



RWSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Minutes of Regular Meeting
February 24, 2026

A regular meeting of the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA) Board of Directors was held on February 24, 2026 at 2:15 p.m. at Albemarle County Service Authority, 168 Spotnap Road, Charlottesville, VA 22911.

Board Members Present: Mike Gaffney, Jeff Richardson, Sam Sanders, Lauren Hildebrand, Quin Lunsford, Lloyd Snook.

Board Members Absent: Ann Mallek.

Rivanna Staff Present: Bill Mawyer, Dave Tungate, Lonnie Wood, Jennifer Whitaker, Leah Beard, Daniel Campbell, Steve Minnis, Sr., Cary Wingo, Jeff Southworth, Scott Schiller, Westley Kern, Jacob Woodson, Jon Williams, LaToya Smith, Bethany Houchens, Deborah Anama.

Attorney(s) Present Valerie Long

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mike Gaffney convened the February 24, 2026, regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority at 2:20 p.m.

2. AGENDA APPROVAL

There were no comments on the agenda.

Mr. Sanders moved that the Board of Directors approve the agenda. Mr. Richardson seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (6-0). (Ann Mallek was absent)

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS BOARD MEETING ON DECEMBER 16, 2025

There were no comments on or questions regarding the minutes for the meeting held on December 16, 2025.

Mr. Lunsford moved that the Board of Directors approve the minutes of the December 16, 2025 RWSA Board meeting. Mr. Richardson seconded the motion, which carried (5-0). (Mr. Snook abstained; Ms. Mallek was absent)

Mr. Snook clarified that he abstained since he was not at the December meeting.

4. RECOGNITION

There was none.

5. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Bill Mawyer, Executive Director, welcomed everyone to the first meeting of 2026 for the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA). He welcomed new Board member, Mr. Snook, who serves as a City Councilor and was returning to the RWSA Board after previously serving in 2020 and 2021. He also welcomed their new Human Resources Manager, LaToya Smith, who started with them in January. He stated that they were thrilled to have her join the organization.

Mr. Mawyer stated that he wanted to recognize the qualification improvements their staff had completed. He stated Madeleine Munce had obtained her Wastewater Operator Class 3 license; Michelle Derryberry had obtained her Water Operator Class 2 license; Matt Walker, Assistant Manager of Maintenance, had completed an Industrial Maintenance Mechanic Apprenticeship program, which required 8,000 hours of training. They were very proud of all these achievements.

Mr. Mawyer stated that they continued to monitor the General Assembly. He mentioned the proposed bills regarding per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in biosolids and industrial wastewater. He stated that Virginia Senate Bill 386 proposed to ban the land application of sewage sludge or biosolids if the concentration exceeded 50 parts per million (ppm). He stated that they did not land apply any sludge or biosolids from Rivanna's processes, instead they were shipped to McGill Environmental to make compost. He stated that however, this bill could have a significant impact on other wastewater treatment plants. He stated that if it were to become law, biosolids may be directed to landfills, which may cause landfills to reach capacity much sooner than anticipated. He stated that the landfill lobby had indicated that they did not have the capacity nor desire to take on significant quantities of biosolids.

Mr. Mawyer stated that they were pleased to give Mr. Snook, City Councilor Jen Fleisher, and Assistant City Manager Evan Pilachowski a tour and a presentation about their facilities. He stated that they also extended a similar tour to Ann Mallek, their new Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) Board member and returning Water Board member. He stated that their communications staff had held in-person public information meetings about the South Rivanna to Ragged Mtn Water Pipe and Pump Station project. He stated that six people attended the meeting, which was held at the County Office Building. He stated that staff also went to the Fry's Spring Neighborhood Association meeting and provided information about phases two and three of the Central Water Line project, and there were seven attendees at that meeting. He stated that they were committed to keeping the public informed about their construction projects.

Mr. Mawyer stated that they continued to improve the Sugar Hollow dam safety program. He stated that they had installed the new horn setup, which featured four speakers, an improvement over their initial setup with only one speaker. He stated that this upgrade allowed them to extend the audible warning area two miles downstream. He stated that their goal was to reach the trout barn, which was approximately two additional miles away, and they would continue working towards that goal.

Mr. Mawyer stated the area was in the severe drought advisory category by VDEQ, but after the recent rain, the forecast had improved. He stated that all their reservoirs were now full, except for Ragged Mountain, and Sugar Hollow was spilling. He stated that as a result, they had opened

72 the transfer pipe last Friday, when it began to rain, and had been transferring water from Sugar
73 Hollow Reservoir to Ragged Mountain Reservoir. He stated that with more rain forecast for later
74 this week, they planned to keep the transfer pipe open for a few days, as long as Sugar Hollow
75 remained spilling or reasonably full.

76 Mr. Mawyer stated that their objective was to fill all their reservoirs before the summer season.
77 He stated that currently, all their reservoirs were approximately 94% full. He stated that at this
78 time next year, if they received significant rainfall, they would have completed the Ragged
79 Mountain Reservoir pool clearing project, meaning they had removed all the trees from around
80 the perimeter. He stated that in accordance with the first amendment to the Ragged Mountain
81 Dam project agreement, as long as they had 30 million gallons per day (MGD) spilling at the
82 Sugar Hollow Reservoir, they would be allowed to transfer water to Ragged Mountain and
83 increase the normal pool, with the ultimate goal of increasing it 12 feet and adding 700 million
84 gallons to their water storage capacity.

85 Mr. Mawyer stated that currently, Ragged Mountain held approximately 1.4 billion gallons, and
86 with the additional 700 million gallons, it would hold 2.1 billion gallons. He stated that this
87 would be a significant boost to the community's drinking water storage capacity. He stated that
88 the new S. Rivanna to Ragged pipeline would serve as the source of water to fill Ragged
89 Mountain upon completion.

90 Mr. Mawyer stated that regarding planning and infrastructure, they continued to make progress
91 on the Administration Building renovation and addition. He stated that the concrete walls,
92 elevator towers, and stairway were taking shape in the addition. He stated that the topping out
93 ceremony was planned for the end of March, marking the completion of the structural
94 components. He stated that they were hopeful that the project would be completed on schedule
95 and looked forward to seeing the finished result.

96 Mr. Mawyer stated that they had been working closely with the Board's representatives, Ms.
97 Hildebrand and Mr. Lunsford, on the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), which Ms. Whitaker
98 would discuss today. He stated that the South Fork Rivanna River Crossing project was nearing
99 completion, but they had encountered an issue with the drill bit getting stuck in the hole and were
100 currently working to resolve the problem. He stated that as a result, this project was on hold until
101 they found a solution. He stated that the Central Water Line project continued, with a photograph
102 taken on February 3 showing progress on Price Street. He stated that they planned to start
103 digging boring pits on both sides of the railroad track at the end of Lewis Street in the next
104 month and would be working in JPA toward Cleveland Ave in about a month. He stated that they
105 needed to complete some preparation work before starting, but they would begin working to
106 install the pipe under the railroad track and on JPA.

107 Mr. Mawyer stated that regarding the Ragged Mountain Pool Raising project, tree removal and
108 clearing around the water's edge was ongoing. He stated that the trees were cut, hauled on a
109 barge to a removal site, and then trucked out of Ragged Mountain. Due to the long-eared bat
110 preservation regulations, this work was being done between November and the end of March. He
111 stated that the logs were being staged near Sherwood Farms, which was fenced off and well-
112 kept. He stated that they also had the project for the Ragged Mountain to Observatory Pipeline
113 and Pump Station, which had the foundation under construction for the pump station, and they

114 had cleared near Fontaine Research Park where the pipe would make its way from Ragged
115 Mountain to the Observatory Treatment Plant. He stated that they already installed the pipe
116 under Fontaine Avenue, and this would be a connection point for the pipe work. He stated that
117 this project was progressing well.

118 Mr. Mawyer stated that he wanted to mention that Ms. Mallek had provided some comments
119 since she could not be here. She stated that in the Consent Agenda, they had the CIP report
120 which included the Crozet Drinking Water Infrastructure Plan update. He stated that this study
121 had begun in October and was expected to be completed by October 2026, with a budget of
122 \$450,000. He stated that the study assessed the demand of the Crozet community, working with
123 Weldon Cooper and the County Development Department to estimate populations and translate
124 that into a water demand. He stated that they expected to have completed their data collection
125 phase by May, which addressed Ms. Mallek's concern about the population data used for Crozet.
126 He stated that they would have the data by then and would wrap up the study by October.

127 Ms. Mawyer stated that Ms. Mallek also noted in the drought report that rainfall had been 25.73
128 inches below average over the last three years, and there should still be great concern about
129 drought, which they shared. He stated that they were closely monitoring reservoir levels, stream
130 flows, and rainfall, aiming to fill the reservoirs and to be as conservative as possible. He stated
131 that Ms. Mallek also expressed support for a donation to the RCA restoration project, which
132 would be presented today.

133 Mr. Gaffney asked about the drill boring under the river. He asked if it was stuck in the middle.

134 Mr. Mawyer stated that he was not entirely sure where the blockage was located. He stated that
135 despite efforts by a specialist to remove it, they had been unsuccessful for an extended period.
136 He stated that he believed that the general contractor, Faulconer, was having administrative
137 discussions with their subcontractor responsible for the drilling. He stated that they were
138 currently discussing the details of a potential solution. He stated that there had been
139 consideration of building a new tunnel that would intersect the existing one, thereby eliminating
140 the need to drill a new tunnel. He stated that they were exploring the possibility of bypassing the
141 blockage and creating a connection. He stated that they were currently waiting for a response
142 from Faulconer regarding the proposed plan.

