



DATE: July 12, 2021

AGENDA ITEM # 3

TO: Environmental Commission
FROM: Emiko Ancheta, Staff Liaison
SUBJECT: Evaluation Drought Preparedness and Water Conservation Recommendation

RECOMMENDATION:

Discuss drought preparedness and water conservation recommendations

BACKGROUND

As of May 2021, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor Report, Santa Clara County is in Extreme Drought. Although Governor Newsom has not extended the drought declaration to Santa Clara County at this time, many factors such as the Anderson Dam currently out of service for retrofit maintenance, leads to concerns of scarce water supply for the County.

On June 9, 2021 Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) board declared a water shortage emergency condition in Santa Clara County and called for a mandatory 15% reduction in water use compared to 2019. The adopted resolution (Attachment C) details the District's recommendations necessary as the drought worsens. Given the lack of rain over the past few years, it is likely that Santa Clara County and California Water Service will need to prepare for water restrictions.

The Environmental Commission held meeting on April 13, 2015, and May 11, 2015 on the topic of water conservation and the City adopted Resolution 2014-23 and 2015-15 during the last water shortage for water conservation measures. The Environmental Commission received a presentation from Cal Water during the June 14, 2021 meeting as the City enters into drought conditions.

Cal Water Service is in Stage 1 of the existing Schedule 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan which was established during the last drought and includes penalties for violating prohibited uses of water. The following are the standing prohibited uses of water:

- Applying water to outdoor landscapes that causes runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures
- Using a hose to wash motor vehicles unless the hose is fitted with a shutoff nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use
- Applying water to driveways and sidewalks
- Using water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system



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- Applying water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall
- Using potable water to irrigate outside of new construction without drip or microspray systems
- Using potable water to irrigate ornamental turf on street medians
- Filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds except to sustain existing aquatic life
- Irrigating outdoors between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., unless local ordinances state otherwise
- Not repairing leaks within five days of notification

DISCUSSION

Los Altos water provider California Water Service relies on water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District. The Environmental Commission's Work Plan includes Water Conservation. Due to the water shortage declaration the Commission will discuss water restrictions and water conservation measure recommendations for the City of Los Altos.

Attachments:

- A. Cal Water 2020 Los Altos Urban Water Management Plan
- B. Valley Water 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- C. Valley Water Resolution No. 21-68
- D. Los Altos Resolution No. 2015-15



2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Los Altos Suburban District
June 2021

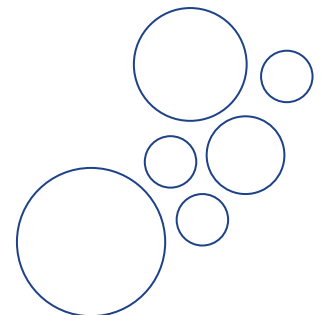


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List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BARDP	Bay Area Regional Desalination Project
CAP	Customer Assistance Program
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CII	Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DCR	Delivery Capability Report
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ft	feet
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GRC	General Rate Case
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GWMP	Groundwater Management Plan
ILI	Infrastructure Leakage Index
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
kWh	kilowatt hours
kWh/AF	kilowatt hours per acre-foot
MAP	Monitoring and Assessment Program
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MGD	million gallons per day
PAWS	Protection and Augmentation of Water Supplies
PWS	Public Water System
RA	Regional Alliance
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RWF	Regional Wastewater Facility

RWQCP	Regional Water Quality Control Plant
SB	Senate Bill
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SRES	Special Report Emissions Scenarios
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAP	Technical Assistance Program
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WEAP	Water Evaluation and Planning
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plant
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSMP	Water Supply Master Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

Chapter 1

Introduction and Overview

This chapter discusses the importance and uses of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the relationship of this Plan to the California Water Code (CWC), the relationship of this Plan to other local and regional planning efforts, and how this Plan is organized and developed in general accordance with the UWMP Guidebook 2020.¹ Specifically, this chapter contains the following sections:

1.1 Background and Purpose

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

1.3 Relationship to Other Planning Efforts

1.4 Plan Organization

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

1.6 Lay Description

1.1 Background and Purpose

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) is an investor-owned public utility supplying water service to approximately 1.8 million Californians through over 481,000 connections. Its 25 districts serve 63 communities spanning from the Chico-Hamilton City District in the northern portion of the state to the Palos Verdes District in southern California. California Water Service Group, Cal Water's parent company, also provides water service to communities in Washington, New Mexico, and Hawaii.² While water rates are set separately for each of Cal Water's 25 districts, oversight of the water rate setting process and district operations is provided by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Cal Water's Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as the "District") was formed in 1931 with the purchase of the Los Altos Water Company.

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about Los Altos Suburban District's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential

¹ The UWMP Guidebook 2020 is available at: <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans>

² In addition, Cal Water operates the City of Hawthorne's water system on behalf of the City.

vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other things, it is used as:

- A long-range planning document by Cal Water for water supply and system planning; and
- A source for data on population, housing, water demands, water supplies, and capital improvement projects used in:
 - Regional water resource management plans prepared by wholesale water suppliers and other regional planning authorities (as applicable),
 - General Plans prepared by cities and counties, and
 - Statewide and broad regional water resource plans prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or other state agencies.

The District's last UWMP was completed in 2016, referred to herein as the "2015 UWMP." This Plan is an update to the 2015 UWMP and carries forward information from that plan that remains current and relevant, and provides additional information as required by subsequent amendments to the UWMP Act (CWC §10610 – 10657). Although this Plan is an update to the 2015 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP every five years and to submit this plan to the DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. All urban water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet annually are required to prepare an UWMP (CWC §10617).

The UWMP Act was enacted in 1983. Over the years it has been amended in response to water resource challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009 as a result of the governor's call for a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban water use by 2020, referred to as "20x2020," the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and "SB X7-7." This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20 percent by 2020. Beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 in order to be eligible for state water grants or loans. Chapter 5 of this plan contains the data and calculations used to determine compliance with these requirements.

A subsequent substantial revision to the UWMP Act was made in 2018 through a pair of bills (i.e., Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606), referred to as "Making Water Conservation a California

Way of Life” or the “2018 Water Conservation Legislation.” These changes include, among other things, additional requirements for Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCPs), expansion of dry year supply reliability assessments to a five-year drought period, establishment of annual drought risk assessment procedures and reporting, and new conservation targets referred to as “annual water use objectives,” which will require retailers to continue to reduce water use beyond the 2020 SB X7-7 targets. The UWMP Act contains numerous other requirements that an UWMP must satisfy. Appendix A to this Plan lists each of these requirements and where in the Plan they are addressed.

1.3 Relationship to Other Planning Efforts

This Plan provides information specific to water management and planning by the Los Altos Suburban District. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents include relevant city and county General Plans, Water Master Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, integrated resource plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, Groundwater Sustainability Plans, and others.

This Plan is informed by and helps to inform these other planning efforts. In particular, this Plan utilizes information contained in city and county General Plans and local and regional water resource plans to the extent data from these plans are applicable and available.

1.4 Plan Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the same sequence as outlined in the UWMP Guidebook 2020.³

Chapter 1 - Introduction and Overview

Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation

Chapter 3 - System Description

Chapter 4 - Water Use Characterization

Chapter 5 - SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

Chapter 6 - Water Supply Characterization

³ The UWMP Guidebook 2020 is available at: <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans>

Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability Assessment

Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures

Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

In addition to these ten chapters, this Plan includes a number of appendices providing supporting documentation and supplemental information. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this Plan utilizes the standardized forms, tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This Plan also includes additional tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR, as appropriate. The table headers indicate if the table is part of DWR’s standardized set of submittal tables.

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

Although not required by the UWMP Act, in the UWMP Guidebook 2020,⁴ DWR recommends that all suppliers that are participating in, or may participate in, receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a “covered action” under the Delta Plan—such as a (1) multiyear water transfer; (2) conveyance facility; or (3) new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta)—provide information in their UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003).

The Los Altos Suburban District derives its water supply from a combination of groundwater, purchased water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), and recycled water. Valley Water imports surface water to the region through the South Bay Aqueduct of the California State Water Project (SWP) and the San Felipe Division of the federal Central Valley Project (CVP). The District does not have any independent covered actions. Detailed information regarding Delta Reliance and mitigation strategies is provided in the Valley Water UWMP and also in Section 6.10.2.

⁴ The UWMP Guidebook 2020 is available at: <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans>

1.6 Lay Description

CWC § 10630.5

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

This Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) is prepared for the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to as the “District”), which serves drinking water to a population of approximately 70,200. This UWMP serves as a foundational planning document and includes descriptions of historical and projected water demands, and water supplies, and the resulting reliability during a set of defined water supply conditions over a 20-year planning horizon. This document also describes the actions the District is taking to promote water conservation, both by the District itself and by its customers (referred to as “demand management measures”), and includes a plan to address potential water supply shortages such as drought or other impacts to supply availability (the “Water Shortage Contingency Plan”). This UWMP is updated every five years in accordance with state requirements under the Urban Water Management Planning Act and amendments (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the California Water Code [CWC] §10610 – 10656). Past plans developed for the District are available on the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water Use Efficiency Data Portal website: <https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>. This document includes 10 chapters, which are summarized below.

Chapter 1- Introduction and Overview

This chapter presents the background and purpose of the UWMP, identifies the Plan organization, and provides this lay description overview of the document. For districts that rely on water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, this section also discusses and demonstrates consistency with the Delta Plan. Detailed information regarding Delta Reliance and mitigation strategies is provided in the Valley Water UWMP and in Section 6.10.2 of this Plan.

Chapter 2 - Plan Preparation

This chapter discusses key structural aspects related to the preparation of the UWMP, and describes the coordination and outreach conducted as part of the preparation of the Plan, including coordination with local agencies and other community organizations (i.e., City of Los Altos, City of Mountain View, City of Cupertino, City of Sunnyvale, City of Los Altos Hills, and Santa Clara County), Valley Water Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), and the public.

Chapter 3 - System Description

This chapter provides a description of the Los Altos Suburban District's water system and the service area, including information related to the climate, population, and demographics. The Los Altos Suburban District operates one public water system (PWS): Los Altos Suburban PWS. This PWS is located in the Santa Clara County. The District has a population of approximately 70,200 and has a climate characterized by mild summers and cool wet winters. The majority of the 18 inches of average annual precipitation falls between October and May. The service area includes low, medium, and high density residential, mixed use, commercial, industrial, and municipal land uses. All water customers are considered urban (i.e., non-agricultural water users).

Chapter 4 - Water Use Characterization

This chapter provides a description and quantifies the Los Altos Suburban District's current and projected demands through the year 2045. The District provides drinking water (also referred to as "potable water") to customers. Water demands refer not only to the water used by customers, but also includes the water used as part of the system's maintenance and operation, as well as unavoidable losses inherent in the operation of a water distribution system. Water demand within the District was 11,568 acre-feet per year (AFY) on average between 2016 and 2020. Taking into account historical water use, expected population increase and other growth, climatic variability, and other assumptions, water demand within the District is projected to increase to 14,197 AFY by 2045, a change of 23 percent compared to the 2016-2020 average. In dry year periods, water demands are expected to be somewhat higher, potentially up to 15,214 AFY by 2045 during an extended five-year drought.

Chapter 5 - SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

In this chapter, the Los Altos Suburban District demonstrates compliance with its per capita water use target for the year 2020. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7) was enacted in November 2009 and requires the state of California to achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In order to achieve this, each urban retail water supplier was required to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 using methodologies established by DWR. The Los Altos Suburban District is in compliance with its 2020 water use target of 185 gallons per capita per day (GPCD), having reduced its water use in 2020 to 166 GPCD. The Los Altos Suburban District is also a member of a "Regional Alliance" for purposes of SB X7-7 compliance. The Regional Alliance's 2020 water use is 130 GPCD, which is in compliance with and below its 2020 target of 150 GPCD.

Chapter 6 - Water Supply Characterization

This chapter presents an analysis of the Los Altos Suburban District's water supplies, as well as an estimate of water-related energy-consumption. The intent of this chapter is to present a

comprehensive overview of the District's water supplies, estimate the volume of available supplies over the UWMP planning horizon, and assess the sufficiency of the District's supplies to meet projected demands under "normal" hydrologic conditions.

The sources of water supply for the Los Altos Suburban District is a combination of groundwater, recycled water, and purchased water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water). The Los Altos Suburban District pumps groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin (DWR Basin No. 2-009.02) of the Santa Clara Valley Basin. The Santa Clara Subbasin is not adjudicated, and is not considered by DWR to be critically overdrafted; however, the Santa Clara Subbasin has been prioritized by DWR as "high" priority. The Valley Water Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), which manages the Santa Clara Subbasin, completed an Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in December 2016 per the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The Alternative GSP was approved by DWR on July 17, 2019. The District also purchases treated surface water from Valley Water. Valley Water imports surface water to the region through the South Bay Aqueduct of the California State Water Project (SWP) and the San Felipe Division of the federal Central Valley Project (CVP). The District also uses a small amount of recycled water from the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant and plans to continue this level of usage throughout the planning period. Based on all available information, the combination of groundwater, recycled water, and purchased imported water supplies are expected to be sufficient to support the Los Altos Suburban District's projected water demands through 2045.

Calculating and reporting of water system energy intensity is a new requirement for the 2020 UWMPs. Energy intensity is defined as the net energy used for water treatment, pumping, conveyance, and distribution for all water entering the distribution system, and does not include the energy used to treat wastewater. The energy intensity for the Los Altos Suburban District is estimated to be 255 kilowatt hours per acre-foot of water (kWh/AF).

Chapter 7 - Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This chapter assesses the reliability of the Los Altos Suburban District's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints such as groundwater and surface water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this chapter is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of the District's supply (such as drought conditions) to support the District's planning efforts to ensure that its customers are well served. Water service reliability is assessed during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions. Based on this analysis, the Los Altos Suburban District expects the available supplies to be sufficient to meet projected demands in all hydrologic conditions, including a five-year drought period, and considering the impacts of climate change.

Further, potential water quality issues are not expected to affect the quality of water served to the District's customers, as water quality is routinely monitored and the District is able to make

all appropriate adjustments to its treatment and distribution system to ensure only high quality drinking water is served.

Chapter 8 - Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This chapter describes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the Los Altos Suburban District. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. For example, implementing customer water budgets and surcharges, or restricting landscape irrigation to specific days and/or times. Consistent with DWR requirements, the WSCP includes six levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent shortage.

Chapter 9 - Demand Management Measures

This chapter includes descriptions of past and planned conservation programs that Cal Water operates within each demand management measure (DMM) category outlined in the UWMP Act, specifically: (1) water waste prevention ordinances, (2) metering, (3) conservation pricing, (4) public education and outreach, (5) distribution system water loss management, (6) water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and (7) “other” DMMs. Cal Water has developed a suite of conservation programs and policies, which address each DMM category.

Chapter 10 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This chapter provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP and WSCP. Prior to adopting the Plan, Cal Water held a formal public hearing to present information on its Los Altos Suburban District UWMP and WSCP on June 9, 2021, 7:00 PM. This UWMP and the corresponding WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2021 deadline.

Chapter 2

Plan Preparation

This chapter discusses the type of Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) the Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as the “District”) has prepared and includes information that will apply throughout the Plan. Coordination and outreach during the development of the Plan is also discussed. Specifically, this chapter includes the following sections:

- 2.1 Public Water Systems
- 2.2 Regional Planning
- 2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance
- 2.4 Plan Preparation, Standard Units, and Basis for Reporting
- 2.5 Coordination and Outreach

2.1 Public Water Systems

The Los Altos Suburban District operates the one Public Water System (PWS) listed in Table 2-1 (i.e., Los Altos Suburban PWS). Public Water Systems are the systems that provide drinking water for human consumption and are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water. The SWRCB requires that water agencies report water usage and other relevant PWS information via the electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program (eARDWP). These data are used by the state to determine, among other things, whether an urban retail water supplier has reached the threshold (3,000 or more connections or 3,000 acre-feet of water supplied) for submitting an UWMP.

Table 2-1. Public Water Systems (DWR Table 2-1)

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020
CA4310001	Los Altos Suburban	18,559	13,087
TOTAL		18,559	13,087
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.			

2.2 Regional Planning

Regional planning can deliver mutually beneficial solutions to all agencies involved by reducing costs for the individual agency, assessing water resources at the appropriate geographic scale, and allowing for solutions that cross jurisdictional boundaries. California Water Service Company (Cal Water) participates in regional water resources planning initiatives throughout California in the regions in which its 25 water districts are located. Cal Water participated in the 2019 Update of the Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP), which covers the Los Altos Suburban District, and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency's 2015 Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy.

2.3 Individual or Regional Planning and Compliance (Regional Alliance)

Urban water suppliers may elect to prepare individual or regional UWMPs. The Los Altos Suburban District has elected to prepare an individual UWMP (see Table 2-2).

Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of SB X7-7 (2009 California Conservation Act) individually or as a member of a "Regional Alliance." As described in Chapter 5, the Los Altos Suburban District is a member of a Regional Alliance and this UWMP provides information on the District's compliance with its SB X7-7 water conservation targets both as an individual urban retail water supplier and as a member of a Regional Alliance.

Table 2-2. Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2)

Select Only One	Type of Plan	Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance <i>if applicable</i>
X	Individual UWMP	
	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	X Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	California Water Service - San Francisco Bay Alliance
	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	
NOTES: The Los Altos Suburban District is a member of a Regional Alliance. Chapter 5 provides information on the District's progress towards meeting its water conservation targets under SB X7-7 both as an individual urban retail water supplier and as a member of its Regional Alliance.		

2.4 Plan Preparation, Standard Units, and Basis for Reporting

CWC § 10608.12 (t)

“Urban retail water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

CWC § 10617

“Urban water supplier” means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

CWC § 10621 (a)

Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

CWC § 10621 (f)

Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

Per California Water Code (CWC) §10617, the Los Altos Suburban District is an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. It is therefore obligated under CWC §10621(f) to develop and submit an UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021. The Los Altos Suburban District is an urban retail water supplier, as identified in Table 2-3. The Los Altos Suburban District is not a wholesale water supplier.

Annual volumes of water reported in this UWMP are measured in acre-feet (AF) and are reported on a calendar year basis (Table 2-3). Water use and planning data reported in this UWMP for calendar year 2020 cover the full twelve months of the year, as required by the UWMP Guidelines.

Table 2-3. Supplier Identification (DWR Table 2-3)

Type of Supplier	
	Supplier is a wholesaler
X	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
X	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

CWC § 10620 (d) (3)

Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

CWC § 10631 (a) A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

CWC § 10642

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. ...

Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and other community organizations in the region is an important part of preparing a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

(WSCP). This section identifies the agencies and organizations Los Altos Suburban District sought to coordinate with during preparation of this Plan.

2.5.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

CWC § 10631 (h)

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

Urban retail water suppliers relying on one or more wholesalers for water supply are required to provide these wholesalers with information regarding projected water supply and demand. As shown in Table 2-4, the Los Altos Suburban District derives portions of its water supply from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water).

Table 2-4. Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4)

The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Santa Clara Valley Water District
NOTES:

2.5.2 Coordination with and Notice to Other Agencies and the Community

CWC § 10620 (d) (3)

Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

CWC § 10642

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

The Los Altos Suburban District coordinated with cities, counties, and other community organizations during preparation of this UWMP. Cal Water provided notice to these entities and the communities it serves 60 days prior to the public hearing it held on June 9, 2021, to present the draft of the UWMP, address questions, and receive comments. Cities and counties receiving the public hearing notification from Los Altos Suburban District as required per CWC §10621 (b) are listed in Table 10-1 in Chapter 10 of this Plan.

Copies of correspondence with other agencies and public notices are provided in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively.

2.5.3 Coordination with Land Use Authorities

CWC § 10631 (a) *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

Cal Water coordinated with the City of Los Altos, City of Mountain View, City of Cupertino, City of Sunnyvale, and Town of Los Altos Hills staff to review and confirm that appropriate land use assumptions were used to develop the UWMP demand projections. Correspondence with the land use authorities is included in Appendix B.

Chapter 3

System Description

CWC § 10631 (a)

A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

This chapter provides a description of the Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as the "District") water system and service area, including climate, population, demographics, and land uses to help in understanding various elements of water supply and demand. This chapter includes the following sections:

- 3.1 General Description
- 3.2 Service Area Boundary Map
- 3.3 Service Area Climate
- 3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics
- 3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

3.1 General Description

The District was formed in 1931 when California Water Service Company (Cal Water), an investor-owned water utility regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), purchased the Los Altos Water Company. The District supplies a combination of locally produced groundwater and surface water purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District, the region's wholesale water supplier. The District operates 22 groundwater wells, 46 storage tanks, 65 booster pumps, and 297 miles of pipeline to deliver roughly 12 million gallons of water per day to more than 18,000 service connections. The District delivers water to residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental customers. Residential customers account for most of the District's service

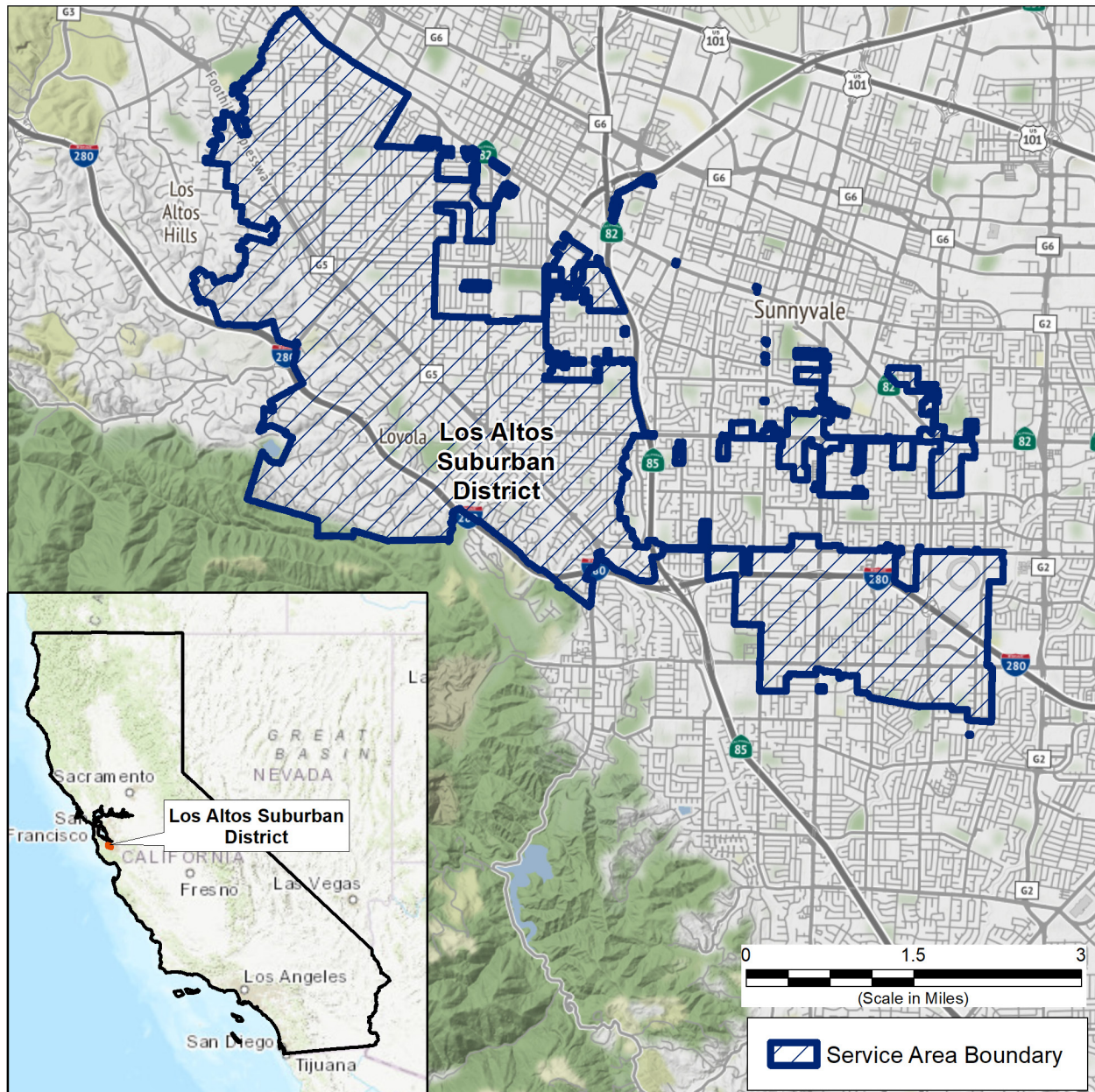
connections and 72 percent of its water uses. Non-residential water uses account for 22 percent of total demand and system water losses account for 6 percent.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Map

Figure 3-1 shows the location of the District and its current service area boundaries. The District is located in northern Santa Clara County, approximately 45 miles south of the City of San Francisco. The District serves the City of Los Altos, fringe sections of the cities of Cupertino, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Sunnyvale and adjacent unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. The cities of Palo Alto, Mountain View, Sunnyvale and Santa Clara own and operate water systems northeast and southeast of the District. Purissima Hills Water District is north of the Town of Los Altos Hills. Major transportation links in the District include Interstate 280, State Route 82, and State Route 85. The San Jose and San Francisco International Airports are located to the southeast and north of the District, respectively.

The District is built upon the Bay Plain and abuts to the northern foothills of the Coastal Range. Major geological features located in the Los Altos region include the San Andreas, Berrocal, and Pilarcitos Faults situated just west of the District, and the Hayward and Calaveras Faults located east of the District across the bay. A major earthquake on any of these faults has the potential to disrupt water service in the District.

Figure 3-1. District Location and Service Boundaries



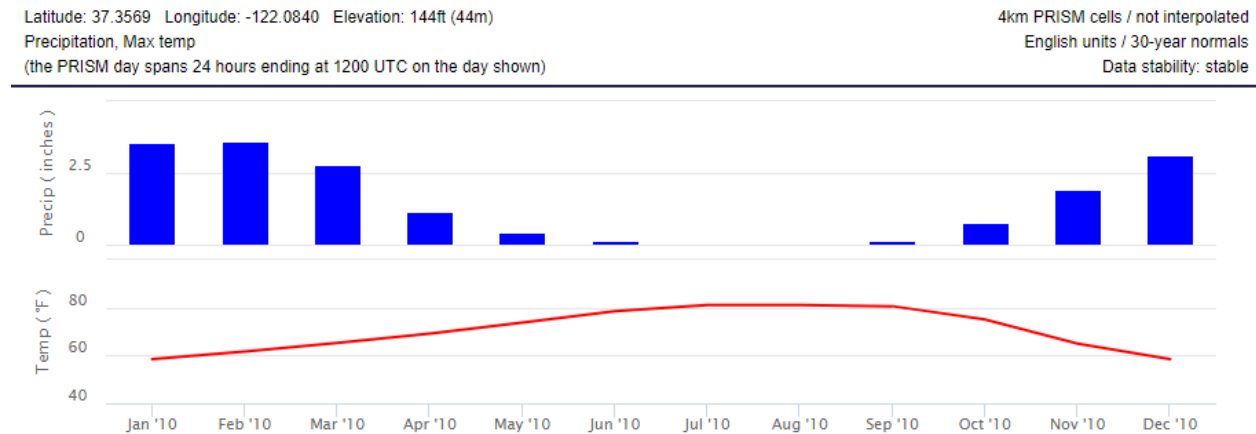
3.3 Service Area Climate

The District’s climate is characterized by mild summers and cool wet winters (see Figure 3-2).⁵ Most rainfall occurs between October and May. Precipitation totals in the summer months are

⁵ Precipitation and temperature data downloaded from: <https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/>. These data represent a 30-year period from 1980 through 2010. The x-axis reflects the end of the 30-year time series.

negligible. On average, the District receives 18 inches of rainfall annually. Maximum daily air temperature averages 80 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer months. In the winter, it averages 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Figure 3-2. 30-Year Normals, Precipitation and Maximum Daily Air Temperature



Based on a review of data downloaded from the Oregon State PRISM dataset for 1895 to 2019, rainfall varies significantly from year-to-year, as it does in most of California.⁶ The standard deviation in annual rainfall is 5.7 inches, or approximately 32 percent of average annual rainfall.⁷ Consecutive years of below average rainfall are fairly common. Since 1895, runs of below average rainfall lasting three or more years have occurred eleven times and runs lasting five or more years have occurred twice. The first of these ran from 1945 through 1949 and the second ran from 1987 through 1991. While rainfall in the region is highly variable, there has been no statistically significant trend in the mean or variance of annual rainfall since 1895.

The District’s climate has been warming. Since 1895, average daily temperature has increased at an average rate of 0.021 degrees Fahrenheit per year. Mean annual temperature for 2010-2019 was 2.0 degrees Fahrenheit higher than for 1900-1909.

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

It is estimated that the District’s service area population was 70,161 in 2020.

The District estimates its service area population using Census Block population counts from decadal Census data. The decadal Census estimates are converted to average population per single- and multi-family service, which are applied to service counts for years between the decadal Censuses. This method is similar to the approach used by the California Department of

⁶ Downloaded from: <https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/>. The x-axis reflects the end of the 30-year time series.
⁷ Standard deviation measures the typical or average year-to-year variation in annual rainfall amount. Thus, it is typical for annual rainfall to fluctuate significantly in the District.

Water Resources (DWR) Population Tool and population estimates generated by the two methods have been shown to differ by less than a percent in most cases.⁸

Current and projected service area population are shown in Table 3-1. Projected population is based on population, housing, and employment projections developed by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG).⁹

Table 3-1. Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1)

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
	70,161	70,454	70,815	71,560	72,708	73,911
NOTES:						

Demographics for the City of Los Altos, the principal city served by the District, are summarized in Table 3-2. These data are from the U.S. Census American Community Survey 2019 5-Year Estimates.¹⁰ Relative to the rest of California, the Los Altos's population is older and has a somewhat different racial composition. Educational attainment in Los Altos is significantly higher than for the state as a whole, as is median household income.

Los Altos's stock of housing is older than for California as a whole. Nineteen percent of Los Altos's homes were built after 1990 compared to 25.5 percent for all of California. Homes built after 1990 are more likely to have plumbing fixtures that are compliant with state and federal water and energy efficiency standards.

⁸ California Water Service, 2016. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan: Los Altos Suburban District, dated June 2016.

⁹ Association of Bay Area Governments Projections 2040. Accessed from: <http://projections.planbayarea.org/>

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019. 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, dated 2019. Retrieved from: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>.

Table 3-2. Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Demographics	City of Los Altos	California
Median Age (years)	46.1	36.5
Racial Makeup (%)		
White	66.9	63.8
Black or African American	0.8	7.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3	1.9
Asian	36.4	16.7
Native Hawaiian	0.1	0.8
Some other race	1.2	15.1
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (%)	4.4	39.0
Educational Attainment (%)		
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	84.2	33.9
Primary Language Spoken at Home (%)		
English Only	92.9	82.2
Limited English-Speaking Households	3.7	8.9
Median Household Income (\$)	235,278	75,235
Population below Federal Poverty Level (%)	2.8	13.4
Housing	City of Los Altos	California
Median Year Built	1962	1975
Year Housing Built (%)		
2010 or Later	5.6	3.5
2000 to 2009	7.1	11.2
1990 to 1999	6.3	10.9
Before 1990	81.0	74.5

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

Current land uses within the District is a mixture of low, medium, and high density residential, mixed use, commercial, industrial, public facilities, and parks/open space. Maps showing General Plan land use designations for communities served by the District are provided in Appendix D.

The District's population and service growth projections are tied to ABAG census tract level projections of population, housing, and employment. These projections, in turn, are developed by ABAG through detailed land use modeling of the Bay Area.¹¹ The areas included in the ABAG land use model include all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the nine-county Bay Area. ABAG's land use model application is comprised of ten sub models:

1. Employment Transition Model
2. Household Transition Model
3. Real Estate Development Model
4. Scheduled Development Events Model
5. Employment Relocation Model
6. Household Relocation Model
7. Government Growth Model
8. Employment Location Choice Model
9. Household Location Choice Model
10. Real Estate Price Model

Parcels, or individual units of land ownership, provide the fundamental building block for the ABAG land use model. The land use database includes information linking the parcels to zones they are within, buildings that are on them, their size, their monetary value, and their current planning constraints. The base year database contains 1.9 million buildings categorized into 14 different land use types, ranging from detached single-family housing to heavy industrial.

The ABAG land use model relies on current zoning for all parcels in the region as a representation of the land use controls in place in the base year. Zoning codes, general plans, and specific plans were processed by ABAG to obtain a consistent indication of each jurisdiction's long-term vision for land use type, residential dwelling units per acre, and commercial floor-area-ratio.

