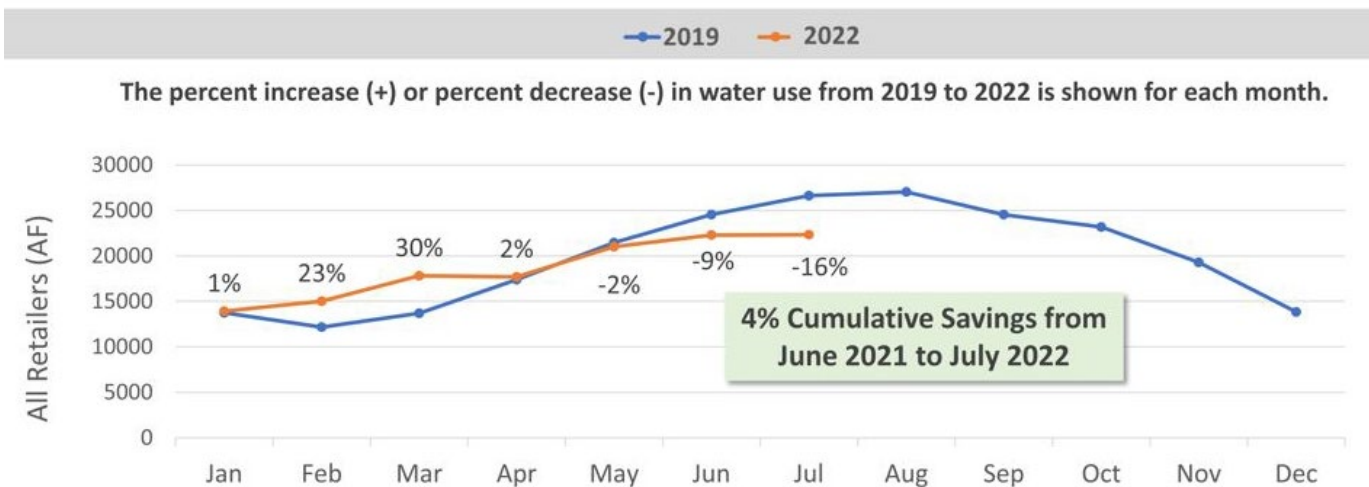
AUGUST 2022

Drought Resolution Implementation

On June 9, 2021, the Board adopted Valley Water Resolution 21-68 which declared a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code §350, called for water use reduction of 15% compared to 2019, and urged the County of Santa Clara (County) to proclaim a local emergency. The County adopted a Resolution ratifying the proclamation of a local emergency due to the drought on June 22, 2021. California's Governor included Santa Clara County as part of a drought emergency proclamation on July 8, 2021, and this proclamation included all California counties on October 19, 2021. Valley Water activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) on June 16, 2021 to assist with resolution implementation and other drought-related efforts. Valley Water Resolution 22-20 amended Valley Water Resolution 21-68 on April 12, 2022 to call for no more than 2 days of irrigation in a week for ornamental lawns and prohibit excessive runoff, midday irrigation, and irrigation after rainfall. On May 24, 2022, the Board approved Ordinance 22-02 to enforce these restrictions. The ordinance went into effect on June 1, 2022.

Retailer Water Use Reduction

The graph below depicts total water use from the 13 retailers in Santa Clara County to help track progress towards achieving Valley Water's 15% call for water use reduction made in June 2021.



- Valley Water's water savings call of 15% compared to 2019 was exceeded in July 2022.
- Countywide water savings was 16% in July 2022 compared to July 2019.
- Countywide water savings was 19% in July 2022 compared to July 2020, which means the county also exceeded the Governor's call for conservation (15% compared to 2020). California's water savings in July 2022 was 10% compared to July 2020.
- Santa Clara County's cumulative water savings from June 2021 – July 2022 is 4%, compared to 2019.
- Using a 2020 baseline, Santa Clara County's cumulative water savings from July 2021 – July 2022 is 10%, while California's cumulative water savings during this period is 3%.
- On June 1, 2022, Valley Water began enforcing outdoor water waste restrictions against runoff, midday watering, and watering after rainfall, and a limit of two days a week of watering for non-functional turf.

On September 13, Valley Water’s Board of Directors will consider enforcing the State’s ban on watering commercial, industrial, and institutional non-functional turf.

- Valley Water continues its conservation and drought-messaging with the “Say Yes to Saving Water” campaign. The multilingual, multi-platform campaign encourages residents, businesses, farms, and others to follow watering restrictions and take actions, both large and small, that can increase water savings.