143 Mr. Snook stated that the last time their region was seriously concerned about a drought was in
144 2002, and they were now down by 25 inches of rain in the last three years. He asked how that
145 compared to the 2002 drought.

146 Mr. Mawyer stated that he did not know specifically, but the stream flows were extremely low
147 and the reservoirs were down state-wide. He stated that that he did not have it in this report, but
148 the 25 inches was about 15% or 20% below average. He stated that it was significant and
149 something that warranted monitoring, but not yet cause for alarm.

150 Mr. Gaffney stated that he believed it was about three years ago when they had a real lack of
151 rain.

152 Mr. Mawyer stated that in 2023, they received 27 inches of rainfall, which was below their
153 normal average of 42 inches. He stated that in 2024, they received 40 inches, still short of the

154 expected 42 inches. He stated that in 2025, they received 32 inches, further underscoring the
155 trend. He stated that this was how Ms. Mallek had calculated the 25 inches of rainfall they had
156 not received over the past three years.

157 Mr. Snook stated that the main thing he was curious about was that, in his understanding, the
158 capital improvements made since that time had at least one effect: the system was more resilient
159 than it would have been 25 years ago.

160 Mr. Mawyer stated that the water level at Ragged Mountain had increased to 1.4 billion gallons,
161 a significant increase from the 500 million gallons it held in 2002. He stated that completion of
162 the new dam in 2014 had added more water to the urban system. He stated that moving forward,
163 their next phase involved adding more water to the Ragged Mtn reservoir. The dam for Ragged
164 Mtn was constructed in 2014 to its ultimate height to accept an additional 12 feet of water,
165 eliminating the need for further dam modifications.

166 Mr. Snook stated that he was trying to gauge the significance of the 25-inch deviation below the
167 last three years. He stated that he wanted to know how much of a real problem that was for them.
168 He stated that he understood their system, as a larger capacity was more resilient and could
169 tolerate a greater deviation from the norm. He stated that he was curious about the extent of the
170 deviation in 2002 and whether they needed to worry about a similar situation recurring.

171 Mr. Mawyer stated that their key was the South Rivanna Reservoir, which was currently spilling.
172 He stated that as long as it remained spilling, they were in good shape for water supply. He stated
173 that when it stopped spilling, they switched their production process. He stated that the majority
174 of their production was currently provided by the South Rivanna Treatment Plant, which drew
175 from the South Rivanna Reservoir. He stated that they did this because once the water passed
176 over the South Rivanna dam, it was out of their water supply system. He stated that they
177 maximized the use of that water.

178 Mr. Mawyer stated that they also tried to save as much water as possible in Ragged Mountain,
179 and they aimed to fill it to capacity to use it at the Observatory WTP. He stated that however,
180 when South Rivanna stopped spilling, which it rarely did, they started more production at
181 Observatory WTP and took more water out of Ragged Mountain. He stated that this was
182 because, currently, they had approximately 1.4 billion gallons in Ragged Mountain, but only 900
183 million gallons in South Rivanna. He stated that Ragged Mountain was significantly larger. He
184 stated that if South Rivanna were to stop spilling, they would use a combination of water
185 capacity from both South Rivanna and Ragged Mountain reservoirs to serve the Urban areas.

186 Mr. Mawyer stated that today, they were producing around 8 million gallons at South Rivanna
187 WTP and 1 - 2 million gallons at Observatory WTP. He stated that if South Rivanna were to stop
188 spilling, they would reduce water withdrawal from South Rivanna to around 5 million gallons
189 and increase production at Observatory to around 5 million gallons. He stated that they closely
190 monitored the streams and reservoir levels, and as long as South Rivanna was spilling, they were
191 in good shape.

192 Mr. Mawyer stated that when the South Rivanna to Ragged Mountain Pipeline was completed,
193 the dynamics would change. He stated that they would be able to routinely fill Ragged Mountain

194 to a capacity of 2.1 billion gallons, and the Observatory WTP would be able to produce almost
195 enough to serve the entire community, with a capacity of around 10 million gallons per day. He
196 stated that this would significantly improve the redundancy and resiliency of our water supply
197 and production systems.

198 Mr. Gaffney asked if Mr. Mawyer could provide yearly rainfall levels from approximately
199 around 1998 to the present for the Board to refresh their memories and see how things changed
200 over the years.

201 Mr. Mawyer stated yes, he could provide that information in an upcoming presentation to the
202 Board.

203 **6. ITEMS FROM THE PUBLIC**

204 Dede Smith stated that she had been wondering about the non-drought distribution of water. She
205 asked, when the Central Water Line was completed, would they be drawing more water out of
206 Ragged Mountain than they did now, assuming the average demand remained the same, or would
207 it be empty some of the time? She stated that she had simply been curious about that. She stated
208 that additionally, she and Mr. Snook had had a disagreement about the role of City Council in
209 determining the route of the Central Water Line. She stated that as phase two was approaching,
210 she would appreciate if they could please clarify the role of City Council in deciding where that
211 phase two went.

212 **7. RESPONSES TO PUBLIC COMMENTS**

213 Mr. Mawyer stated that when the Central Water Line project was completed, they would
214 continue to optimize their water resources. He stated that when the South Rivanna Reservoir was
215 spilling over the dam, they would primarily draw water from the South Rivanna to maximize
216 their use of that resource. He stated that since Ragged Mountain did not have its own water
217 source, they had to pump water into it to supplement the storage.

218 Mr. Mawyer stated that if the South Rivanna Reservoir stopped spilling, they would have
219 approximately 2 billion gallons of water available at Ragged Mountain, which they could treat at
220 the Observatory Treatment Plant. He stated that he did not foresee a scenario where Ragged
221 Mountain would be empty or very low, given their current demand of 10 million gallons per day.
222 He stated that in combination with the South Rivanna Reservoir, they would have a significant
223 amount of storage.

224 Mr. Mawyer stated that they would continue to optimize the use of these two reservoirs and the
225 two water treatment plants to serve the community. He stated that their primary objective was to
226 utilize the water coming through the South Rivanna Reservoir first. He stated that regarding City
227 Council's role with phase two of the Central Water Line, at this point, they anticipated they
228 would be specifically requesting pipe easements for the two parcels near the Rivanna River. He
229 stated that Phase 2 was about one mile long, with four miles already being constructed under the
230 Phase I contract. He stated that they had initially planned to install the water line in East High
231 Street, coordinating with City Utilities, but subsurface investigations revealed conflicts with
232 existing utilities, forcing them to deviate from the originally intended alignment and install the
233 line down Little High Street to the City property.

234 **8. CONSENT AGENDA**

235 *a. Staff Reports on Administration and Communications*

236 *b. Staff Report on CIP Projects*

237 *c. Staff Report on Finance*

238 *d. Staff Report on Information Technology*

239 *e. Staff Report on Operations*

240 *f. Staff Report on Drought Monitoring*

241 *g. Staff Report on Wholesale Metering*

242 **Mr. Sanders moved that the Board of Directors approve the Consent Agenda. Ms.**
243 **Hildebrand seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (6-0). (Ms. Mallek was**
244 **absent)**

245 **9. OTHER BUSINESS**

246 *a. Presentation and Consider Vote to Approve: Contribution to Channel Restoration Project*
247 *Bethany Houchens, Water Resources Coordinator*
248 *Lisa Wittenborn, RCA Executive Director*
249

250 Bethany Houchens, Water Resources Coordinator, stated that she was joined by Lisa Wittenborn,
251 the Executive Director of Rivanna Conservation Alliance (RCA), who would be able to assist
252 with any additional questions the Board may have about this contribution to the project that RCA
253 was spearheading. They may also have Kip Moomaw, the principal engineer with Ecosystems
254 Services, who had been contributing to the design of the project, joining them remotely.

255 Ms. Houchens stated that this project had been years in the making. She stated that as mentioned,
256 it was spearheaded by RCA as a comprehensive project located in Riverview Park, which would
257 contribute to both Rivanna's infrastructure and the community. She stated that the City was also
258 funding this project, as Riverview Park was one of the most popular parks in the City. She stated
259 that she believed three different departments were contributing, although she was not entirely
260 sure about the specifics. She stated that she knew that the Albemarle County Service Authority
261 (ACSA) infrastructure adjacent to the channel was also involved, and the City may be taking
262 over that infrastructure, but she was not entirely sure about the current funding status.

263 Ms. Houchens stated that in terms of the project scope, they were looking to stabilize 144 feet of
264 rapidly eroding channel adjacent to the sanitary sewer line. She stated that since 2016, the
265 channel had continued to erode toward the RWSA pipe and manhole. She stated that the bridge
266 in the provided picture had moved three times in the past five years due to erosion in that area.
267 She stated that the picture on the left showed their infrastructure upstream, while the picture on
268 the right showed a view downstream, where the channel's width was significantly more than at
269 the head cuts they were discussing.

270 Ms. Houchens stated that she had provided a few additional pictures for further context. She
271 stated that there were pipes that appeared to be very far apart from each other, and they used to
272 be connected. She stated that however, the purpose of that pipe was unknown; it was not a
273 stormwater outfall, nor was it the source of the erosion itself. She stated that what they were
274 looking at was the stormwater coming from the area on the left, flowing over the ground, and
275 then entering under the bridge, where it met the South Rivanna River.

276 Ms. Houchens stated that this was where they were seeing the erosion, where the Rivanna River
277 came up during storm events and met the stormwater runoff. She stated that they were getting a
278 head cut there. She stated that from a different perspective, she had a photo of the manhole and
279 the pipeline connecting it, viewed downstream by the bridge.