¹¹ Association of Bay Area Governments and Metropolitan Transportation Commission (2017). Land Use Modeling Report, Plan Bay Area 2040 Final Supplemental Report, dated July 2017. Accessed from: http://2040.planbayarea.org/files/2020-02/Land_Use_Modeling_PBA2040_Supplemental%20Report_7-2017.pdf

Chapter 4

Water Use Characterization

CWC § 10631 (d) (1) A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

This chapter provides a description and quantifies the Los Altos Suburban District's (also referred to herein as the "District") past, current, and projected water uses through 2045. For the purposes of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the terms "water use" and "water demand" are used interchangeably. This chapter is divided into the following subsections:

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Uses by Sector

4.3 Climate Change Considerations

Appendix E provides additional information and data related to the development of the water demand projections presented in this chapter.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

This Plan maintains a clear distinction between recycled, potable, and raw water uses and supplies. Recycled water is addressed comprehensively in Chapter 6, but a summary of recycled

water demand is included in Table 4-3 of this chapter. The primary focus of this chapter is the historical and projected potable water uses in the District.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Uses by Sector

CWC § 10631 (d)

For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

4.2.1 Past and Current Water Use

Table 4-1 shows water use in 2016-2020 by use type (referred to as “sector” in California Water Code [CWC] §10631). Water use has been decreasing in the District since the mid-2000s. Several factors have contributed to this reduction. First, California Water Service Company (Cal Water) implemented conservation pricing starting in 2009, supplying stronger financial incentives to use water efficiently. Second, starting around 2012, Cal Water tripled the level of expenditure on conservation programs aimed at helping customers use water more efficiently. Third, appliance efficiency standards and plumbing codes have contributed to significant improvement over time in the average water use efficiency of the installed base of appliances and plumbing fixtures. For example, a new toilet uses roughly one-third the amount of water as a toilet manufactured in the 1980s while a new clothes washer uses about half the amount of water as an older washer.¹² Per capita water use in 2020 was 32 percent below its peak in the early 2000s.

¹² Water Research Foundation, 2016. Residential End Uses of Water, Version 2, prepared by DeOreo, William B., Peter Mayer, Benedykt Dziegielewski, and Jack Kiefer, dated April 2016.

Water use in 2020 was 13,023 acre-feet (AF). Residential customers accounted for most of the District's service connections and 72 percent of its water uses. Non-residential water uses accounted for 22 percent of total demand, while distribution system losses accounted for 6 percent.

Table 4-1. Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Actual (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (a)				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family		Drinking Water	6,441	7,331	7,926	7,615	8,645
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	615	651	662	649	685
Commercial		Drinking Water	1,839	2,198	2,552	2,436	2,335
Institutional/Gov't		Drinking Water	462	487	532	512	496
Industrial		Drinking Water	10	4	5	4	5
Other Potable		Drinking Water	48	84	43	49	11
Landscape	(b)	Drinking Water	0	0	0	0	0
Losses	(c)	Drinking Water	780	901	717	719	846
TOTAL			10,194	11,656	12,438	11,982	13,023
NOTES:							
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.							
(b) District's billing system does not track this use type separate from other use types.							
(c) Real and apparent losses.							

4.2.2 Projected Water Use

Projected water use through 2045 is summarized in Table 4-2. Projected water use is estimated as a function of expected service growth and a forecast of average water use per service for each of the use types shown in the table. As discussed in Chapter 3, population and service growth projections are based on population, housing, and employment projections developed by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG).¹³

As described later in the chapter, average water use per service is adjusted over the forecast period to account for anticipated reductions in water use due to the ongoing effects of appliance standards and plumbing codes, conservation and customer assistance programs, and growth in the inflation-adjusted cost of water service and household income. These factors, in combination, are projected to attenuate the increase in water use associated with projected service and population growth.

¹³ Association of Bay Area Governments Projections 2040. Accessed from: <http://projections.planbayarea.org/>

Table 4-2. Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (a)				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		8,738	8,784	8,896	8,954	9,071
Multi-Family		679	685	708	752	801
Commercial		2,305	2,320	2,473	2,678	2,904
Institutional/Gov't		495	501	524	548	574
Industrial		6	6	6	6	6
Other Potable		13	13	13	13	13
Landscape	(b)	0	0	0	0	0
Losses	(c)	770	696	705	716	728
TOTAL		13,007	13,003	13,324	13,666	14,097

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.
(b) District's billing system does not track this use type separate from other use types.
(c) Real and apparent losses.

Future water demands are expected to be comprised both potable and recycled water use, as shown in Table 4-3. Current and projected recycled water use is discussed in Chapter 6.

Table 4-3. Total Gross Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable) (DWR Table 4-3)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable <i>From DWR Tables 4-1 and 4-2</i>	13,023	13,007	13,003	13,324	13,666	14,097
Recycled Water Demand <i>From DWR Table 6-4</i>	64	100	100	100	100	100
Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage						
TOTAL WATER USE	13,087	13,107	13,103	13,424	13,766	14,197

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.

4.2.3 Distribution System Water Loss

 CWC § 10631 (3)

(A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.

(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

Table 4-4 shows distribution system water losses for the previous five years. Water loss is the sum of apparent and real losses. Apparent loss is associated with metering inaccuracies, billing and administrative errors, authorized unmetered uses (e.g., system flushing and firefighting), and unauthorized uses. Real loss is associated with physical water lost through line breaks, leaks and seeps, and overflows of storage tanks. Since 2016, urban retail water suppliers have been required under CWC §10608.34 and California Code of Regulations (CCR) §638.1 et seq to quantify distribution system water losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software (referred to as “water loss audit reports”). The water loss audit reports the District submits to DWR provide the basis for the 2016-2019 estimates shown in Table 4-4 and are available through DWR’s Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.¹⁴ The District’s 2020 water loss audit report had not been completed at the time this Plan was prepared.¹⁵ The 2020 estimate shown in Table 4-4 is therefore drawn from the District’s preliminary draft water loss audit results.

Table 4-4. 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-4)

Reporting Period Start Date	Volume of Water Loss (a)
01/2016	780
01/2017	901
01/2018	717
01/2019	719
01/2020	846
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.	

¹⁴ DWR’s Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans

¹⁵ The District’s regulatory deadline for filing its 2020 water loss audit report to the state is October 1, 2021.

CWC §10631 (3)(c) requires that this UWMP demonstrate whether the distribution loss standards enacted by the State Water resources Control Board (SWRCB) pursuant to §10608.34 have been met. However, the SWRCB has yet to establish these standards, and thus consistency with these standards cannot be demonstrated herein.

4.2.4 Future Water Savings in Projected Water Use

CWC § 10631 (d) (4)

(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.

(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

As affirmed in Table 4-5, both future water savings (discussed below) and lower income residential demands (discussed in Section 4.2.5) are included in the projections of future water use.

Table 4-5. Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-5)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	Section 4.2.4
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?	Yes
NOTES:	

As noted above, the District has adjusted the forecast of average water use per service for the effects of appliance standards and plumbing codes, conservation programs, and increases in the real cost of water service and household income. These adjustments are described below.

The District uses forecasts of per capita water savings from appliance standards and plumbing codes prepared for DWR to adjust its projections of average water use per service.¹⁶ These forecasts incorporate the effects of the following codes and regulations:

- Assembly Bill (AB) 715, enacted in 2007, requires that any toilet or urinal sold or installed in California on or after January 1, 2014 cannot have a flush rating exceeding 1.28 and 0.5 gallons per flush, respectively. AB 715 superseded the state's previous standards for toilet and urinal water use set in 1991 of 1.6 and 1.0 gallons per flush, respectively. On April 8, 2015, in response to the Governor's Emergency Drought Response Executive Order (EO B-29-15), the California Energy Commission approved new standards for urinals requiring that they not consume more than 0.125 gallons per flush, 75 percent less than the standard set by AB 715.
- Water use standards for residential and commercial clothes washers and dishwashers are established by the U.S. Department of Energy through its authority under the federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act. Water use efficiency is summarized by the water factor for the appliance which measures the gallons of water used per cycle per cubic foot of capacity. A typical top-loading residential clothes washer manufactured in the 1990s had a water factor of around 12. In 2015, the allowable water factor for top- and front-loading residential clothes was reduced to 8.4 and 4.7, respectively. In 2018, water factor standard for top-loading residential clothes washers will be reduced to 6.5. In 2010 the allowable water factor for top- and front-loading commercial clothes washers was reduced to 8.5 and 5.5, respectively. The maximum water factor for Energy Star compliant top- and front-loading washers is 3.7 and 4.3, respectively. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that Energy Star washers made up at least 60 percent of the residential market and 30 percent of the commercial market in 2011.¹⁷ An Energy Star compliant washer uses about two-thirds less water per cycle than washers manufactured in the 1990s. Federal dishwasher water use efficiency standards were last updated in 2013. The maximum water use for standard and compact sized dishwashers is 5.0 and 3.5 gallons per cycle, respectively.
- New construction and renovations in California are now subject to CalGreen Code requirements. CalGreen includes prescriptive indoor provisions for maximum water consumption of plumbing fixtures and fittings in new and renovated properties. CalGreen also allows for an optional performance path to compliance, which requires an overall aggregate 20 percent reduction in indoor water use from a calculated baseline using a set of worksheets provided with the CalGreen guidelines.
- Senate Bill (SB) 407, enacted in 2009, mandates that all buildings in California come up to current State plumbing fixture standards within this decade. This law establishes

¹⁶ M.Cubed, 2016. Projected Statewide and County-Level Effects of Plumbing Codes and Appliance Standards on Indoor GPCD, technical memorandum prepared for the California Department of Water Resources, dated August 2016.

¹⁷ EPA Energy Star Unit Shipment and Market Penetration Report Calendar Year 2011 Summary.

requirements that residential and commercial property built and available for use on or before January 1, 1994 replace plumbing fixtures that are not water conserving, defined as “noncompliant plumbing fixtures.” This law also requires effective January 1, 2017 that a seller or transferor of single-family residential property show to the purchaser or transferee, in writing, the specified requirements for replacing plumbing fixtures and whether the real property includes noncompliant plumbing. Similar disclosure requirements went into effect for multi-family and commercial transactions January 1, 2019. SB 837, passed in 2011, reinforces the disclosure requirement by amending the statutorily required transfer disclosure statement to include disclosure about whether the property follows SB 407 requirements.

The District’s 2015 Conservation Master Plan forms the basis for the forecast of water savings from conservation programs. Cal Water used the Alliance for Water Efficiency’s Water Conservation Tracking Tool to estimate expected water savings from planned program implementation.¹⁸

Projected increases in water service costs and household income form the basis for the adjustments to average water use due to changes in the real cost of water service. The forecast uses the historical rate of increase in District water rates to project future water service costs. It uses Caltrans income projections for Santa Clara County to estimate changes in household income. It uses empirically derived estimates of price and income demand elasticity to adjust future water demand for changes in these variables.¹⁹

Table 4-6 shows the total water savings from plumbing codes and appliance standards, conservation programs, and increases in the real cost of water service.

Table 4-6. Future Conservation Savings (AF)

2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
115	265	300	414	474

¹⁸ Alliance for Water Efficiency Water Conservation Tracking Tool:

<https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resources/topic/water-conservation-tracking-tool>

¹⁹ M.Cubed, 2018. California Water Service 2020 Test Year Sales Forecast: 2018 General Rate Case, prepared for California Water Service by M.Cubed, dated January 2018.

4.2.5 Water Use by Lower Income Households in Water Use Projections

 CWC § 10631.1

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirements under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

California Senate Bill No. 1087 (SB 1087), Chapter 727, passed in 2005, amended Government Code §65589.7 and CWC §10631.1. This law requires that local governments supply a copy of their adopted housing element to water and sewer providers. Additionally, it requires that water providers grant priority for service allocations to developments that include housing units for lower income families and workers. The UWMP Act requires that water providers estimate water demands by lower income single and multi-family households.

Cal Water must serve all development that occurs within its service area, regardless of the income level of the future residents. Cal Water does not keep records of the income level of its customers and does not discriminate when supplying water to any development. It is the responsibility of the city or county with land use authority over a given area to approve or not approve developments within Cal Water's service areas. Cal Water has a Customer Assistance Program (CAP) to help with water service affordability. CAP discounts the monthly service charge of qualifying lower income households.

Table 4-7 shows projected water use by lower income households. These demands are part of the projected residential water use in Table 4-2. Cal Water used the General Plan Housing Elements from the General Plan Housing Elements from the cities in the service area to estimate the number of lower income households which is the basis for the estimates in Table 4-7.²⁰

Table 4-7. Residential Demands of Lower Income Households (AF)

2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
2,354	2,367	2,401	2,426	2,468

²⁰ City of Los Altos 2015-2023 Housing Element, Table B-9; Town of Los Altos Hills General Plan Housing Element Update 2015-2023, Table HE-16; City of Cupertino Housing Element Technical Report, Table 2.4; City of Sunnyvale Housing Element of the General Plan January 31, 2015 – January 31, 2023, Table 13.

4.2.6 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

 CWC § 10635(b)(3)

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following...

*(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with **the total projected water use for the drought period.** (Emphasis added).*

CWC §10635(b) is a new requirement for 2020 UWMPs. A critical part of this new statutory language is the requirement to prepare a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (see Section 7.5). As a first step, DWR suggests that water suppliers estimate their unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2021-2025). Unconstrained water demand is water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. Drought conditions cause unconstrained demands to increase. The Drought Risk Assessment presented in Section 7.5 accounts for this increase in unconstrained water demand. Cal Water's demand forecast model separately estimates water use for normal, wet, and dry weather conditions. Table 4-8 shows unconstrained demands for 2021-2025 for normal weather and multiple-dry-year scenarios.

Table 4-8. Characteristic Five-Year Water Use (AF)

Weather Scenario	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Multi-Year Dry	13,853	13,881	13,914	13,957	13,970
Normal	12,901	12,926	12,956	12,995	13,007
NOTES: The table shows unconstrained demand (i.e., demand in the absence of drought water use restrictions).					

4.3 Climate Change Considerations

 CWC § 10635(b)

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

Climate strongly influences the level and seasonal pattern of District water demands. Cal Water has analyzed the effect of climate and weather variability on both aspects of demand.²¹ Using this information, Cal Water has estimated the effect of alternative climate warming scenarios on future water demand.²² Table 4-9 summarizes the results of this analysis. It shows that for plausible emission scenarios and corresponding temperature increases, climate change may, on average, increase future District demands by 2 to 3 percent compared to current climate conditions. Two points are worth noting. First, this is the average effect. There is significant variation about the mean. Second, this is a *ceteris paribus*, or all else equal, result. It assumes existing levels and types of landscaping. However, landscaping choices are partly a function of climate and as the climate changes, so too may these choices. It is reasonable to think households and businesses will adapt their landscaping as the climate warms. This adaptation may mitigate some of the expected demand increase shown in the table.

Table 4-9. Climate Change Effect on Demand

Emissions Scenario	Change in Mean Temperature by 2040 (degree F)	Change from Current Mean Temperature (%)	Effect on Demand (%)
Lower Emissions Scenario (B1)	2.5	3.4%	2.0%
Higher Emissions Scenario (A2)	2.7	3.7%	2.1%
80%ile Temperature Scenario	3.6	4.9%	2.8%
NOTES:			
(a) Predicted temperature increases for Southwest United States for alternative emission scenarios reported in Kunkel et al. (2013). Predicted effect on demand derived from weather response models estimated with historical monthly water use, temperature, and rainfall data.			
(b) The physical climate framework for the 2013 National Climate Assessment is based on climate model simulations of the future using the high (A2) and low (B1) Special Report Emissions Scenarios (SRES). The A1B emission scenario reflects a middle case between the A2 and B1 scenarios. The 80%ile scenario is the 80 th percentile temperature change across the family of emissions scenarios. Further description of emission scenarios can be found at https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/sres-en.pdf			

²¹ A&N Technical Services, 2014. Cal Water Long-Term Water Demand Forecast Model. Report prepared for California Water Service Company. December 2014.

²² Table 4-9 uses climate scenarios for the southwestern United States. These in turn rely on alternative greenhouse gas emission scenarios. Emissions under scenario A2 are higher than under scenario B2. The 80th percentile scenario is the 80th percentile temperature change for the full suite of emission scenarios. For further information, see Kunkel, K.E., L.E. Stevens, S.E. Stevens, L. Sun, E. Janssen, D. Wuebbles, K.T. Redmond, and J.G. Dobson, 2013. Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment. Part 5. Climate of the Southwest U.S., NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 142-5, dated 2013.

Chapter 5

SB X7-7 Baseline and Targets

CWC § 10608.24 (b)

Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.

CWC § 10608.28

(a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

(1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).

(3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.

(4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.

(5) By hydrologic region.

(6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.

(b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill (SB) X7-7, requires that urban retail water suppliers reduce their per capita water use by 20 percent by 2020. SB X7-7 defines an urban retail water supplier as “a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes” (California Water Code [CWC] §10608.12). The Los Altos Suburban District meets both criteria. The state will assess each urban retail water supplier’s 2020 per capita water use against the target it established in its 2015 urban water management plan (UWMP).

This chapter demonstrates the District’s compliance with its SB X7-7 per capita water use target and includes the following sections:

5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

5.2 Updates to the 2015 UWMP Calculations

5.3 Service Area Population

5.4 Baseline Periods, Baseline GPCD, and Confirmed SB X7-7 2020 Target

5.5 Demonstration of Compliance with SB X7-7 2020 Target

5.6 Demonstration of Compliance with Regional Alliance SB X7-7 2020 Target

5.1 Wholesale Suppliers

SB X7-7 does not directly apply to wholesale water suppliers. Wholesale suppliers may adopt programs and policies that support SB X7-7 compliance by the retail water suppliers they serve. They may also take part in a Regional Alliance (discussed below) set up to satisfy SB X7-7 requirements on a regional basis. As discussed in Chapter 2, the District is not a wholesale water supplier.

5.2 Updates to the 2015 UWMP Calculations

Urban retail water suppliers may update or correct the water use and population data they used to set their 2020 target in their 2015 UWMP. The District has not made any changes to these data.

5.3 Service Area Population

Service area population estimation must satisfy the requirements in Methodology 2 – Service Area Population – of DWR’s *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*. California Water Service Company (Cal Water)’s population estimation method is similar to the method used by DWR’s Population Tool.²³ DWR reviewed and accepted Cal Water’s population estimation method as part of the review of its 2015 UWMPs. Cal Water used this method to estimate the District’s 2020 service area population. As reported in Chapter 3, the District’s population was 70,161 in 2020.

²³ Cal Water estimates service area population using census block population data with the LandView 5 and MARPLOT software programs. In census years, the method estimates service area population using the population counts of census blocks with centroids falling within the District’s service boundary. In off-census years, the method estimates population by adjusting the census year estimates for changes in the number of single- and multi-family service connections and dwelling units. As shown in the District’s 2015 UWMP, estimates prepared using this method and DWR’s Population Tool typically differ by less than a percent. Cal Water prefers using its method to be consistent with its other planning documents.

5.4 Baseline Periods, Baseline GPCD, and Confirmed SB X7-7 2020 Target

Table 5-1 shows the District's 5- and 10-year baseline periods, its baseline gallons per capita per day (GPCD) for these periods, and its confirmed 2020 target. The data used to calculate the baseline and target GPCD values are provided in Appendix F.

Table 5-1. SB X7-7 Baselines and Targets Summary (DWR Table 5-1)

Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD	Confirmed 2020 Target GPCD
10-15 year	1996	2005	232	185
5 Year	2003	2007	223	
NOTES:				

5.5 Demonstration of Compliance with SB X7-7 2020 Target

Service area population and water use in 2020 were 70,161 and 13,023 AF, respectively, resulting in per capita water use of 166 GPCD. This is less than target GPCD, as shown in Table 5-2. Supporting population and water use data are in Appendix F.

Table 5-2. SB X7-7 2020 Compliance (DWR Table 5-2)

2020 GPCD			2020 Confirmed Target GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
Actual 2020 GPCD	2020 TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 GPCD (Adjusted if applicable)		
166			185	Yes
NOTES:				

5.6 Demonstration of Compliance with Regional Alliance SB X7-7 2020 Target

An urban retail water supplier can satisfy SB X7-7 requirements either individually or as part of a Regional Alliance. The District formed a regional alliance with other Cal Water districts in the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region. The name of this Regional Alliance is California Water Service – San Francisco Bay Regional Alliance. Table 5-3 shows 2020 per capita water use for this Regional

Alliance. Table 5-4 demonstrates compliance with the Regional Alliance's SB X7-7 2020 target GPCD.²⁴

Table 5-3. SB X7-7 Regional Alliance – 2020 GPCD (DWR RA 2020 GPCD Table)

Participating Member Agency Name	2020 Actual GPCD*	2020 Population	(2020 GPCD) X (2020 Population)	Regional Alliance 2020 GPCD (Actual)
Cal Water Bear Gulch District	190	60,814	11,554,660	
Cal Water Los Altos Suburban District	166	70,161	11,646,726	
Cal Water Livermore District	143	59,814	8,553,402	
Cal Water Mid Peninsula District	94	137,486	12,923,684	
Cal Water South San Francisco District	98	63,319	6,205,262	
Regional Alliance Totals	691	391,594	50,883,734	130

**All participating agencies must submit individual SB X7-7 Tables, as applicable, showing the individual agency's calculations. These tables are: SB X7-7 Tables 0 through 6, Table 7, any required supporting tables (as stated in SB X7-7 Table 7), and SB X7-7 Table 9, as applicable. These individual agency tables will be submitted with the individual or Regional Urban Water Management Plan.*

Table 5-4. SB X7-7 Regional Alliance – 2020 Compliance (DWR RA 2020 Compliance Table)

2020 Actual GPCD	Optional Adjustment for Economic Growth ¹	Adjusted 2020 Actual GPCD	2020 Target GPCD ²	Did Alliance Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
130			150	Yes

¹Adjustments for economic growth can be applied to either the individual supplier's data or to the aggregate regional alliance data (but not both), depending upon availability of suitable data and methods. ² 2020 Target GPCD will be taken from the Regional Alliance's SB X7-7 Verification Form, Weighted Target Table.

²⁴ The population and water use data used to establish the Regional Alliance's 2020 target GPCD are provided in the District's 2015 UWMP.

Chapter 6

Water Supply Characterization

CWC § 10631 (b) A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

This chapter provides a description of the Los Altos Suburban District’s (also referred to herein as the “District”) current and potential water supplies, as well as assessment of the energy intensity used to operate the District’s treatment and distribution system. This chapter includes the following sections:

6.1 Purchased Water

6.2 Groundwater

6.3 Surface Water

6.4 Stormwater

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

6.8 Future Water Projects

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

6.10 Special Conditions

6.11 Energy Intensity

6.1 Purchased Water

CWC § 10631 (h) *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) currently purchases treated surface water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water). In addition to its local surface water supplies, Valley Water imports surface water to the region through the South Bay Aqueduct of the State Water Project (SWP) and the San Felipe Division of the federal Central Valley Project (CVP).

Valley Water operates three drinking water treatment plants (WTPs) (i.e., Penitencia WTP, Rinconada WTP, and Santa Teresa WTP) that treat its combined surface water supplies. Valley Water disinfects the water using a blend of chlorine and ammonia (chloramines).

Treated surface water is delivered to the Los Altos Suburban District from the Rinconada WTP through a large-diameter high pressure pipeline that runs through Cupertino and along Foothill Expressway. This pipeline is commonly referred to as the West Pipeline. The West Pipeline also has branch lines that distribute water to the Cities of Santa Clara and Mountain View ("distributaries").

The District takes treated surface water at five turnouts referred to as the "Vallco", "Granger", "Farndon", "Covington", and "Western" turnouts. The Farndon and Granger turnouts are located directly on the West Pipeline, while the Vallco turnout is located on the Santa Clara Distributary, and the Covington connection is located on the Mountain View Distributary. The Western turnout is also connected to San Jose Water Company. Each of these turnouts is equipped with pressure and flow control devices that provide a seamless hydraulic transition between the delivery main and the District's system.

When surface water supplies were plentiful in the past, Valley Water authorized the sale of "Non-Contract" water in order to facilitate conjunctive use (i.e., storage) of surplus supply in the underlying groundwater aquifers. In such year types, the District typically reduced its production of groundwater and increased its purchase of surface deliveries from Valley Water. However, the "Non-Contract" water has not been available for over 10 years. When surface water supplies are scarce, Valley Water imposes both voluntary and mandatory reductions in the overall use of water. In addition, because surplus surface water supplies are stored underground by Valley

Water (i.e., directly or through in-lieu recharge), during shortages the District increases groundwater production and reduces its purchases from Valley Water.

Since it is unknown whether "Non-Contract" water will be available when the District's purchase water schedules are prepared, and "Non-Contract" water is only available in the non-summer months between October and April of the next year, the scheduling of District deliveries is set to maximize the delivery of purchased water in the summer and to utilize groundwater production capacity during all other periods. This scheduling pattern enables the District to take advantage of the economic incentive provided by the sale of "Non-Contract" water, in turn assisting Valley Water in accomplishing the goal of storing surplus supplies through in-lieu recharge. Valley Water also has scheduling restrictions regarding the purchase of direct deliveries (i.e., Peak Day deliveries are limited to 180 percent of the average day deliver and the maximum monthly delivery cannot exceed fifteen percent of the annual scheduled delivery).

6.2 Groundwater

CWC § 10631

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

(4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:

(A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Groundwater makes up an important portion of the Los Altos Suburban District's water supply. This section includes information regarding the basin description, groundwater management,

and Cal Water’s coordination with the relevant Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), followed by a discussion of historical pumping and supply sufficiency, which is further supported by Section 7.1.1.

6.2.1 Basin Description and Status

As shown on Figure 6-1, the Los Altos Suburban District overlies the Santa Clara Subbasin (also referred to herein as the “Basin”) of the Santa Clara Valley Basin (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basin No. 2-009.02). The Santa Clara Subbasin is not adjudicated, and DWR determined that the Basin is not in a condition of critical overdraft in its recent evaluation of California groundwater basins.²⁵

The Santa Clara Subbasin is designated as a high priority basin under DWR’s 2019 Phase 2 Basin Prioritization.²⁶ Under this prioritization process, basins are ranked on eight components, and if a basin is assigned more than 21 total points, it is defined as “high priority.” The main factors driving the Basin’s designation include total population (5 out of 5 possible points), number of public supply wells (4 out of 5 possible points), and documented impacts including declining groundwater levels and subsidence (4 out of 5 possible points).²⁷ The Basin was assigned a total of 24.5 priority points.

The Santa Clara Subbasin covers a surface area of 297 square miles and forms a northwest - trending, elongated valley bounded by the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west and the Diablo Range to the east. The western and eastern Basin boundaries are the geologic contact between permeable to semi - permeable alluvial sediments within the Santa Clara Valley and the impermeable bedrock of the adjacent mountain ranges. The northern boundary with the San Francisco Bay is hydrologic. To the northwest and northeast, the Basin borders the San Mateo and Niles Cone Subbasin, respectively, at institutional boundaries formed by county boundaries. The southern boundary with the Llagas Subbasin is the Coyote Creek alluvial fan in the Morgan Hill area.²⁸

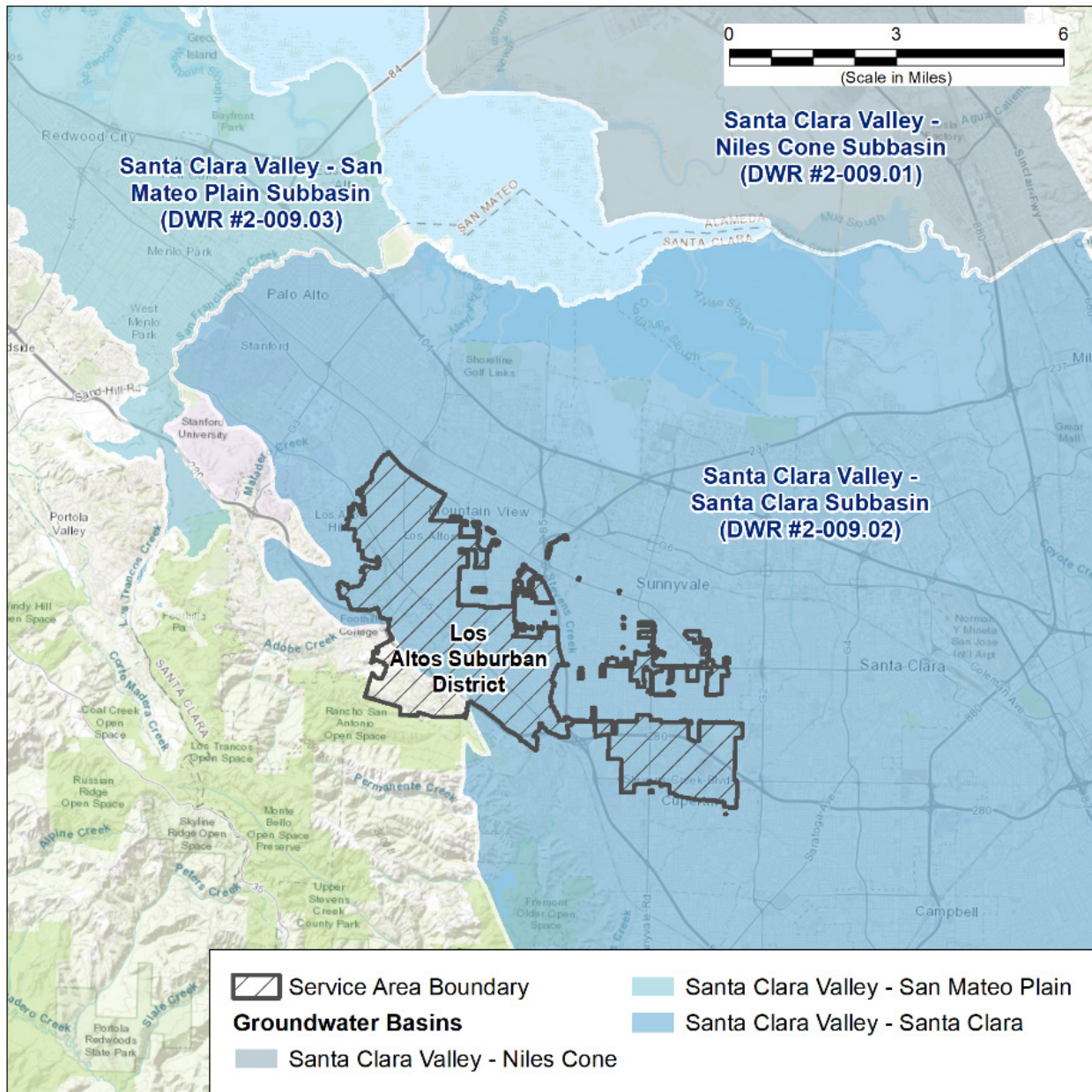
²⁵ DWR, 2019. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act 2018 Basin Prioritization, State of California, dated January 2019.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ DWR’s 2019 Phase 2 Basin Prioritization used the basin’s total possible ranking points assigned to each of the eight components to determine the priority. A basin is defined as High Priority if it has more than 21 total ranking points.

²⁸ Valley Water, 2016. 2016 Groundwater Management Plan: Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins, dated November 2016.

Figure 6-1. Groundwater Basin Underlying the Los Altos Suburban District



Additional details on the Santa Clara Subbasin are given in the DWR's Groundwater Bulletin 118, as well as in the key documents described below related to groundwater management of the Basin, which are incorporated into this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) by reference:

- The 2016 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins (GWMP) was submitted to DWR as an Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

on December 21, 2016. The Alternative GSP includes the basin setting, current groundwater conditions, water budget, local sustainable management criteria, and projects and management actions for maintaining sustainability in the Basin through 2042. The Alternative GSP is available on the DWR Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Portal website. The Annual Reports are submitted to DWR by April 1st of each year for the previous water year. The final Alternative GSP and Annual Reports for the Basin can be accessed here:

<https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/alternative/print/18>

- The Santa Clara Subregion of the Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) Region covers the Los Altos Suburban District. The Bay Area IRWMP describes the physical, environmental, social, and demographic characteristics of the Bay Area region, the hydrologic features and overall water reliability, major water related infrastructure, and the identified subregional issues, needs, challenges and priorities. The most recent update to the Bay Area IRWMP was adopted in October 2019. The five regional goals stated in the IRWMP include: (1) promote environmental, economic and social sustainability, (2) improve water supply reliability and quality, (3) protect and improve watershed health and function and Bay water quality, (4) improve regional flood management, and (5) create, protect, enhance, and maintain environmental resources and habitats. These regional goals were used to inform the measurable objectives and potential project proposals to accomplish the goals of the region. The Bay Area IRWMP is available on the Bay Area IRWMP website:

<http://bayareairwmp.org/irwm-plans/>

6.2.2 SGMA Groundwater Management

In 2014, the California State Legislature enacted SGMA with subsequent amendments in 2015. Among other things, SGMA requires the formation of GSAs and the development and implementation of GSPs for groundwater basins that are designated by DWR as medium or high priority. As a high priority, non-critically overdrafted and non-adjudicated basin, the Santa Clara Subbasin is subject to the requirements of SGMA.