	Santa Clara County		California
Baseline Year	2019	2020	2020
July 2022 Savings	16%	19%	10%
Cumulative*	4%	10%	3%

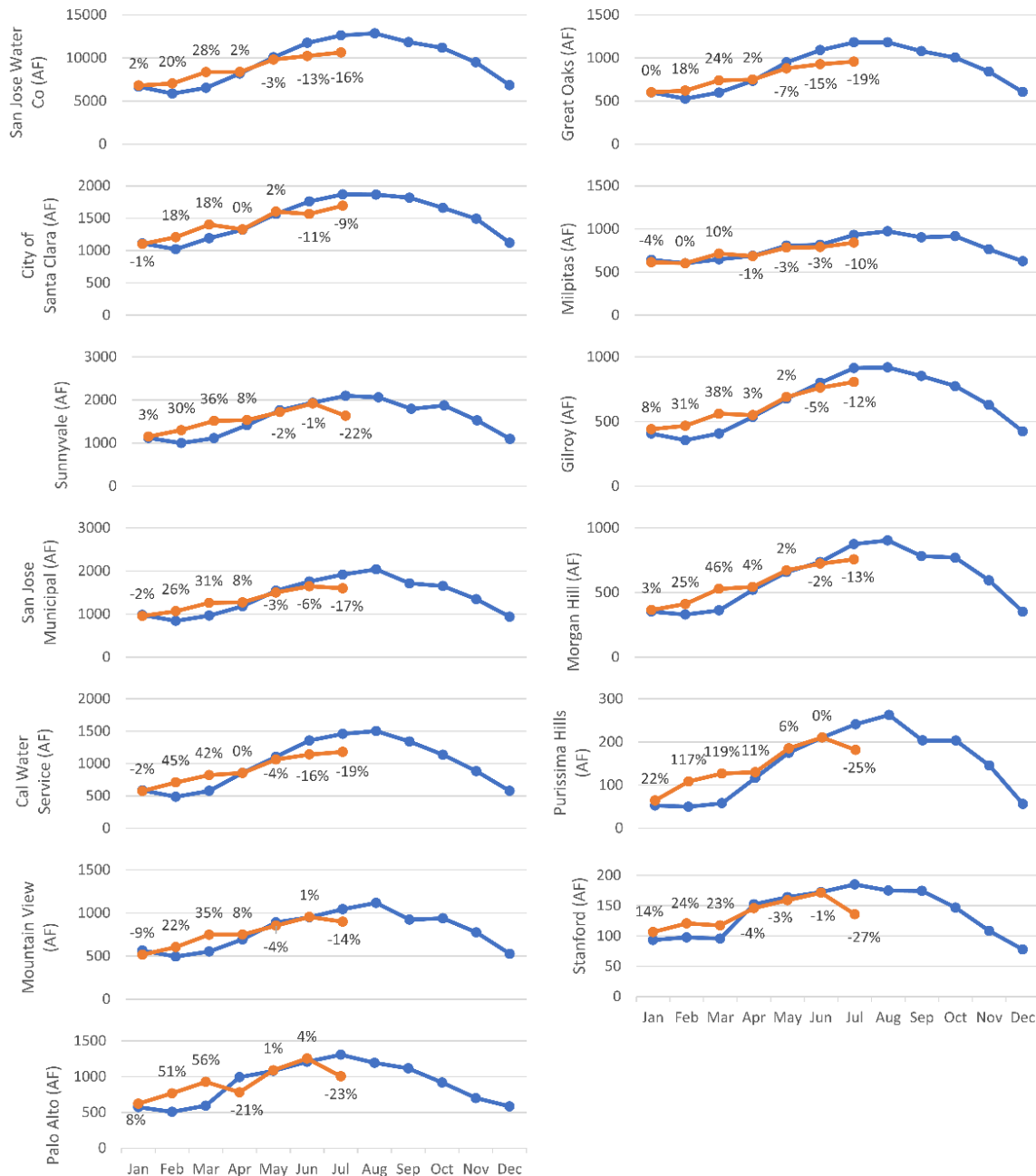
* Cumulative for 2019 baseline begins in June 2021 and for 2020 baseline begins in July 2021

The graphs below depict water use by each of Valley Water's 13 retailers to help track progress towards achieving the 15% call for water use reduction made in June 2021. Note that City of Palo Alto Utilities (Palo Alto) and Purissima Hills Water District (Purissima) normally do not use Valley Water sources of water. A large proportion of water used by the City of Mountain View Public Works (Mountain View) and Stanford Utilities (Stanford) is not from Valley Water sources.