280 Ms. Houchens stated that next, she would explain how the contribution amount for this project
281 was calculated. She stated that she had spoken with their Engineering team and compared it to a
282 similar project they had done in 2025 to stabilize a section of riverbank erosion. She stated that
283 project had been 80 linear feet of exposed pipe and cost \$60,000. She stated that given that
284 construction costs had increased, they were proposing a \$40,000 contribution. She stated that this
285 was because, in the future, they would be responsible for all permits required, as this area was
286 considered a wetland.

287 Ms. Houchens stated that they would also need to access the site to stabilize the bank, which
288 would add to the cost, so those were the factors considered when determining the number. She
289 stated that they were proposing stepping pools instead of rip-rap, which was a more stable but
290 costly solution. She stated that however, they were not requesting RWSA to fund the entire
291 solution, but rather a portion that they believed was fair to the total repair cost, which could take
292 four or five years to complete.

293 Lisa Wittenborn, Executive Director of Rivanna Conservation Alliance, stated that she
294 appreciated that RWSA was considering her request. She stated that there were multiple funders
295 involved, including the City, private organizations, and the federal government. She stated that
296 this presented an opportunity to contribute a relatively small portion of the project's cost, which
297 could ultimately save a significant amount of money in the long run. She stated that as the head
298 cut is 42 feet away from the RWSA sanitary sewer line, it was essential to address this pressing
299 issue. She stated that according to recent measurements taken by Mr. Moomaw, the average
300 erosion rate over the last 10 years had been 8.4 feet per year, indicating a rapid and accelerating
301 problem.

302 Ms. Houchens added that the rate was an average, so the actual amount could be 10 or 12 feet
303 next year, depending on whether they experienced a severe rain event. She stated that this was
304 not a linear number, and they could not necessarily rely on a five-year average.

305 Mr. Gaffney asked what the total project cost was.

306 Ms. Wittenborn stated that the total project cost for the outfall was approximately \$120,000. She
307 stated that this amount was likely to increase, as they had yet to receive the construction bids.
308 She stated that as Ms. Houchens had mentioned, the costs were rising, and they were uncertain
309 about the final construction costs. She stated that they were estimating the construction costs to

310 be around \$120,000, which was part of a larger \$1.6 million project to restore 900 linear feet of
311 the riverbank and make other park improvements.

312 Mr. Snook asked if this issue was largely precipitated by the stream of water coming from
313 upstream, which then pooled in this area and merged with the overland flow coming from the
314 City.

315 Ms. Wittenborn stated that yes, the Woolen Mills neighborhood lacked adequate stormwater
316 infrastructure, with approximately 21 acres draining into this outfall in the park. She stated that
317 initially, this channel was a gentle overland flow, but where it met the river, it experienced
318 accelerated erosion. She stated that as Ms. Houchens had mentioned, when the river rose, it
319 swirled around in the channel, causing significant sediment erosion. She stated that when the
320 water receded, it carried away large amounts of soil, resulting in a dramatic difference after each
321 high-water event.

322 Mr. Snook asked if they were seeing higher levels of water during those high-water events.

323 Ms. Wittenborn stated that anecdotally, it seemed like they were getting more frequent high-
324 water events. She stated that she believed climate scientists would agree that that was the general
325 trend.

326 Mr. Snook stated that there was also increased development that had taken place in recent years.

327 Ms. Wittenborn stated exactly.

328 **Mr. Snook moved that the Board of Directors approve the \$40,000 contribution to the**
329 **Channel Restoration Project. Mr. Richardson seconded the motion, which carried**
330 **unanimously (6-0). (Ms. Mallek was absent)**

331 *b. Presentation: Infrastructure Update*
332 *Bill Mawyer, P.E., Executive Director*

333 Mr. Mawyer stated that the Chairman had previously noted some national events regarding
334 infrastructure problems. He stated that the Chairman asked him to provide an update on
335 Rivanna's infrastructure status. He stated that all the presentations at their meeting today were
336 related to their infrastructure. He stated that their infrastructure update would begin with the
337 American Society of Civil Engineers evaluation of the nation's infrastructure. He stated that last
338 year's 2025 Report Card for America's Infrastructure showed that on an A-F scale, dams received
339 a D+, drinking water a C-, and wastewater a D+.

340 Mr. Mawyer stated that the grading scale indicated a C rating was mediocre, requiring attention,
341 while a D signified a poor and at risk rating. He stated that the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure
342 Law had allocated \$1 trillion for infrastructure improvements, but it was distributed among
343 various programs. He stated that the Environmental Protection Agency estimated that drinking
344 water and wastewater alone required \$1.2 trillion over the next 20 years to address national
345 infrastructure needs

Mr. Mawyer stated that on a related note, there was an ongoing sewer spill in the Potomac River near Washington and Fairfax. He stated that a 72-inch pipe failed, releasing hundreds of millions of gallons of untreated sewage into the river. He stated that the pipe was built in the 1960s, so it was about 60 years old now. He stated that this incident was now considered the largest wastewater spill in U.S. history. He stated that the D.C. Water Chief Executive Officer had emphasized the importance of sustained investment and vigilance. He stated that D.C. Water had committed \$625 million over 10 years to rehabilitate the pipe.

Mr. Mawyer stated that when reviewing DC Water's budget from 2024, he noted that they aimed to increase their sewer rehabilitation program to 1% annually. He stated that however, 1% per year would assume the pipe's lifespan was 100 years, and clearly that was insufficient because this pipe was 60 years old and experienced failure. He stated that the 54-mile-long pipe served two counties in Maryland, Fairfax, and the District of Columbia. He stated that the D.C. Water Authority had an 11-member board of directors, governing the organization. He stated that there was a recent water pipe failure at the Grand Canyon, caused by a 12.5-mile pipe leak which led to the closure of hotels and park activities in December 2025. He stated that this was another pipe built in the 1960s.

Mr. Mawyer stated that similarly, a 48-inch pipe that was over 100 years old collapsed in New Orleans. He stated that Pittsburgh also experienced a failure of an over 100-year-old pipeline. He stated that the Oroville Dam in California, built in 1968, had experienced a similar failure with its spillway, which failed during its first use in 2017. He stated that the spillway's potential failure had been a point of concern raised by several environmental groups in 2005 due to its deteriorated condition. He stated that it cost \$1 billion to repair the spillway. He stated that closer to home, Richmond's Water Treatment Plant had a crisis in 2025, in which the plant was flooded on the inside because primary power failed and their emergency power equipment did not activate correctly. He stated that they had old equipment that was intended to be replaced but had not been replaced; consequently, the failure resulted in a preliminary boil water notice, followed by a complete lack of water for over a week, affecting 700,000 people. Mr. Mawyer stated that Richmond's audit had revealed that the crisis was partly due to the plant's aging equipment. He stated that the Virginia Department of Health had conducted a review and identified numerous infrastructure issues. He stated that locally, Augusta County had experienced a water main break and a subsequent boil water notice, while Stanardsville and Greene County had several recent water main break and boil water advisories. He stated that Louisa County had also had one. He stated that Orange County's Rapidan Water Authority had encountered a problem last year, where a pump failed and spilled oil into the water, prompting a shutdown. He stated that their own North Rivanna Water Line, which was a 1960s vintage pipe, failed on Christmas Eve in 2025. He stated that this pipe had broken eight times over the last 15 years and was now on their replacement program.

Mr. Mawyer stated that they were in the same situation as other authorities, where maintaining aging infrastructure was a challenge. He stated that this Authority, in combination with the Board of Directors and their regional partners, had a history of working together to address issues. He stated that in 2012, they had collaborated to solve sewer overflow issues in the region and developed a plan. He stated that the 2006 Sanitary Sewer Capacity Study resulted in the three regional agencies coming together to set goals, which was pushed by a consent order enforced by Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), which required them to eliminate sanitary sewer

390 overflows. He stated that they had collectively worked together to achieve this goal, spending
391 approximately \$125 million to improve their sewer system. He stated that they had a proven
392 track record of addressing issues as they evolved.

393 Mr. Mawyer stated that Rivanna had implemented an active asset management system, utilizing
394 Cityworks software since 2023. He stated that this system helped them maintain accurate data on
395 their assets. He stated that their Asset Coordinator, Katie McIlwee, would provide an update in
396 May. He stated that their asset management system categorizes assets into horizontal and vertical
397 assets. He stated that horizontal assets include pipes, manholes, and valves, totaling 72 miles of
398 water pipe and 42 miles of wastewater pipe. He stated that they tracked vertical assets, such as
399 buildings, vehicles, pumps, motors, and equipment to maintain their status.

400 Mr. Mawyer stated that they evaluated their assets based on their life cycle, which was the first
401 criterion. He stated that as shown in the asset lifecycle chart, horizontal assets included 714
402 manholes, which were expected to have a service life of approximately 65 years. He stated that
403 they could rehabilitate them once and add 50 years to their lifespan. He stated that similarly,
404 wastewater piping consisted of 42 miles, with 60 years appearing to be a common theme for
405 failures, particularly in wastewater. They used 65 years as their service life for wastewater pipes,
406 whereas water pipes were expected to last about 80 years. He stated that wastewater pipes
407 experienced more acidic and corrosive conditions, which accelerated pipe deterioration. He
408 stated that at the lower part of the chart, it noted that 32 of their manholes had exceeded their
409 service life, representing 4.5% of the total. He stated that in contrast, 22% of their water pipes
410 and 30% of their water valves had exceeded their service life. Mr. Mawyer stated that of the
411 vertical wastewater assets, including pumps and motors, 18% has exceeded their service life. He
412 stated that to better understand their asset management system, they recorded the miles of
413 wastewater and water pipes installed in each decade. He stated that for example, wastewater
414 pipes installed in the 1950s were expected to need replacement in the 2020s, based on a 65-year
415 lifespan. He stated that water pipes installed in the 1950s and 1960s were scheduled for
416 replacement through community water supply projects, primarily the old pipes transferring water
417 from Sugar Hollow to the Ragged Mountain Reservoir, and from Ragged Mtn to the Observatory
418 WTP. He stated that they also had approximately 13 miles of water pipe installed in the 1970s
419 estimated to need replacement in the 2050s.