Valley Water is the exclusive GSA within its statutory boundary, which includes all of Santa Clara County, and has assumed responsibility for sustainable groundwater management of the Basin. The Los Altos Suburban District falls within the jurisdiction of the Valley Water GSA. The Valley Water Board of Directors adopted the 2016 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins as the Alternative GSP in November 2016. The Alternative GSP was submitted to DWR in December 2016 and approved by DWR in July 2019. Valley Water is currently working on a five-year update to the Alternative GSP, which will be submitted to DWR January 1st, 2022. The majority of the District falls within the jurisdiction of the Alternative GSP. A small portion of the District falls outside of the Basin, as shown on Figure 6-1.

As defined under SGMA, sustainable yield means “the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in a basin and including any temporary surplus, that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing undesirable results.”²⁹ Previously analysis has estimated that annual Basin pumping rates should not exceed 200,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), and current production does not exceed this limit.^{30, 31} However, the Alternative GSP also stated that “the District [Valley Water] does not manage to a particular value for sustainable yield, but instead manages groundwater to maintain sustainable conditions through annual operations and long-term water supply planning”.

Projects and management actions to support achievement of the Basin’s sustainability goal under SGMA are proposed by the Valley Water GSA and documented in the Alternative GSP. Specifically, the actions that the Valley Water GSA will take to protect and augment groundwater supplies include: Conserve and manage water for beneficial and useful purposes, including spreading, storing, retaining, and groundwater recharge; Protect, save, store, recycle, distribute, transfer, exchange, manage, and conserve water; Increase and prevent the waste or diminution of the water supply; Obtain, retain, protect, and recycle water for beneficial uses; and to do any and every lawful act necessary to be done that sufficient water may be available for any present or future beneficial use or uses of the lands or inhabitants within [Valley Water].³²

The long-term impacts of SGMA implementation in the Santa Clara Subbasin are still uncertain; however, it is the intent of the projects and management actions planned by the Valley Water GSA within the Basin to continue to provide for sustainable management of the groundwater resource.

6.2.3 Cal Water Coordination with Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

Cal Water’s groundwater basin management philosophy continues to be to work collaboratively with all stakeholders in the basins where we operate and to do what is best for the groundwater basin including the sharing of burden(s) and benefits on an equitable basis with said stakeholders. Cal Water recognizes and deeply supports the goals, objectives, and intended outcomes of the SGMA. Moreover, the company recognizes the numerous challenges of the legislation along a variety of technical, legal, political, and financial/economic dimensions, particularly when the geographical diversity of the Cal Water’s service territory is considered. None-the-less, Cal Water intends to take an active role in the local and state-wide management of groundwater resources

²⁹ California Water Code (CWC) §10721(w)

³⁰ Valley Water, 2016. 2016 Groundwater Management Plan: Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins, dated November 2016.

³¹ The Basin is delineated into two groundwater management areas: the Santa Clara Plain and the Coyote Valley. There is no sustainable yield estimate for the Coyote Valley management area, which is small, relatively shallow, and transmissive, with limited storage capacity.

³² Valley Water, 2016. 2016 Groundwater Management Plan: Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins, dated November 2016.

over the next five to 25+ years by fully supporting and participating in the principal edicts of SGMA. A number of specific steps that Cal Water has taken with respect to this position and role include (among others):

- Coordination with public agencies to ensure that Cal Water's presence, rights and interests, as well as historical and current resource management concerns are honored/incorporated within the GSA and GSP formulation process(es);
- Coordination with applicable local and regulatory agencies to ensure that Cal Water is at full participation, while also meeting the requirements and expectations set forth by SGMA;
- Enhanced use of digital/electronic groundwater monitoring equipment and other new technology aimed at measuring withdrawal rates, pumping water levels, and key water quality parameters within the context of day-to-day operations;
- Participation in the development of GSP's and formulation of groundwater models being constructed in basins where Cal Water has an operating presence;
- Participation in individual and/or joint projects aimed at mitigating seawater intrusion and other "undesirable results" where appropriate;
- Inclusion of sound groundwater management principles and data in all applicable technical reports, studies, facility master plans, and UWMPs (including this 2020 update), particularly as these undertakings relate or pertain to water resource adequacy and reliability; and,
- Inclusion of sound groundwater management principles and data in all general rate case (GRC) filings and grant applications to ensure that resource management objectives remain visible and central to Cal Water's long-term planning/budgeting efforts.

6.2.4 Historical Pumping and Supply Sufficiency

The groundwater used by the Los Altos Suburban District is extracted from the underlying Santa Clara Subbasin. The District has a total of 22 wells located within the District service area boundaries shown in Figure 6-1.

There are 46 surface storage structures, enabling the groundwater wells to pump to storage during non-peak demand periods and provide peak day demand. The District has sufficient production capacity to supply all of the District's current annual average day and maximum day demand.

As noted above, groundwater is a portion of the supply for the District. Because Valley Water replenishes the groundwater resources within its boundaries, it levies an assessment on the production of groundwater to finance this operation. During normal periods of supply, the groundwater pumping assessment is set such that the cost of pumping groundwater is essentially equal to the cost of directly purchasing water from Valley Water. Table 6-1 lists the amount of groundwater pumped by Cal Water over the past five years. The available groundwater supply

and the purchased water supply have been sufficient to meet all of the District's demands in the past five years and all prior years.

Section 7.1.1 presents an analysis of the availability of supply for the District based on historical surface water and groundwater use and review of available information regarding future supply availability to the District. Based on the available information, the available supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet the projected future demands of the District in normal and multiple dry year periods through 2045.

Table 6-1. Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1)

Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.						
All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.						
Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Santa Clara Subbasin	2,420	4,249	4,875	2,414	2,729
TOTAL		2,420	4,249	4,875	2,414	2,729
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.						

6.3 Surface Water

Cal Water purchases treated surface water from Valley Water, as described above in Section 6.1.

6.4 Stormwater

There are no plans to divert stormwater for beneficial uses in the Los Altos Suburban District.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

CWC § 10633

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.

The recycling of wastewater offers several benefits to Cal Water and its customers. Perhaps the greatest of these benefits is to help maintain a sustainable groundwater supply either through direct recharge, or by reducing potable supply needs by utilizing recycled water for appropriate

uses (e.g., landscape irrigation) now being served by potable water. Indirect recycling occurs through the recharge of groundwater. The potential amount of recycled water that can be produced is theoretically proportional to the amount of wastewater that is generated by the District, and is discussed in the following sections.

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

The Los Altos Suburban District relies on and coordinates with City of Palo Alto, City of Los Altos, City of Mountain View, City of Cupertino, and City of Sunnyvale for relevant wastewater collection, treatment, and discharge. As discussed in Section 6.5.3 below, the District currently uses a small amount of recycled water and plans to continue this level of usage throughout the planning period.

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

CWC § 10633 (a)

A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

CWC § 10633 (b)

A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

The City of Palo Alto is the administrator of the Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP). The Cities of Palo Alto, Los Altos, Mountain View and their sub-partnering sewer agencies, East Palo Alto, Stanford University, and Los Altos Hills, share in the proportionate costs of upkeep for the Palo Alto RWQCP. Each city owns, operates, and maintains its own collection system.

The community served by the RWQCP is composed primarily of low-density residential housing. In addition, there are several industrial areas and commercial districts within the plant's service area. The Palo Alto RWQCP provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment. The tertiary treatment processes include fixed film reactors and dual media filters. The treatment plant has a capacity to treat 39 million gallons per day (MGD) but currently receives an average of 17 MGD from all of its customers.^{33,34} The disinfected effluent is discharged to San Francisco Bay through an unnamed slough near the Palo Alto Airport.

³³ Woodard & Curran, 2019. Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant Biosolids Facility Plan Update, dated October 2019.

³⁴ RWQCP, 2019. Water Reclamation – 2018 Annual Report Per Regional Board Order No. 93-160, dated January 2019.

The Palo Alto RWQCP generates approximately 1.0 MGD of high quality recycled water, which is used to irrigate the municipal golf courses in Palo Alto and Mountain View as well as Greer Park in Palo Alto.³⁵ The recycled water is also used by tanker trucks to provide dust control at construction sites, and for irrigation at additional sites. The RWQCP reclamation program began in the late 1980s and continues today looking for new ways to reuse water. In December 2019, the City of Palo Alto signed an agreement with Valley Water and the City of Mountain View to increase water reuse in the Santa Clara County. As part of this agreement, the City of Palo Alto is moving forward with implementation of a local salt removal facility (also referred to as the Local Advanced Water Purification System) to be located at the RWQCP.³⁶ Currently, the RWQCP does not provide reclaimed water to any Cal Water service areas.

The City of Sunnyvale operates and maintains its sewer system consisting of 48 inch or smaller gravity sewers and five pumping stations from residential, commercial, and some industrial customers.³⁷ The collected wastewater is discharged to trunk sewers owned and operated by the City and conveyed to the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) for treatment. The wastewater at the Sunnyvale WPCP, which has a capacity of 29.5 MGD, undergoes primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment followed by chlorination and dechlorination prior to disposal into the San Francisco Bay via the Guadalupe Slough.³⁸ The Sunnyvale WPCP currently produces an average of 0.8 MGD of recycled water for more than 100 customers within its service area.³⁹ The Sunnyvale WPCP provides recycled water to the District.

The Cupertino Sanitary District (CuSD) operates and maintains its sewer system consisting of over 1.0 million lineal feet of sewer mains, 0.5 million lineal feet of sewer laterals, 17 pump stations, 4,000 manholes and flushing inlets, and one equipment storage facility.⁴⁰ The CuSD has been serving the community for over 50 years and providing service to over 23,000 residential and business units within the communities of Cupertino, portions of Saratoga, Sunnyvale, Los Altos and unincorporated areas within Santa Clara County. The CuSD conveys nearly 5.0 MGD of wastewater from its customers for treatment at the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF).

The San Jose-Santa Clara RWF is the largest advanced wastewater treatment facility in the western United States. Using primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment, the San Jose-Santa

³⁵ City of Palo Alto website,

<https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?t=71828.61&BlobID=79675>

³⁶ City of Palo Alto website,

https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/pwd/pollution/recycled_n_other_non_potable_water.asp

³⁷ HydroScience Engineers, 2020. 2020 Sewer System Management Plan, dated May 2020.

³⁸ City of Sunnyvale website, <https://www.sunnyvalecleanwater.com/water-pollution-control-master-plan>.

³⁹ City of Sunnyvale website, <https://sunnyvale.ca.gov/property/water/sewer/controlplant.htm>.

⁴⁰ Cupertino Sanitary District website, https://www.cupertinosanitarydistrict.org/about_us.

Clara RWF treats an average of 110 MGD of wastewater, with a capacity of up to 167 MGD.⁴¹ The treated wastewater is discharged into South San Francisco Bay. The San Jose-Santa Clara RWF serves 1.4 million residents and over 17,000 businesses in eight cities and four sanitation districts.

Table 6-2 includes an estimate of the volume of wastewater collected from District customers in 2020. The estimate is calculated by annualizing 90 percent of January water use in the service area. As shown in Table 6-3, no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the District.

Currently, as shown in Table 6-3, no wastewater is currently treated and recycled for direct reuse within the Los Altos Suburban District service area. However, the District receives recycled water treated from the Sunnyvale WPCP, which is located outside of the District serving area, and plans to continue to use recycled water to meet a small portion of its demand. Projected recycled water supplies for the District through the year 2045 are shown in Table 6-4.

⁴¹ City of San Jose website, <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/environment/water-utilities/regional-wastewater-facility>.

Table 6-2. Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020 (DWR Table 6-2)

There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.						
Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system <i>(optional)</i>						
Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system <i>(optional)</i>						
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? <i>(optional)</i>
City of Los Altos, City of Mountain View, Town of Los Altos Hills	Estimated	4,045	City of Palo Alto	Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant	No	
City of Sunnyvale	Estimated	248	City of Sunnyvale	Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant	No	
Cupertino Sanitary District	Estimated	1,621	City of San Jose, City of Santa Clara	San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility	No	
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:		5,914				
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF. (b) The volume of wastewater collected from the Los Altos Suburban District service area in 2020 is estimated by annualizing 90 percent of January water use in the District.						

Table 6-3. Wastewater and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020 (DWR Table 6-3)

X No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.											
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number (optional)	Method of Disposal	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level	2020 volumes				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
						Total					
NOTES:											

6.5.3 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

 CWC § 10633 (c-g)

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Use of recycled water reduces use of purchased water from Valley Water and groundwater pumped from Cal Water wells. This helps to increase groundwater storage and the sustainability of both supply sources. Currently, a small amount of recycled water is used in the Los Altos Suburban District. The Sunnyvale WPCP recycled water is conveyed through the Valley Water transmission facilities to the Los Altos Suburban District service area in the City of Cupertino. The recycled water transmission facilities, which started to deliver recycled water since 2019 and has a capacity of 1,095 AFY, serves the Apple Campus 2 site within the District. Cal Water has proposed other potential recycled water service connection, but no connection is actively being pursued at this time.

In 2012, Valley Water constructed and currently operates an 8.0 MGD advanced water purification plant adjacent to the San Jose-Santa Clara RWF, which provides secondary effluent as source water. The treated water from the advanced water purification plant is currently blended with tertiary treated water to improve the quality for non-potable use by a wide variety of customers. Valley Water is working with the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara on a location for a regional Advanced Water Purification Facility. The regional facility, to be located in either San Jose or Palo Alto, would produce up to 11,000 AFY of potable reuse supply by 2028 to replenish groundwater.⁴²

As shown in Table 6-4 and Table 6-5, the Los Altos Suburban District currently uses a small amount of recycled water for landscaping and cooling, and plans to continue this level of recycled

⁴² Valley Water, 2021. Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, dated March 2021.

water usage throughout the planning period as part of its supplies. The 2020 actual recycled water use is less than the 2015 projection for 2020, as shown in Table 6-5, due to lower than anticipated recycled water use in landscaping and cooling in 2020. Landscaping was still being established and only potable water was being used. Once the landscaping becomes better established, more recycled water will be used. Approximately 75 percent of cooling water is from recycled water. The cooling load in 2020 was lower than anticipated due to a combination of cooler weather conditions and less employees due to working from home during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 6-4. Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4)

Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.										
Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:		City of Sunnyvale								
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:		Valley Water								
Supplemental Water Added in 2020 (volume)										
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water										
Beneficial Use Type	Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water (Describe)	Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water (Quantity)	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	Landscaping and cooling	100		Tertiary	64	100	100	100	100	100
				Total:	64	100	100	100	100	100
2020 Internal Reuse										
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF. (b) Projected recycled water is based on actual use of recycled water in 2020 and rounded up to the nearest hundred.										

Table 6-5. 2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual (DWR Table 6-5)

	Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below.	
Beneficial Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020	2020 Actual Use
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)	220	64
Total	220	64
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.		

6.5.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Cal Water's supply portfolio in the Los Altos Suburban District and other districts already includes recycled water. Cal Water is eager to expand its portfolio to provide recycled water to its customers wherever possible, and to form partnerships with other agencies and jurisdictions to accomplish this. Any such project must be economically feasible. Approval of such an investment by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is contingent on a demonstration that it is beneficial to ratepayers.

At this time, as shown in Table 6-6, Cal Water does not have plans to expand the use of recycled water within the Los Altos Suburban District. However, Cal Water continues to actively investigate recycled water opportunities.

Table 6-6. Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6)

X	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 6.5.4	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Total			
NOTES:			

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

CWC § 10631 (g) *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

A desalination plant could theoretically be used to provide potable water to Los Altos Suburban District and several of Cal Water's districts located on the San Francisco Peninsula. The Bay Area Regional Reliability Study will consider the needs of the Los Altos Suburban District when analyzing the feasibility of desalinated water in its other service districts. However, because the supply of both groundwater and treated surface water provided by Valley Water is adequate, and because the cost is not competitive with these supplies, desalinated water is unlikely to become a supply source for the Los Altos Suburban District in the near future.

Valley Water is a partner in the Bay Area Regional Desalination Project (BARDP), which is evaluating purifying brackish water from Mallard Slough using Contra Costa Water District water rights. Partners include San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), Zone 7 Water Agency, and Contra Costa Water District.⁴³ As a retail agency of Valley Water, the District would benefit from this alternative supply. To date, the agencies have completed a number of feasibility studies on hydrologic modeling, energy use, and potential habitat impacts of BARDP. The agencies are evaluating the water rights to determine how much water can be reliably produced by a desalination facility and approaches for conveying project water to each partner agency.⁴⁴ There is no timeline yet determined for design, construction and permitting of the project.

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

CWC § 10631 (c) *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

6.7.1 Exchanges

Cal Water is not pursuing water exchanges involving the Los Altos Suburban District and other entities at the time.

⁴³ Valley Water, 2021. Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, dated March 2021.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

6.7.2 Transfers

Cal Water is not pursuing water transfers involving the Los Altos Suburban District and other entities at the time.

6.7.3 Emergency Interties

The District currently has a total of eleven emergency interties, including with San Jose Water Company (one connection), City of Santa Clara (one connection), City of Sunnyvale (six connections), and Purissima Hills Water District (three connections).

6.8 Future Water Projects

CWC § 10631 A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

(b) (3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

(f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Cal Water has an active well maintenance program to monitor all of the wells and identify which wells need to be replaced to maintain the reliability of the system. Cal Water will maintain sufficient wells and distribution facilities to meet the anticipated increases in future demand as needed.

There are currently no planned future water supply projects or programs that are expected to provide a quantifiable increase to the District's water supply, as shown in Table 6-7. In general, as aging wells are taken out of service, replacement wells will be drilled; however, the system's total capacity is not expected to increase significantly.

Table 6-7. Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7)

X	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.					
	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.					
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier
	Y/N	If Yes, Supplier Name				
NOTES:						

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

CWC § 10631 (b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

CWC § 10631 (b) (2)

When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

CWC § 10631 (b) (4) (D) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Table 6-8 summarizes the actual volumes of purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies for calendar year 2020, as applicable.

While the exact split between the District’s future use of imported water, groundwater, and recycled water is unknown, the projected volume of purchased water from Valley Water shown in Table 6-9 is based on the average historical supply percentage of imported water as shown in Appendix E.⁴⁵ The projected volume of recycled water is based on the current level of usage and rounded to the nearest hundred, which is 100 AFY. Groundwater supply will be used to serve any remaining District demand that is not met with imported water and recycled water supplies. Therefore, the sum of imported water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies shown in Table 6-9 equal the projected demand in each year (see Section 7.1.1).

⁴⁵ Between 2000 and 2020, average supply percentage of imported water is approximately 70%.

It should be noted that the projected supply volumes shown in Table 6-9 do not represent the total water supply available to the District in a given year, but rather reflect the fact that the available supplies are sufficient to meet the demands as needed.

Table 6-8. Water Supplies – Actual (DWR Table 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020		
		Actual Volume	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield (<i>optional</i>)
Purchased or Imported Water	Valley Water	10,294	Drinking Water	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Santa Clara Subbasin	2,729	Drinking Water	
Recycled Water	Sunnyvale WPCP	64	Drinking Water	
Total		13,087		
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.				

Table 6-9. Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9)

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply									
		2025		2030		2035		2040		2045	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Purchased or Imported Water	Valley Water	9,105		9,102		9,327		9,566		9,868	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Santa Clara Subbasin	3,902		3,901		3,997		4,100		4,229	
Recycled Water	Sunnyvale WPCP	100		100		100		100		100	
Total		13,107		13,103		13,424		13,766		14,197	
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.											

6.10 Special Conditions

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

Cal Water is committed to incorporating climate change into its ongoing water supply planning. Section 4.3 of this Plan includes a description of plausible changes to projected demands under climate change conditions, and Cal Water is currently working to consider the effects of climate change in future demand modeling. The impact of climate change on District supplies is addressed in detail in the key resources described below, which are incorporated into this Plan by reference:

- Cal Water is currently in the process of developing a multi-phase climate change study. Phase 1, which primarily consisted of a literature and tools review of previous and complementary studies, was completed in December 2020.⁴⁶ Phase 2 will include District-level vulnerability assessments of Cal Water's facilities and operations, including developing an assessment approach that evaluates climate impacts to Cal Water, identifies asset vulnerabilities, and prioritizes climate risks. Phase 3 will focus on an assessment of climate-driven impacts to water supply resources and demand. Phase 2 is expected to be completed by December 2021. The executive summary of Phase 1 of this study is included in this Plan in Appendix G.
- In 2016, Cal Water completed a study of climate change impacts on a representative subset of its districts to gain a better understanding of the potential impacts of climate change on the availability of its diverse supplies.⁴⁷ The 2016 study relied on the best available projections of changes in climate (temperature and precipitation) through the end of the century to examine how surface water flows and groundwater recharge rates may change. The executive summary of this study is included in this Plan in Appendix G.
- SGMA dictates that GSPs include basin-wide water budget models under various climate change scenarios, including future conditions which account for the effects of estimated climate change. The final 2016 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins was submitted to DWR as the Alternative GSP, and it is available on the DWR website:

<https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/alternative/print/18>

Valley Water is currently working on a five-year update to the Alternative GSP, which will

⁴⁶ ICF, 2020. California Water Service Climate Change – Water Resource Monitoring and Adaptation Plan – Phase 1, prepared by ICF, dated December 17, 2020.

⁴⁷ California Water Service Company, 2016. Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service, prepared by Gary Fiske and Associates, Inc. and Balance Hydrologics, Inc., dated January 2016.

be submitted to DWR January 1st, 2022.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions (e.g., issues surrounding the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary [Bay-Delta Plan]) may affect planned future projects and the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. The District does not have any current plans to develop additional supply sources. If the District does move forward with any plans to develop supply projects, emerging regulatory conditions will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

Detailed information is provided below regarding Delta Reliance. The source for the information is the draft Valley Water UWMP Appendix H provided by the Valley Water.

[Draft Valley Water UWMP Appendix H](#)

Since the 1930s, Valley Water's water supply strategy has been to maximize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater supplies to enhance water supply reliability and avoid land subsidence. Local groundwater resources make up the foundation of the county's water supply, but they need to be augmented by Valley Water's comprehensive water management activities to reliably meet the needs of county residents, businesses, agriculture, and the environment. These activities include managed recharge of imported and local supplies and in-lieu groundwater recharge through the provision of treated surface water and raw water, acquisition of supplemental water supplies, and water conservation and recycling.

Imported water diverted from the Delta is an important component of Valley Water's current water supply portfolio, accounting for approximately 40% of its annual supply. Valley Water uses water from the State Water Project (SWP), Central Valley Project (CVP), and local watersheds runoff to meet groundwater recharge and water treatment plant needs.

Valley Water, with the support of all its retailers, has made significant investments in demand management and local supplies to reduce Santa Clara County's reliance on the Delta and increase regional self-reliance. These investments include:⁴⁸

- Conservation and Demand Management
- Recycled and Purified Water
- Stormwater Capture
- Dam Improvements/Seismic Retrofits of Local Reservoirs

⁴⁸ Detailed description of each investment is included in Appendix H of the draft Valley Water UWMP.

- Regional Collaborations to Increase Regional Self-reliance

With these past efforts and planned expansion of water recycling and long-term water conservation savings recommended in the WSMP [Water Supply Master Plan], the water supply analysis estimates that Valley Water and Santa Clara County have reduced their reliance on imported water supplies diverted from the Delta from the 2010 baseline, consistent with the Delta Plan, WR P1. Table C-2 and C-3 show changes in Valley Water's Delta supply from a baseline year of 2010 through 2045. Compared to the baseline, the percentage decrease of Delta supply in Valley Water's portfolio ranges from 5.1% in 2015 to 13.8% in 2040.

The WSMP has a time horizon of 2040, therefore no new projects are included in the 2040 to 2045 timeframe. Most data for the 2010, 2015, and 2020 time periods were developed using averages over a ten-year period. Annual demand and supply data were collected from Valley Water's Protection and Augmentation of Water Supplies (PAWS) reports that are published annually. Actual numbers from the relevant years were not used since supplies and demands are highly dependent on annual hydrology. Averaging values over a longer period allows sometimes extreme annual variation to be smoothed out to a value that is more indicative of conditions of that time. All demand and supply data for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, and 2045 is from water supply modeling conducted for the effort. All data for Water Use Efficiency comes from Valley Water's Water Savings Model, which tracks water conservation savings since 1993.

The interconnected nature of the groundwater basins and blended use of sources in Valley Water infrastructure like reservoirs and pipelines make it infeasible to quantify the blend of local and imported supplies at the retailer level, as such, the quantification of reduced reliance herein is also applicable to the retail water agencies in Santa Clara County.

6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

Other locally applicable criteria may affect characterization and availability of an identified water supply (e.g., changes in regional water transfer rules may alter the availability of a water supply that had historically been readily available). The District does not have any current plans to develop additional supply sources. If the District does move forward ahead with any plans to develop supply projects, locally applicable criteria will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.11 Energy Intensity

CWC § 10631.2

- (a) *In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:*
- (1) *An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.*
 - (2) *An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.*
 - (3) *An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.*
 - (4) *An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.*
 - (5) *An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.*
 - (6) *An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.*
 - (7) *Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.*
- (b) *The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.*
- (c) *The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.*

The “Total Utility Approach” as defined by DWR in the UWMP Guidebook 2020 is used to report water-related energy-consumption data for the Los Altos Suburban District. Calendar year 2019 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data. Utility bills reported the following energy consumption data for the Los Altos Suburban during calendar year 2019:

Total Energy Consumed by the Bakersfield District = 3,058,578 kilowatt hour (kWh)

Table 6-10 shows the energy consumed for each acre-foot (AF) of water entering the distribution system in the Los Altos Suburban, including energy associated with the pumping, treatment, conveyance, and distribution of drinking water, but not including energy associated with the treatment of wastewater. Based on this, the energy intensity is estimated to be 255 kilowatt hours per acre-foot (kWh/AF).

Table 6-10. Recommended Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach (DWR Table O-1B)

Urban Water Supplier: Los Altos Suburban District

Water Delivery Product
Retail Potable Deliveries

Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2019	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2019			
Is upstream embedded in the values reported?		Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
<i>Water Volume Units Used</i>	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
<i>Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)</i>		11,982	0	11,982
<i>Energy Consumed (kWh)</i>		3,058,578	0	3,058,578
<i>Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)</i>		255.3	0.0	255.3
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
	N/A	kWh		
Data Quality				
	Metered Data			
Data Quality Narrative:				
Utility bills for the associated time period are used as the source for energy consumption data.				
Narrative:				
Total energy consumption represents the energy consumed during pumping, treatment, conveyance, and distribution.				

Chapter 7

Water Supply Reliability Assessment

CWC § 10620 (f)

An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

CWC § 10630.5

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

This chapter describes the reliability of the Los Altos Suburban District's (also referred to herein as the "District") water supplies. Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as the number of water sources, regulatory and legal constraints, hydrological and environmental conditions, climate change, and expected growth, among others. Based on available historical information and projections of future water uses, regulatory and legal constraints, and hydrological and environmental conditions, including climate change, California Water Service Company (Cal Water) has made its best determination of future water supply reliability of for the District. This chapter includes the following sections:

- 7.1 Constraints on Water Sources
- 7.2 Reliability by Type of Year
- 7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment
- 7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options
- 7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Purchased water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), groundwater, and recycled water are the supply sources for the Los Altos Suburban District. Cal Water has identified several potential constraints on future purchased water and groundwater supply availability, including water quality and climate change. These constraints, along with associated management strategies are summarized in the following sections.

7.1.1.1 Supply Availability

As discussed in Chapter 6, Cal Water expects that, under all hydrologic conditions, the combination of its purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supply for the Los Altos Suburban District will fully meet future demands. This assessment is based on the available information regarding purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supply availability to the District and the additional information presented below.

Purchased Water

Cal Water currently purchases treated surface water from the Valley Water. In addition to its local supplies, Valley Water imports surface water to the region through the South Bay Aqueduct of the State Water Project (SWP) and the San Felipe Division of the federal Central Valley Project (CVP). Detailed information is provided below regarding constraints on imported water supplies, water service reliability, and Delta Reliance. The source for the information is the draft Valley Water UWMP provided by the Valley Water.

[Draft Valley Water UWMP 6.1 Imported Water](#)

Much of Valley Water's current water supply comes from hundreds of miles away from natural runoff and releases from statewide reservoirs. This imported water is pumped out of the Delta and brought into the county through the complex infrastructure of the SWP and CVP. Valley Water holds contracts for 100,000 AFY from the SWP and for 152,500 AFY from the CVP. The actual amount of water delivered is typically less than these contractual amounts and depends on hydrology, conveyance limitations, and environmental regulations. In addition, supplemental imported water is acquired through transfers and exchanges as needed and available.

[Draft Valley Water UWMP 6.1.2 Constraints on Imported Water Supplies](#)

Imported water supplies are subject to hydrologic variability. Local and out-of-county storage can help mitigate the impacts of hydrologic variability.

Valley Water's SWP and CVP water supplies are also subject to a number of additional constraints including regulatory requirements to protect fisheries and water quality in the Delta, and conveyance limitations. Delta-conveyed supplies are also at risk from Delta levee failures due to seismic threats and flooding, sea level rise and climate change, declining populations of protected fish species, and water quality variations (including algal blooms). Many water quality variations are addressed, by blending sources and/or switching sources to the drinking water treatment plants. Algae and disinfection byproduct precursors have been especially challenging during recent drought conditions. To address at least some of these constraints, Valley Water continues to evaluate the costs and benefits of participating in the Delta Conveyance Project relative to other water supply options such as developing additional local supplies, securing and optimizing Valley Water's existing water system, and expanding water conservation.

Draft Valley Water UWMP 6.10 Summary of Existing and Projected Water Supplies

Actual availability of each supply during any given year depends on hydrology, groundwater recharge operations and conditions, and other factors. Groundwater storage shown assumes groundwater can be drawn down to the severe stage of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This does not represent a sustainable long-term groundwater condition, but these supplies represent water that may be needed to get through a prolonged drought. Imported water allocations are provided by DWR in their Delivery Capability Report (DCR) 2019, which does not include any projected changes to future regulations nor the hydrologic sequence for the most recent 2012-2016 drought. However, through Valley Water's Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP), Valley Water is conservatively planning for investments by considering severe droughts, such as the 2012-2016 drought, will occur in the future. Projects included in the supply projections include transfer Bethany pipeline (2025); Anderson dam seismic retrofit and potable reuse (2030); Guadalupe, Calero, and Almaden dam seismic retrofits and Pacheco Reservoir Expansion (2035); and an additional 35,000 AF of conservation (to reach Valley Water's goal of 109,000 AF by 2040 with a 1992 baseline).

Draft Valley Water UWMP 7.2.3 Five Dry Year Supply Reliability

The greatest challenge to Valley Water's water supply reliability is multiple dry years, such as those that occurred in 1988 through 1992 and in 2012 through 2016. The five dry-year period used in this analysis is 1988 to 1992, which was an extended drought within historic record and WEAP [Water Evaluation and Planning] modeling period. The most recent 2012-2016 drought is more severe, but imported water allocations are not available from DWR DCR 2019 for the analysis. Estimated supplies and demands for the period, under different demand years, are shown in Table 7-4. The analysis indicates that with existing and planned projects' supplies, Valley Water's diverse water supplies are sufficient to meet demands throughout the full five-year drought in all demand years without having to call for short-term water use reductions.

Valley Water's basic water supply strategy to compensate for supply variability is to store excess wet year supplies in the groundwater basin, local reservoirs, San Luis Reservoir, and/or Semitropic Groundwater Bank, and draw on these reserve supplies during dry years to help meet demands. These reserves, along with existing and planned future projects in the WSMP, help Valley Water meet demands during a prolonged drought. Valley Water's Board updated its long-term water supply reliability level of service goal in January 2019. The goal is to develop supplies to meet 100% of annual water demand during non-drought years and at least 80% of annual water demand in drought years. Future projects and programs recommended in the WSMP, including additional long-term water conservation savings, water reuse, recharge capacity, storm water capture and reuse, and banking and storage, were developed in accordance with this policy to minimize the need to call for water use reductions greater than 20%. The WSMP's recommended projects exceeded Valley Water's level of service goal to be prudent given future uncertainties with demands and supplies, but also because these projects were developed with

a significant higher (approximately 14%) demand projection. As part of the on-going master planning process to address future uncertainties with demands, existing supplies, and proposed projects, Valley Water now conducts annual evaluation of WSMP projects through the MAP process to determine which projects should continue to be invested in to meet the level of service goal and potentially for other benefits such as operational flexibility, supply diversification, and resiliency to future uncertainties.

Other Information Received from Valley Water

Water Supply Reliability

Department of Water Resources (DWR) is very prescriptive about the plan and has specific requirements per its guidebook on what to report and how to report it. As a result, Valley Water's UWMP shows that there would be no water supply shortage, even during droughts. The water supply analysis in this plan represents long-term projections that were based on modeling analysis, and therefore depend on the input data and modeling assumptions:

1. Higher imported water delivery – DWR provided the Delivery Capability Report (DCR) 2019 for contractors to use in their UWMPs. The DCR 2019 dataset does not include future regulations that may result in up to a 25% reduction of imported water deliveries.
2. Lower demand projection - The demands are based on the 2020 Monitoring and Assessment Plan (MAP) projection, which are significantly lower than what was used in previous UWMPs and the WSMP. o Note: Valley Water's demands are within 1- 5% difference with retailer demands from 2025 to 2040, and 10% for 2045.
3. Planned water supply projects - This year's UWMP includes the WSMP recommended projects per Board direction.