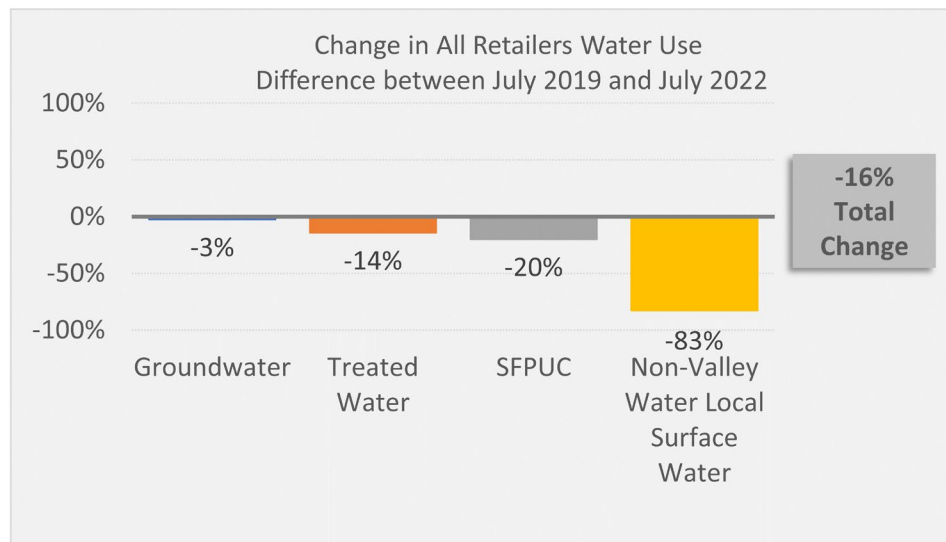
Monthly Water Use by Retailer (AF)

— 2019 — 2022

The percent increase (+) or percent decrease (-) in water use from 2019 to 2022 is shown for each month.



The graph below depicts changes between the retailers' different types of water use. As expected, the proportion of groundwater use tends to increase during drought.



The table below shows Valley Water retailers' water usage volumes by type.

Water Retailer	Total Water Use in Acre-Feet (July 2019)					Total Water Use in Acre-Feet (July 2022)				
	Groundwater	Treated Water	SFPUC	Non-Valley Water Local Surface Water	SUM	Groundwater	Treated Water	SFPUC	Non-Valley Water Local Surface Water	SUM
San Jose Water Company	3,310	7,660	-	1,640	12,620	3,600	6,760	-	280	10,640
Santa Clara, City	1,050	480	330	-	1,870	1,110	330	260	-	1,690
Sunnyvale	10	1,040	1,040	-	2,100	10	780	840	-	1,630
San Jose Municipal Water	100	1,330	480	-	1,920	110	1,110	380	-	1,600
California Water Service	290	1,170	-	-	1,460	210	970	-	-	1,180
Palo Alto	-	-	1,310	-	1,310	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Mountain View	20	120	900	-	1,040	10	120	770	-	900
Great Oaks	1,180	-	-	-	1,180	960	-	-	-	960
Milpitas	-	340	590	-	930	-	340	500	-	840
Gilroy	910	-	-	-	910	810	-	-	-	810
Morgan Hill	870	-	-	-	870	760	-	-	-	760
Purissima Hills Water	-	-	240	-	240	-	-	180	-	180
Stanford	-	-	190	-	190	-	-	140	-	140
Total	7,760	12,140	5,090	1,640	26,630	7,570	10,410	4,070	280	22,330

Collaboration with the County, Retailers, and Cities

- As of August 31, 2022, 14 cities in Santa Clara County have implemented a maximum two-day irrigation schedule, including five cities that have taken additional formal action to their elected boards in response to the ongoing drought emergency and Valley Water's Amended Resolution 22-20.
- In August, Valley Water continued to conduct outreach to the municipalities for their consideration and adoption of the Model Water Efficient New Development Ordinance (MWENDO), as part of ongoing efforts to support cities' and the County's interests in expanding water efficiency measures. Currently, the County and

several cities are considering aligning the adoption of new MWENDO measures as part of their jurisdictions' Title 24 triennial building code update. The 2022 version of California's Title 24 is effective January 1, 2023.

- On August 26, 2022, Valley Water held the 2022 Water Summit (Summit) to convene a diverse group of stakeholders across all sectors to discuss our current water supply challenges and how we can partner together to address the severe drought emergency. The Summit provided an opportunity for Valley Water experts to present on drought challenges due to climate change, how Valley Water is working to ensure water supply reliability through conservation, water reuse, and other drought-resilient strategies, and information on water conservation rebates and resources with our stakeholders, as well as a Call to Action for support of purified and recycled water. The Summit incorporated talks from Valley Water's partners in sustainability on their respective sustainability efforts as well as an expert panel discussion on "How Do We Become More Climate Resilient?" The Summit is described in further detail in Appendix A.

Water Conservation Programs

Valley Water is actively promoting ways people can save water through rebates, free water-saving devices, and behaviors. The Shopping Cart (eCart) Program offers free water-saving devices to homes and businesses. The Landscape Rebate Program (LRP) provides rebates for converting high-water use landscapes to low-water-use landscapes, as well as retrofitting existing irrigation equipment with approved high-efficiency irrigation equipment. The program continues to see a high application rate with an increase of 28% more applications received in August versus July. Valley Water hosted a webinar in August focusing on Alternative Water Solutions: Graywater Reuse and Rainwater Collection with 133 in attendance on Zoom and Facebook Live.

Estimated conservation program applications received are shown below.