420 Mr. Mawyer stated that they factored in a second criteria: condition assessment. He stated that
421 they may assess the pipes and determine that they were functioning well, allowing them to
422 extend their use. He stated that however, they had to determine how long they could extend their
423 use. He stated that he was not optimistic that the lifespan would be extended 50% or 100%. He
424 stated that they wanted to avoid a situation like what happened with the Potomac Interceptor;
425 they preferred to replace their infrastructure before it failed, ensuring that they did not
426 compromise service and create environmental damage to their community.

427 Mr. Lunsford asked if the replacement column in the chart was inclusive of rehabilitation.

428 Mr. Mawyer stated that yes, replacement would involve rehabilitating the sewer pipe by coating
429 the interior of the pipe with a plastic liner. He stated that this would extend its lifespan another
430 50 years. He stated that he had compiled this information to show their history and future with
431 key operational and infrastructure renewal data. He stated that over the last 25 years, they had

432 completed 23 major infrastructure new construction and replacement projects. He stated that in
433 terms of their underway and pending projects, they had over \$300 million worth of projects
434 under construction, primarily community water supply projects and growth-related projects, such
435 as those associated with the Airport Road pumps and water storage tanks. He stated that the
436 Schenks Branch sewer remained on their list of assets that required rehabilitation.

437 Mr. Mawyer stated that looking ahead toward the next 20 years, they anticipated work on Beaver
438 Creek Dam and Spillway along with facility flood protection measures. He stated that they also
439 had work planned at most of their water treatment plants, including South Rivanna, which was
440 expected to be upgraded between 2035 and 2040, depending on growth projections. He stated
441 that additionally, they planned to upgrade the Moores Creek sewer plant from 15 MGD to 17.5
442 MGD capacity by 2040. He stated that they also needed to replace wastewater digesters by 2040.
443 He stated that these upgrades at Moores Creek were anticipated to cost over \$250 million. He
444 stated that furthermore, they expected to spend \$200 million to replace 40 to 50 miles of pipes.
445 He stated that this would add up to approximately \$800 million in today's dollars over the next
446 25 years.

447 Mr. Mawyer stated that they used their asset management system to track the thousands of assets
448 they managed, aiming to prevent equipment and system failures, and mitigate the risk of service
449 impacts. He stated that they had already replaced a significant amount of infrastructure through
450 the 2012 sewer program and were helping the water system with current projects. He stated that
451 their asset management system was maturing, with 9,000 assets currently tracked, and many
452 more to be added in the future. He stated that they had one dedicated staff person whose role was
453 to help maintain these assets in Cityworks, ensuring they were properly integrated into their
454 software and providing them with regular reports to inform their work today, next year, and 10
455 years from now. He stated that their infrastructure system was extensive, consisting of six water
456 treatment plants, four wastewater treatment plants, and five reservoirs. He stated that unlike other
457 communities that had a single large water treatment plant and wastewater plant, Rivanna had
458 multiples distributed throughout their area.

459 Mr. Mawyer stated that given this, he had given themselves a grade of B in terms of their
460 infrastructure rating. He stated that this evaluation was based on their history, the planning they
461 had done, and the Board's willingness to support their infrastructure replacement program. He
462 stated that a B was a good and adequate rating for now, but they had significant projects looming
463 in the future that would require them to ramp up infrastructure investments. He stated that to
464 begin ramping up their efforts for vertical and horizontal asset replacement, as well as specific
465 projects for individual sections of pipe or plants, they had a number of initiatives underway. He
466 stated that for example, the Scottsville Water Treatment Plant project was scheduled to break
467 ground soon, with a \$15 million budget. He stated that this gave an overview of the national
468 context and how we are planning to maintain reliable infrastructure.

469 Mr. Gaffney stated that he was impressed that Cityworks was fully operational. He stated that it
470 was a big undertaking.

471 Mr. Mawyer stated that it was. He stated that it was still growing and maturing and still needed
472 to validate some of their data, but progress was being made. He stated that this was one of the
473 key ways they envisioned utilizing the system. He stated that he envisioned using it for long-term

474 planning, not just tracking maintenance records, but understanding what they needed to focus on
475 in 20 years and beyond.

476 Mr. Gaffney stated that he was wondering if the B grade could break it down further into specific
477 grades for each dam, wastewater system, and other factors.

478 Mr. Mawyer stated that he did not break it down to that level, but he believed that their water
479 system was in very good shape. He stated that their wastewater had improved significantly since
480 the 2012 program. He stated that they had a low incidence of sewer overflows. He stated that
481 they were working to upgrade the capacity and the age of their piping. He stated that this was a
482 common issue, as things naturally deteriorated over time. He stated that the Rivanna Pump
483 Station may seem like a new facility, but it was now eight years old. He stated that assets seemed
484 to age quickly, which was a challenge. He stated that they worked closely with Mr. Lunsford and
485 Ms. Hildebrand to ensure affordability of these programs.

486 Mr. Mawyer stated that he understood community leaders had a lot of priorities, which they
487 heard about at the Chamber meeting on Friday, but they could not underestimate the importance
488 of infrastructure in their community. He stated that if there was no water, everything else
489 stopped. He stated that if wastewater was overflowing, that would also stop everything. He stated
490 that therefore, this needed to have its place in their priorities and funding equations. He stated
491 that Rivanna was here to deliver that message and work together to figure out how to afford
492 reliable infrastructure systems.

493 Ms. Hildebrand stated that one of the struggles in their industry was assessing things based on
494 age or condition, and whether there were any accommodations that could be made. She stated
495 that they often struggled with this issue, and as a result, they used other criteria beyond age to
496 evaluate their priorities when it came to deciding which projects to move forward with for
497 replacement or rehabilitation. She asked if Cityworks could incorporate alternative priorities into
498 its assessments.

499 Mr. Mawyer stated yes. He stated that it was a multivariable software that included coefficients
500 of failure and evaluated risk and condition assessments for a significant number of their assets,
501 providing a condition rating for each. He stated that before making a decision to replace an asset,
502 such as the 50 miles of pipe, they would integrate this information into their analysis. He stated
503 that the age of the asset was a key factor in determining when it should be replaced, as it
504 approached the end of its life cycle. He stated that therefore, they should evaluate the asset in
505 more detail to determine a suitable replacement schedule.

506 Ms. Hildebrand stated that she was often amazed that investments made 75 years ago may be
507 performing better than others made 40 years ago.

508 Mr. Mawyer stated that the maintenance history would hopefully help them to reflect that. He
509 stated that they would replace it thoughtfully, rather than simply replacing it because it had
510 reached the end of its life cycle. He stated that however, the age indicated when it should come
511 to their attention that they needed to consider replacement of this asset. He stated that they
512 should assess the risks and review the maintenance history to determine if they needed to act.

513 Presentation: Introduction of the FY 27-31 Capital Improvement Program

514

Jennifer Whitaker, P.E., Director of Engineering and Maintenance

515 Jennifer Whitaker, Director of Engineering and Maintenance, stated that she had a lot to cover
516 today, so she would try to be concise. She stated that as a reminder, their strategic plan for the
517 Authority outlined several key priorities, one of which was planning and infrastructure. She
518 stated that the goal was to address the evolving needs of the community through planning,
519 delivering, and maintaining dependable infrastructure in a financially responsible manner. She
520 stated that over her 25 years with the Authority, capital planning infrastructure priorities
521 occasionally changed and she expected that to continue into the future. She stated that they
522 strived to be flexible and adaptable to respond to these changes.

523 Ms. Whitaker stated that it was worth noting that RWSA has a substantial number of facilities,
524 miles of pipeline, and associated infrastructure. She explained that she often stated that the
525 Authority did the “big stuff” in the community, including reservoirs, dams, large plants, and
526 large mains. She stated that as such, they needed to invest in these programs because there are
527 significant and widespread impacts when systems did not work. She stated that the priorities for
528 this five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) were multifaceted. She stated that first, they
529 aimed to complete the Water Supply Plan, which they had been working on since the drought in
530 2002. She stated that they had all the construction activities scheduled through 2030, and it was
531 exciting to see this work come to fruition.

532 Ms. Whitaker stated that they also wanted to advance water and wastewater infrastructure
533 projects to support growth and community needs. She stated that they were also focusing on
534 growing their best management practices for conveyance and treatment facilities and ensuring
535 they were doing asset renewal. She stated that they also were committed to serving the public,
536 staff, and environment in a safe and responsible manner. She stated that some of the projects in
537 this plan were geared toward public safety at their facilities, and she believed that these projects
538 were equally as important as the other projects.

539 Ms. Whitaker summarized that RWSA had 74 projects in the current proposed CIP. She stated
540 that the total budget for these projects is \$604 million. She stated that of those, 67 are
541 construction projects, four were studies, and three are general Information Technology (IT) and
542 Asset Management projects. She stated that the majority of the work, approximately 58%, was
543 focused on urban water projects, with \$129 million allocated to urban wastewater. She stated that
544 non-urban projects made up about 21% of the budget. She stated that she would like to note that
545 they had approximately \$31 million in grants were allocated to this assessment. She stated that
546 they would need to consider approximately \$450 million in additional debt to fund this program.