Given these assumptions, the water supply analysis should be interpreted as providing a more optimistic picture than will likely occur with future water deliveries likely impacted by regulations and climate change. If some Water Supply Master Plan 2040 (WSMP) projects are not implemented or provide less benefits than expected and imported supplies are reduced by 25% or severe allocation cuts occur during droughts as we have experienced during this drought and the previous, then Valley Water does expect to have drought shortages of up to 20% in the future.

Drought Risk Analysis

Valley Water used the 1988-1992 drought for water supply analysis and Drought Risk Analysis, because the model DWR used to develop their delivery projections for use in the UWMP does not go beyond 2003. For the 1988-1992 drought, the lowest total annual imported water delivery in the DCR 2019 dataset is 83,200AF, with 48% of CVP allocation. Yet Valley Water's current CVP allocation is 25%, showcasing the disconnect between data provided by DWR and current

conditions. The UWMP effort is a modeling analysis evaluation and the results are reflective of the input data and modeling assumptions.

Valley Water's Next Steps

The UWMP provides an opportunity for Valley Water to work with its retailers and other agencies to understand their water supply planning for the next 25 years. However, the current DWR dataset isn't reflective of the climate of uncertainty within our water supplies and therefore, Valley Water will continue to use its Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP) and annual Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP) framework to guide its long-term water supply planning efforts and inform the Board on investment decisions. This process includes monitoring projects costs and benefits, demands, climate change science, policy or regulatory actions, and making adjustments to the water supply investment strategy as needed to ensure reliability. The next annual MAP Board update is scheduled for Fall 2021.

In case of purchased water supply shortages, groundwater and recycled water supply will be used to serve any remaining projected demand that is not met with purchased water supplies. Given the supply reliability information provided by Valley Water, purchased water supplies (in combination with groundwater and recycled water supply discussed below) are expected to be sufficient to meet projected water demands of the District under all hydrologic conditions, including in future normal, single dry, and multiple dry years through 2045.

Groundwater

Historically, the groundwater supplies available to the Los Altos Suburban District from the underlying Santa Clara Subbasin (Basin), together with purchased water, have always been sufficient to meet District demands and the Cal Water supply wells have not dewatered, even during historical drought periods.

Due to successful conservation efforts and response to the historic drought spanning water years 2012-2015, water demand (and thus District groundwater pumping volumes) were significantly lower from 2016 through 2020 (i.e., averaging 11,859 AFY) than they had been in the previous ten years (i.e., averaging 13,383 AFY from 2006 through 2015), as shown in Appendix E.

For over 80 years, the Valley Water has managed groundwater in the county per statutory authority provided by the Santa Clara Valley Water District Act. Valley Water's comprehensive groundwater management programs and investments have resulted in sustainable groundwater conditions for many decades, and will ensure groundwater resources are sustainable far into the future.⁴⁹ Detailed information is provided below regarding groundwater management and

⁴⁹ Valley Water, 2016. Groundwater Management Plan: Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins, dated November 2016.

current groundwater conditions within the Basin. The source for the information is the draft Valley Water UWMP provided by the Valley Water.

Draft Valley Water UWMP 6.2 Groundwater

Valley Water manages the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins for the benefit of its groundwater customers and the county at large. Since the 1930s, Valley Water's water supply strategy has been to maximize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater supplies to enhance water supply reliability and avoid land subsidence. Local groundwater resources make up the foundation of the county's water supply, but they need to be augmented by Valley Water's comprehensive water management activities to reliably meet the needs of county residents, businesses, agriculture, and the environment. These activities include managed recharge of imported and local supplies and in-lieu groundwater recharge through the provision of treated surface water and raw water, acquisition of supplemental water supplies, and water conservation and recycling. Valley Water does not directly deliver groundwater to customers but does have some limited emergency groundwater pumping capacity. Valley Water is the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Santa Clara and Llagas groundwater subbasins under California's 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and has a DWR-approved Alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in place for sustainably managing these subbasins.

Draft Valley Water UWMP 6.2.3 Current Conditions

Groundwater conditions throughout the county are sustainable, with managed and in-lieu recharge programs maintaining adequate storage to meet annual water supply needs and provide a buffer against drought or other shortages. Although groundwater levels declined during the recent (2012-2016) statewide drought, groundwater levels in the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins quickly recovered after the drought due largely to Valley Water's proactive response and comprehensive water management activities. Valley Water monitors water levels and water quality at wells throughout the county. In addition, it evaluates data from local water suppliers to assess regional groundwater quality and identify potential threats so they can be appropriately addressed. Valley Water also monitors the quality of water used for groundwater recharge to ensure groundwater resources are protected.

Recycled Water

The District currently uses a small amount of recycled water from the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP), which has a capacity of 29.5 million gallons per day (MGD). As discussed in Section 6.5.2, the Sunnyvale WPCP currently produces an average of 0.8 MGD of recycled water. The recycled water is delivered through the transmission facilities, which has a capacity of 1,095 AFY. Valley Water is working with the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara on a location for a regional Advanced Water Purification Facility, which would produce up to 11,000 AFY of potable

reuse supply by 2028 to replenish groundwater. Therefore, the recycled water is projected to be a reliable source to the District.

7.1.2 Water Quality

CWC § 10634

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. Cal Water has and will continue to meet all state and federal water quality regulations. All drinking water standards are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the authorization of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) can either adopt the USEPA standards or set more stringent standards, which are then codified in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. There are two general types of drinking water standards:

- **Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)** are health protective standards and are established using a very conservative risk-based approach for each constituent that takes into potential health effects, detectability and treatability, and costs of treatment. Public water systems may not serve water that exceeds Primary MCLs for any constituent.
- **Secondary MCLs** are based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color, and certain mineral content, and are considered limits for constituents that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

Cal Water routinely monitors its wells and the water that is treated and served to customers to ensure that water delivered to customers meets these drinking water standards. The results of this testing are reported to the SWRCB DDW following each test and are summarized annually in Water Quality Reports (also known as “Consumer Confidence Reports”), which are provided to customers by mail and made available on Cal Water’s website: <https://www.calwater.com/waterquality/water-quality-reports/>. Additionally, a detailed review of the water quality conditions of the underlying groundwater basin are provided in the Alternative GSP, available on the DWR Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Portal website: <https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/alternative/all>.

Although there is the potential for some regulated constituents to be present in source water, as documented in the Water Quality Reports, the District’s monitoring, management, and treatment of its water results in high quality drinking water meeting all drinking water standards being served to customers. Cal Water tracks changes in constituent concentrations to proactively

address water quality issues before they impact supply reliability.⁵⁰ In the event that water quality constituents are detected in source water at concentrations requiring treatment, the District is able to take impacted source(s) offline to implement appropriate treatment. Further, as part of the siting process for all new wells, Cal Water evaluates the presence of groundwater contamination and avoids placing wells in areas of known contamination.

Given Cal Water's proactive monitoring and management of water quality in its source water supplies, water quality is not expected to impact the reliability of the District's available supplies within the planning horizon (i.e., through 2045).

7.1.3 Climate Change

CWC § 10631 (b) (1)

...For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Section 6.10 provides a summary of the assessments of the applicable climate change on supplies that Cal Water has previously performed and those planned for the near term, as well as those related to SGMA efforts for the Santa Clara Subbasin. The Alternative GSP projected water budget for the Santa Clara Subbasin incorporated climate change. Section 4.3 of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) presents information on how the impacts of climate change are factored into projected demands in the District. Cal Water is actively working to further quantify and consider future climate change impacts as part of its ongoing supply and operations planning.

⁵⁰ Cal Water, 2018. Direct Testimony of Director of Water Quality, 2018 CPUC Rate Case Filing.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

CWC § 10631 (b)

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

CWC § 10631 (b)(1)

A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

CWC § 10635 (a)

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Per the UWMP Guidebook 2020, the water service reliability assessment includes three unique year types:

- A normal hydrologic year represents the water supplies available under normal conditions, this could be an averaged range of years or a single representative year,
- A single dry year represents the lowest available water supply, and
- A five-consecutive year drought represents the driest five-year period in the historical record.

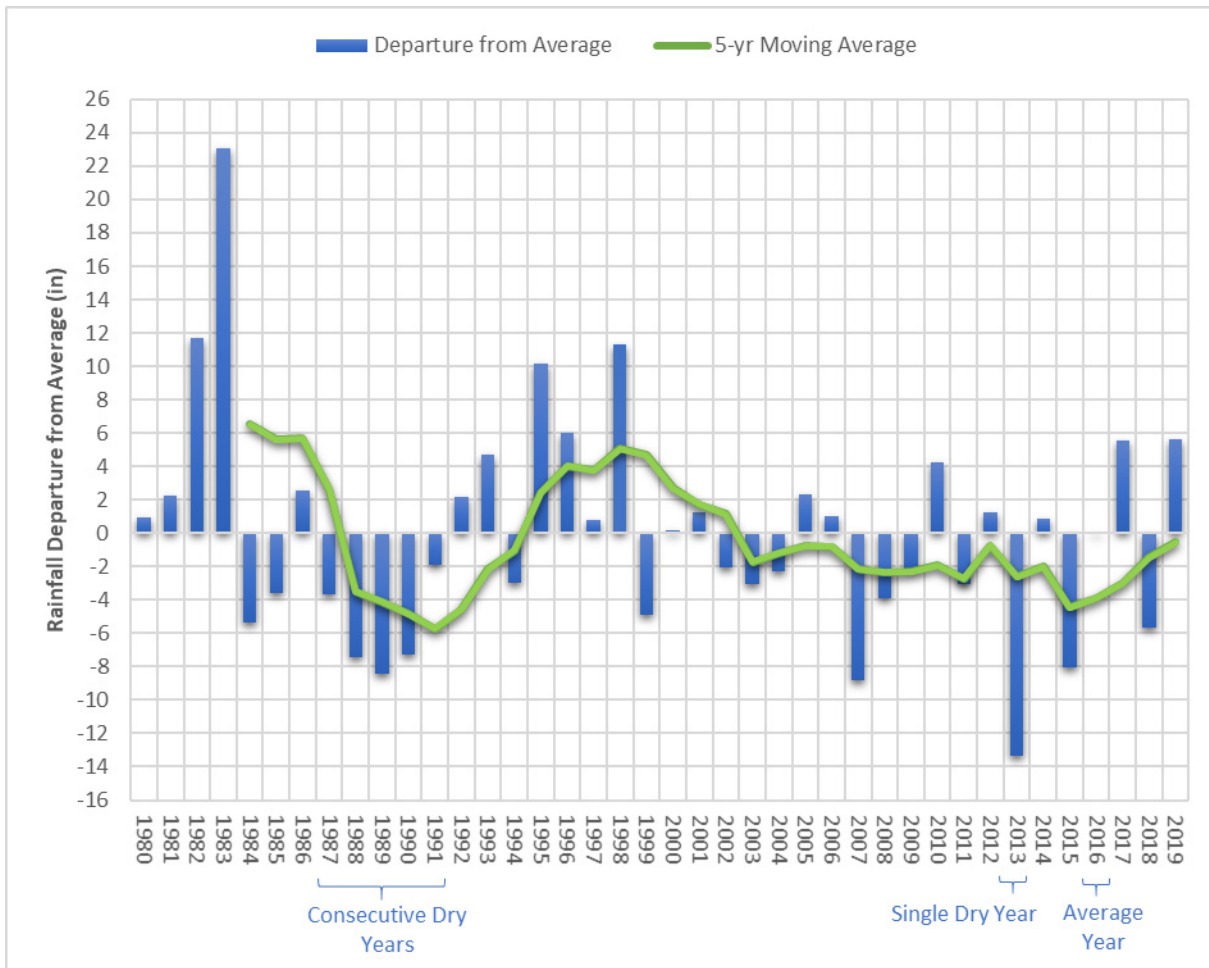
Identification of these dry year periods consistent with the UWMP Guidebook 2020 methodology is provided below.

Figure 7-1 compares annual rainfall to the historic average (16.8 inches). The designation of Base Years for drought planning shown in Table 7-1 below comes from the data underlying this chart. The Cal Water production data record for the Los Altos Suburban District begins in the year 1980; therefore, the following year type analysis uses the historical period from 1980 to 2019.

A normal hydrologic year occurred in 2016 when precipitation was approximately 0.2 percent below the historic average for the period from 1980 to 2019. The driest year occurred in 2013 when the rainfall was approximately 79 percent below average (3.45 inches). This is taken as the single dry year shown in Table 7-1. The multiple dry water years used to represent a five-

consecutive year drought are 1987 through 1991. This period represents the driest five-year period on record for the historical period from 1980 to 2019, with an average precipitation of 11.08 inches per year.

Figure 7-1. Deviation of Annual Rainfall from Long-Term Average



Source: PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, <http://prism.oregonstate.edu>

As discussed in Section 7.1.1, the District’s combined use of purchased water from Valley Water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies are collectively expected to be reliable regardless of water year type. In case of any purchased water supply shortages, groundwater and recycled water supplies will be used to serve any remaining projected demand that is not met with purchased water supplies. Therefore, total supplies from purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water are expected to be sufficient to meet projected water demands of the District under all hydrologic conditions, including in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.

As such, the projected “volume available” estimates presented in Table 7-1 are equal to the maximum demands across projected years and year types shown in Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4. For example, the assumed volume available in a representative single dry year in Table 7-1 is equal to the projected single dry year demand for the year 2045 as shown in Table 7-3.

It should be noted that supply volumes in Table 7-1, Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4 do not represent the total amount of purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supply that may be available to the District in a given year, but rather reflect the fact that the combination of available water supply sources has always been sufficient to meet demands, and is projected to continue to be sufficient to meet demands in the future.

Table 7-1. Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) (DWR Table 7-1)

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
			Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____
		X	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2016	14,197	
Single-Dry Year	2013	14,825	
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1987	15,214	
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1988	15,214	
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1989	15,214	
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1990	15,214	
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1991	15,214	
NOTES:			
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.			
(b) Available volumes presented here are the maximum demands across projected years in Table 7-2, 7-3 and 7-4.			

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

Water supply and demand patterns change during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. Cal Water has relied on the demand modeling described in Chapter 4 to forecast demands for normal, single dry and multiple dry years. As described above, Cal Water’s supply portfolio for

the Los Altos Suburban District is expected to be able to serve those demands in all year types through 2045.⁵¹

Table 7-2 shows the projected supply and demand totals for a normal year. The supply and demand totals are consistent with those in Table 6-9 and Table 4-3, respectively.

Table 7-3 shows the projected supply and demand totals for the single dry year, and Table 7-4 shows the projected supply and demand totals for multiple dry year periods extending five years. It should be noted that the supply values shown in Table 7-2 through Table 7-4 do not represent the total supply available to the District in a given year, but rather reflect the fact that the available purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies are sufficient to meet the demands as needed.

Table 7-2. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals <i>From DWR Table 6-9</i>	13,107	13,103	13,424	13,766	14,197
Demand totals <i>From DWR Table 4-3</i>	13,107	13,103	13,424	13,766	14,197
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.					

Table 7-3. Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-3)

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	13,702	13,698	14,029	14,381	14,825
Demand totals	13,702	13,698	14,029	14,381	14,825
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of AF.					

⁵¹ The balance between supply and demand totals excludes usage reductions that are not directly a function of Cal Water supplies, but are externally-imposed by other entities, such as the 2015 State-mandated cutbacks.

Table 7-4. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Demand totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Demand totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Demand totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Demand totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Demand totals	14,070	14,066	14,404	14,761	15,214
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: (c) Volumes are in units of AF.						

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

CWC § 10620 (f)

An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Cal Water coordinates on an ongoing basis with all relevant agencies in the region to optimize the use of regional water supplies. This includes City of Los Altos, Valley Water, and other public and private entities with which Cal Water can collaborate to protect and enhance local groundwater and surface water resources.

Cal Water is currently in the process of developing multiple regional water supply reliability studies using integrated resource planning practices to create a long-term supply reliability strategy through 2050 for Cal Water districts throughout California. The studies will create long-term strategies to address a wide range of water supply challenges including climate change, new regulatory requirements (e.g., SGMA), and potential growth in demands due to new development. These water supply reliability studies will be completed on a rolling basis over the next several years, with all studies anticipated to be complete by 2024. The Los Altos Suburban District will be included in the Bay Area Water Reliability Study.

Cal Water also has its own aggressive and comprehensive water conservation program that has and will continue to reduce per-capita usage and therefore demands on critical water sources. Cal Water is committed to helping its customers use water efficiently and has developed a range of water conservation programs to support this goal. To ensure that it is providing the right mix of programs in the most cost-effective manner possible, Cal Water routinely conducts comprehensive conservation program analysis and planning. This is done on a five-year cycle in tandem with the UWMP. Cal Water's Conservation Master Plan provides the basis for the information on the implementation of and expected water savings from Demand Management Measures (DMMs) presented in Chapter 9.

Cal Water also monitors and supports the goals of the Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP).

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

CWC § 10635(b)

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

This drought risk assessment considers the effects on available water supply sources of a five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed, i.e., from 2021 through 2025. This evaluation considers historical drought hydrology and plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria. In the Los Altos Suburban District, the supply source is a combination of purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water. As such, the same data,

methodology, and basis for the conclusions of the above water supply sufficiency analysis for multiple dry year periods through 2045 holds true for purposes of this drought risk assessment (i.e., supply availability through 2025). Accordingly, as shown in Table 7-5 of the Plan, the purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supply is expected to be able to meet the projected demands through 2025, even if there is a five-year drought.

7.5.2 DRA Water Source Reliability

Based on discussion in Section 7.1.1, the Los Altos Suburban District purchased water, groundwater, and recycled water supplies are expected to be sufficient to meet demands in all hydrologic conditions, including an extended five-year drought period.

As described in Sections 4.3 and 6.10.1 of this Plan, the impacts on climate change have already been factored into the District's demand projections and the analysis of the near- and longer-term reliability of the supply sources available to the District.

Regulatory conditions that could affect future water supply availability and project development (e.g., related to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary [Bay-Delta Plan]) are discussed in Section 6.10.3 of the Plan. However, the District does not currently have plans for projects to develop additional supply sources, and so these regulatory conditions will be assessed in future UWMP updates if or when the District moves forward with any plans to develop supply projects.

Implementation of SGMA in the Santa Clara Subbasin is a locally applicable consideration for the Los Altos Suburban District. As discussed in Section 6.2.2 of this Plan, the long-term impacts of SGMA implementation in the Basin are still uncertain. However, it is the intent of the projects and management actions planned by Valley Water within the Basin to provide for on-going sustainable management of the groundwater resource.

Table 7-5 provides a comparison of the water supply sources available to the District with the total projected water use for an assumed drought period of 2021 through 2025. This includes current climate change conditions.

In general, the District has sufficient supplies to meet demands in all year types. However, Cal Water has developed a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP, Appendix H) to address potential water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP included as Appendix H identifies a variety of actions that Cal Water will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

Table 7-5. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5)

2021	Total
Total Water Use	13,953
Total Supplies	13,953
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	

2022	Total
Total Water Use	13,981
Total Supplies	13,981
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	

2023	Total
Total Water Use	14,014
Total Supplies	14,014
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	

Table 7-5. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5)

2024	Total
Total Water Use	14,057
Total Supplies	14,057
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	

2025	Total
Total Water Use	14,070
Total Supplies	14,070
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	0
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of AF.
(b) Because the District has sufficient supplies to meet demands shown in the table here, it is not anticipated that WSCP actions will be required.

Chapter 8

Water Shortage Contingency Planning

CWC § 10640

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as “District”) is included in this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) as Appendix H. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that the District has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions. Consistent with CWC §10632, the WSCP includes six levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent shortage, identifies a suite of demand mitigation measures for the District to implement at each level, and identifies procedures for the District to annually assess whether or not a water shortage is likely to occur in the coming year, among other things.

A summary of the key elements of the WSCP including water shortage levels and demand-reduction actions is shown in Table 8-1, Table 8-2, and Table 8-3. Additional details are provided in Appendix H.

Table 8-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Demand reduction (See Table 8-2)
2	Up to 20%	Demand reduction (See Table 8-2)
3	Up to 30%	Demand reduction (See Table 8-2)
4	Up to 40%	Demand reduction (See Table 8-2)
5	Up to 50%	Demand reduction (See Table 8-2)
6	>50%	Demand reduction (See Table 8-2)
NOTES:		

Table 8-2. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Other	9%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limit landscape irrigation to specific times 2. Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner 3. Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation 4. Prohibit application of potable water to outdoor landscapes within 48 hours of measurable rainfall 5. Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces 6. Lodging establishments must offer opt out of linen service 	Yes
1	Other	--	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand Public Information/Media Campaign 2. Water Bill Inserts 3. Promote online water waste reporting 4. Expand Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices 5. Expand Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency 6. Expand CII Water Use Surveys 7. Expand Res Water Use Surveys 	No

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
2	Other	16%	1. Continue with Stage 1 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Prohibit the use of non-recirculating systems in all new conveyer car wash and commercial laundry systems 3. Prohibit the use of single pass cooling systems in new connections 4. Restaurants may only serve water upon request 5. No watering of landscape of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development 6. Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Yes
2	Other	--	1. Continue with Stage 1 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	No

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Offer Water Use Surveys 4. Provide Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices 5. Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency 	
3	Other	27%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue with Stage 1 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to 1-3 days/week 3. Landscape - Prohibit irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water 4. Prohibit Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds 	Yes
3	Other	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue with Stage 1 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Home or Mobile Water Use Reports 3. Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing 4. Reduce System Water Loss 5. Increase Water Waste Patrols/Enforcement 6. Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (Res) 	No

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			7. Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (CII)	
4	Other	37%	1. Continue with Stage 1 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control 3. Prohibit use of potable water for street washing 4. Prohibit vehicle washing except with recycled water	Yes
4	Other	--	1. Continue with Stage 1 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	No
5	Other	46%	1. Continue with Stage 1 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Require net zero demand Increase on new water service connections 3. Prohibit filling of pools 4. Prohibit single-pass cooling systems	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
5	Other	--	1. Continue with Stage 1 actions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Require Pool Covers	No
6	Other	54%	1. Continue with Stage 1 restrictions and prohibitions except where superseded by more stringent actions. 2. Moratorium on new water service connections 3. Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Yes
NOTES:				

Table 8-3. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)
NOTES:			

Chapter 9

Demand Management Measures

CWC § 10631 (e)

Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) (A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

This chapter provides a summary of past and planned demand management measure (DMM) implementation in the Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as the "District"), as well as an overview of the expected water savings.

This chapter contains the following sections:

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Agencies

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

9.3 Implementation over the Past Five Years

9.4 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

9.5 Water Use Objectives

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Agencies

Because the District is a retail water supplier, this section does not apply.

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) centrally administers its conservation programs for all the districts it operates. For purposes of this section, these programs have been grouped in accordance with the DMM categories in California Water Code [CWC] §10631(e). These categories are:

- (i) Water waste prevention ordinances
- (ii) Metering
- (iii) Conservation pricing
- (iv) Public education and outreach
- (v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss
- (vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and
- (vii) Other demand management measures

Following are descriptions of the conservation programs Cal Water operates within each of these DMM categories. The District's Conservation Master Plan, provided in Appendix I, contains additional information on Cal Water's conservation programs.

9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

Cal Water's enforcement of water waste prevention and water use restrictions is authorized and overseen by the California Public Utilities Commission via Rule 14.1 or Schedule 14.1. Local government in districts operated by Cal Water may also adopt ordinances regulating water use. Cal Water coordinates its efforts to prevent water waste with the appropriate local governmental entities.

Rule 14.1 defines the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP, Appendix H), including its prohibitions on water waste and restrictions on water use. Prohibitions include:

- Use of potable water through a broken or defective plumbing fixture or irrigation system when Cal Water has notified the customer in writing to repair the broken or defective plumbing fixture or irrigation system, and the customer has failed to effect such repairs within seven (7) business days of receipt of such notice.
- The application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

- The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers, whether motorized or not, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

Restrictions on water use during shortages include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Outdoor irrigation restrictions in terms of time of day and weekly frequency.
- Obligations to fix leaks, breaks, or malfunctions within five (5) business days of written notification by Cal Water.
- Application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks.
- The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments.
- Irrigation of ornamental landscape on public street medians.
- Irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
- Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.
- Limits on filling ornamental lakes or ponds.
- Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes.
- Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other uses unless no other source of water or other method can be used.

9.2.2 Metering

CWC § 526 (a)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract ... shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings constructed prior to January 1, 1992, located within its service area.

(2) On and after March 1, 2013, or according to the terms of the Central Valley Project water contract in operation, charge customers for water based on the actual volume of deliveries, as measured by a water meter.

CWC § 527 (a)

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

The District meters all service connections and bills customers for water use monthly. Cal Water may install advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) in the future to improve metering accuracy and supply prompt feedback to customers about water use and leaks. Cal Water is currently piloting (AMI) in several districts.

9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

The CPUC reviews and authorizes District water rates in a General Rate Case every three years. Currently, the District uses a three-tier increasing block rate design for residential water use and a single-tier uniform rate design for non-residential use. The District provides rate assistance to lower income households through its Customer Assistance Program (CAP).

9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District's public outreach program is divided into four components, as follows:

Public Information Program – Cal Water operates an extensive public information program to provide information to customers on ways to use water efficiently and to market its conservation programs through multiple media outlets, including the Cal Water website, direct mail and bills, digital media, social media, and email.

School Education Program - Cal Water's school education program includes the Cal Water H2O Challenge, a project-based learning competition for grades 4-6, individual student competitions for grades K-12 and general information and learning materials for students and teachers. Cal

Water deploys its school education program in all its districts. Cal Water H2O Challenge is a project-based competition for classrooms, grades 4-6. The program is offered in partnership with DoGoodery, the California Association of Science Educators (CASE), and the WestEd K-12 Alliance. The program aligns with the Common Core State Standards and the Next Generation Science Standards. The Cal Water H2O Challenge offers a unique opportunity for upper elementary teachers to facilitate their students' learning of standards-based content, while developing the core understanding of environmental principles necessary to becoming science-literate citizens.

Smart Landscape Tune-Up Program – This program provides customers with an irrigation system evaluation and installation of approved efficient irrigation system equipment, such as a smart irrigation controller and high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles. The program also includes irrigation system adjustments and detection and repair of irrigation system leaks. This program is available to all Cal Water customers at no charge.

Residential Customer Portal – Through its residential customer portal, Cal Water provides tailored assistance to each residential customer via customized water-efficiency targets, water savings calculators, and customer-specific recommendations for programs and water-saving tips.

Non-Residential Customer Assistance – Cal Water provides tailored assistance to commercial customers through customized incentives, commercial water surveys, and large landscape water use surveys. The non-residential assistance program helps commercial customers efficiently use water for sanitation/cleaning, heating/cooling, process, and landscape purposes.

9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

As discussed above, reducing distribution system losses is one of the main focuses of the new Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life regulations. In preparation for these new requirements, Cal Water took part in the California Water Loss Technical Assistance Program (TAP) in both 2016 and 2017. Cal Water annually conducts distribution system audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software. It has also developed a Water Loss Control Plan and Water Loss Control Policy to guide future water loss management with respect to:

- Meeting CPUC and state water loss standards and regulations
- Improving audit data and validity scores
- Implementing cost-effective water loss control actions

To coordinate and oversee water loss management actions across its multiple districts, Cal Water has added a Water Loss Program Analyst position to its conservation staff.

9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The CPUC reviews and authorizes Cal Water conservation program and staffing level in a general rate case every three years. Currently, Cal Water has nine full-time conservation positions, as follows:

- Director of Water Resource Sustainability,
- Conservation Program Manager,
- Research, Analytics and Reporting Manager,
- Water Resource Sustainability Analyst,
- Water Loss Program Analyst,
- Three Conservation Program Coordinators, and
- Conservation Assistant.

These staff manage all aspects of Cal Water's conservation programs that are run in 24 districts serving a combined population of 1.8 million people.

9.2.7 Other Demand Management Measures

In addition to the DMM programs described above, Cal Water operates rebate, give-away, and direct installation programs aimed at plumbing fixture replacement and irrigation equipment and landscape efficiency improvements. Following are brief descriptions of each of these DMMs.

High-Efficiency Toilet Replacement – This program replaces old toilets with MaP certified high-efficiency toilets via financial rebates, direct installation, or direct distribution.⁵² Current rebate amounts are up to \$50/toilet for residential toilet replacement and up to \$100/toilet for commercial toilet replacement.

High-Efficiency Urinal Replacement – This program replaces old urinals with high-efficiency urinals meeting the state's 0.125 gallon per flush water use standard via financial rebates and direct installation. While available to all non-residential customers, the program targets sites with higher-than-average bathroom utilization, such as restaurants and office buildings. The current rebate amount is up to \$150/urinal.

Clothes Washer Replacement – This program provides a financial rebate to replace an old inefficient clothes washer with a new high-efficiency washer. The program is available to all residential and multi-family customers. The current rebate amount is up to \$150/washer.

Residential Conservation Kit Distribution – This program offers residential customers conservation kits featuring a range of water-saving plumbing retrofit devices. The kits are

⁵² For information on MaP certified toilets, see: <https://www.map-testing.com/>.

available at no charge and include two high-efficiency showerheads (1.5 gpm), two bathroom faucet aerators (1.0 gpm), one kitchen faucet aerator (1.5 gpd), toilet leak tablets, and an outside multi-function, full-stop hose nozzle.

Smart Irrigation Controller Installation – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of a smart irrigation controller that automatically adjusts watering schedule in response to changing weather conditions. The current rebate amount is \$125/controller for residential customers and \$25/station for commercial customers.

High-Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzle Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles. This program is available to all Cal Water customers. The current rebate amount is \$5/nozzle.

Large Rotary Nozzle Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of high-efficiency large rotary nozzles. This program is available to all Cal Water customers. The current rebate amount is up to \$30/nozzle toward the nozzle purchase cost and up to \$8/spray body toward installation cost, if installed by a C-27 licensed landscape contractor.

Spray Body with Integrated Pressure Regulation and Check Valve Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of high-efficiency spray bodies with integrated pressure regulation. This program is available to all Cal Water customers. The current rebate amount is up to \$10/body toward the spray body purchase cost and up to \$8/spray body toward installation cost, if installed by a C-27 licensed landscape contractor.

Turf Replacement Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for replacement of turf with approved drought-tolerant landscaping. Cal Water operated this program in 2015/16 as a drought response measure. The program will be re-started as part of Cal Water's irrigation equipment/landscape upgrade program offerings.

Table 9-1 summarizes the DMMs available to District customers at the time this Plan was prepared.

Table 9-1. Cal Water DMMs Available to District Customers

Programs Offered	Customer Eligibility		
	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Commercial
Plumbing Fixture Replacement			
High-Efficiency Toilet Replacement	✓	✓	✓
High-Efficiency Urinal Replacement			✓
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate	✓	✓	
Conservation Kits	✓	✓	
Irrigation Equipment/Landscape Upgrades			
Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate	✓	✓	✓
High-Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzle Rebate	✓	✓	✓
Large Rotary Nozzle Rebate		✓	✓
Spray Body Rebate		✓	✓
Turf Replacement Rebate	✓	✓	✓
Customer Assistance			
Smart Landscape Tune-Up Program	✓	✓	✓
Residential Customer Portal	✓		
Non-Residential Customer Assistance		✓	✓

9.3 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Implementation of customer DMMs over the past five years is summarized in Table 9-2. The estimated annual and cumulative water savings shown in the table do not include water savings associated with water waste prevention ordinances, conservation pricing, general public information, or distribution system water loss management DMMs. Estimated water savings were calculated with the Alliance for Water Efficiency's Water Conservation Tracking Model.

Table 9-2. Implementation of Customer DMMs: 2016-2020

Indoor Programs	2016 – 2020 Total	Average Annual
Toilets & Urinals (number distributed)	2,183	437
Clothes Washers (number distributed)	448	90
Conservation Kits (number distributed)	183	37
Outdoor Programs		
Smart Controllers (number distributed)	392	78
Nozzles & Spray Bodies (number distributed)	304	61
Turf Buy-Back (sq ft removed)	5,727	1,145
Residential Assistance Programs		
Surveys/Audits (homes receiving)	66	13
Non-Residential Assistance Programs		
Surveys/Audits (sites receiving)	7	1
Large Landscape Reports (sites receiving)	100	20
Estimated Water Savings (AF)	485	97
NOTES: Estimated water savings for 2016-2020. DMMs will continue to generate savings after 2020 for their useful life.		

9.4 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

All the DMMs described above contributed to the District's compliance with its SB X7-7 2020 target GPCD.

9.5 Water Use Objectives (Future Requirements)

CWC §10609 requires that urban retail water suppliers develop new water use objectives that are based on specific standards for certain water use sectors. These water use objectives will not be developed until 2023. Suppliers are encouraged in this UWMP cycle to consider how they will align their conservation management actions in order to meet these future obligations.