Program	June	July	August
Landscape Rebate Program Applications	417	318	408
Water-saving Device Orders	1,477	694	1894

Water Waste Enforcement

Valley Water began enforcing outdoor water waste restrictions against runoff, midday watering, and watering after rainfall, and a limit of two days a week of watering for non-functional turf on June 1, 2022. The Water Waste Program is enforcing these restrictions while continuing its educational mission.

Program	June	July	August
Water Waste Reports	516	236	484

Complaints of violations against water waste restrictions are submitted by members of the public. 484 total water waste complaints were received in August 2022. 253 of the complaints received are enforceable, as they relate to the restrictions listed in Ordinance 22-02 and occurred in service areas supplied by Valley Water sources; the remaining are not enforceable but are addressed through education. Each complaint may include multiple reports of violations against water waste restrictions. Below is a breakdown of the numbers of reported water waste violations related to the restrictions listed in Ordinance 22-02. Not all violations are verified by staff to be occurring, such as those related to watering after rainfall.

Enforceable Water Waste Violations	July 2022	Aug 2022
More than 2 days of watering per week	39	113
Watering from 9AM-6PM	30	92
Watering within 48 hours of rainfall	4	3
Runoff	95	210

Drought and Water Conservation Outreach

- In August, our revamped multilingual Say Yes to Saving Water campaign started running on Valley Transit Authority (VTA) buses, audio and video streaming platforms and digital and social media. Valley Water installed Say Yes to Saving Water banners on campus and are in the process of deploying 50 banners across Santa Clara County. Our fleet is now featuring magnetic water conservation signs. In addition to sharing a 30-second Say Yes to Saving Water video on our social platforms in English and Spanish, a Vietnamese version is now running. A campaign has begun on NTD (Chinese TV) featuring a 30-second ad and news integrations for Say Yes. An outdoor water survey animation featuring H2Cool was shared on all social platforms.
- Through partnerships with the cities of Palo Alto and Santa Clara, banners will be displayed on main thoroughfares and public buildings. We have also offered co-branded Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) materials, including yard signs, to Sunnyvale and the City of Mountain View will equip inspectors with samples of our CII water savings messaging materials for restaurants and hotels.
- Media interest focused on Water Summit 2022, potential mega flooding due to climate change, reaction to Gov. Newsom's Water Supply Strategy announcement, the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project, the Landscape Rebate Program and homeowner negotiations as part of the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project.
- Staff published a statement from Chair Pro Tem Varela on Governor Newsom's water supply strategy announcement. A board column from Vice Chair Pro Tem Keegan on tree care during times of drought was published on *San Jose Inside*. A video on tree care during times of drought has received more than 100 views on our YouTube channel and is being shared on our social platforms. Four blogs were posted to valleywaternews.org: how Santa Clara County is inching closer to the 15% water use reduction goal, Santa Clara County Medical Association endorsing Valley Water's Purified Water Project, paint day kicking off the Mural Art Project, and how water-efficient construction plays an important part in conservation.
- In August, staff shared a graphic on our social media platforms showing Santa Clara County's water use throughout 2022 compared to 2019. The post encouraged residents to continue saving as we see a positive trend in conservation. To promote our Landscape Rebate Program, the third video success story was shared on Facebook, along with positive local news articles featuring residents who have used the rebate program to transform their yards.
- The Speakers Bureau Program held 6 presentations in August. On August 4, staff presented in person and virtually to the Almaden Valley-Willow Glen Rotary Club. The outreach staff conducted the next presentation, which was also in-person and virtual, on August 10 with the Almaden Super Lions. On August 17, Director LeZotte presented to the Campbell Chamber of Commerce. A presentation was conducted on August 23 by

outreach staff with the Los Altos Garden Club. On August 28, Director Kremen delivered a drought presentation to the Adobe Meadows Neighborhood Association. On August 30, Director Varela gave a presentation to the Rotary Club of Gilroy at their regular lunch meeting.

- Statistics for public outreach efforts are shown below.

Outreach Type	July 2022
Social Media¹	
Impressions ²	6,481,141
Engagements ³	44,663
Link Clicks	8,354
Video Views	478,851
Website Page Views	
Water conservation webpages	33,311
BeHeard.ValleyWater.org/drought-information	755
Media	
Media Mentions ⁴	6,928
Speakers Bureau	
Presentations ⁵	6

¹Includes Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn

²Impressions are the number of times a post is displayed in a newsfeed.

³Engagements are the number of times a user interacts with a post, such a retweet, click, and more.

⁴Includes TV, radio, social media, online and print

⁵ Office of Communications and Government Relations

Drought and Water Conservation Education

- In August, the Education Outreach team (EO) supported four educators and reached 140 students through four in-person presentations. EO presented water conservation and drought awareness messaging to students at three pre-schools and one library story time program. All library program and preschool attendees recited Valley Water's Water Conservation Pledge, signed the pledge poster, and received drought messaging water conservation stickers and drought-tolerant native plant seeds. The EO team also made a virtual presentation to the Valley Water Landscape Committee and gave an overview of the Education Outreach Program and the ways that water conservation and drought awareness messaging is incorporated into all presentations.
- The table below shows Education Outreach efforts in 2022, all of which included drought and water conservation messaging.