547 Ms. Whitaker stated that from a rate increase perspective, they were looking at an 11.6%
548 increase in City rates for Fiscal Year 27 and a 15.8% increase for Albemarle County Service
549 Authority (ACSA). She stated that the projected rates for the next five years were also outlined
550 below. She stated that some key assumptions tied to these rates include grant money,
551 reimbursements for the Central Water Line Project, and additional funding for the Crozet WTP
552 project. She stated that they had Natural Resources Conservation Service (NCRS) grants for the
553 Beaver Creek Dam and FEMA grants. She stated that she would like to highlight the six key
554 programs that make up the majority of their Capital Improvement Program: community water

555 supply, distribution projects, wastewater repair projects, dam repairs and improvements,
556 Northern Area projects, and water treatment plant repairs and improvements.

557 Ms. Whitaker stated that as an aside, she would like to mention that she used to serve on the
558 American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Repot Card Committee for Virginia on dams in the
559 past, and she believed they were solidly in a C+ range for dams. This grade is not based on dam
560 safety, but rather the on-going need for long-term investment. She stated that this year, she aimed
561 to provide a clear overview of the process they followed, which typically begins in May just after
562 the previous year CIP is adopted. She stated that by September and October of 2026, they
563 estimated the CIP to be around \$800 million. She stated that they took advantage of several
564 review milestones to reduce costs throughout the process to get to a more reasonable number
565 from a funding standpoint.

566 Ms. Whitaker stated that this meant removing some projects from the CIP, delaying certain
567 work, and making adjustments to reach a more reasonable funding number. Her goal was to
568 prioritize key projects, such as improving the water supply, upgrading wastewater infrastructure,
569 and accommodating growth in their Northern Area. She stated that these changes allowed them
570 to meet the \$640 million target.

571 Mr. Snook asked what the effect of the AstraZeneca development would be on RWSA.

572 Ms. Whitaker stated that timing was the key factor with that project, but it was also part of a
573 larger growth push within the northern end of the County. She stated that in addition to
574 AstraZeneca, UVAF's Discovery Park was planning for future development as well as a number
575 of rezonings occurring in the area. She stated that they have had a program in place since 2019
576 (updated 2024) to address infrastructure needs for the Northern Area. She stated that the October
577 2026 announcement from AstraZeneca accelerated some of those plans, providing the impetus to
578 move a few projects forward in the CIP.

579 Mr. Snook asked if it was a matter of changing the timeline or broadening the scope of water
580 resources necessary. Ms. Whitaker stated that initially, it was accelerating the timeline.

581 She stated that the CIP presented nine new projects, one of which was a backwash line at the
582 South Rivanna Water Treatment Plant, where they had an opportunity to construct a new line
583 concurrent with another pipeline project. She stated that the second project on the list was for
584 dam safety improvements, which included installing warning systems downstream of key
585 facilities such as Sugar Hollow Dam. She stated that they had included several vertical asset
586 renewal projects, including Urban water, Scottsville, and Crozet water, as well as Scottsville
587 wastewater. She stated that these projects were discussed in Mr. Mawyer's previous presentation,
588 as they focused on upgrading pumps, valves, and other equipment within the water and
589 wastewater treatment facilities to ensure routine updates.

590 Ms. Whitaker stated that they also had a project for the Powell Creek Interceptor, which involved
591 initial evaluation and potential upgrade of a sewer line serving the Northern Area. She stated that
592 they also planned to upgrade the UV disinfection system at the Moores Creek plant due to future
593 equipment obsolescence. She stated that last year's Capital Improvement Program was valued at
594 \$550 million, and they had added approximately \$13 million as projects had been awarded

595 throughout the year. She stated that they had completed about \$6.6 million. She stated that they
596 anticipated about \$36 million coming into the CIP for Fiscal Year 31. She stated that when they
597 added the new projects, which totaled about \$37 million, they had reduced the total scope of the
598 previously identified projects by approximately \$26.5 million. She stated that again, speaking in
599 terms of long-term future projects, as they were considering additional funding needs in the 10
600 and 15-year planning horizons.

601 Mr. Lunsford asked if the second and third five-year periods were reasonable estimates for the
602 future work they would be undertaking.

603 Ms. Whitaker stated that those were the things they knew about as of today. She stated that when
604 they looked 15 years out, the predictions became less accurate, particularly when it came to
605 regulatory mandates. She stated that for example, if they had to treat PFAS at the wastewater
606 plant, that was an issue they had done some pre-planning for, but they had not budgeted for it
607 yet.

608 She stated that next, she wanted to present some information to compare the RWSA CIP to that
609 of other water authorities within the state, both in terms of magnitude and cost per connection.
610 She stated that this information was intended to provide some context and note the variety. She
611 stated that it was worth noting that some smaller utilities with large capital programs or
612 expenditures had a high dollar per connection. She stated that Rivanna's current CIP was based
613 on approximately 50,000 connections, or about \$12,000 per connection.

614 Mr. Lunsford stated that he appreciated the chart, as it effectively illustrated the investment being
615 within reason compared to some of their peers. He stated that the chart did not include the City
616 CIP investment and ACSA CIP investment, which was about \$30 million and \$80 million,
617 respectively.

618 Ms. Whitaker stated that she believed there were other agencies here that had similar parallels.
619 She stated that for example, Newport News Water was a water-only agency, served by Hampton
620 Roads Service District (HRSD) for wastewater, and Newport News also had a separate
621 wastewater collection system within their City structure. She stated that she did not disagree with
622 Mr. Lunsford's point. She stated that this chart did give them a starting point, and they could
623 certainly work to build a more apples-to-apples comparison. She continued to explain that key
624 projects that were included in the CIP, such as the water supply, had been discussed extensively.
625 She stated she would not spend a lot of time on that in general, but she would focus on the
626 specific projects.

627 Ms. Whitaker stated that the South Rivanna to Ragged pipeline, pump station, and intake were
628 underway. She stated they were finalizing permits and expected construction to start on
629 Woodburn Road, just outside of South Rivanna, in the next couple of months. She stated that
630 they were building a new intake and pump station at the edge of the South Rivanna Reservoir,
631 which would include 6.5 miles of 36-inch pipeline. She stated that the intake and pump station
632 would serve approximately 41 million gallons per day. She stated that Garney Construction
633 would be responsible for this work and they expected to be completed by the end of 2030, with a
634 budget of \$110 million.

635 Ms. Whitaker stated that the Ragged Mountain Reservoir Pool Raise project had some of the
636 work documented through aerial photos. She stated that although they had experienced some
637 delays due to ice on the reservoir, the work was now back underway. She stated they anticipated
638 a budget of around \$13.5 million and planned to be completed by the end of 2026.

639 She stated that she was excited to report that the Ragged to Observatory water line and pump
640 station work was currently underway. She stated that the water line had been constructed in
641 various locations, due to the specific requirements and milestones. She stated that as a result,
642 there were sections along the alignment that were complete, while other areas were still under
643 construction. She stated that they had also employed strategic blasting techniques along the
644 alignment in those areas. She stated that additionally, they were now in the construction phase of
645 the pump station, which was a \$61.5 million project. She stated they anticipated completion by
646 June 2029.

647 Mr. Snook asked what the material was in the old lines.

648 Ms. Whitaker stated that they were cast iron.

649 Mr. Snook asked what the new material would be.

650 Ms. Whitaker stated that they would be ductile iron.

651 Ms. Whitaker stated that the Central Water Line project included approximately five miles of 24
652 and 30-inch pipe, with two crossings under the railroad. She stated that they had been working
653 on the western end of the project for some time now. She stated that despite a couple of weeks of
654 weather delays, they had made significant progress. She stated that the work would continue,
655 moving toward the JPA and crossing under the railroad. She stated that the estimated budget was
656 around \$79 million. She stated that completion was expected by 2029, with phase two design
657 ongoing, and easement acquisition forthcoming.

658 She stated that the South Fork Rivanna River Crossing project, unfortunately, had reached a
659 critical point and encountered technical difficulties, as Mr. Mawyer had mentioned. She stated
660 that they would continue working with the contractor to resolve these issues. She stated that their
661 goal was to complete this project by the end of 2026, with a second water main under the river,
662 ultimately benefiting the entire system.

663 Mr. Snook asked if the yellow portion as indicated on the aerial photo was what was still under
664 construction.

665 Ms. Whitaker stated that pieces of the whole alignment were under construction, and that the
666 horizontal directional drill was the highlighted yellow section.

667 Ms. Whitaker stated that at Moores Creek, they had a significant amount of existing
668 infrastructure, with most of it was built in 1981 and 1983. She stated that the infrastructure was
669 showing signs of degradation, particularly due to the harsh wastewater environment. She stated
670 that this project was focused on performing structural rehabilitation and upgrading some of the
671 concrete components. She stated that the estimated cost was \$13 million, and they anticipated
672 completion by mid-2027. She stated that the new addition to the Moores Creek Admin Building

673 was progressing well, with a projected completion date of 2027 and a budget of approximately
674 \$20 million.

675 Ms. Whitaker stated that the Crozet pump stations, which brought wastewater from Crozet into
676 the urban system, were also being overhauled. She stated that originally, Crozet's wastewater had
677 been discharged into the headwaters of the South Rivanna Reservoir, but in the 1980s, RWSA
678 connected Crozet to the Urban System. through these four pump stations. She stated that this
679 project was a complete overhaul of the pump stations, with an estimated completion date of April
680 2028 and a budget of around \$12.5 million.