As noted above, Cal Water's conservation programs are subject to review and approval by the CPUC through a General Rate Case every three years. In making conservation program recommendations to the CPUC, Cal Water carefully considers how they will advance multiple objectives, including compliance with the pending water use objectives. Specific objectives identified in Cal Water's most recent General Rate Case included:

- Maintaining continuity with and furthering implementation of conservation programs authorized by the previous General Rate Case.
- Preserving gains in water conservation achieved during the 2013-2017 drought.
- Ensuring Cal Water districts are well-positioned to comply with state regulations and policies pertaining to water conservation, water loss management, and groundwater management, including Executive Order B-37-16, SB 555, and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).
- Advancing cost-effective water use efficiency alternatives in districts with high water supply costs.

Cal Water developed a scoring methodology to adjust conservation programs and budgets to further these objectives. The methodology specifically considers five distinct conservation policy drivers:

1. State Conservation Standards and Water Use Objectives
2. SGMA Compliance
3. SB 555 Water Loss Management Requirements
4. Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial (CII) Water Management
5. Avoided Water Cost and Affordability

The methodology assigns greater weight to the State Conservation Standards and Water Use Objectives and SGMA Compliance policy drivers, reflecting their importance in terms of overall water resources management.

Scoring for the SGMA Compliance policy driver is based on groundwater basin priority, district dependence on groundwater supply, and basin adjudication status. The highest scores are assigned to districts in unadjudicated and critically overdrafted or high priority basins where groundwater comprises more than 45 percent of the water supply. The Los Altos Suburban District ranked in the bottom third of Cal Water's districts for this policy driver.

Scoring for the State Conservation Standards and Water Use Objectives policy driver is based on four metrics that are used to gauge which districts are most likely to require adjustments to their conservation program mix or level of implementation to comply with the new standards. These metrics are:

1. Residential per capita landscape area
2. Residential per capita turf area
3. Size and number of large residential landscapes
4. Difference between a simulated water use budget and average water use for 2011-15

The Los Altos Suburban District ranked in the top third of Cal Water's districts for this policy driver.

Scoring for the SB 555 Water Loss Management Requirements policy driver is based on the district's infrastructure leakage index (ILI) from its most recent validated water loss audit. The ILI is a performance indicator of real (physical) water loss from the water distribution system. A high ILI indicates possible distribution system inefficiencies and may also indicate significant water system leakage. Proposed adjustments to funding for water loss management are based on the ILI scoring criteria. The Los Altos Suburban District ranked in the middle third of Cal Water's districts for this policy driver.

Scoring for the CII Water Management policy driver is based on the ratio of CII water uses to total water uses in a district. The Los Altos Suburban ranked in the middle third of Cal Water's districts for this policy driver.

Scoring for the Avoided Water Cost and Affordability policy driver is based on the District's avoided cost of water supply, as estimated by the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC)/Water Research Foundation Avoided Cost Model. The Los Altos Suburban District ranked in the top third of Cal Water's districts for this policy driver.

The combination of scores on each policy driver were used by Cal Water to recommend to the CPUC in its most recent General Rate Case adjustments to the conservation budgets of its districts. The purpose of the adjustments is to increase Cal Water's capacity to deploy conservation programs in districts expected to face the most significant regulatory and water management challenges in coming years. Recommended adjustments ranged from a low of 5 percent to a high of 25 percent. The recommended adjustment for the Los Altos Suburban District was 20 percent.

Chapter 10

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

CWC § 10621 (b)

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

This chapter provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP or WSCP. This chapter includes the following sections:

10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

10.4 Plan Submittal

10.5 Public Availability

10.6 Notification of Public Utilities Commission

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

This UWMP includes the water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2020, per the UWMP Guidebook 2020.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

CWC § 10642

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Prior to adopting the Plan, California Water Service Company (Cal Water) held a virtual public hearing to present information on its Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as the “District”) 2020 UWMP and WSCP on June 9, 2021, 7:00 PM.⁵³

Relevant entities were notified of the UWMP and WSCP review at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, including: (1) cities, counties, and Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), and (2) the public. These same entities were noticed again with the specific date, time and location of the hearing at least two weeks prior to the public hearing. The notice to the public, as specified in Government Code 6066, and letters to relevant agencies can be found in Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively.

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

CWC § 10631 (a) *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

Table 10-1 lists the cities and counties that were notified. Copies of these letters are provided in Appendix B.

⁵³ Restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the District from holding an in-person public hearing as previously planned.

Table 10-1. Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1)

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Los Altos	X	X
City of Mountain View	X	X
City of Cupertino	X	X
City of Sunnyvale	X	X
Town of Los Altos Hills	X	X
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Santa Clara County	X	X
Other Agency Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Regional Water Quality Control Plant	X	X
Valley Water District	X	X
Sustainable Silicon Valley	X	X
NOTES:		

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

Notification to the public and to cities and counties also provided instructions on how to view the 2020 UWMP and WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, and contact information of the UWMP and WSCP preparer. A copy of this notice is included in Appendix C.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

CWC § 10608.26

(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.

CWC § 10621 (b)

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

The deadline for public comments on the UWMP and WSCP was June 9, 2021, the date of the public hearing. The final Plan was formally adopted by Cal Water's Vice President of Engineering June 20, 2021, and was submitted to California Department of Water Resources (DWR) within 30 days of approval. Appendix J presents a copy of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption. Appendix B contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding this plan, and
- Correspondence between Cal Water and participating agencies.

10.4 Plan Submittal

CWC § 10621 (f)

(1) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.

CWC § 10635 (c)

The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

CWC § 10644 (a)

(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

This 2020 UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2021 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted UWMP and WSCP were also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in Table 10-1 no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

CWC § 10645

(a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

(b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

On or about May 24, 2021, an electronic version of the draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP were made available for review by visiting Cal Water's website:

<https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp-review/>.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the District from making a printed hard-copy available for public review as previously planned.

10.6 Notification of Public Utilities Commission

CWC § 10621 (c)

An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.

Cal Water is an urban water supplier regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission. Cal Water included the District's 2020 UWMP and WSCP as part of its general rate case filings.

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CWC § 10644 (b)

If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

If the 2020 UWMP or WSCP is amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption and submittal will also be followed for the amended document.

Appendix A: UWMP Act Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Chapter 1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.6
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.4 and Table 2-1
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5 and Table 2-4
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1
	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Chapter 3
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 3.4 and Table 3-1

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4 and Table 3-2
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 3.4 and Table 3-2
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 3.5
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2 and Tables 4-1 to 4-3
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.3
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.4 and Tables 4-5 and 4-6
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.4
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.3 and Table 4-4
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.2.5 and Table 4-7
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 7.5.1
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5 and Table 5-2
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.4
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5-year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.4
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.5
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Chapter 7
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, <i>including changes in supply due to climate change.</i>	System Supplies	Section 7.1.1
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 6.9 and Table 6-9
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 6.8
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 6.9
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	Section 6.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4 and Table 6-1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 6.9
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2 and Tables 6-4 and 6-5
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and Table 6-5
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and Table 6-4
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and Table 6-6
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2 and Table 6-3
x	x	Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8 and Table 6-7
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Suppliers, Energy Intensity	Section 6.11 and Table 6-10
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1.2
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.4
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2 and Tables 7-2 to 7-4
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.5 and Table 7-5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.5
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision- making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Appendix H
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3
x	x	Section 8.14	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 10.4
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Chapter 9
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Chapter 10
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.6
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.7

Appendix B: Correspondence

- UWMP Notice of Preparation
- District Mailing List
- Growth Projection and Land Use Letter
- UWMP and WSCP Public Draft Comments

Note: There were no public comments received on the UWMP or WSCP Public Draft.

**Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan and
Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2020 Update**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires that California Water Service (Cal Water) update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years.

Cal Water is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and associated WSCP, which were updated in 2016, and considering revisions for each plan. Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and community organizations in the region is an important part of the preparation of Cal Water's UWMP and WSCP. We are available to discuss the assumptions used in the development of the plans including available water supply, water demands, land use, as well as other aspects of the plans.

A draft of the 2020 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review and a public hearing will be scheduled in Spring 2021. We will notify you when the draft is available for review, how to access it, and details regarding the public hearing.

The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2021. If you would like more information regarding our 2015 UWMP and WSCP and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2020 UWMP and WSCP, please contact:

Michael Bolzowski
Senior Engineer
California Water Service
Phone: (408) 367-8338
Email: PlanningInfo@calwater.com

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Alison Hicks
Council Member
City of Mountain View
Alison.Hicks@mountainview.gov

Bolzowski, Michael R.

From: Bolzowski, Michael R.
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 11:27 PM
To: ClerkRecorder@rec.sccgov.org
Cc: McCusker, Kevin; Smithson, Dawn; Ken Jenkins (kjenkins@calwater.com); Michael Hurley (mhurley@calwater.com); Maximilian Storms (Max) (mstorms@calwater.com)
Subject: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District
Attachments: Los Altos (Co SC) - Cal Water UWMP.pdf

Ms. Alcomendras,

California Water Service (Cal Water) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to reflect changed conditions in the Los Altos Suburban District.

The State requires all urban water suppliers that provide water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supply more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare an UWMP and WSCP at least once every five years. These documents support Cal Water's long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands under defined conditions.

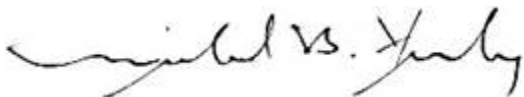
Cal Water's estimates of future water demands are based on demographic projections and current and projected land use forecasts for each of its service area. For the Los Altos Suburban District, Cal Water's water demand forecast is tied to Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) census tract level projections of population, housing, and employment. These projections are developed by ABAG through detailed land use modeling of the Bay Area. The areas included in the ABAG land use model include all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the nine-county Bay Area.

The UWMP also incorporates water supply assessments (WSA) for projects in or near the Los Altos Suburban District into the demand forecast. As additional large-scale projects and/or specified land use planning processes arise (e.g., general plans, specific plans), additional WSAs will be developed to consider their impacts on available supplies.

We have attached the current public review draft of the UWMP, and incorporated WSCP for your review. Please share this with others in your organization that may be interested in the information.

Cal Water is available to discuss the assumptions used in the development of UWMP for the Los Altos Suburban service area, including available supply, water demands, land use, as well as any other aspects of the plan. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Bolzowski at mbolzowski@calwater.com.

Sincerely,



Michael Hurley
WATER RESOURCES MANAGER
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
(323) 430-0250

Bolzowski, Michael R.

From: Deborah L. Feng <DebF@cupertino.org>
Sent: Wednesday, June 2, 2021 9:26 AM
To: Bolzowski, Michael R.; Cupertino City Manager's Office
Cc: McCusker, Kevin; Smithson, Dawn; Jenkins, Ken; Hurley, Michael; Storms, Maximilian (Max)
Subject: RE: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District

This is an EXTERNAL EMAIL. Stop and think before clicking a link or opening attachments.

Hello Michael,
I will be forwarding this to Mr. Roger Lee, Director of Public Works.

Thank you,
Deb



Deborah L. Feng

City Manager
City Manager's Office
DebF@cupertino.org
(408) 777-3250



From: Bolzowski, Michael R. <mbolzowski@calwater.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 11:26 PM
To: Cupertino City Manager's Office <manager@cupertino.org>
Cc: McCusker, Kevin <kmccusker@calwater.com>; Smithson, Dawn <dsmithson@calwater.com>; Jenkins, Ken <kjenkins@calwater.com>; Hurley, Michael <mhurley@calwater.com>; Storms, Maximilian (Max) <mstorms@calwater.com>
Subject: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Ms. Feng,

California Water Service (Cal Water) is currently updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to reflect changed conditions in the Los Altos Suburban District.

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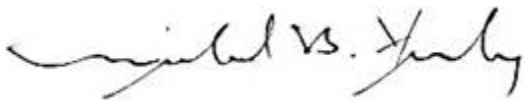
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Sincerely,



Michael Hurley
WATER RESOURCES MANAGER
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
(323) 430-0250



[Quality. Service. Value.](http://calwater.com)
calwater.com

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Bolzowski, Michael R.

From: Bolzowski, Michael R.
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 11:26 PM
To: manager@cupertino.org
Cc: McCusker, Kevin; Smithson, Dawn; Ken Jenkins (kjenkins@calwater.com); Michael Hurley (mhurley@calwater.com); Maximilian Storms (Max) (mstorms@calwater.com)
Subject: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District
Attachments: Los Altos (CM CC) - Cal Water UWMP.pdf

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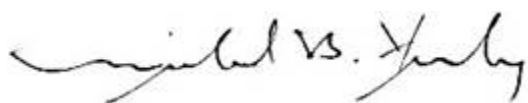
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Sincerely,



Michael Hurley
WATER RESOURCES MANAGER
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
(323) 430-0250

Bolzowski, Michael R.

From: Bolzowski, Michael R.
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 11:28 PM
To: ccahill@losaltoshills.ca.gov
Cc: McCusker, Kevin; Smithson, Dawn; Ken Jenkins (kjenkins@calwater.com); Michael Hurley (mhurley@calwater.com); Maximilian Storms (Max) (mstorms@calwater.com)
Subject: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District
Attachments: Los Altos (CM LAHT) - Cal Water UWMP.pdf

Mr. Cahill,

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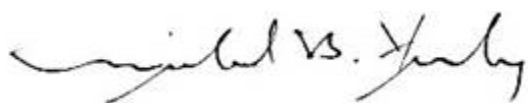
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Sincerely,



Michael Hurley
WATER RESOURCES MANAGER
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
(323) 430-0250

Bolzowski, Michael R.

From: Bolzowski, Michael R.
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 11:28 PM
To: city.mgr@mountainview.gov
Cc: McCusker, Kevin; Smithson, Dawn; Ken Jenkins (kjenkins@calwater.com); Michael Hurley (mhurley@calwater.com); Maximilian Storms (Max) (mstorms@calwater.com)
Subject: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District
Attachments: Los Altos (CM MV) - Cal Water UWMP.pdf

Ms. McCarthy,

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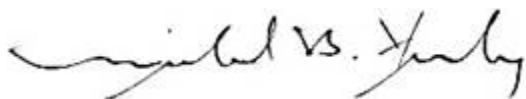
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Sincerely,



Michael Hurley
WATER RESOURCES MANAGER
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
(323) 430-0250

Bolzowski, Michael R.

From: Bolzowski, Michael R.
Sent: Tuesday, June 1, 2021 11:27 PM
To: citymgr@sunnyvale.ca.gov
Cc: McCusker, Kevin; Smithson, Dawn; Ken Jenkins (kjenkins@calwater.com); Michael Hurley (mhurley@calwater.com); Maximilian Storms (Max) (mstorms@calwater.com)
Subject: Cal Water's 2020 Draft UWMP for Los Altos District
Attachments: Los Altos (CM Su) - Cal Water UWMP.pdf

Mr. Steffens,

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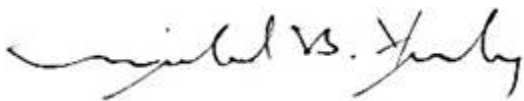
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The UWMP also incorporates water supply assessments (WSA) for projects in or near the Los Altos Suburban District into the demand forecast. As additional large-scale projects and/or specified land use planning processes arise (e.g., general plans, specific plans), additional WSAs will be developed to consider their impacts on available supplies.

We have attached the current public review draft of the UWMP, and incorporated WSCP for your review. Please share this with others in your organization that may be interested in the information.

Cal Water is available to discuss the assumptions used in the development of UWMP for Los Altos Suburban service area, including available supply, water demands, land use, as well as any other aspects of the plan. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Bolzowski at mbolzowski@calwater.com.

Sincerely,



Michael Hurley
WATER RESOURCES MANAGER
CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE
(323) 430-0250

Appendix C: Public Meeting Notice

- Public Meeting Notice of Intent
- Proof of Publication
- Public Meeting Presentation

Good afternoon!

We hope that this note finds you well.

We wanted to provide you with an update on the preparation of our updated Urban Water Management Plans and Water Shortage Contingency Plans.

These plans are a critical component of the steps we take to ensure there are sufficient water supplies to meet the current and future water needs of our customers, and we look forward to working with you on this important project.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Cal Water Community Affairs



California Water Service
Quality. Service. Value.®

Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2020 Update

As a defined urban water supplier, California Water Service (Cal Water) is preparing an update to its Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plans (WSCP) that will address the water service conditions in our service areas. These documents support a water supplier's long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands under defined conditions. It is Cal Water's intent to adopt the UWMPs, and the incorporated WSCPs, and file the plans as required with the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any city or county within which Cal Water provides service no later than 30 days after adoption.

Schedule of upcoming actions:

After a public review period, a public meeting to receive comments on the Draft UWMP and WSCP will be held. As the information becomes available for each service area, the electronic copy of the UWMP, WSCP, and information on the public meeting, including a link to participate, will be available at the following internet address:

<https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp-review/>

If you are unable to attend the scheduled public meeting but want to provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP or WSCP, you may send your comments via email to PlanningInfo@calwater.com.

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CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE CO/PLANNING DEPT.
1720 NORTH FIRST ST.
SAN JOSE, CA 95112

CNS 3470054

COPY OF NOTICE

Notice Type: GPN GOVT PUBLIC NOTICE
Ad Description CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE - LOS ALTOS DISTRICT

To the right is a copy of the notice you sent to us for publication in the LOS ALTOS TOWN CRIER. Please read this notice carefully and call us with any corrections. The Proof of Publication will be filed with the County Clerk, if required, and mailed to you after the last date below. Publication date(s) for this notice is (are):

05/26/2021 , 06/02/2021

The charge(s) for this order is as follows. An invoice will be sent after the last date of publication. If you prepaid this order in full, you will not receive an invoice.

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THE INTER-CITY EXPRESS, OAKLAND (510) 272-4747

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT AN URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND HOLD A PUBLIC MEETING TO RECEIVE COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED PLANS CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE - LOS ALTOS DISTRICT

California Water Code (CWC) sections 10610 through 10656, known as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act" (Act), require all urban water suppliers that provide water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supply more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) at least once every five years.

UWMPs support a water supplier's long-term resource planning to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands under defined conditions. The UWMP must describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation, and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The UWMP must also address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management.

Further, Section 10632 of the CWC requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its plan (UWMP). Section 10632.2 provides that, "An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan...or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report

pursuant to Section 10632.1." The WSCP will be incorporated as an appendix of the UWMP. One of Cal Water's service areas is the Los Altos District, which serves Los Altos and portions of Cupertino, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, and Sunnyvale, in Santa Clara County. As a defined urban water supplier, Cal Water is preparing an update to its UWMP that will address the water service conditions in the Mid-Peninsula District. It is Cal Water's intent to adopt that UWMP, and the incorporated WSCP, and file that plan as required with the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, and any city or county within which Cal Water provides service no later than 30 days after adoption.

Schedule of upcoming actions:

On or about May 24, 2021, an electronic copy of the Draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review. After a public review period, a public meeting to receive comments on the Draft UWMP and WSCP Plan for the Mid-Peninsula District will be held online on June 9, 2021, at 7:00 p.m. The electronic copy of the UWMP, WSCP, and additional information on the public meeting, including a link to participate, is available at the following internet address: https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp-review/

If you are unable to attend the scheduled public meeting but want to provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP or WSCP, you may send your comments via email to PlanningInfo@calwater.com. Cal Water will receive comments on the Draft 2021 UWMP and WSCP from May 24 through June 9, 2021. Please share this notice with others that may have interest in this matter.

5/26, 6/2/21
CNS-3470054#
LOS ALTOS TOWN CRIER





California Water Service

June 9, 2021

Quality. Service. Value.

Los Altos Suburban District

2020 Urban Water Management Plan 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Meeting Agenda

- Introduce California Water Service (CWS) staff and consultants
- Purpose and objectives
- Presentation of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)
- Presentation of 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)
- Drought update
- Public comments and questions



Urban Water Management Planning Act

- Supports long-term water resource planning to ensure adequate supplies
- California Water Code - Sections 10610-10656
- Threshold: Utilities with 3,000+ services or 3,000+ acre-feet per year (AFY) water sales
- At least a 20-year planning horizon, Cal Water's plan covers 25 years
- Must be updated every 5 years and submitted by July 1, 2021
- Basis for SB-610 Water Supply Assessments and SB-221 Water Supply Verifications



UWMP Elements

- Service area description
- Population forecast
- Supply and demand projections through 2045 in normal, single dry and multiple dry years
- Water supply reliability
- Conservation/Demand Management Measures
- Climate change
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan



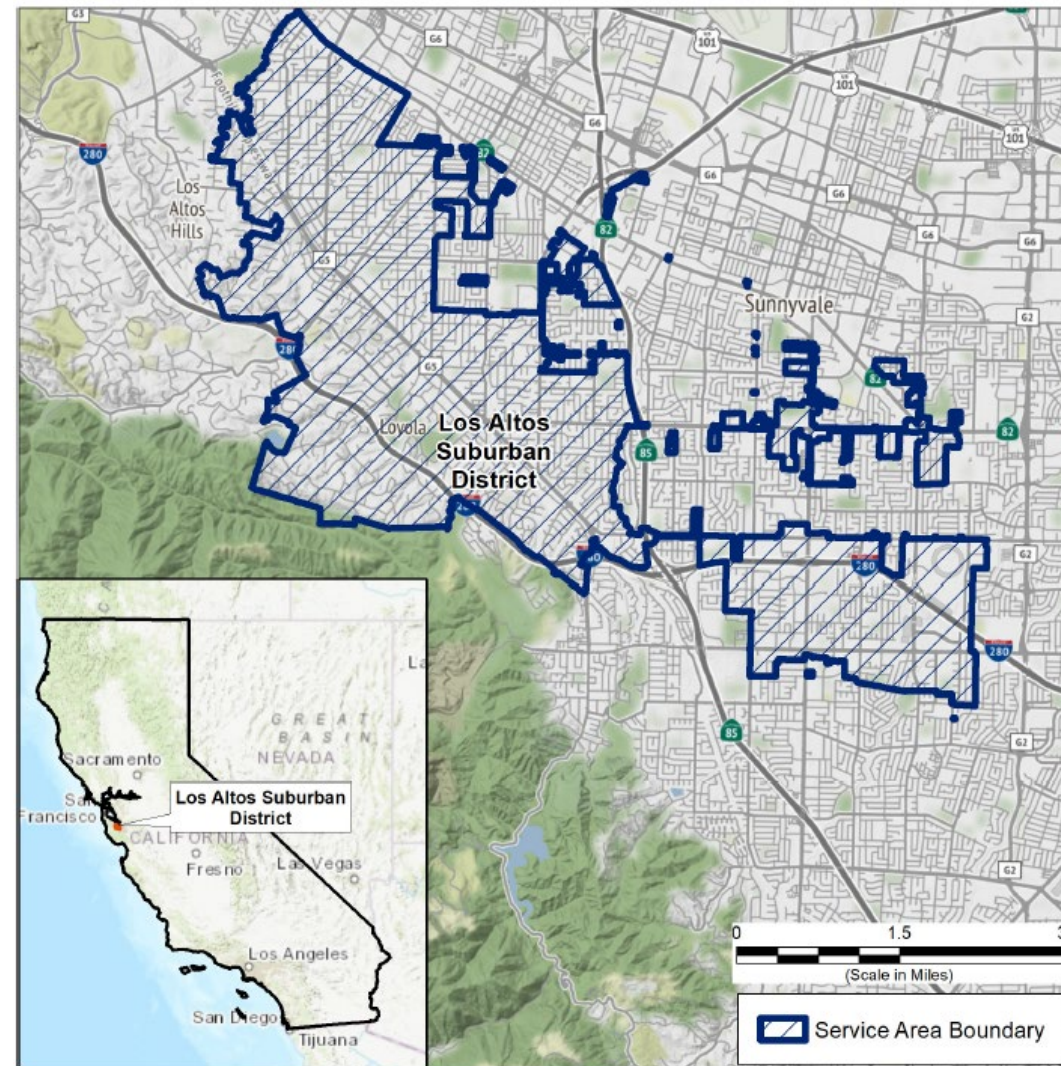
2020 UWMP Update: Public Outreach

- Preliminary information sent to relevant entities in February 2021
- Second notice sent to relevant entities in May 2021
- Two notices posted in local newspaper
- Draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP available for review at <https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp-review/>
- Public hearing



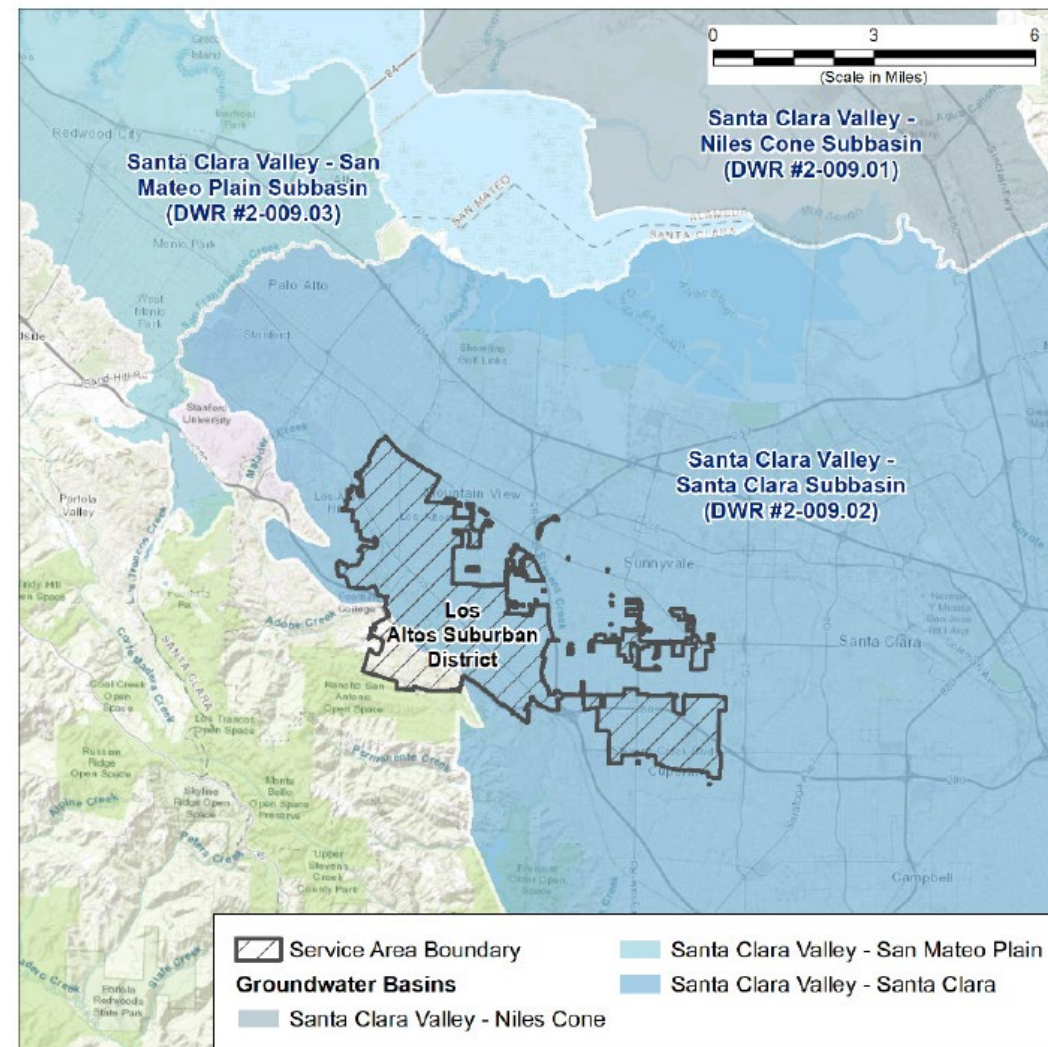
District Overview

- Serving Los Altos Suburban District since 1931
- One Public Water System
- Uses groundwater, recycled water and purchased water from Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)
- Distribution system includes 22 wells and 46 surface storage structures



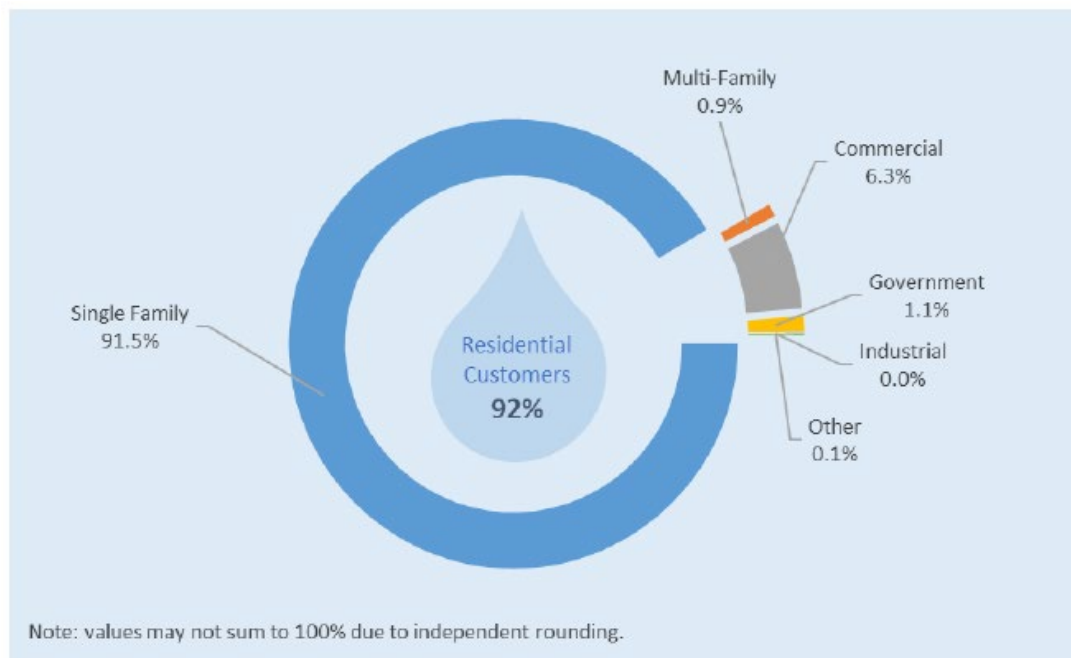
Water Supply Sources

- Groundwater pumped from the Santa Clara Subbasin
- Treated water purchased from Valley Water
- Recycled water received from the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant
- Cal Water continues to investigate additional supply sources, however there are currently no other planned future water supply sources

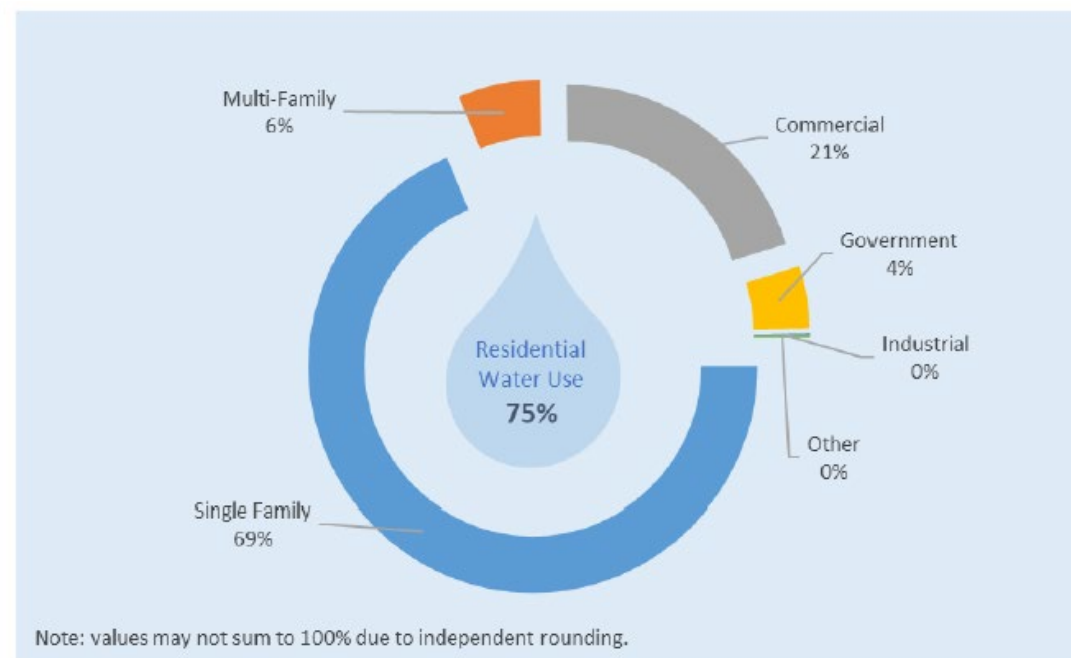


Distribution of Services/Demand

Types of Customers



Demand



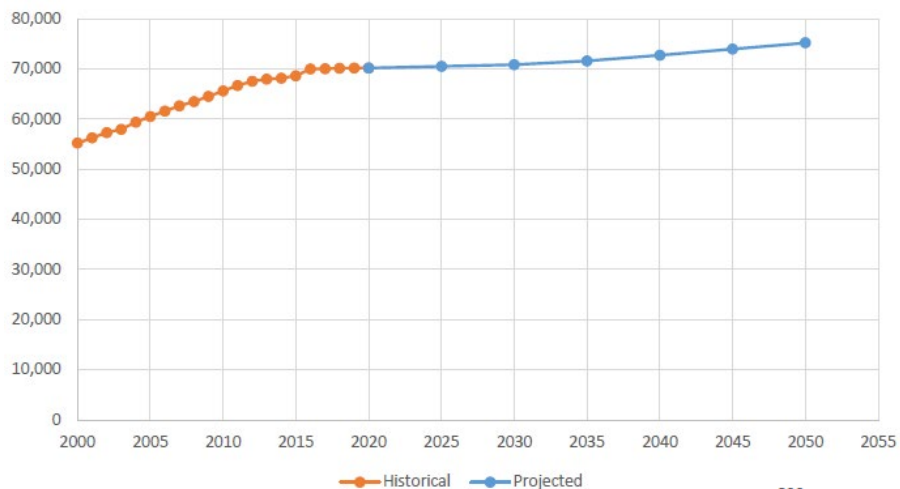
Demand Projection Methodology

- Forecast horizon is beyond 20 years required by UWMP
- Generates normal-, wet-, and dry-year demand forecasts
- Directly considers impacts of climate change
- Demand model uses historical data on services, sales, production, population, and proposed conservation measures
- Regional Growth Forecast: housing and employment growth forecasts based on county-level forecasts prepared by Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)