Program	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	August 2022
Educators/Teachers	16	31	4
Classes/Groups	20	22	4
Students	497	509	140

- Members of the Valley Water Youth Commission presented an overview of the Youth Commission Drought Awareness Social Media Campaign on three occasions during August. They presented to the Landscape Committee, the Valley Water Board of Directors during the 8/9/22 Board Meeting, and at the first quarterly meeting of the new Youth Commission for the 2022-23 year. The Commissioners highlighted the Drought Awareness Campaign toolkit that is housed on the Youth Commission website and announced plans for phase 2 of the campaign which will focus on the importance of "Reuse".

Committee Updates

- Drought-related updates are being provided regularly at Committee meetings to receive feedback and guidance. These updates were provided to the Water Conservation and Demand Management Committee in August 2022.
-

Water Supply Operations and Outlook

- There was no rainfall in August in Santa Clara County. The current rainfall year extends from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023.
- Total reservoir storage as percentage of unrestricted reservoir capacity is 19% for August 31, 2022, which is 39% of the (20-year) average total storage for the current month.

Imported Water

- While storms in October and December 2021 provided a wet start to the water year, January through March 2022 were the driest combined first three months on record in California. Additionally, Northern California received above average precipitation in April, but major reservoir levels generally remain below average.
- As of August 30, 2022, total state reservoir storage is below the historical average. Shasta Reservoir is at 58% of average for this date, Oroville Reservoir is at 63% of average for this date, and Folsom Reservoir is at 83% of average for this date. Total storage in each of these three major reservoirs has decreased in August.
- As of August 30, 2022, storage in San Luis Reservoir is approximately 572 thousand acre-feet (TAF). San Luis Reservoir storage was reduced by approximately 90 TAF in August.
- Valley Water entered 2022 with over 65 TAF of imported supplies stored in San Luis Reservoir. This includes emergency transfer supplies purchased in 2021, previously undelivered State Water Project (SWP) supplies, and water recovered from the Semitropic Groundwater Bank. This amount is higher than normal and is intended to provide water supply reliability in the event dry conditions continue in 2022, while also mitigating for the loss of storage in Anderson Reservoir.
- The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has announced a 2022 SWP allocation of 5 percent, which equates to an allocation of 5 TAF for Valley Water. DWR has approved Valley Water's request for additional water to meet our critical human health and safety needs.
- The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) Central Valley Project (CVP) water supply allocations for south-of-Delta CVP contractors, including Valley Water, are currently set to a municipal and industrial allocation of public health and safety water only and an agricultural allocation of zero percent. Reclamation has approved Valley Water's request for public health and safety water.
- Valley Water will continue to withdraw previously stored supplies from the Semitropic Groundwater Bank in 2022 if SWP and CVP allocations remain low. Staff continues to work with DWR and other Semitropic Banking partners and anticipates that at least 31.5 TAF would be available for delivery to Valley Water. As of July 31st, Valley Water has withdrawn approximately 17.9 TAF in 2022 from Semitropic Groundwater Bank.
- Valley Water previously executed several long-term water transfer agreements that could provide emergency transfer supplies in 2022, but transfer supply this year is severely limited due to the critically dry conditions across the state. To date in 2022, Valley Water has secured agreements for approximately 28 TAF of emergency transfer supplies, after conveyance losses this is estimated to provide approximately 21 TAF of additional supply.

Treated Water

- Taste and odor compounds continued to be elevated in the South Bay Aqueduct. Staff were able to minimize the impact by proactively implementing source water blend change and optimizing the water treatment process.
- A few customer complaints were reported by retailers related to taste and odor in the drinking water delivered. Valley Water staff worked collaboratively with retailers to mitigate the concern and were able to meet customer expectations.
- A low level of cyanotoxins was detected in the raw water supplied to the treatment plants, however it was “non-detect” in the treated water.
- 100% of treated water delivered continued to meet all applicable drinking water quality standards.