681 Mr. Richardson asked if Ms. Whitaker could explain the 1980s situation.

682 Ms. Whitaker stated that there used to be a small wastewater treatment plant located near
683 Brownsville Elementary School. She stated that the wastewater was treated for Crozet before
684 being discharged into the creek. She stated that eventually, the wastewater would make its way
685 into the headwaters of the South Rivanna Reservoir. She stated that the project to separate these
686 was funded in the late 1970s and early 1980s. She said that this project was built to bring the
687 wastewater further downstream into the urban treatment system.

688 Mr. Richardson thanked Ms. Whitaker for the explanation.

689 Ms. Whitaker stated that the granular activated carbon (GAC) expansion program at Crozet,
690 estimated at \$12 million, had received just over \$7 million in grants from the Virginia
691 Department of Health in concert with federal funding. She stated that the work on this project
692 was currently underway and was expected to be completed by May 2028. She stated that the
693 Glenmore Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade had already included UV disinfection upgrades.
694 She stated that additional work would be done on the blowers to make them quieter, renew them,
695 and bring them inside. Completion of this work was expected in January 2028, with a budget of
696 just over \$2 million. She stated that the Beaver Creek Dam and pump station project involved
697 piping modifications, with a planned bid and construction start date of 2026. She stated that once
698 the pump station was complete, the dam work would begin, with NRCS grant funding expected
699 to help pay for some of the project. She stated that the overall budget for this project was
700 approximately \$72 million.

701 Ms. Whitaker stated that next, she would discuss the Northern Area Water Improvement
702 Projects. She stated that the map provided illustrated the Northern Area Water Improvement
703 Projects that they expected to undertake over time. She stated that not all of these projects would
704 be completed within the first five years of the program. She stated that the map showed water
705 storage tanks at the Airport Road pump station and second crossings at both the South and North
706 Rivanna River. She stated that they were also planning to improve the Berkmar Extended section
707 when VDOT constructed the road and replace some of the water main on Route 29 North, not
708 only to increase capacity but also to address the current condition. She stated that the Christmas
709 Eve break highlighted the challenges of managing the system with high operating pressures. She
710 stated that they would continue to work on enhancing the North Rivanna system, focusing on
711 resiliency, redundancy, asset renewal, and growth.

Ms. Whitaker stated finally, they would continue to evaluate the Powell Creek Interceptor, which is located in Forest Lakes, Hollymead, and Forest Lakes South, to ensure it had sufficient capacity for the northern area and to identify opportunities for improvement.

She summarized that their proposed Capital Improvement Program had undergone rigorous internal and external review. She stated that they were currently budgeting approximately \$604 million to address the identified priorities, which would involve around 74 projects.

c. Presentation: Capital Projects Funding and Credit Rating Review
Lonnie Wood, Director of Finance
Ted Cole, Senior Vice-President of Public Finance, Davenport & Company

Lonnie Wood, Director of Finance, stated that Ms. Whitaker had already informed them of what they would spend their funding on, and now they would discuss the process of obtaining funding for their five-year program. He stated that today, they would provide a high-level overview of the CIP, an overview of the funding for the CIP, and the bond financing that was upcoming. He stated that he would then turn it over to Ted Cole with Davenport, their financial advisors, to present a credit rating overview. He stated that Mr. Cole would also review their financial and debt profile and compare their financial standing to that of other utilities. He stated that finally, they would briefly discuss the potential for refinancing or refunding of one of their older bonds, the 2015B Revenue Bond.

Mr. Wood stated that Ms. Whitaker had previously presented the \$604 million projected cost over the next five years. He stated that their funding was divided into two main categories. He stated that the first category included funding already in place, which consisted of the work completed to date, and was cut off at June 30 of last year. He stated that as of June, they had spent approximately \$35 million to 36 million on work in progress that had been paid for. He stated that they had a bond issue in August 2024. He stated that the original proceeds generated was \$92 million to 93 million, with \$70 million remaining and approximately \$1 million in capital cash reserves. He stated that the next category involved future financing needs, which was basically a reserve account of \$12 million. He stated that if they experienced normal years without droughts or unexpected expenses, this reserve would be used to fund capital projects.

Mr. Wood stated that additionally, they had grants, most of which were for Crozet, one for GAC, and another for Beaver Creek. He stated that there were also smaller local grants, such as one for Red Hill and another for Emmett Street improvements. He stated that this left them with \$454 million in new debt required to finance their Capital Improvement Program. He stated that as of June 2025, they had \$264 million in debt, broken down into these categories. He stated that the largest one was the Virginia Resources Authority (VRA) Pool Debt Program, which allowed entities to pool their debt needs and issue a single bond through the VRA. He stated that this program offered an efficient way to manage debt, with costs spread across all issuers and a relatively low interest rate due to the state's moral obligation backing.

Mr. Wood stated that however, as one of the largest holders in VRA's portfolio, Rivanna may need to adjust their strategy this year to balance their own portfolio. He stated that they were likely to pursue a publicly issued debt, where they would build a sales portfolio package and issue bonds to the market. He stated that the lowest bidder would purchase their bonds, which

754 would then be resold to investors. He stated that this process was last used in 2012 for the
755 Ragged Mountain Dam bond, which was \$26 million; it was currently down to \$18.4 million. He
756 stated that the other types of bonds they had completed recently were direct bank loans, which
757 were restrictive but had good interest rates, and they were 20-year bonds rather than 30 years
758 from VRA and publicly issued bonds.

759 Mr. Wood stated that the revolving loan funds were specific to DEQ and wastewater projects, so
760 when Mr. Mawyer was talking about the consent order, that was how they funded most of their
761 projects in the mid-2000s, which were also 20-year bonds. He stated that the numbers at the
762 bottom of the chart showed their annual debt service to pay off the \$264 million, providing a
763 snapshot. He stated that looking at the 2024 bond issue of about \$93 million, as of January, they
764 had drawn down \$41.8 million to fund their capital spending, leaving a remaining balance of
765 \$51.1 million. He stated however, their construction activity had increased significantly over the
766 last three months, and they were drawing down those funds quickly. He stated that they
767 anticipated having to close on a new bond by July or August, with a potential of \$100 million to
768 \$150 million. He stated that in the coming months, the Board would receive other presentations
769 and resolutions needed to secure those bond issues by late summer.

770 Ted Cole, Senior Vice President of Public Finance with Davenport & Company, financial
771 advisor to the Authority, stated that he was there to discuss bond ratings, credit, and the existing
772 debt portfolio, as well as some forward-looking concepts that he believed would be helpful as
773 they considered funding this capital program. He stated that to start, a brief overview of bond
774 ratings may be helpful. He stated that the Authority had its own bond ratings, one from Moody's
775 and one from Standard & Poor's. He stated that they currently held an AA2 rating from Moody's
776 and an AA+ rating from Standard & Poor's. He stated that the highest rating an entity could
777 achieve was AAA, so they were one to two notches away from AAA.

778 Mr. Cole stated that both Moody's and Standard & Poor's annually reviewed the Authority's
779 credit, considering factors such as audits, budgets, and other information. He stated that they may
780 not directly contact Authority staff, but they did keep this information up to date. He stated that it
781 was important to note that the credit rating was a pledge of revenues, as the Authority did not
782 have taxing authority. He stated that they were not putting mortgages on plants and pump
783 stations; instead, they were giving lenders a pledge of their revenues. He stated that this pledge
784 was what the rating agencies were rating. He stated that essentially, the Authority brought in
785 dollars, which first must be used to pay salaries and operational costs. He stated that the net
786 revenue for debt service was the very next thing that had to be paid, and this was what the ratings
787 ultimately represented.

788 Mr. Cole stated that to understand this better, they could look at Moody's process of establishing
789 a credit rating. He stated that the rating agencies used a data-driven model and worksheet, which
790 included four areas of focus with weightings and subcategories. He stated that they reviewed
791 audits, budgets, census data, and filled out a scorecard, which ultimately determined the rating.
792 He stated that the numerical score equated to a rating, and the rating agencies had the ability to
793 make adjustments based on more subjective data or qualitative factors. He stated that when
794 discussing debt, ratings were often the primary focus, but the rating agency was considering
795 several factors. He stated that system characteristics accounted for 30% of the rating, including
796 asset condition, investment in assets, and the remaining useful life of assets. He stated that this

797 was a long-term consideration, as it related to the expected useful life of physical plants. He
798 stated that the agency also looked at service area demographics, wealth levels, and median
799 family income, as well as system size, which was generally considered better in terms of
800 economies of scale.

801 Mr. Cole stated that these factors were not easily managed in the short term, but were important
802 for long-term planning. He stated that financial strength accounted for 40% of the rating,
803 focusing on annual debt service coverage, which measured how many times debt payments could
804 be covered by revenues. He stated that the agency also considered liquidity, including days cash
805 on hand and debt to operating revenues. He stated that these factors were more controllable in
806 the short term, as they related to budgeting, rate setting, and cash flow management. He stated
807 that management accounted for 20% of the rating, with a subjective component that considered
808 the professional management of the authority, as well as the elected body.

809 Mr. Cole stated that the agency looked at the history of rates and charges, and whether there was
810 discipline in setting and maintaining rates. He stated that it also considered regulatory
811 compliance and capital planning, including the presence of consent orders and the effectiveness
812 of long-term capital plans. He stated that finally, the rating agency examined the legal provisions
813 of debt, including the rate covenant and debt service reserve fund requirements. He stated that
814 these covenants were tied to bond documents, which had been updated over time but may still
815 reflect outdated provisions. He stated that according to the legal requirement for Rivanna, for
816 every dollar of debt service due, the amount available to pay it must be at least one dollar; this
817 was a relatively low bar. He stated that it was not uncommon for water and sewer issuers to have
818 a coverage test of 1.25, meaning for every dollar of debt service, there must be \$1.25 available to
819 pay it. He stated that this coverage factor provided a cushion and helps ensure payment was
820 made.