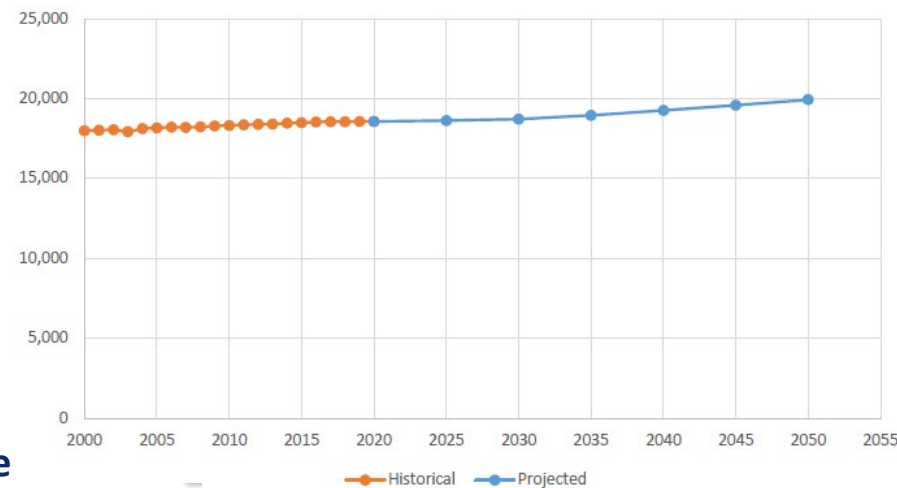


Population & Account Projections

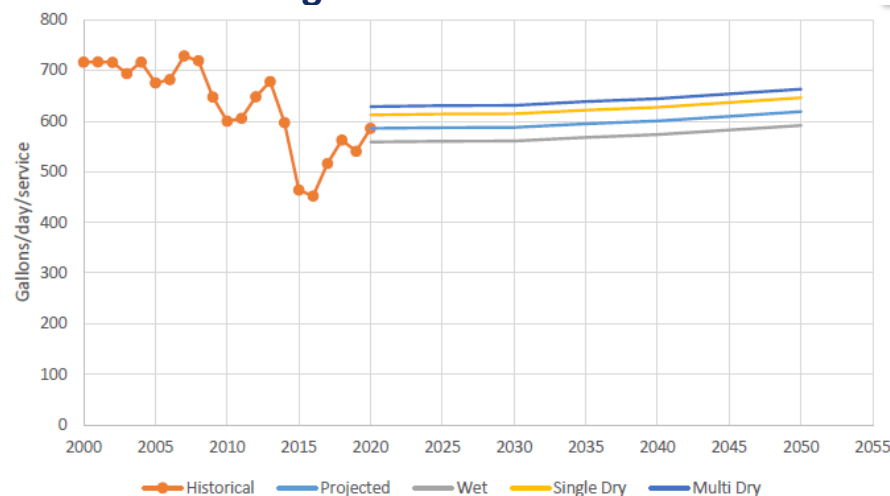
Historical and Projected Population



Historical and Projected Services

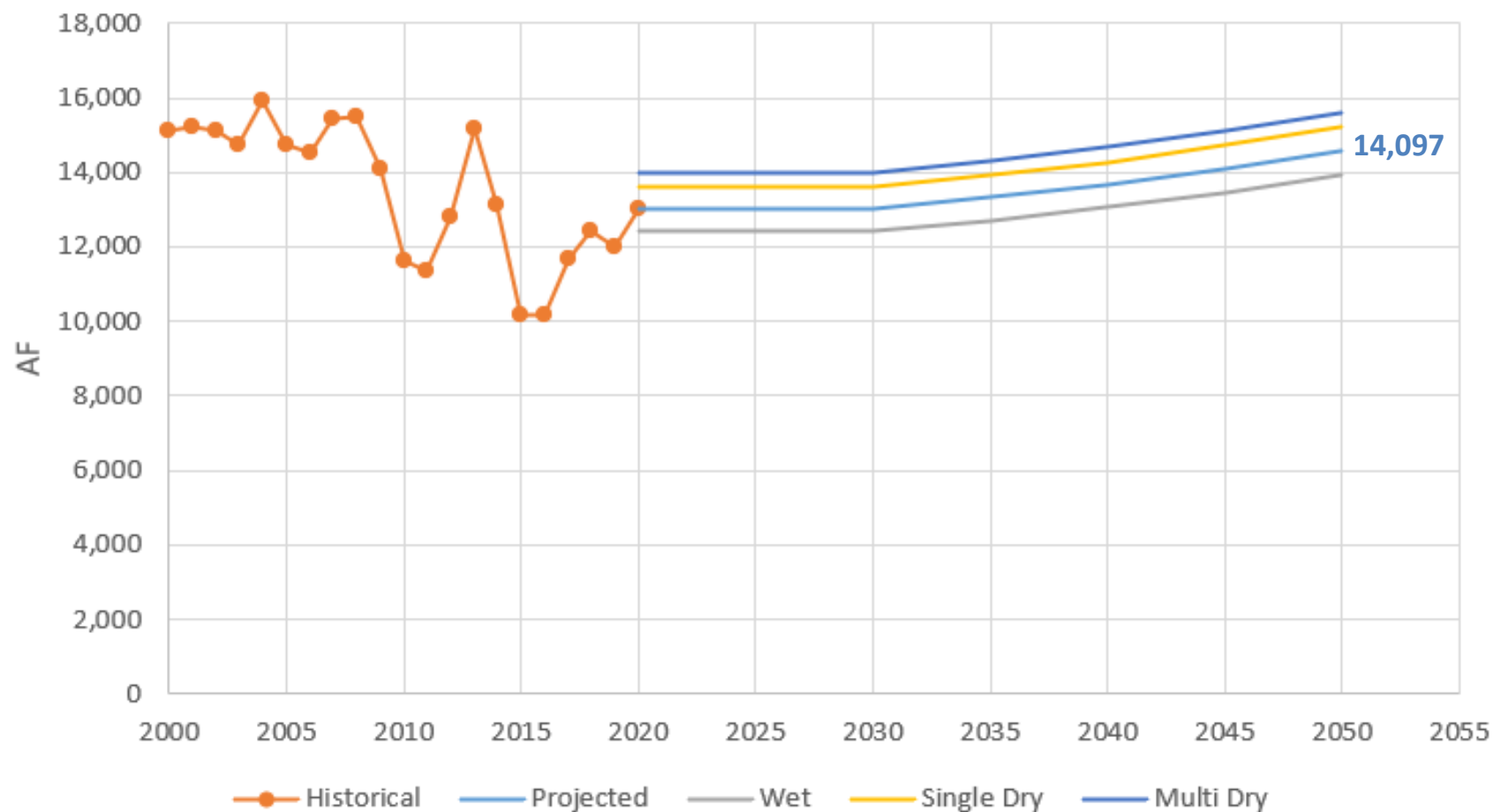


Average Demand Per Service



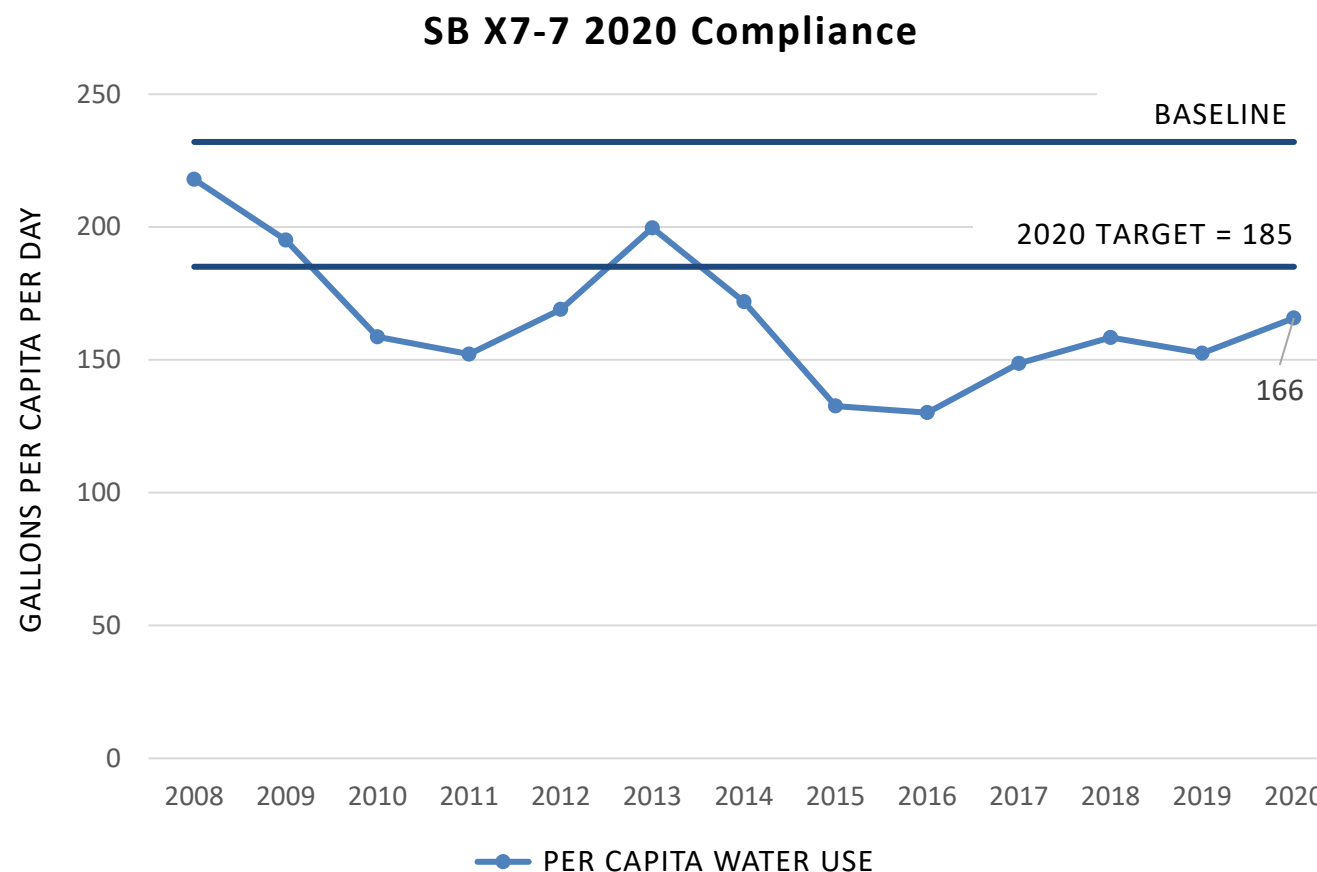
Demands for Potable Water - Projected

- 2045 demand projected to be 14,097 acre-feet per year
- 8% increase relative to 2020 demands



SB X7-7 (20% by 2020)

- Goal is to reduce per capita urban water use below baseline by:
 - 10% by Dec. 31, 2015
 - 20% by Dec. 31, 2020
- Los Altos Suburban District met its 2020 Target

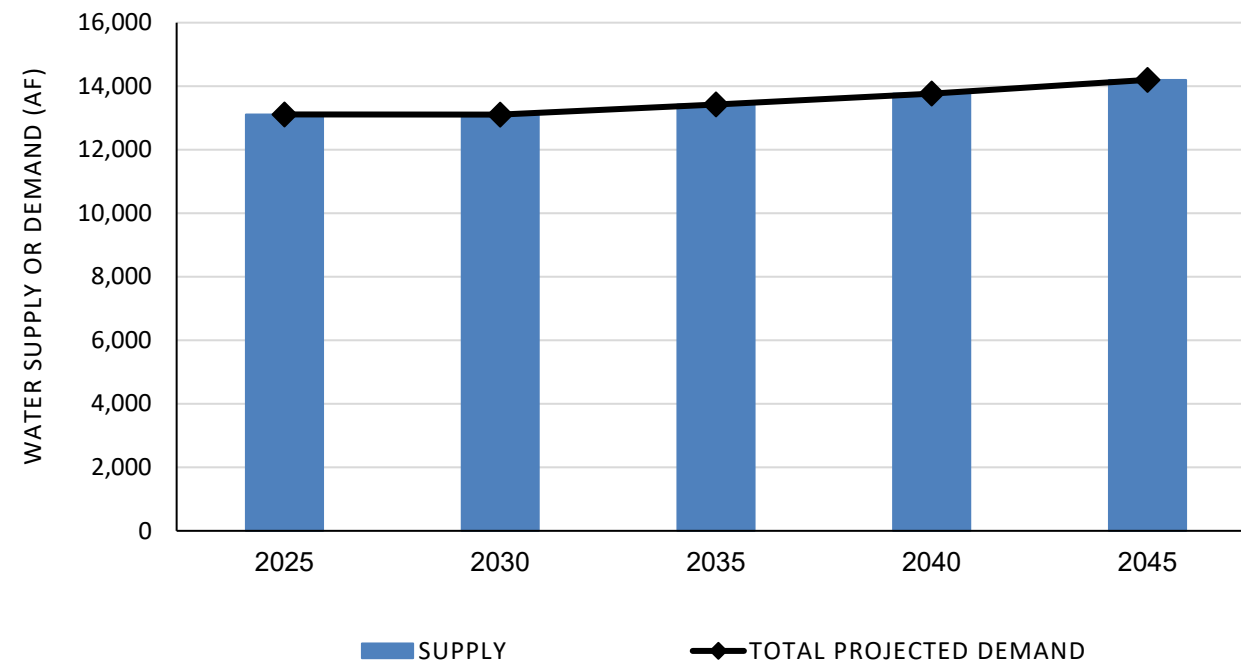


Supply Sufficiency

- Supply sufficiency analysis is based on the following factors:
 - Los Altos Suburban District has always been able to meet historical demands
 - Wholesaler anticipates that there would be no supply shortage even during droughts
 - Groundwater conditions in the Basin have been generally stable over the long-term
- Supply is projected to be sufficient to meet projected demand under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions
- Any unexpected shortages will be addressed by the Water Shortage Contingency Plan



Normal Year Supply vs. Demand



Local Topics – Los Altos Suburban District

- Implementation of Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) is in early stages and may impact future supply reliability
 - The Santa Clara Subbasin is determined by DWR to be a high priority basin
 - The final Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Santa Clara Subbasin is available on the DWR SGMA Portal website
- Cal Water is actively engaging in SGMA implementation and will incorporate any impacts into ongoing supply planning



Water Shortage Contingency Plan Elements

- Comprehensive drought response plan
 - Annual assessment of water supply reliability
 - Six standard shortage stages (10% to >50%)
 - Shortage response actions
 - Communication protocols
 - Monitoring, enforcement, and reporting
- Quantitatively assessed using Drought Response Tool

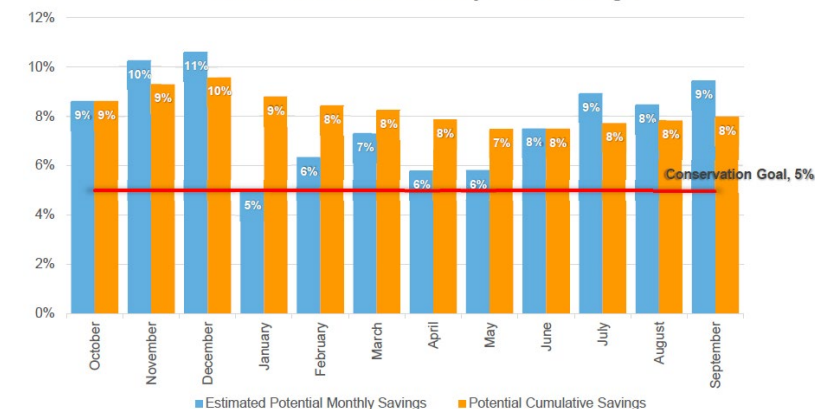
eki Drought Response Tool

Home Input Baseline Year Water Use Baseline Year Water Use Profile Drought Response Actions Estimated Water Savings Drought Response Tracking

1 - Home
Los Altos Suburban

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	5%
Drought Stage	Stage 1
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS

Estimated Potential Monthly Water Savings



Drought Update

- Governor has issued drought emergencies in the majority of counties in California
- Cal Water is monitoring drought conditions in all of its service territories
 - Established a Drought Response Committee
 - Proactively developing conservation messaging
- Cal Water is closely coordinating its drought response with other water agencies and regulatory bodies
- Cal Water will follow protocols outlined in the WSCP as needed
 - Based on local conditions or state mandates



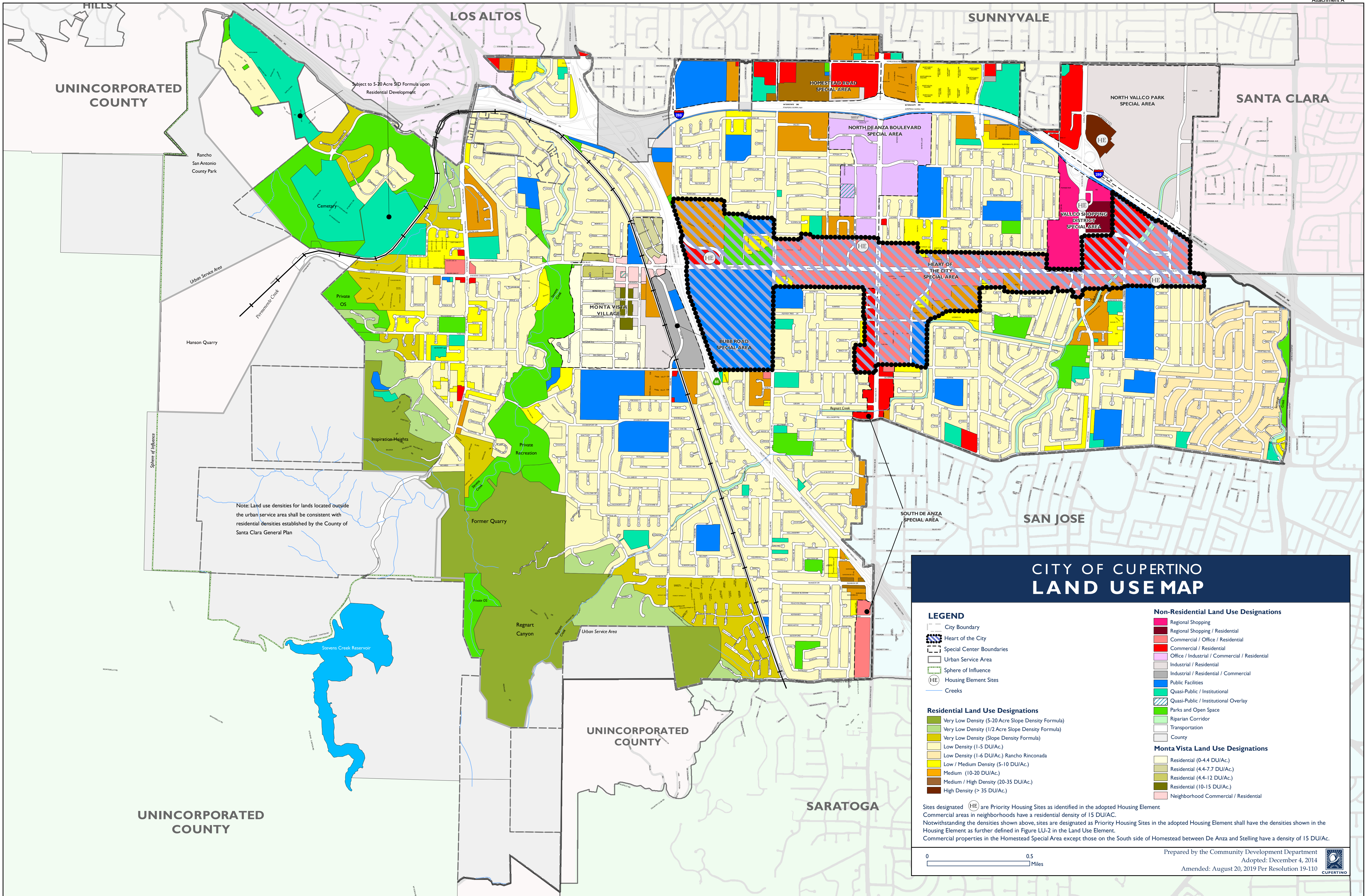
Questions or Comments

- Draft 2020 UWMP and 2020 WSCP available at <https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp-review/>
- Comments on any parts of the UWMP will be accepted through June 9
- Send 2020 UWMP and WSCP comments to: planninginfo@calwater.com



Appendix D: General Plan Land Use Maps

- City of Cupertino Land Use Map
- Town of Los Altos Hills Land Use Map
- City of Los Altos Land Use Map
- City of Mountain View Land Use Map
- City of Sunnyvale Land Use Map



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LOS ALTOS

SUNNYVALE

SANTA CLARA

SAN JOSE

UNINCORPORATED COUNTY

SARATOGA

UNINCORPORATED COUNTY

CITY OF CUPERTINO LAND USE MAP

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Heart of the City
- Special Center Boundaries
- Urban Service Area
- Sphere of Influence
- Housing Element Sites
- Creeks

Residential Land Use Designations

- Very Low Density (5-20 Acre Slope Density Formula)
- Very Low Density (1/2 Acre Slope Density Formula)
- Very Low Density (Slope Density Formula)
- Low Density (1-5 DU/Ac)
- Low Density (1-6 DU/Ac) Rancho Rinconada
- Low / Medium Density (5-10 DU/Ac)
- Medium (10-20 DU/Ac)
- Medium / High Density (20-35 DU/Ac)
- High Density (> 35 DU/Ac)

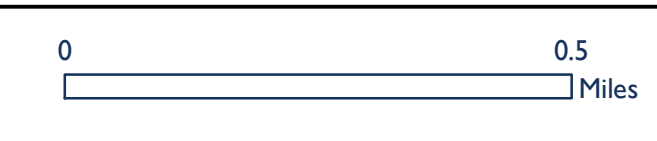
Non-Residential Land Use Designations

- Regional Shopping
- Regional Shopping / Residential
- Commercial / Office / Residential
- Commercial / Residential
- Office / Industrial / Commercial / Residential
- Industrial / Residential
- Industrial / Residential / Commercial
- Public Facilities
- Quasi-Public / Institutional
- Quasi-Public / Institutional Overlay
- Parks and Open Space
- Riparian Corridor
- Transportation
- County

Monta Vista Land Use Designations

- Residential (0-4.4 DU/Ac)
- Residential (4.4-7.7 DU/Ac)
- Residential (4.4-12 DU/Ac)
- Residential (10-15 DU/Ac)
- Neighborhood Commercial / Residential

Sites designated (HE) are Priority Housing Sites as identified in the adopted Housing Element. Commercial areas in neighborhoods have a residential density of 15 DU/AC. Notwithstanding the densities shown above, sites are designated as Priority Housing Sites in the adopted Housing Element shall have the densities shown in the Housing Element as further defined in Figure LU-2 in the Land Use Element. Commercial properties in the Homestead Special Area except those on the South side of Homestead between De Anza and Stelling have a density of 15 DU/AC.



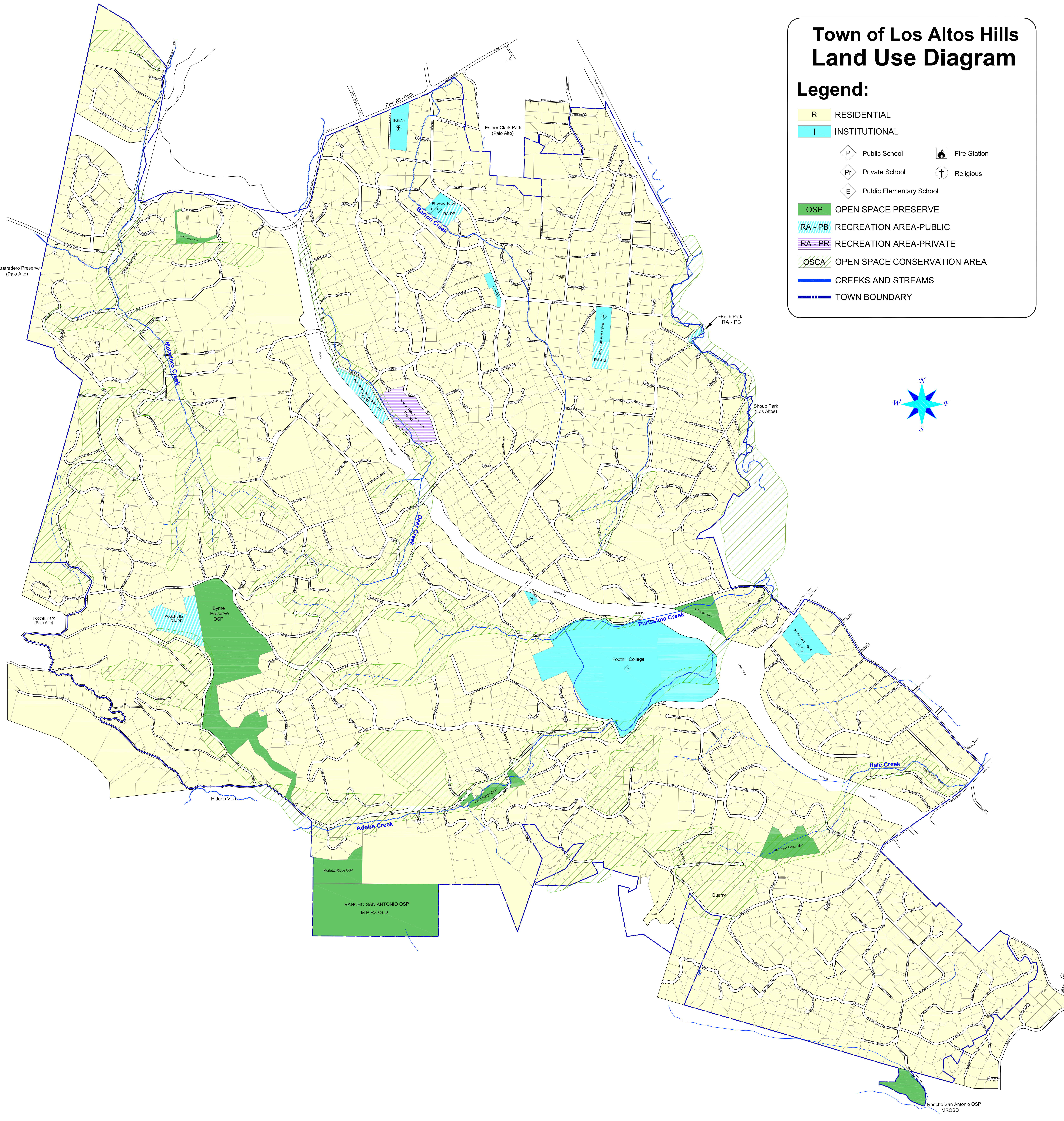
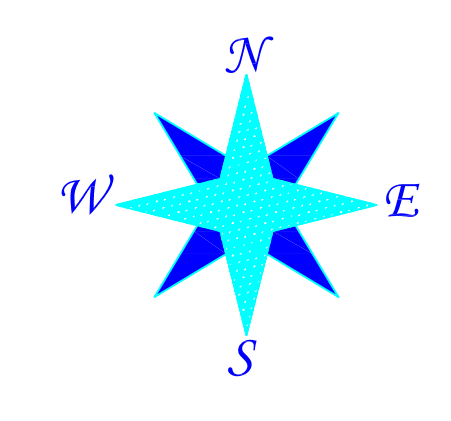
Prepared by the Community Development Department
Adopted: December 4, 2014
Amended: August 20, 2019 Per Resolution 19-110



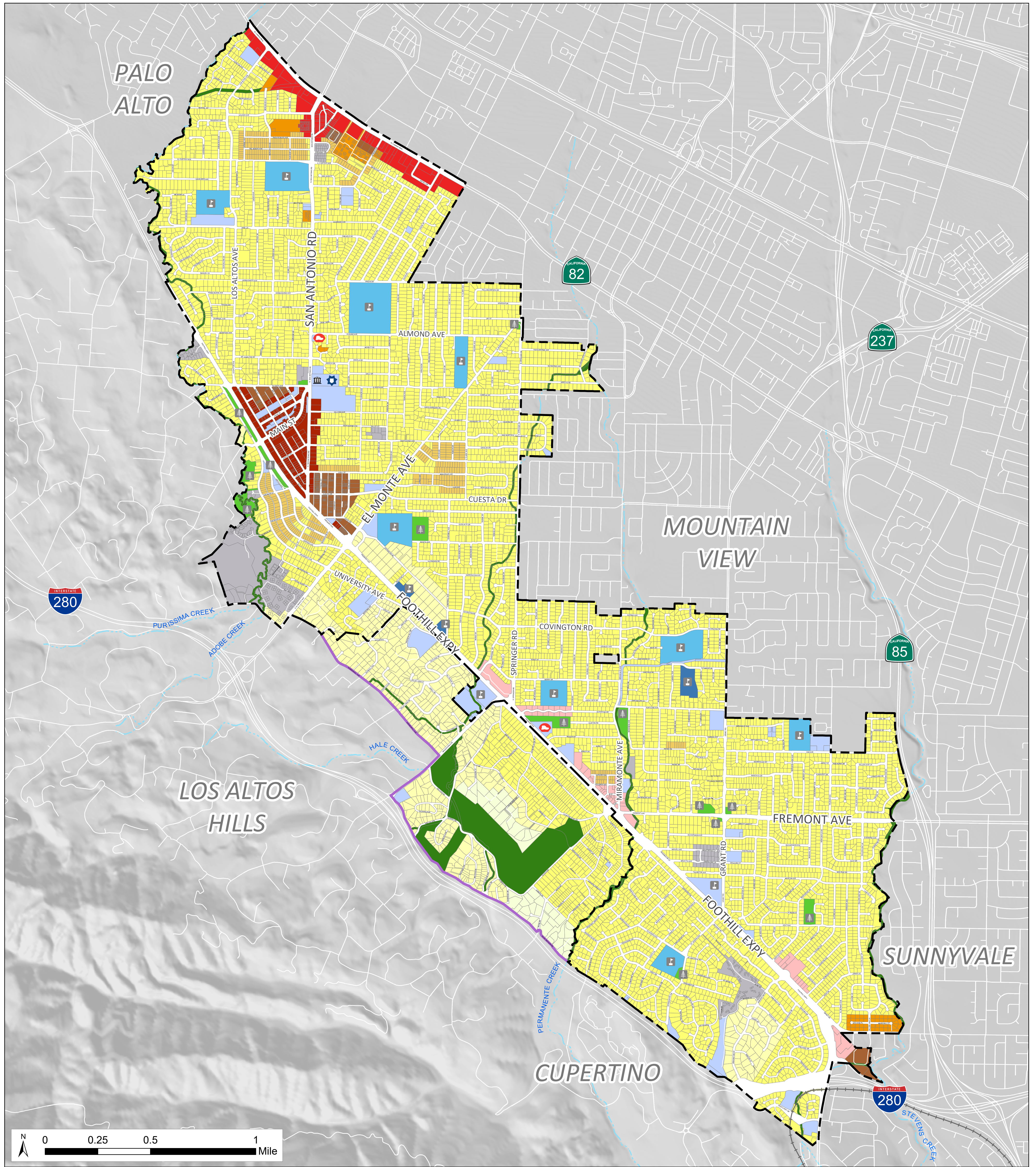
Town of Los Altos Hills Land Use Diagram