Groundwater Recharge

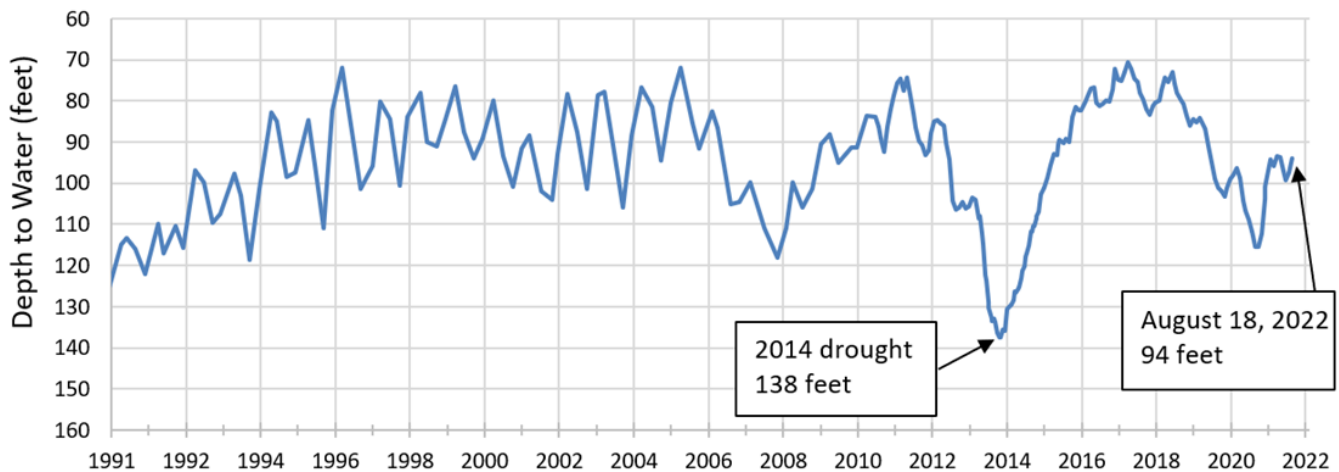
- Valley Water continued with its expanded recharge program throughout the summer. In early September, the number of filled ponds was 70 out of a total of 102 ponds countywide. Ten additional ponds are being filled in September.
- Managed recharge in 2022 countywide is projected to end at 97% of normal (*i.e.*, of the 20-year average).
- Managed recharge in the Llagas Subbasin is already at maximum capacity and cannot be increased further.

Groundwater Conditions:

Despite ongoing drought conditions, groundwater levels are stabilizing or increasing in some areas because of recent increases in managed recharge (made possible by emergency imported water supplies) and ongoing water conservation by the community. Other areas continue to have declines in water levels. With drought conditions expected to continue, water use reduction is essential to minimize the risk of resumed subsidence in North County and wells going dry, particularly in South County. The risk of dry wells and subsidence increases as the drought persists. One new dry well was reported in August.

- North County Groundwater
 - o The current water level at the regional index well has increased by about 3 feet since last month and is about 44 feet above the minimum water level in 2014. The water level at this well is about 22 feet higher compared to this time last year. Summer increase in groundwater levels are not typical and can be attributed to the use of emergency imported water supplies for additional recharge and treated water deliveries.
 - o Groundwater levels are more than 55 to 100 feet above thresholds established to minimize the risk of permanent subsidence.
 - o No dry wells were reported in August. Since the onset of the current drought, a total of two dry wells have been reported in North County, all in the foothills where yield is generally less reliable.