821 Mr. Cole stated that as a wholesaler, Rivanna sold to two entities, and it was not uncommon for
822 wholesalers to operate under this one-times coverage requirement. He stated that Moody's and
823 S&P did make allowances for wholesale systems, taking into account the underlying
824 communities that were members or customers of the wholesaler. He stated that they
825 distinguished between wholesale and retail systems, considering factors such as the number of
826 customers and the characteristics of the communities served. He stated that he believed Rivanna
827 received some benefit from this additional consideration. He stated that he had provided a
828 Moody's Utility Detailed Scorecard for Rivanna, which was based on 2025 data and provided a
829 comprehensive overview of Rivanna's performance. He stated that the inputs included asset
830 condition, system size, days of cash on hand, and coverage.

831 Mr. Cole stated that the scorecard also included a weighted score and where Rivanna fell in a
832 rating category. He stated that in some categories, they fell into an AAA category, others fell into
833 an AA category, and some fell into an A category. He stated that these various scores were
834 weighted into an overall score of 2.32, which corresponded in their matrix to a AA3 rating. He
835 stated that however, after the qualitative approach was factored in, their rating was improved
836 from AA3 to a AA2 entity. He stated that this was common, as the score was the starting point
837 rather than the endpoint in the process. He stated that everything to the right side of the scorecard
838 was showing a spectrum of ratings, from AAA to poor, and the green boxes indicated areas

839 where they excelled. He stated that ideally, they wanted all green boxes to the left, indicating
840 strong or very strong performance in every category.

841 Mr. Cole stated that however, the scorecard also highlighted areas where he had some control,
842 such as service area metrics, system size, and asset conditions. He stated that these metrics could
843 be managed in the near term to improve their rating. He stated that the AA2 rating was a positive
844 development, and it was not unusual for ratings to be adjusted in this positive direction. He stated
845 that as they continued to issue debt and audits, their debt ratios may appear weaker, but their
846 asset conditions were improving, so the useful life of his assets was increasing. He stated that
847 maintaining or growing reserve levels in a commensurate fashion with their budget would also
848 play an important role.

849 Mr. Cole stated that the next slide provided an overview of Moody's ratings for utility systems,
850 with 133 national issuers, including Rivanna, rated AA2. He stated that within Virginia, there
851 were nine AAA, AA1, AA2, and AA3-rated systems, with one of them being Rivanna. He stated
852 that the right-hand side of the slide presented a more specific peer group, organized by rating and
853 including select water-only and sewer-only systems, as well as retail systems. He stated that
854 some were wholesalers, such as Upper Occoquan Service Authority (UOSA), which had eight or
855 nine users. He stated that from that perspective, they were more similar to Rivanna than some of
856 the other systems.

857 Mr. Cole stated that the next page provided some perspective, with color-coded information. He
858 stated that anything in red indicated an area for improvement, anything in brown was where the
859 rating would expect them to be, and anything in green indicated it was strong. He stated that this
860 page restated all the data points from the scorecard on the left. He stated that they also had
861 Rivanna scores in column B, which was how they scored out. He stated that the color coding was
862 tied to the key on the far right. He stated that to achieve triple A level ratings in each of these,
863 they needed to meet specific criteria, while to achieve double A level or below ratings, they
864 needed to meet different criteria. He stated that there were several highly rated systems in
865 Virginia, including Fairfax Water, Newport News, Norfolk, Fairfax Sewer, Hampton Road
866 Sanitary District, and UOSA. He stated that when looking at this, it was clear how each system
867 scored out on these different metrics. He stated that at the bottom, their assigned rating was
868 visible, which was what they were rated publicly, and above it, on line 17, the scorecard's rating
869 was listed.

870 Mr. Cole stated that for Rivanna, the scorecard had them at AA3, but they were rated AA2. He
871 stated that UOSA was rated AA1, but their scorecard had them at AA2. He stated that this
872 discrepancy was likely due to the fact that they were a wholesaler and the notching accounted for
873 offsetting elements of their wholesale financial profile. He stated that similarly, he believed they
874 were benefiting from being a wholesaler to two very strong communities, which was why they
875 were getting a higher rating. He stated that this gave an idea of the color coding under column B,
876 where areas to improve, weaknesses relative to this peer group, and strengths relative to this peer
877 group were indicated. He stated that they had managed their cash position very well. He stated
878 that their debt coverage had room for improvement, but there was an offsetting factor.

879 Mr. Cole stated that their debt service coverage and bond documents had a lower debt coverage
880 threshold; however, as a wholesaler dealing with two very sophisticated customers, the City and

881 the Service Authority, they were guaranteed to receive 100% of the money they needed for their
882 debt service due to a fixed rate component in their billing. He stated that the debt service money
883 coming to them was not based on the flow of customer usage. He stated that there was a variable
884 rate component to their charges, which was matched to the variable rate and variable expenses
885 for treatment. He stated that therefore, they were guaranteed to receive 100% of their debt
886 service money every year, regardless of the flow.

887 Mr. Cole stated that this was not always the case. He stated that in the past, their debt service was
888 based on the flow, and the money they received was 100% based on flow. He stated that during
889 the drought, mandatory restrictions, and revenue decline, there was a real concern about making
890 debt service payments because 100% of what they collected was based on flow. He stated that
891 that situation had changed. He stated that they now had a stronger rate structure, which ensured
892 they received every dollar they needed, regardless of the variation and flow. He stated that this
893 was an important consideration for the rating agencies, as their covenant only required them to
894 cover their debt dollar for dollar, but their rate structure actually ensured they got every dollar
895 they needed. He stated that this was a key factor in their actual rating being higher than the
896 scorecard would suggest.

897 Mr. Cole stated that several years ago, the Board had implemented policies to provide additional
898 guardrails for management, including system reserves. He stated that this addressed liquidity,
899 meaning their fund balance. He stated that they delineated their reserves by tiers, with tier one
900 being the most liquid. He stated that their policy required that tier two and tier three reserves be
901 at least 150% of the operating and maintenance budget. He stated that this provided a minimum
902 level of cash reserves to cash flow projects, operations, and deal with revenue interruptions. He
903 stated that additionally, their debt service coverage policy targets being at least 1.5 times
904 coverage, meaning they aimed to demonstrate a \$1.50 available for \$1 of debt service. He stated
905 that this created additional cushion in the budget, helped maintain reserve levels, and supported
906 cash flow for long-term projects. He stated that these policies were crucial for the credit markets
907 and rating agencies.

908 Mr. Cole stated that looking specifically at their liquidity, they had reviewed a 10-year period,
909 with each fiscal year represented by a green bar on the left. He stated that the gold line
910 represented their policy, which was 150% of reserves. He stated that this metric measured tier
911 one and tier two reserves for the entire horizon. He stated that for the past 14 years, they had
912 consistently met or exceeded their policy, with the exception of 2024, which was largely due to a
913 significant capital expenditure. He stated that although there was a dip, they had since returned to
914 compliance in Fiscal Year 2025. He stated that this policy had become well-institutionalized.

915 Mr. Cole stated that they could see how they compared to other systems, including Rivanna. He
916 stated that they could also see how they compared to other systems in Virginia, where they
917 ranked among the top. He stated that a majority of this data was from FY25, with some FY24
918 holdovers affecting the timing of audits. He stated that however, overall, they were in
919 compliance with their policy and generally aligned with national medians for AA1s and AA2s.
920 He stated that they could also see that some systems had significant cash reserves when
921 measured as a percentage of their budget.

Mr. Cole stated that regarding their existing debt profile, they had \$264 million of debt outstanding, all of which was a pledge of revenues. The debt had been issued through various means, including VRA, revolving loans, and bank loans. He stated that all of their debt was fixed-rate, with interest payments not subject to change unless they proactively refunded debt or paid it down. He stated that they were currently amortizing \$11 to \$12 million of principal per year, with a total of \$21.2 million outstanding as of Fiscal Year 2026. He stated that this amount was relatively flat for the next four to five years, before decreasing. He stated that this was part of the puzzle in establishing a capital funding plan for the CIP, as Ms. Whitaker had shared. He stated that they would need to consider how to incorporate new debt into the plan as old debt was paid off. He stated that this would involve setting rates and charges to cover the debt and meet their policy, that they had sufficient reserves to meet their policy, and they had an issuance cycle that issued debt as capital projects were spent.

Mr. Cole stated that while not all debt would be issued at once, they would need to ensure that rates and charges were set to cover the debt and meet their policy. He stated that the likelihood was that they would peak above the \$21 million of debt service currently in the budget. He stated that the magnitude of the capital needed was substantial, exceeding \$21 million annually. He stated that to ensure they stayed within this budget, they must establish and maintain various rate centers. He was aware that staff was working on this, and he appreciated their efforts. He stated that what was important to note was that they were not just looking at this one year in isolation; they had a multi-year plan to adjust rates and charges accordingly. When new debt was incurred, they wanted to ensure that rates and charges were adequate to cover it.

Mr. Cole stated that next, he would like to revisit the debt service coverage ratio, which was a critical metric. He stated that according to their documents, they needed to maintain a one times coverage ratio, which was the green line. He stated that the gold line represented potential or not potential. He stated that their current policy was 1.5 times coverage, which they had consistently met in recent years. He stated that they expected this trend to continue, and staff would aim to build this into their rate models to demonstrate their financial performance. He stated that however, it was essential to remember that this was a policy, and there may be circumstances where an exception was necessary. He stated that the rating agencies and financial management perspective generally viewed this policy favorably. He stated that for comparison, Rivanna's coverage ratio was 2 times in their most recent year, meaning they had \$2 in coverage for every \$1 of debt service.