Legend:

- RESIDENTIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL
- P Public School
- Pr Private School
- E Public Elementary School
- ⚡ Fire Station
- ⛪ Religious
- OSP OPEN SPACE PRESERVE
- RA - PB RECREATION AREA-PUBLIC
- RA - PR RECREATION AREA-PRIVATE
- OSCA OPEN SPACE CONSERVATION AREA
- CREEKS AND STREAMS
- TOWN BOUNDARY



CITY OF LOS ALTOS LAND USE MAP



LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Residential

- Single-Family One-Acre (SF-1)
- Single-Family Large Lot (SF-2)
- Single-Family Medium Lot (SF-4)
- Single-Family Small Lot (SF-10)
- Low Density Multi-Family (LDMF)
- Senior Housing (SH)
- Medium Density Multi-Family (MDMF)

Commercial

- Neighborhood Commercial (NC)
- Thoroughfare Commercial (TC)
- Downtown Commercial (DC)

Public/Quasi Public

- Public & Institutional (PI)
- Public School (PS)
- Private School (S)

Open Space

- Parks (P)
- Other Open Space (OS)

Planned Community

- Planned Community (PC)

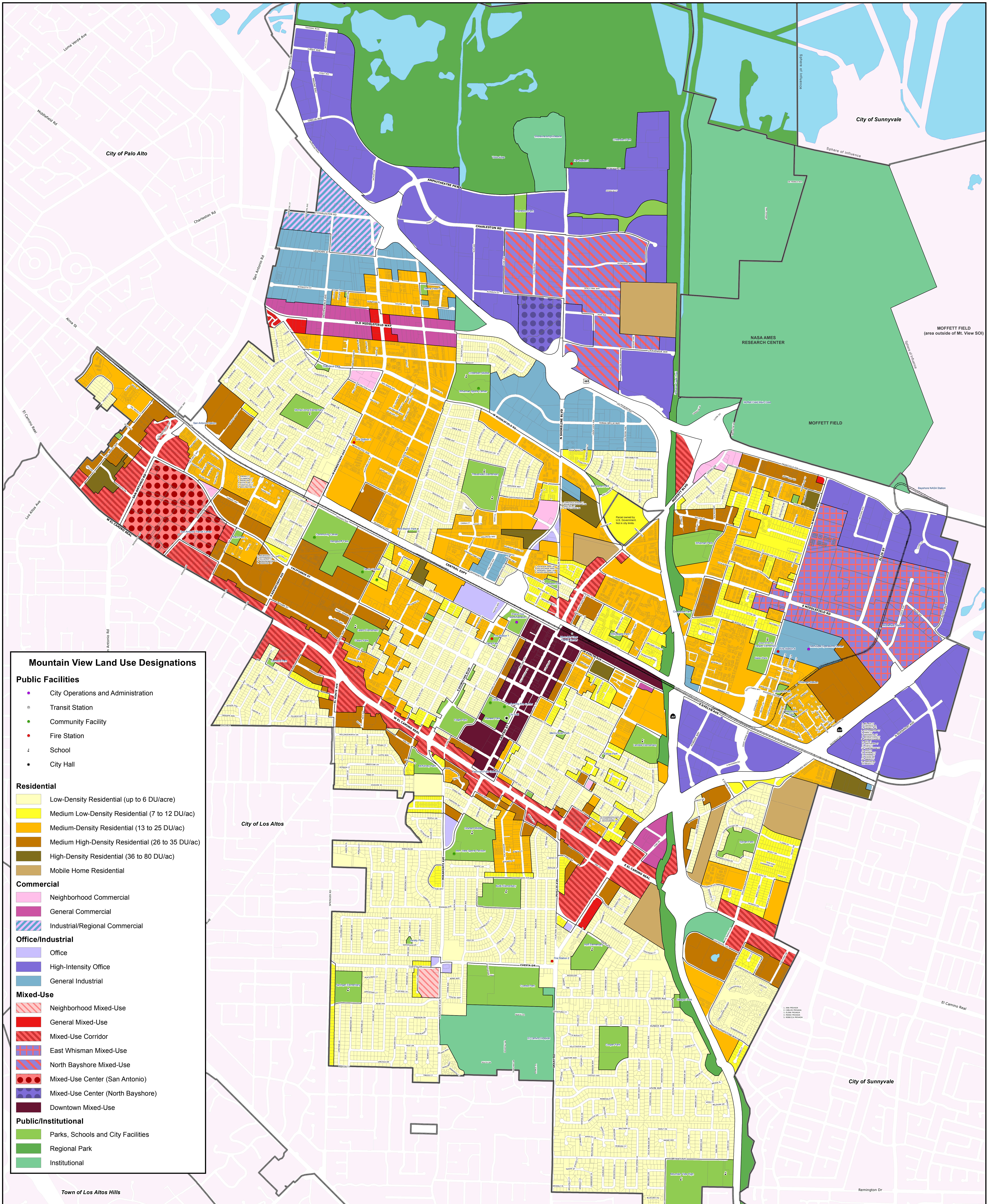
Map Features

- City Boundary
- Sphere of Influence
- Railroad
- Creek

Public Facilities

- School
- Park
- Fire Station
- Police Station
- City Hall

* Creek corridors and Montclair Park shown as approximate.



Mountain View Land Use Designations

Public Facilities

- City Operations and Administration
- Transit Station
- Community Facility
- Fire Station
- School
- City Hall

Residential

- Low-Density Residential (up to 6 DU/acre)
- Medium Low-Density Residential (7 to 12 DU/ac)
- Medium-Density Residential (13 to 25 DU/ac)
- Medium High-Density Residential (26 to 35 DU/ac)
- High-Density Residential (36 to 80 DU/ac)
- Mobile Home Residential

Commercial

- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Industrial/Regional Commercial

Office/Industrial

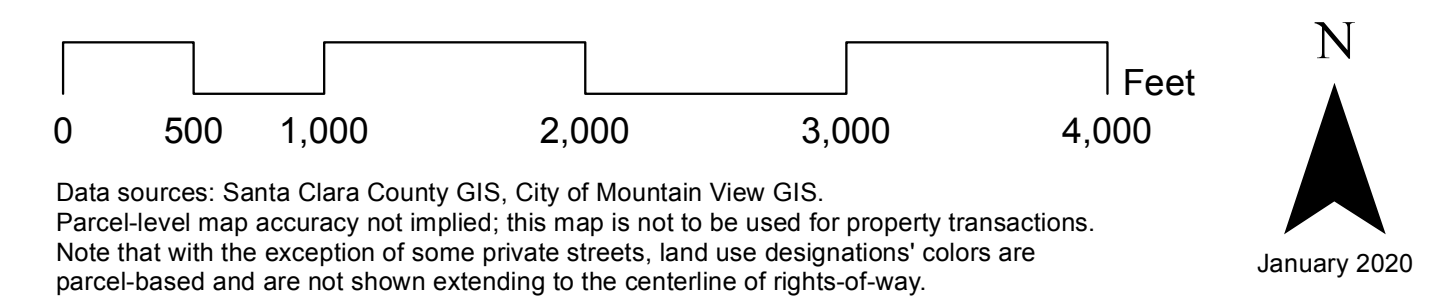
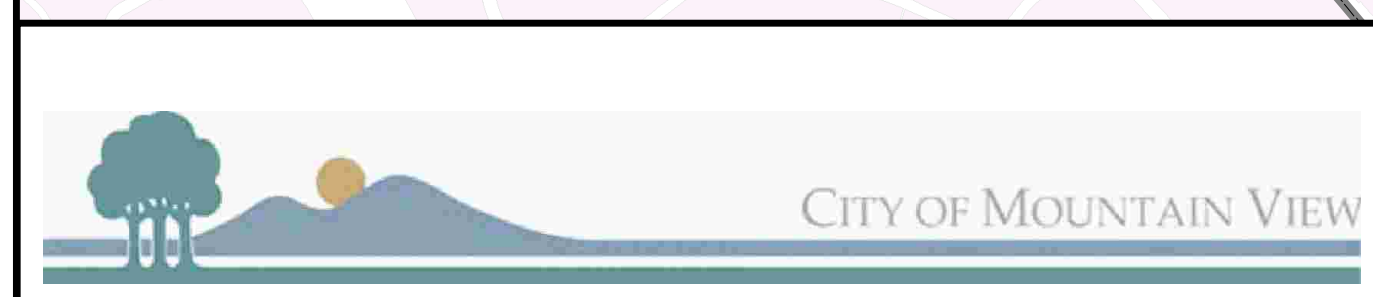
- Office
- High-Intensity Office
- General Industrial

Mixed-Use

- Neighborhood Mixed-Use
- General Mixed-Use
- Mixed-Use Corridor
- East Whisman Mixed-Use
- North Bayshore Mixed-Use
- Mixed-Use Center (San Antonio)
- Mixed-Use Center (North Bayshore)
- Downtown Mixed-Use

Public/Institutional

- Parks, Schools and City Facilities
- Regional Park
- Institutional



Data sources: Santa Clara County GIS, City of Mountain View GIS.
 Parcel-level map accuracy not implied; this map is not to be used for property transactions.
 Note that with the exception of some private streets, land use designations' colors are parcel-based and are not shown extending to the centerline of rights-of-way.

January 2020

General Plan Land Use Map

PLEASE NOTE:
 This General Plan Land Use Map is one of several General Plan diagrams that affect development in Mountain View. The General Plan text itself is an integral part of the land use plan for the City and must also be consulted.
 The City of Mountain View is neither liable nor responsible for use of this map beyond its intended purposes.

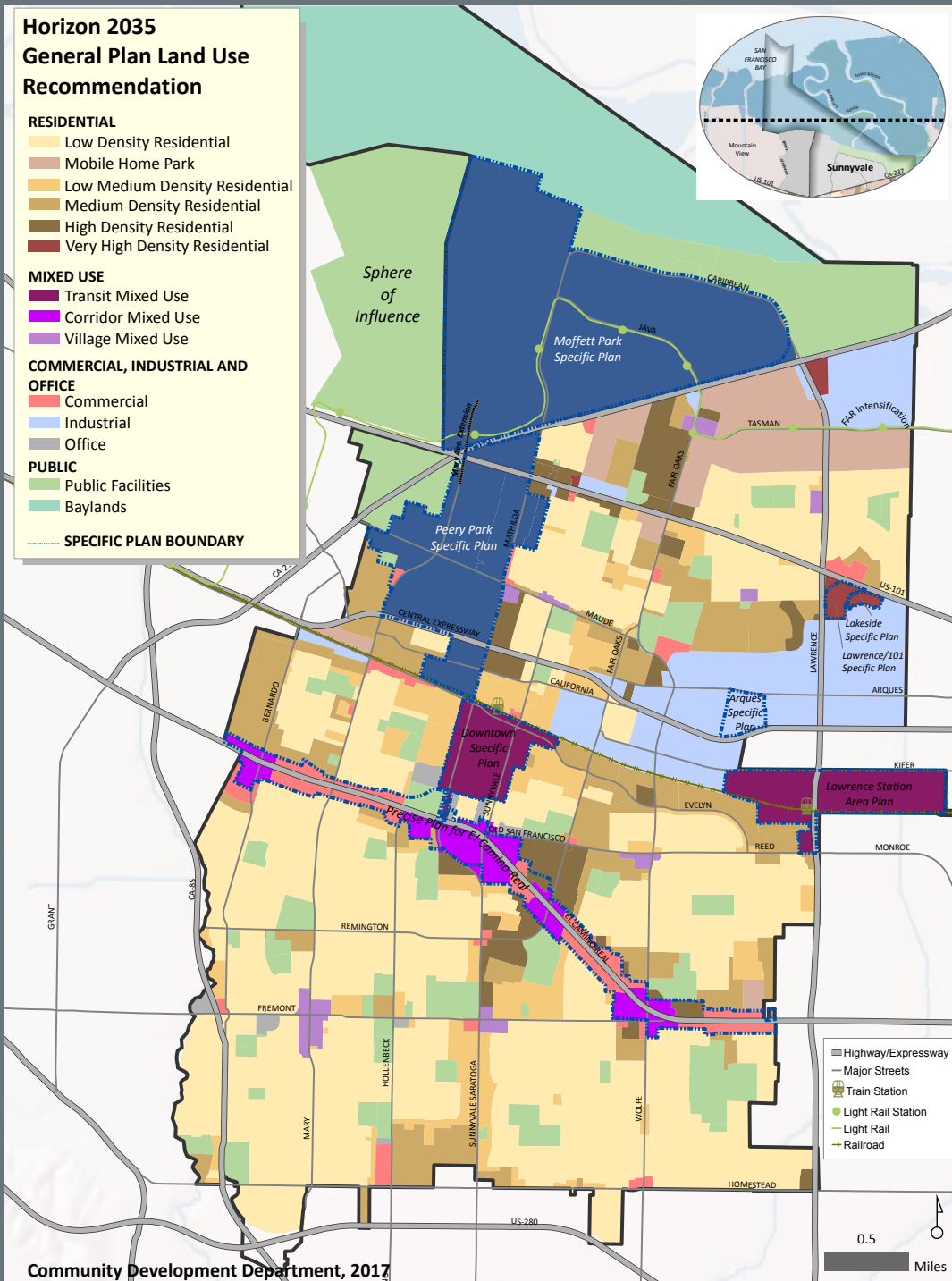


Figure 3-10: Land Use Designations

Appendix E: Summary of Demand Projection Methodology and Assumptions

Cal Water Long-Term Demand Forecast Model Overview

Forecast Domain

The forecast model generates separate forecasts for each customer class and distribution system. Table 1 lists Cal Water districts and distribution systems. Table 2 lists customer classes.

Forecast Horizon and Time Step

The forecast horizon is 30 years. The forecast has an annual time-step.

Normal, Wet, and Dry Year Forecasts

The forecast model generates normal-, wet-, and dry-year demand forecasts. The normal-year forecast is the default forecast. The wet- and dry-year forecasts can be substituted for the default forecast as necessary for system planning purposes. The model produces two different dry year forecasts: the single dry year forecast and the multiple dry year forecast. The latter represents the expected effect of prolonged drought conditions on unconstrained water demand.¹

Relationship to GRC Sales Forecast

The first year of the forecast can be set to the current GRC sales forecast or actual consumption.

Relationship to PAWS

The demand model uses historical data on services, sales, production, and population from Cal Water's Production Analysis Worksheets (PAWS).

Accounting Rules

The model uses the following accounting rules to ensure forecast consistency:

- Population and conservation savings forecasts are functions of the service forecast.
- The sales forecast for a distribution system is the sum of the class-level sales forecasts for the distribution system. The production forecast for a distribution system is the sum of the sales and non-revenue water (NRW) forecasts for the distribution system.
- The sales and production forecasts for a district are the sum of the sales and production forecasts for its distribution systems.

Volume Units

Sales and production forecasts are in acre-feet (AF). Average sales and per capita forecasts are in gallons per day.

Per Capita Water Use

The model generates per capita forecasts for water use by single-family customers, water use by multi-family customers, water use by all residential customers, and water use by all district customers.

¹ Unconstrained demand is what demand would be in the absence of water use restrictions or policies intended to curtail water use.

Service Forecast

The forecast model generates three alternative service forecasts:

- Average Y-Y Change in Services. The model bases the forecast on the historical year-to-year (y-y) change in the number of services. This forecast assumes additive growth.
- Average Y-Y % Change in Services. The model bases the forecast on the historical y-y percentage change in services. This forecast assumes exponential growth.
- Regional Growth Forecast. The model uses regional housing and employment growth forecasts to project future services. Districts in the Bay Area use census-tract level growth forecasts prepared by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). Districts in Southern California use census-tract-level growth forecasts prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The remaining districts use county-level forecasts prepared by Caltrans.

Regional Forecasts

Table 3 lists the regional forecasts in the model. Table 4 summarizes how the model uses the regional forecasts to project future services.

Service Floors and Ceilings

The forecast can include floors and ceilings on the service growth. The floor (ceiling) is the minimum (maximum) number of services allowed in the forecast.

User-Specified Growth Rates

The model allows user-specified growth rates.

Water Supply Assessments

The user can add to the forecast projected services and water use from Water Supply Assessments prepared for proposed development projects. The user can specify how much of this projected growth in services and water use the model should treat as additive to the baseline forecast.

Population Forecasts

The population projection is a function of the residential service projections to ensure internal consistency. Population in year t is:

$$Population_t = \left[\frac{persons}{service} \right]_{SFR} \cdot SFRservices_t + \left[\frac{persons}{service} \right]_{MFR} \cdot MFRservices_t$$

For multi-family services, the calculation of average persons per service uses the equation below. The model uses county assessor data linked to Cal Water customer data to estimate average dwelling units per parcel and average parcels per service. It uses census data to estimate average persons per dwelling unit.

$$\left[\frac{persons}{service} \right]_{MFR} = \frac{Avg\ Dwelling\ Units}{Parcel} \cdot \frac{Avg\ Parcels}{Service} \cdot \frac{Avg\ Persons}{Dwelling\ Unit}$$

Sales/Service Forecast

The model generates separate forecasts of sales/service for each customer class and distribution system.

Sales/Service Initialization

The model user sets sales/service for first year of the forecast to either current year water use or the most recent General Rate Case sales forecast. The 2020 UWMP projections start with 2020 actual sales/service.

Sales/Service Adjustments

In each forecast year, the model adjusts the previous year's sales/service estimate for:

1. Rebound from the 2012-16 drought
2. Passive water savings from plumbing codes and appliance standards
3. Active water savings from Cal Water conservation programs
4. Real changes in the marginal cost of water service
5. Real changes in per capita income

The user can select which adjustments to apply. The 2020 UWMP projections include all the adjustments except the drought rebound adjustment. The 2020 UWMP projections exclude the drought rebound adjustment because analysis of recent consumption trends showed that further rebound from the 2012-2016 drought was unlikely.

A description of each adjustment follows.

Drought Rebound

The model adjusts the sales/service forecast for demand recovery following the 2012-2016 drought. The model makes this adjustment using data on the growth in sales/service between 2016 and 2017. The model assumes some of the savings achieved during the drought will be permanent. The user can set the level of permanent drought savings. The default setting is 20%.

Passive Water Savings

The model uses DWR projections of water savings from plumbing/building codes to forecast passive water savings.² The model extends the DWR projections, which run through 2040, to 2050.

Active Water Savings

The model uses conservation program savings projections from Cal Water's 2015 Conservation Master Plans to forecast active water savings.

Price and Income Adjustments

The model adjusts average sales for expected changes in real income and cost of water service. The adjustment equation is:³

² M.Cubed. 2016. Projected Statewide and County-Level Effects of Plumbing Codes and Appliance Standards on Indoor GPCD. Technical Memorandum prepared by David Mitchell for the California Department of Water Resources. August 30, 2016.

³ The model uses a constant-elasticity-of-demand specification: $Q_t = AP_t^\epsilon I_t^\delta$

Cal Water Long-Term Demand Forecast Model Overview

$$\Delta Q_t = Q_0 \left(1 - \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0} \right)^\varepsilon \left(\frac{I_t}{I_0} \right)^\delta \right)$$

where Q_0 is sales/service in the base year of the forecast, $\left(\frac{P_t}{P_0}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{I_t}{I_0}\right)$ are the price of water and income relative to the base year of the forecast, and ε and δ are empirically derived estimates of price and income elasticity.

Sales Forecast

The sales forecast is the product of the service and average use per service forecasts.

Non-Revenue Water Forecast

The non-revenue water forecast is a function of the services forecast. The forecast starts with an initial estimate of non-revenue water, expressed in gallons/connection/day. The model decomposes this estimate into real and apparent loss. The model assumes future apparent loss is equal to the average apparent loss for the five year before the start of the forecast. In the case of real loss, the model assumes Cal Water's loss management program will reduce real losses over time. The amount of reduction depends on the starting estimate of real loss. If this estimate is 10 gallons/connection/day or less, the model assumes no further reduction. Otherwise, the model assumes real losses (in gallons/connection/day) will decrease until they are equal to 75% of the average real loss for the five years before the start of the forecast or the State Water Board draft real water loss standard for the distribution system, whichever is greater.⁴ The model assumes the reduction in real loss will occur between 2020 and 2030.

Production Forecast

The production forecast is the sum of the sales and NRW forecasts.

Normal, Wet, Single Dry, and Multiple Dry Year Projections

The model generates normal, wet, single dry, and multiple dry year forecasts of sales and production. The model bases these forecasts on empirically derived relationships between monthly water sales, rainfall, and air temperature estimated for each Cal Water district.⁵

- Wet year – minus one standard deviation weather effect on sales and production
- Single dry year – plus one standard deviation weather effect on sales and production
- Multiple dry year – plus 1.6 standard deviations weather effect on sales and production

In the case of the dry year forecasts, the model is forecasting demand in the absence of drought water use restrictions or other policies that would limit water use in dry years.

⁴ The State Water Board did not develop a draft water loss standard for every Cal Water distribution system. For those without a draft standard, the model assumes real losses will decrease until they are equal to 75% of the average real loss for the five year before the start of the forecast.

⁵ A&N Technical Services, Cal Water Long Term Water Demand Forecast Model, December 2014.

Cal Water Long-Term Demand Forecast Model Overview

Table 1. Long-Term Demand Model Districts and Systems

Label	District-System	Notes
AV	Antelope Valley District	
AV-FMT	Fremont System	
AV-LAN	Lancaster System	
AV-LKH	Lake Hughes System	
AV-LVY	Leona Valley System	
BG	Bear Gulch District	No sub-systems in district
BK	Bakersfield District	
BK-BK	Bakersfield System	
BK-NG	North Garden System	
CH	Chico District	
CH-CH	Chico System	
CH-HAM	Hamilton City System	
DIX	Dixon District	No sub-systems in district
DOM	Dominguez District	No sub-systems in district
ELA	East Los Angeles District	No sub-systems in district
HAW	Hawthorne District	No sub-systems in district
HR	Hermosa-Redondo District	No sub-systems in district
KC	King City District	No sub-systems in district
KRV	Kern River Valley District	
KRV-BDFLO	Lower Bodfish System	
KRV-BDFUP	Upper Bodfish System	
KRV-KNVARD	Kernville & Arden System	Includes KNV, KRVArdenWaterCo, COUN, MSH, POND
KRV-LKL	Lakeland System	
KRV-ONX	Onyx System	
KRV-SLK	South Lake System	Includes SQM
KRV-SPM	Split Mountain System	
LAS	Los Altos District	No sub-systems in district
LIV	Livermore District	No sub-systems in district

Cal Water Long-Term Demand Forecast Model Overview

Label	District-System	Notes
MPS	Mid-Peninsula District	
MPS-SM	San Mateo System	
MPS-SC	San Carlos System	
MRL	Marysville District	No sub-systems in district
ORO	Oroville District	No sub-systems in district
PV	Palos Verdes District	No sub-systems in district
RDV	Redwood Valley District	
RDV-ARM	Armstrong System	
RDV-CSP	Coast Springs System	
RDV-HKN	Hawkins Water System	
RDV-LUC	Lucerne System	
RDV-NOH	Noel Heights System	
RDV-RPD	Rancho del Paradiso System	
SEL	Selma District	No sub-systems in district
SLN	Salinas District	
SLN-SLN	Salinas System	Includes Bolsa Knolls, Country Meadows
SLN-SLNH	Salinas Hills System	Includes Buena Vista, Indian Springs
SLN-OH	Oak Hill System	
SLN-LL	Las Lomas System	
SSF	South San Francisco District	No sub-systems in district
STK	Stockton District	No sub-systems in district
VIS	Visalia District	No sub-systems in district
WIL	Willows District	No sub-systems in district
WLK	Westlake District	No sub-systems in district

Cal Water Long-Term Demand Forecast Model Overview

Table 2. Long-Term Demand Model Customer Classes

Label	Description	Revenue Class #
SFR	Single-Family Residential	1
FLT	Single-Family Flat Rate	4
RES	SFR + FLT	1, 4
MFR	Multi-Family	15
COM	Commercial/Business	2
GOV	Government/Public Authority	11
IND	Industrial	3
OTH	Other/miscellaneous	8,13
IRR	Dedicated irrigation customers	7

Table 3. Regional Forecasts used in First Generation Long-term Demand Model Forecasts

Regional Forecast	Version	Range
ABAG	Plan Bay Area 2040, GEOID10-level summary	2010 to 2040
SCAG	RTP07 GEOID10-level	2010 to 2035
Caltrans	2017 County Forecasts	2010 to 2050

Table 4. Regional Growth Rates used in the Service Growth Forecasts

Service Class	ABAG	SCAG	Caltrans
SFR	y-y % change in single-family dwelling units	y-y % change in all residential dwelling units	y-y % change in single-family dwelling units
MFR	y-y % change in multi-family dwelling units	y-y % change in all residential dwelling units	y-y % change in multi-family dwelling units
COM	y-y % change in total number of jobs	y-y % change in total number of jobs	y-y % change in county employment in retail, wholesale, information, financial, professional, and leisure sectors
GOV	y-y % change in gov't, information, and construction jobs	y-y % change in total number of jobs	y-y % change in county employment in federal, state, local government and education and healthcare sectors
IND	y-y % change in manufacturing jobs	y-y % change in total number of jobs	y-y % change in county employment in manufacturing sectors

Historical and Projected Services, Water Sales, and Total Production

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

General Rate Case Sales Baseline 2020

Historical Data Range First Year 2000
Last Year 2020

Forecast Range First Year 2020
Last Year 2050

Service Growth Basis ABAG Growth Forecasts

Class	Service Growth Rates				
	ABAG Projected	Historical %Y-Y1			
		5-Yr	10-Yr	15-Yr	20-Yr
RES ²	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MFR	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	2.4%	1.8%
COM	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
GOV	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%
IND	0.4%	-6.7%	-5.5%	-5.9%	-4.4%
TOT		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Water Supply Assessments	WSA Name	Completion	Incorporated
		Date	into Forecast (Y/N)
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		

Sales Forecast Adjustments	Drought Rebound	OFF
	Plumbing Code	ON
	Active Conservation	ON
	Price Response	ON
	Income Response	ON

Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Basis

Real loss (gal/con/day):
2016-2020 average if <= 10 gal/con/day
Draft Water Board standard or 75% of 2016-2020 average,
whichever is greater, by 2030.

Apparent loss (gal/con/day): 2016-2020 average.

1. Account reclassifications can impact historical %Y-Y growth rates for individual customer classes.
2. RES = Metered and unmetered single-family residential customers.

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Historical Service Counts

YEAR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
2000	16,575	119	1,068	200	7	15	0	17,984
2001	16,607	119	1,065	203	7	18	0	18,018
2002	16,618	119	1,074	203	7	21	0	18,042
2003	16,493	119	1,079	206	7	19	0	17,923
2004	16,671	119	1,086	209	7	19	0	18,110
2005	16,711	119	1,092	211	7	13	0	18,153
2006	16,751	119	1,098	213	7	16	1	18,204
2007	16,776	119	1,106	174	7	14	0	18,196
2008	16,734	136	1,136	187	5	14	0	18,212
2009	16,754	150	1,158	195	5	17	0	18,279
2010	16,784	149	1,151	198	5	19	0	18,306
2011	16,829	151	1,150	201	4	21	0	18,356
2012	16,831	156	1,159	203	4	21	0	18,375
2013	16,841	159	1,156	203	4	29	0	18,392
2014	16,903	159	1,152	203	4	35	0	18,458
2015	16,915	162	1,161	203	4	35	0	18,479
2016	16,931	171	1,193	202	4	34	0	18,535
2017	16,943	171	1,185	204	3	40	0	18,546
2018	16,961	171	1,182	209	3	23	0	18,549
2019	16,980	171	1,182	207	3	18	0	18,560
2020	16,985	171	1,173	208	3	20	0	18,559
2021								
2022								
2023								
2024								
2025								
2026								
2027								
2028								
2029								
2030								

CAGR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
5-Year	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-6.7%	-10.4%		0.1%
10-Year	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.5%	-5.5%	0.4%		0.1%
15-Year	0.1%	2.4%	0.5%	-0.1%	-5.9%	3.1%	-100.0%	0.1%
20-Year	0.1%	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%	-4.4%	1.7%		0.2%

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Historical Sales (AF)

YEAR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
2000	10,404	736	2,600	634	49	10	0	14,432
2001	10,500	714	2,447	753	43	12	0	14,468
2002	10,644	708	2,407	667	32	15	0	14,473
2003	10,096	708	2,490	592	40	8	0	13,933
2004	10,643	728	2,489	627	31	14	0	14,532
2005	9,957	723	2,376	632	35	12	0	13,736
2006	10,023	741	2,475	616	40	12	3	13,909
2007	10,823	729	2,543	705	36	16	0	14,852
2008	10,602	748	2,547	728	33	15	0	14,674
2009	9,508	704	2,384	617	29	14	0	13,257
2010	8,796	656	2,318	499	22	10	0	12,301
2011	8,899	681	2,329	509	20	10	0	12,449
2012	9,639	698	2,457	517	17	14	0	13,343
2013	10,143	753	2,475	565	15	23	0	13,974
2014	8,755	682	2,267	525	18	97	0	12,343
2015	6,615	595	1,930	436	11	16	0	9,602
2016	6,441	615	1,839	462	10	22	0	9,389
2017	7,331	651	2,198	487	4	54	0	10,725
2018	7,926	662	2,552	532	5	11	0	11,689
2019	7,615	649	2,436	512	4	17	0	11,232
2020	8,645	685	2,335	496	5	11	0	12,177
2021								
2022								
2023								
2024								
2025								
2026								
2027								
2028								
2029								
2030								

CAGR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
5-Year	5.5%	2.9%	3.9%	2.6%	-13.6%	-6.9%		4.9%
10-Year	-0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	-13.3%	0.5%		-0.1%
15-Year	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.6%	-11.9%	-0.6%		-0.8%
20-Year	-0.9%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-10.6%	0.6%		-0.8%

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Historical Sales/Service (GPD)

YEAR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
2000	560	5,519	2,173	2,833	6,297	607		716
2001	564	5,361	2,052	3,318	5,423	610		717
2002	572	5,312	2,000	2,928	4,062	646		716
2003	546	5,309	2,061	2,567	5,160	362		694
2004	570	5,459	2,046	2,685	3,993	644		716
2005	532	5,427	1,943	2,675	4,438	841	0	676
2006	534	5,556	2,013	2,583	5,104	681	3,492	682
2007	576	5,466	2,053	3,612	4,736	1,014		729
2008	566	4,917	2,001	3,481	5,752	957		719
2009	507	4,185	1,838	2,830	5,113	751		647
2010	468	3,921	1,798	2,254	3,881	485		600
2011	472	4,033	1,808	2,262	4,048	454		605
2012	511	3,985	1,893	2,274	3,904	579		648
2013	538	4,229	1,912	2,480	3,272	698		678
2014	462	3,828	1,756	2,302	4,013	2,434		597
2015	349	3,278	1,485	1,923	2,426	405		464
2016	340	3,219	1,376	2,041	2,251	573		452
2017	386	3,406	1,656	2,128	1,195	1,214		516
2018	417	3,456	1,928	2,273	1,581	428		563
2019	400	3,390	1,840	2,205	1,176	834		540
2020	454	3,574	1,778	2,135	1,646	490		586
2021								
2022								
2023								
2024								
2025								
2026								
2027								
2028								
2029								
2030								

CAGR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
5-Year	5.4%	1.7%	3.7%	2.1%	-7.5%	3.9%		4.8%
10-Year	-0.3%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-8.2%	0.1%		-0.2%
15-Year	-1.0%	-2.7%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-6.4%	-3.5%		-0.9%
20-Year	-1.0%	-2.1%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-6.5%	-1.1%		-1.0%

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Historical Production (AF)

YEAR	SALES	NRW	PROD	NRW %	NRW GPD/Svc
2000	14,432	679	15,111	4.5%	34
2001	14,468	727	15,196	4.8%	36
2002	14,473	631	15,104	4.2%	31
2003	13,933	806	14,738	5.5%	40
2004	14,532	1,366	15,898	8.6%	67
2005	13,736	1,022	14,758	6.9%	50
2006	13,909	609	14,518	4.2%	30
2007	14,852	599	15,451	3.9%	29
2008	14,674	816	15,490	5.3%	40
2009	13,257	835	14,092	5.9%	41
2010	12,301	-653	11,648	-5.6%	-32
2011	12,449	-1,090	11,358	-9.6%	-53
2012	13,343	-564	12,779	-4.4%	-27
2013	13,974	1,219	15,192	8.0%	59
2014	12,343	769	13,112	5.9%	37
2015	9,602	586	10,189	5.8%	28
2016	9,389	805	10,194	7.9%	39
2017	10,725	930	11,656	8.0%	45
2018	11,689	749	12,438	6.0%	36
2019	11,232	751	11,982	6.3%	36
2020	12,177	846	13,023	6.5%	41
2021					
2022					
2023					
2024					
2025					
2026					
2027					
2028					
2029					
2030					