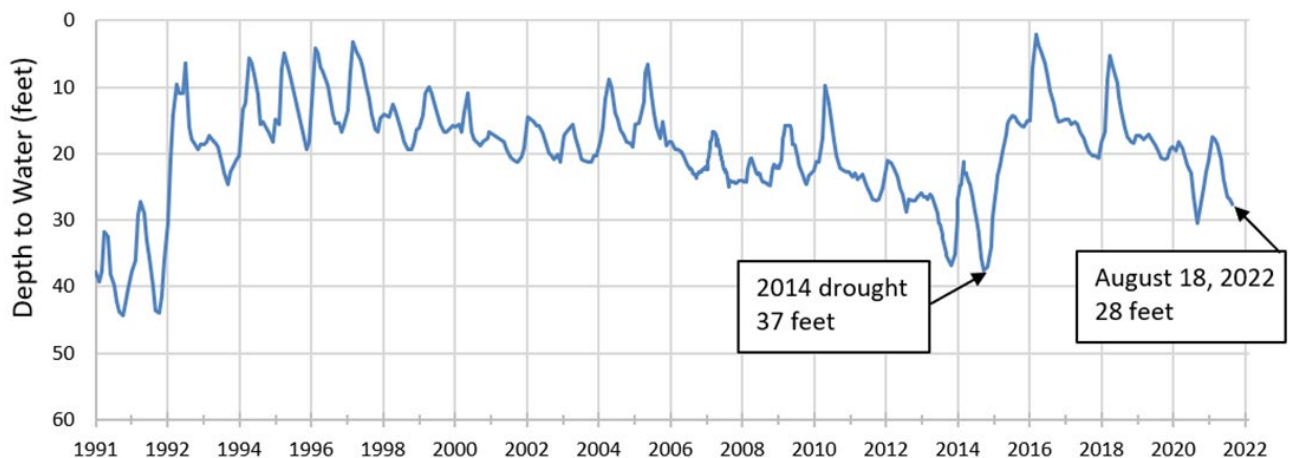
Santa Clara Plain Index Well



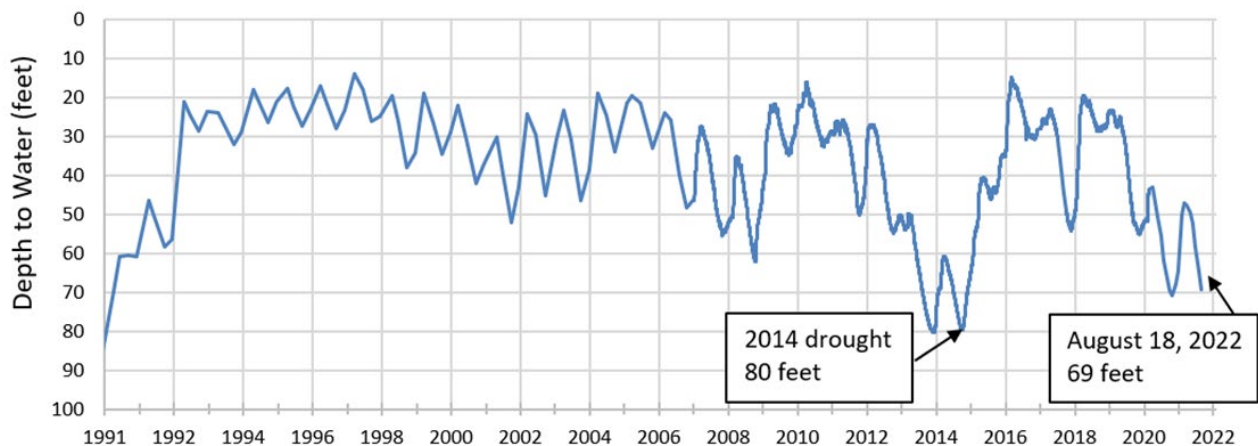
- South County Groundwater

- o The current water level in the Coyote Valley and Llagas Subbasin regional index wells have each decreased by about 1 and 4 feet since last month and are about 9 and 11 feet, respectively, above the minimum water level in 2014. Additionally, the water levels in these wells are about 3 feet higher and 3 feet lower, respectively, compared to this time last year.
- o One dry well was reported in August, located west of the Llagas Subbasin and outside the groundwater benefit zone.
- o Since the onset of the current drought, a total of five dry domestic wells have been reported in South County, all in locations close to the foothills where yield is generally less reliable. Valley Water works to provide affected well owners with appropriate assistance, including information on available resources or billing support as needed.

Coyote Valley Index Well



Llagas Subbasin Index Well (San Martin)



State Coordination

- The state 2022 legislative session came to an end on August 31, 2022 after approving hundreds of bills, and finalizing the 2022-2023 state budget with the climate and energy funding package. The package includes SB 128 (Budget Bill Jr) and AB 211 (Resources Budget Trailer Bill), which include some funding to address issues related to water resources and drought, as follows:
- State Water Board -
 - Recycled Water - \$100 M
 - PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) Contamination - \$100 M
 - Water Rights Modernization - \$43.75 M
- Department of Water Resources
 - Drought Resilience and Climate risk - \$66.5 M
 - Immediate Drought Response - \$48.75 M
 - Implementation of Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) - \$56M
 - Urban Community and Multi-Benefit Drought Relief - \$10 M
 - Watershed Level Drought Resilience and Identification of Climate Risk - \$84 M
- Pledges for FY 2023-24 funding in trailer bills:
 - Dam Safety Program - \$100 M
 - Recycled Water Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) focused - \$210 M

Staffing and Resources

- For water conservation programs, four new interns were onboarded and are currently being trained on various conservation programs that are offered. Recruitment is underway to fill the remaining vacant intern positions.
- Interviews for vacant Temporary Water Conservation Specialist position were held the last week of August.
- Drought emergency expenses are expenditures supplemental to the regular budget that would not have been adopted had there been no drought. Due to the timing of monthly financial system closes, drought expenditures are reported one month behind the monthly Drought Emergency Report.

- The FY 2022-23 Adopted Budget of \$37 million for drought emergency is comprised of \$17 million for emergency water purchases, \$7 million for water banking expenses to help bring approximately 32,000 acre-feet of water banked at Semitropic Water Storage District into the county, and \$13 million for conservation programs and drought related public relations. Budget adjustments will be brought to the Board for any additional expenses incurred during the year.
- July 2022 expenses totaled approximately \$830,000 spent or encumbered primarily for emergency water purchases tied to contracts executed in prior years, operating supplies and services for temps and interns supporting drought related conservation programs, and labor expenses for staff time supporting Valley Water's drought response program.

Expanded Opportunities

Purified Water Project

The Purified Water Project will replenish groundwater supplies with purified water and expand usage of recycled and purified water, a drought-resilient, locally-controlled water source.

- Valley Water continued to develop the procurement and CEQA documents for the Purified Water Project.
- Valley Water continued outreach to cities and landowners along the pipeline route.
- Valley Water is working with the City of Palo Alto on a study session for the City Council.