Mr. Cole stated that UOSA, on the other hand, had a relatively low coverage ratio, likely due to their step-up provision, where members could cover each other's payments if needed. He stated that this provision was a significant factor in their rating and allowed them to operate at lower levels of coverage. He stated that it was essential to understand these nuances when comparing different systems. He stated that they would discuss finance options further, and he would like to highlight that they had debt outstanding from various programs, including direct bank loans and public bond issues, which meant they managed their own terms and AA-rates. He stated that Rivanna had been an active participant in VRA over the years and had been able to secure attractive interest rates over a 30-year period as part of that program; however, they were tied to their cycle and came with other reporting requirements. He stated that the VRA program was a good option, and they would continue to consider it as they moved forward with potential borrowing later this summer or early fall.

Mr. Cole stated that additionally, they would explore other programs, such as state or federal programs available for utility systems. He stated that they would not be borrowing at this time with a preconceived notion of the best option, but would thoroughly consider all potential positive and negative aspects of each issuance approach. He stated that if they qualified for low-interest rate loans, it was advantageous to issue them. He stated that they had successfully utilized revolving loans in the past to that end. He stated that each program had its unique characteristics, and they believed they would all play a role in their capital program. He stated that to better understand the differences between these options, they would examine factors such as the time it took to complete a transaction, the maximum terms, when interest rates were locked in, and whether a bond rating was required. He stated that they would work with staff to assess each option relative to the others and make a recommendation that best suited their needs.

Mr. Cole stated that he would also touch on the possibility of a refunding. He stated that a VRA bond or a bond issued in their own name with a term of 20, 25, or 30 years was very rare not to be refunded at some point. He stated that usually, it was not certain when or how much savings would be generated, but long-term debt was often refunded. He stated that Rivanna had issued 30-year bonds in 2015, which were callable, allowing them to take them from current bondholders without penalty. He stated that as a result, they were free to refund these bonds without penalty, and it was not an all-or-nothing proposition; they could refund all of them or some of them. He stated that based on their current conversations with staff, it was likely that the Board would want to consider this in conjunction with a new borrowing that might happen later this summer.

Mr. Cole stated that according to current interest rates, the potential savings could be in the range of \$130,000 per year. He stated that this was not about extending or shortening the debt, but rather swapping out higher interest rate debt for lower interest rate debt. He stated that while there were costs associated with this, they had been accounted for, and the savings were net of any transaction costs. He stated that at present, this met all the benchmarks that their industry would consider a viable refunding. He stated that the present value percentage on the left-hand side, line 18, was over 6%, which was above the typical minimum threshold of 3% to 5%. He stated that this would likely be brought back to the Board of Directors as they moved forward with a borrowing, and they would ensure that any existing debt was captured when the time came.

Mr. Gaffney stated that he was wondering if they could explore the potential savings on the bond refunding. He asked, if they waited another year and the interest rate came down by half a percent, what was the difference in annual savings?

Mr. Cole stated that he was not sure he would want to speculate on this just yet, but he would be happy to follow up with them on it. He stated that in a previous version of this, they had run some sensitivity analysis for the Authority staff. He stated that waiting a year would result in a loss of \$127,000 in savings in the first year, so rates would need to drop significantly to break even. He stated that a half-percent decrease would be a significant move. He stated that he was comfortable saying that waiting a year for a half-percent decrease would be a good move if they thought rates might be moving in that direction. He stated that with tying this in with the new funding, there were potential efficiencies in issuance costs that could be helpful and make this a more successful outcome. He stated that the risk was that rates might move higher.

1009 Mr. Cole stated that in hindsight, they may be able to see what happened and what the perfect
1010 opportunities would have been. He stated that in their market, there was typically a 10-year no-
1011 prepayment provision, so this was the first opportunity to refund the debt. He stated that if they
1012 were to do it now, they would have another chance 10 years from that, and possibly one more.
1013 He stated that however, timing was difficult, and it was hard to predict where the absolute
1014 bottom would be. He stated that many people spent a lot of time trying to figure that out, and it
1015 was challenging. He stated that their thought on refundings was that if it met the industry's
1016 minimum thresholds and resulted in a relevant annual savings, particularly if they were
1017 borrowing money, it was worth considering.

1018 Mr. Snook stated that when reviewing the slide that listed peer comparisons across various rating
1019 criteria, he was examining the criteria for Rivanna, trying to identify areas where they could
1020 improve to increase their score. He stated that one aspect that caught his attention was the
1021 relatively low score on regulatory compliance and capital planning, both earning a simple A. He
1022 asked if they could clarify what specific factors contributed to this low score, and whether there
1023 were any potential improvements they could make to enhance their performance in these areas.

1024 Mr. Wood stated that the regulatory compliance may be outdated. He stated that they should sit
1025 down with Moody's to review that, as it referred to a period when consent orders were in place.
1026 He stated that the consent order had been lifted over the past three years, so it may be worth
1027 updating Moody's on that to see if it impacted their scores.

1028 Mr. Snook asked if there were any other notable factors.

1029 Mr. Cole stated that he would like to show them another example. He stated that he thought that
1030 the other one that may present an opportunity was through the CIP process. He stated that this
1031 body adopted a five-year CIP. He stated that they had project worksheets that extended up to 15
1032 years, and rate projections that went out 10 years. He stated that extending the adopted CIP
1033 horizon could be one way to potentially improve that particular area. He stated that it may seem
1034 like semantics, but the adopted CIP at the Board level mattered. He stated that he was not
1035 suggesting that this would be enough to significantly impact their scores, but he thought it was a
1036 small step that could lead to incremental improvements.

1037 Mr. Sanders asked if there were other agencies that had more than five years on their CIP.

1038 Mr. Cole stated that yes, some places did. He stated that he had another question regarding the
1039 helpfulness and usefulness of this approach. He stated that however, some of it was about
1040 checking the boxes for these criteria.

1041 Mr. Wood stated that they did not have a 10-year CIP, but they did have a 10-year rate schedule.
1042 He stated that it was a bit of a hybrid approach.

1043 Mr. Snook stated that one thing that had always stood out to him was the list of projects that
1044 Rivanna had, which included approximately 70 projects, some of which may not be implemented
1045 for 20 years. He stated that they were on the list, and they had a plan in place. He stated that they
1046 were providing information on where this project fell within the plan and their current
1047 expectations for cost. He stated that while it was still based on estimates, he appreciated that it
1048 conveyed the impression that they were taking a thoughtful and long-term approach to planning.

1049 Mr. Wood stated that it used to only be a five-year plan, but they had extended it over time. He
1050 stated that the rating agencies may be interested in that, as well.

1051 Mr. Cole stated that if the ultimate decision was to go through a public sale, they would be
1052 required to consult with the rating agencies and undergo a thorough review. He stated that the
1053 rating agencies would publish reports, providing an opportunity to convey all relevant
1054 information. He stated that in contrast, if they were borrowing through the VRA or a bank loan,
1055 they did not need to obtain a rating. He stated that while they could still communicate with the
1056 rating agencies, there was no defined process for obtaining the latest rating report. He stated that
1057 as an organization, they should consider their long-term goals, such as achieving an AAA rating.
1058 He stated that this required increasing coverage, cash reserves, and bond documents with higher
1059 requirements.

1060 Mr. Cole stated that the key question was whether the benefits of issuing debt at a lower rate,
1061 such as a 3% to a 3.07%, outweighed the costs. He stated that they must find a balance. He stated
1062 that they already had excellent credit ratings, and he had no concerns about their ability to access
1063 the credit markets. He stated that however, issuing debt would put pressure on their rating,
1064 especially if other metrics, such as asset growth and economic conditions, were not changing to
1065 accommodate that. He stated that in a vacuum, the rating may weaken, but this could be offset by
1066 other factors, such as effective management of coverage, CIP planning, and reserve levels. He
1067 stated that therefore, it was essential to continue managing these aspects effectively, as they
1068 anticipated the debt and strived to maintain a balanced approach.

1069 ***10. OTHER ITEMS FROM BOARD/STAFF NOT ON THE AGENDA***

1070 Mr. Mawyer noted that next month, they would discuss their full budget, bringing in the
1071 operating components to combine it with the Capital Improvement Plan to examine the totality of
1072 their budget.

1073 Mr. Richardson stated that he would like to mention that the AstraZeneca project came up very
1074 quickly. He stated that he recently requested \$20 million from the Commonwealth
1075 Transportation Board (CTB) and Secretary of Commerce in order to complete the road at
1076 Rivanna Futures. He stated that they were successfully awarded the full amount, and Secretary
1077 Miller stated that they knew from a meeting with AstraZeneca the previous month that the
1078 development would be located in Virginia, and it subsequently was the fastest economic
1079 development project in the history of the Commonwealth. He stated that Ms. Whitaker and her
1080 team had been tasked with a major undertaking to accommodate this development, as well as Mr.
1081 Lunsford and ACSA. He stated that the County was so grateful for the response and teamwork to
1082 meet the required demands in this process. He thanked Mr. Mawyer for his team's response. He
1083 stated that he knew it had been a lot of work for both the County and Rivanna, and he sincerely
1084 thanked them for everything done so far.

1085 ***11. CLOSED MEETING***

1086 There was no reason for a closed meeting.

1087 **12. ADJOURNMENT**

1088 **At 4:34 p.m., Mr. Sanders moved that the Board of Directors adjourn the meeting of the**
1089 **Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority. Ms. Hildebrand seconded the motion, which carried**
1090 **unanimously (6-0). (Ms. Mallek was absent)**

1091 Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Samuel Sanders", is written over a horizontal line.

Mr. Samuel Sanders
Secretary-Treasurer