Drought Response Plan

Valley Water is developing a Drought Response Plan (DRP) to improve water supply reliability in Santa Clara County during times of future shortage through a WaterSMART grant from the Bureau of Reclamation. Valley Water's DRP will evaluate new approaches for determining when to request water use reductions from the public and develop a response framework to employ during future droughts.

- Work continues on refining the draft Vulnerability Assessment that evaluates the risks and impacts of drought in the county. The draft report was presented to the Water Conservation and Demand Management Committee on August 29. The consultant is working on the next phase of the DRP looking at drought triggers and water shortage actions in coordination with retailers.

Appendix A: Water Summit 2022 - Overview and Summary

Overview

- On Friday, August 26, Valley Water convened a diverse cross-section of elected officials, business leaders, agricultural leaders, and environmental advocates from throughout Silicon Valley at the 2022 Water Summit (Summit) to discuss our current water supply challenges and how we can partner together to address the drought and worsening climate change impacts.
- The hybrid Summit provided an opportunity for Valley Water subject matter experts to present on drought challenges due to climate change, actions taken in response to the drought, and strategies for a sustainable water supply into the future, as well as to share information on water conservation rebates and resources with our stakeholders that we can use to lead our communities through the ongoing drought emergency.

Highlights

- Chair Pro Tem John L. Varela provided welcome remarks, emphasizing Valley Water's commitment to partner with external partners on actions needed to help communities reduce their water use and help our region combat this drought emergency.
- The Chair Pro Tem then introduced keynote speaker, U.S. Senator Alex Padilla, who prepared a pre-recorded video message. Senator Padilla's keynote address highlighted the importance of partnering together to navigate the challenges posed by the ongoing drought and increasingly extreme weather patterns to ensure that we have a safe and reliable water supply.
- Chief Operating Officer Aaron Baker opened the "Drought Challenges Due to Climate Change and Solutions" segment of the program, which covered the following topics:
 - Current and recurring water supply problems (Presented by Chief Operating Officer Aaron Baker)
 - Long- and Short-term Goals (Presented by Assistant Officer Kirsten Struve)
 - Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project (Presented by Assistant Officer Kirsten Struve)
 - Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project (Presented by Assistant Officer Ryan McCarter)
 - Purified Water Project (Presented by Assistant Officer Kirsten Struve)
- The "Partners in Sustainability" segment featured presentations from our Summit partners and covered the following topics:
 - Pathways for Representation from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (Presented by Silicon Valley Leadership Vice President for Partner Success Lisa Gauthier)
 - California Climate Resilience Challenge (Presented by Bay Area Council Senior Vice President of Public Policy Adrian Covert)
 - Sustainability from the Business Community's Perspective (Presented by San Jose Chamber of Commerce Executive Board Member Janikke Klem)
 - Agricultural Community's Water Efficiency Efforts (Santa Clara County Farm Bureau Second Vice President and Secretary Tim Chiala)
- Senior Water Conservation Specialist Ashley Shannon provided information on available water conservation rebates, programs, and materials to help make necessary adjustments to the way we use water under the "How We Can Partner Together for a Drought-Proof Future" segment.
- Assistant Officer of External Affairs Marta Lugo also included a Recycled and Purified Water "Call to Action," inviting attendees to join our community of purified water supporters by signing a digital supporter card

available via the QR code displayed on the screen for virtual attendees and on the table-top signs for in-person attendees. Attendees were also invited to submit letters of support to our Board using template letters available on our website, purewater4u.org.

- Chief of External Affairs Rachael Gibson moderated the Panel Discussion on “How Do We Become More Climate Resilient,” which featured:
 - Mayor Lisa M. Gillmor, City of Santa Clara
 - Adrian Covert, Senior Vice President of Public Policy, Bay Area Council
 - Dennis Murphy, Water & Sustainable Life Director, Sustainable Silicon Valley
 - Naresh Duggal, Program Manager, County of Santa Clara Office of Sustainability
- Chair Pro Tem Varela provided closing remarks for the Water Summit to conclude the event.

Attendees

- All 7 Directors were in attendance: Chair Pro Tem John L. Varela, Vice Chair Pro Tem Barbara Keegan, Director Richard Santos, Director Linda J. LeZotte, Director Nai Hsueh, Director Tony Estremera, and Director Gary Kremen
- At peak attendance, 128 people were present on the Zoom meeting and 48 people were present at the in-person event at the Santa Clara Convention Center, including:
 - Elected officials from the cities of: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, and Saratoga.
 - Staff representing the Offices of Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren, Congressman Ro Khanna, State Senator John Laird, State Senator Bob Wieckowski, State Senator Dave Cortese, State Senator Josh Becker, Assemblymember Alex Lee, and Santa Clara County Supervisors Joe Simitian, Susan Ellenberg, and Otto Lee.