CAGR	SALES	NRW	PROD	NRW GPD/Svc
5-Year	4.9%	7.6%	5.0%	7.5%
10-Year	-0.1%		1.1%	
15-Year	-0.8%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-1.4%
20-Year	-0.8%	1.1%	-0.7%	1.0%

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Historical GPCD

YEAR	POPULATION	GPCD	
		RESIDENTIAL	TOTAL
2000	55,177	180	244
2001	56,245	178	241
2002	57,256	177	235
2003	57,917	167	227
2004	59,362	171	239
2005	60,450	158	218
2006	61,535	156	211
2007	62,584	165	220
2008	63,457	160	218
2009	64,492	141	195
2010	65,550	129	159
2011	66,660	128	152
2012	67,519	137	169
2013	67,940	143	200
2014	68,114	124	172
2015	68,604	94	133
2016	69,945	90	130
2017	70,015	102	149
2018	70,100	109	158
2019	70,148	105	152
2020	70,161	119	166
2021			
2022			
2023			
2024			
2025			
2026			
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			

CAGR	POPULATION	RESIDENTIAL GPCD	TOTAL GPCD
5-Year	0.4%	4.8%	4.6%
10-Year	0.7%	-0.8%	0.4%
15-Year	1.0%	-1.9%	-1.8%
20-Year	1.2%	-2.1%	-1.9%

CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Attachment #1
6/11/2021

Projected Services

YEAR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
2020	16,985	171	1,173	208	3	20	0	18,559
2021	16,984	172	1,179	209	3	24	0	18,572
2022	16,983	173	1,186	211	3	24	0	18,581
2023	16,983	174	1,193	212	3	24	0	18,589
2024	16,982	175	1,200	214	3	24	0	18,598
2025	16,984	176	1,207	216	3	24	0	18,610
2026	16,986	177	1,215	217	3	24	0	18,623
2027	16,989	178	1,222	219	3	24	0	18,635
2028	16,991	179	1,230	221	3	24	0	18,647
2029	16,993	180	1,237	222	3	24	0	18,660
2030	17,013	181	1,258	225	3	24	0	18,704
2031	17,032	182	1,279	228	3	24	0	18,749
2032	17,052	183	1,300	231	3	24	0	18,794
2033	17,072	185	1,321	235	3	24	0	18,840
2034	17,091	186	1,343	238	3	24	0	18,886
2035	17,119	188	1,370	241	3	24	0	18,945
2036	17,147	191	1,397	244	3	24	0	19,006
2037	17,174	194	1,425	247	3	24	0	19,067
2038	17,202	196	1,453	250	3	24	0	19,129
2039	17,230	199	1,482	254	3	24	0	19,191
2040	17,258	201	1,511	257	3	24	0	19,255
2041	17,286	204	1,541	260	3	24	0	19,318
2042	17,314	207	1,572	263	3	24	0	19,383
2043	17,342	210	1,603	267	3	24	0	19,448
2044	17,370	212	1,634	270	3	24	0	19,515
2045	17,398	215	1,667	274	3	24	0	19,581
2046	17,426	218	1,700	277	3	24	0	19,649
2047	17,455	221	1,734	281	3	24	0	19,717
2048	17,483	224	1,768	284	3	24	0	19,787
2049	17,511	227	1,803	288	3	24	0	19,857
2050	17,539	230	1,839	292	3	24	0	19,927

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Attachment #1
6/11/2021

Projected Sales (AF)

YEAR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
2020	8,645	685	2,335	496	5	11	0	12,177
2021	8,554	674	2,327	496	6	13	0	12,070
2022	8,601	675	2,320	495	6	13	0	12,110
2023	8,651	676	2,314	495	6	13	0	12,155
2024	8,708	678	2,309	495	6	13	0	12,209
2025	8,738	679	2,305	495	6	13	0	12,237
2026	8,770	680	2,302	495	6	13	0	12,266
2027	8,758	680	2,300	496	6	13	0	12,253
2028	8,761	681	2,297	496	6	13	0	12,255
2029	8,768	682	2,296	497	6	13	0	12,262
2030	8,784	685	2,320	501	6	13	0	12,308
2031	8,808	688	2,347	505	6	13	0	12,367
2032	8,802	691	2,375	510	6	13	0	12,397
2033	8,836	695	2,405	514	6	13	0	12,470
2034	8,864	699	2,434	519	6	13	0	12,535
2035	8,896	708	2,473	524	6	13	0	12,619
2036	8,905	716	2,512	529	6	13	0	12,680
2037	8,907	724	2,552	533	6	13	0	12,736
2038	8,930	733	2,593	538	6	13	0	12,813
2039	8,941	742	2,635	543	6	13	0	12,880
2040	8,954	752	2,678	548	6	13	0	12,950
2041	8,974	761	2,721	553	6	13	0	13,028
2042	8,996	771	2,766	558	6	13	0	13,110
2043	9,021	780	2,811	564	6	13	0	13,195
2044	9,054	791	2,857	569	6	13	0	13,289
2045	9,071	801	2,904	574	6	13	0	13,369
2046	9,091	811	2,952	580	6	13	0	13,452
2047	9,109	821	3,000	585	6	13	0	13,535
2048	9,132	832	3,050	591	6	13	0	13,624
2049	9,160	843	3,100	596	6	13	0	13,718
2050	9,190	854	3,152	602	6	13	0	13,817

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Projected Sales/Service (GPD)

YEAR	RES	MFR	COM	GOV	IND	OTH	IRR	TOT
2020	454	3,574	1,778	2,135	1,646	490	0	586
2021	450	3,498	1,762	2,116	1,646	490	0	580
2022	452	3,481	1,746	2,099	1,646	490	0	582
2023	455	3,468	1,732	2,083	1,646	490	0	584
2024	458	3,456	1,718	2,067	1,646	490	0	586
2025	459	3,442	1,705	2,051	1,646	490	0	587
2026	461	3,431	1,692	2,037	1,646	490	0	588
2027	460	3,415	1,680	2,022	1,646	490	0	587
2028	460	3,402	1,668	2,009	1,646	490	0	587
2029	461	3,391	1,657	1,996	1,646	490	0	587
2030	461	3,382	1,646	1,983	1,646	490	0	587
2031	462	3,375	1,639	1,974	1,646	490	0	589
2032	461	3,365	1,632	1,966	1,646	490	0	589
2033	462	3,360	1,625	1,957	1,646	490	0	591
2034	463	3,356	1,618	1,949	1,646	490	0	593
2035	464	3,352	1,612	1,942	1,646	490	0	595
2036	464	3,347	1,605	1,934	1,646	490	0	596
2037	463	3,341	1,599	1,927	1,646	490	0	596
2038	463	3,338	1,593	1,920	1,646	490	0	598
2039	463	3,334	1,588	1,913	1,646	490	0	599
2040	463	3,331	1,582	1,906	1,646	490	0	600
2041	463	3,329	1,577	1,899	1,646	490	0	602
2042	464	3,326	1,571	1,892	1,646	490	0	604
2043	464	3,325	1,566	1,886	1,646	490	0	606
2044	465	3,324	1,561	1,879	1,646	490	0	608
2045	465	3,322	1,555	1,873	1,646	490	0	610
2046	466	3,320	1,550	1,866	1,646	490	0	611
2047	466	3,318	1,545	1,860	1,646	490	0	613
2048	466	3,317	1,540	1,854	1,646	490	0	615
2049	467	3,316	1,535	1,847	1,646	490	0	617
2050	468	3,316	1,530	1,841	1,646	490	0	619

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Projected Production (AF)

YEAR	SALES	NRW	PROD	% NRW	NRW GPD/Svc
2020	12,177	846	13,023	6.5%	41
2021	12,070	831	12,901	6.4%	40
2022	12,110	816	12,926	6.3%	39
2023	12,155	801	12,956	6.2%	38
2024	12,209	786	12,995	6.0%	38
2025	12,237	770	13,007	5.9%	37
2026	12,266	755	13,022	5.8%	36
2027	12,253	740	12,993	5.7%	35
2028	12,255	725	12,980	5.6%	35
2029	12,262	710	12,971	5.5%	34
2030	12,308	696	13,003	5.3%	33
2031	12,367	697	13,064	5.3%	33
2032	12,397	699	13,096	5.3%	33
2033	12,470	701	13,170	5.3%	33
2034	12,535	702	13,238	5.3%	33
2035	12,619	705	13,324	5.3%	33
2036	12,680	707	13,387	5.3%	33
2037	12,736	709	13,445	5.3%	33
2038	12,813	711	13,525	5.3%	33
2039	12,880	714	13,594	5.2%	33
2040	12,950	716	13,666	5.2%	33
2041	13,028	718	13,747	5.2%	33
2042	13,110	721	13,831	5.2%	33
2043	13,195	723	13,918	5.2%	33
2044	13,289	726	14,015	5.2%	33
2045	13,369	728	14,097	5.2%	33
2046	13,452	731	14,183	5.2%	33
2047	13,535	733	14,268	5.1%	33
2048	13,624	736	14,360	5.1%	33
2049	13,718	738	14,457	5.1%	33
2050	13,817	741	14,558	5.1%	33

**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

Projected GPCD

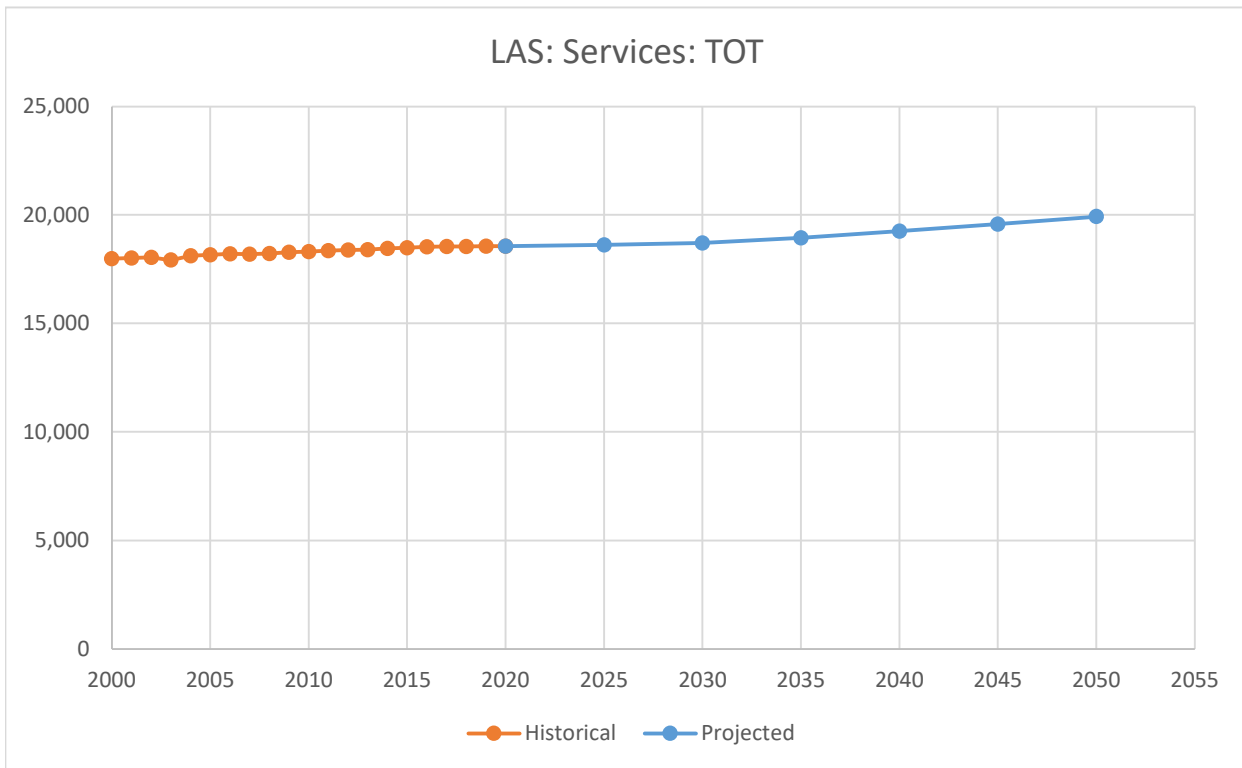
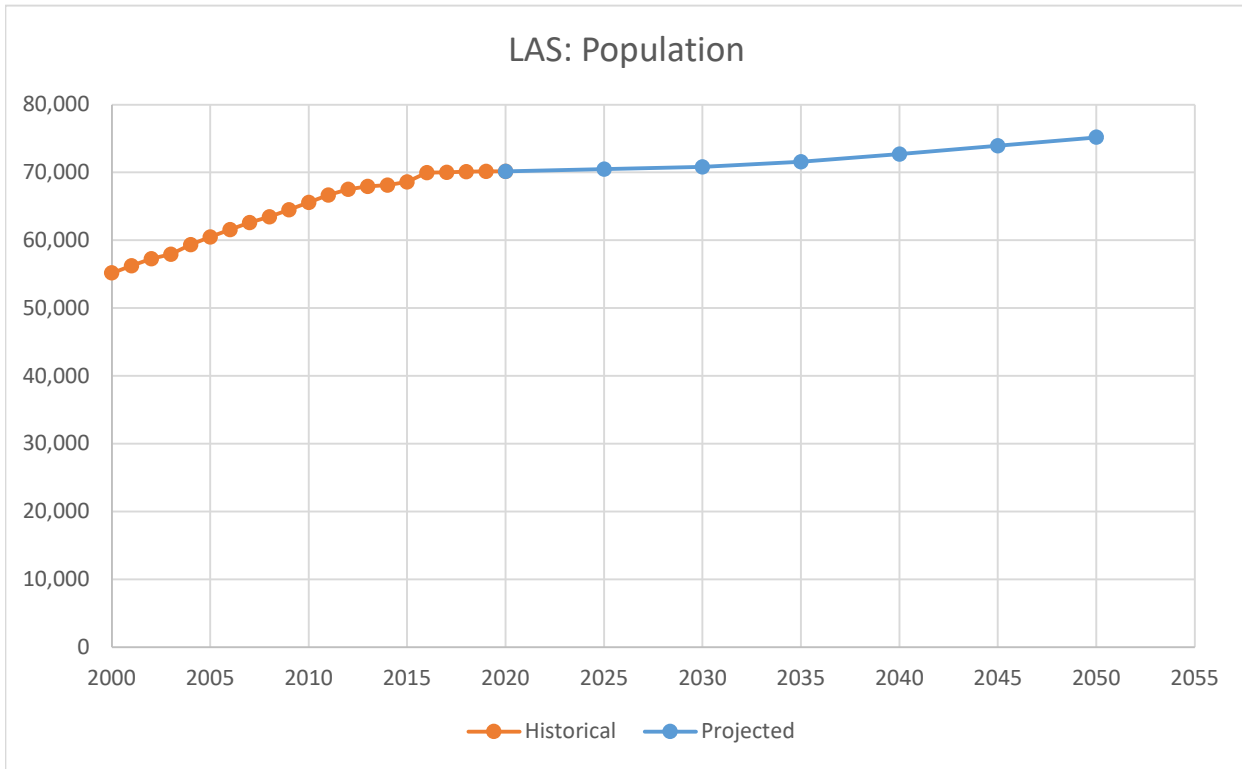
YEAR	POPULATION	GPCD	
		RESIDENTIAL	TOTAL
2020	70,161	144	166
2021	70,219	142	164
2022	70,278	143	164
2023	70,337	143	164
2024	70,396	144	165
2025	70,454	144	165
2026	70,511	145	165
2027	70,569	144	164
2028	70,627	144	164
2029	70,686	144	164
2030	70,815	144	164
2031	70,945	144	164
2032	71,075	144	164
2033	71,206	144	165
2034	71,337	144	166
2035	71,560	144	166
2036	71,786	144	166
2037	72,013	144	167
2038	72,243	144	167
2039	72,474	143	167
2040	72,708	143	168
2041	72,944	143	168
2042	73,183	143	169
2043	73,423	143	169
2044	73,666	143	170
2045	73,911	143	170
2046	74,159	143	171
2047	74,409	143	171
2048	74,661	142	172
2049	74,916	142	172
2050	75,173	142	173

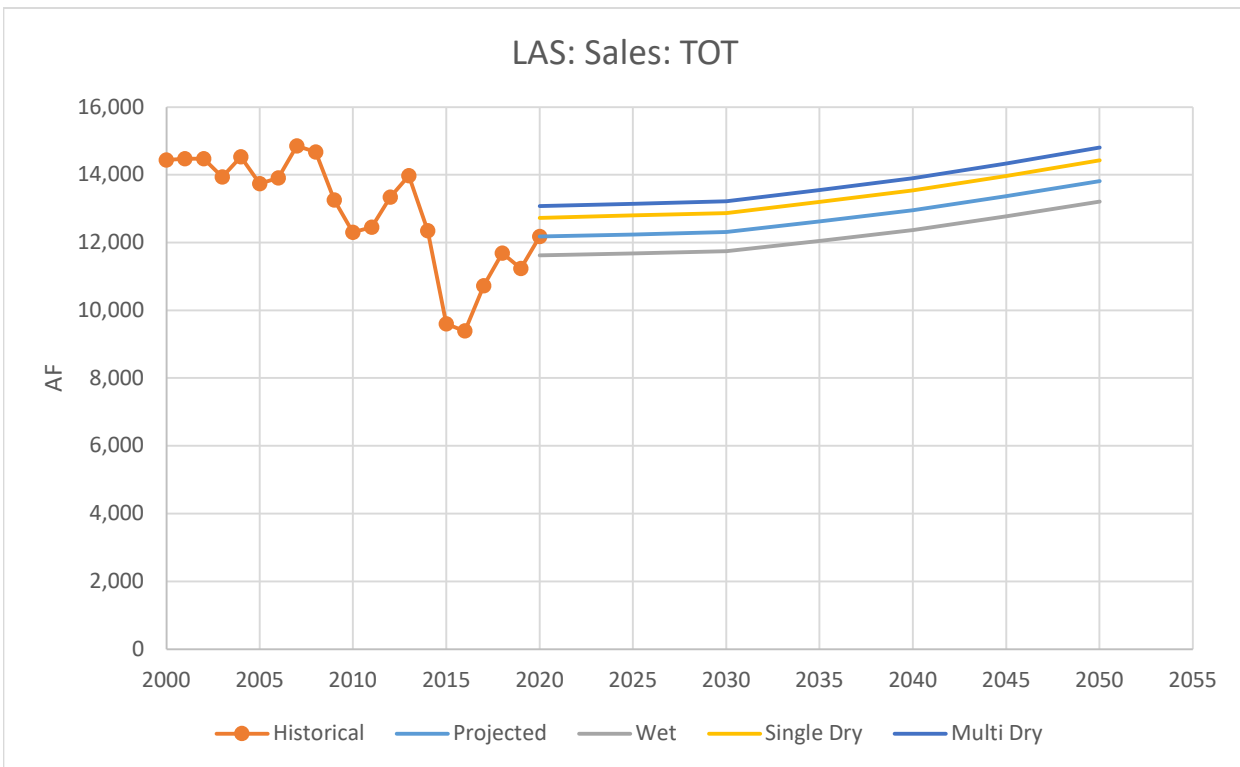
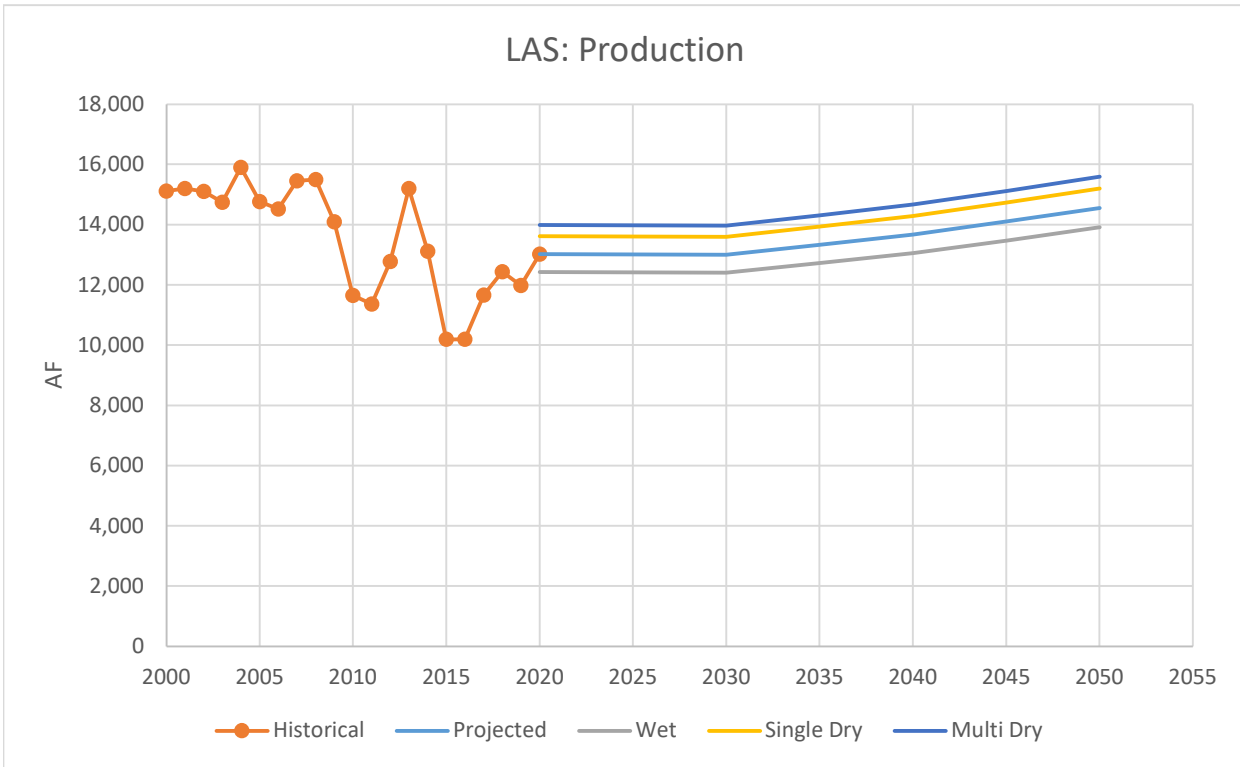
**District Demand Projection Report
Los Altos**

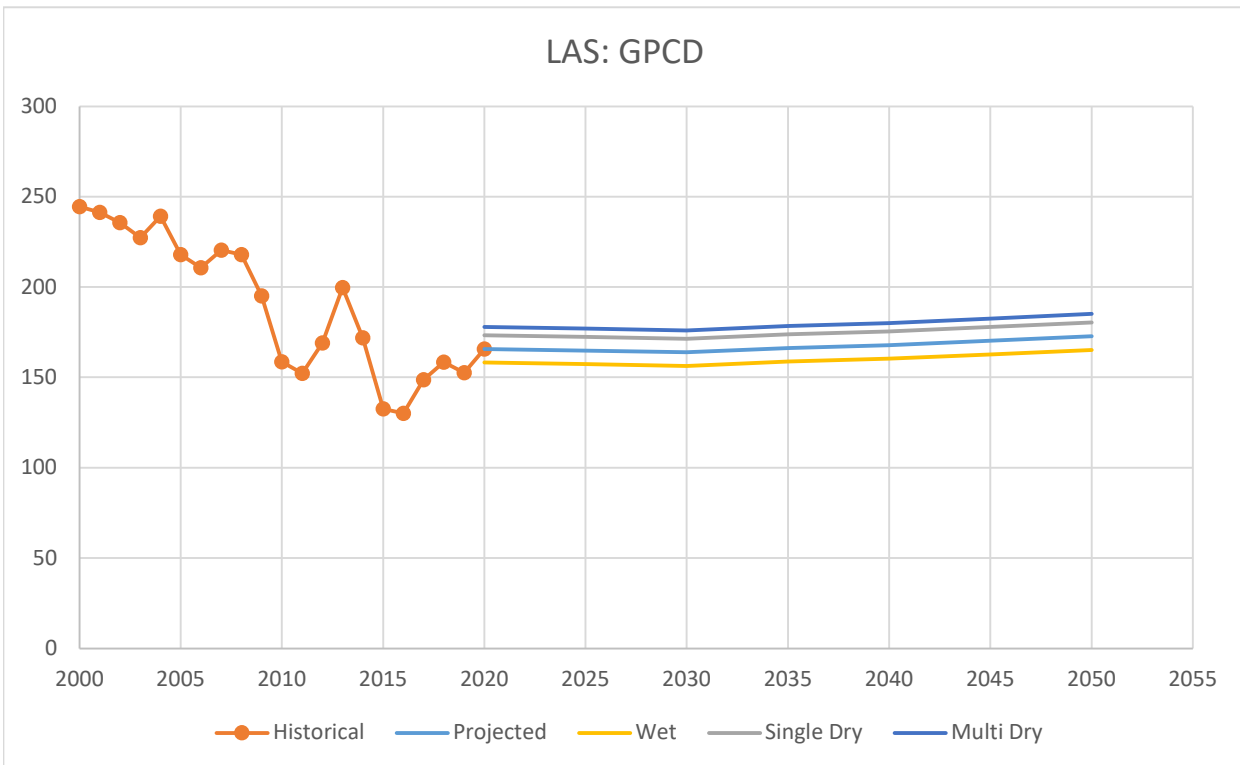
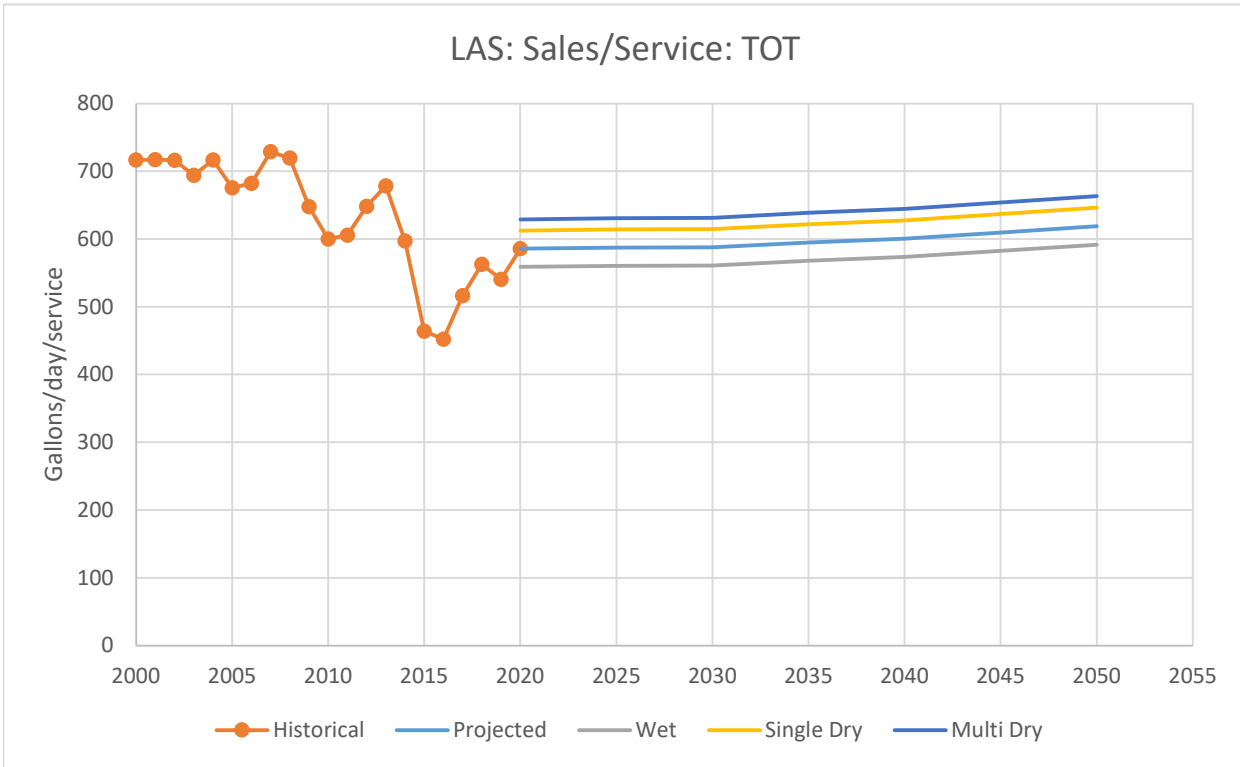
Normal, Single-Year, and Multi-Year Dry Year Demand (AF)

YEAR	NORMAL	SINGLE DRY YEAR	% OF NORMAL	MULTI DRY YEAR	% OF NORMAL
2020	13,023	13,617	105%	13,985	107%
2021	12,901	13,489	105%	13,853	107%
2022	12,926	13,516	105%	13,881	107%
2023	12,956	13,548	105%	13,914	107%
2024	12,995	13,589	105%	13,957	107%
2025	13,007	13,602	105%	13,970	107%
2026	13,022	13,618	105%	13,986	107%
2027	12,993	13,587	105%	13,955	107%
2028	12,980	13,574	105%	13,941	107%
2029	12,971	13,565	105%	13,933	107%
2030	13,003	13,598	105%	13,966	107%
2031	13,064	13,661	105%	14,030	107%
2032	13,096	13,693	105%	14,063	107%
2033	13,170	13,770	105%	14,142	107%
2034	13,238	13,840	105%	14,213	107%
2035	13,324	13,929	105%	14,304	107%
2036	13,387	13,994	105%	14,370	107%
2037	13,445	14,053	105%	14,430	107%
2038	13,525	14,136	105%	14,514	107%
2039	13,594	14,206	105%	14,585	107%
2040	13,666	14,281	104%	14,661	107%
2041	13,747	14,364	104%	14,746	107%
2042	13,831	14,450	104%	14,834	107%
2043	13,918	14,540	104%	14,925	107%
2044	14,015	14,641	104%	15,028	107%
2045	14,097	14,725	104%	15,114	107%
2046	14,183	14,813	104%	15,203	107%
2047	14,268	14,901	104%	15,293	107%
2048	14,360	14,995	104%	15,388	107%
2049	14,457	15,095	104%	15,490	107%
2050	14,558	15,200	104%	15,597	107%

Charts







Appendix F: DWR SB X7-7 Verification Forms

**Water Conservation Act of 2009
SB X7-7
Verification Forms**

Los Altos Suburban District

**2020 Urban Water Management Plan
Appendix F**



SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	15,490	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	-	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.00%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period ^{1,2}	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1996	
	Year ending baseline period range ³	2005	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range ⁴	2007	
<p>¹ If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period. ² The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.</p>			
<p>³ The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.</p>			
<p>⁴ The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.</p>			

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Other DWR recommends pre-review
<p>NOTES: Cal Water uses a population estimation methodology based on overlaying Census Block data from the 2000 and 2010 Censuses with the District's service area. LandView 5 and MARPLOT software are used with these data to estimate population per dwelling unit for 2000 and 2010. The per dwelling unit population estimates are then combined with Cal Water data on number of dwelling units served to estimate service area population for non-Census years. Cal Water also estimated service area population using DWR's Population Tool. The estimates prepared using Cal Water's methodology and DWR's Population Tool differed by less than one percent. Cal Water is electing to use the population estimates produced by its methodology in order to maintain consistency with population projections it has prepared in other planning documents and reports.</p>	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1996	53,094
Year 2	1997	53,481
Year 3	1998	54,755
Year 4	1999	55,092
Year 5	2000	55,177
Year 6	2001	56,245
Year 7	2002	57,256
Year 8	2003	57,644
Year 9	2004	59,362
Year 10	2005	60,450
<i>Year 11</i>		
<i>Year 12</i>		
<i>Year 13</i>		
<i>Year 14</i>		
<i>Year 15</i>		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	57,644
Year 2	2004	59,362
Year 3	2005	60,450
Year 4	2006	61,529
Year 5	2007	62,565
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		68,604

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	Deductions					Annual Gross Water Use	
		Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>		
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	1996	13,319			-		-	13,319
Year 2	1997	14,479			-		-	14,479
Year 3	1998	13,110			-		-	13,110
Year 4	1999	14,278			-		-	14,278
Year 5	2000	15,111			-		-	15,111
Year 6	2001	15,196			-		-	15,196
Year 7	2002	15,104			-		-	15,104
Year 8	2003	14,738			-		-	14,738
Year 9	2004	15,898			-		-	15,898
Year 10	2005	14,758			-		-	14,758
<i>Year 11</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 12</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 13</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 14</i>	0	-			-		-	-
<i>Year 15</i>	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								14,599
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2003	14,738			-		-	14,738
Year 2	2004	15,898			-		-	15,898
Year 3	2005	14,758			-		-	14,758
Year 4	2006	14,518			-		-	14,518
Year 5	2007	15,451			-		-	15,451
5 year baseline average gross water use								15,073
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		10,188	-		-		-	10,188
* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3								

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Complete one table for each source.				
Name of Source		Wells		
This water source is:				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source			
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional (+/-)</i>	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1996	2,743		2,743
Year 2	1997	3,966		3,966
Year 3	1998	2,935		2,935
Year 4	1999	3,860		3,860
Year 5	2000	3,908		3,908
Year 6	2001	3,898		3,898
Year 7	2002	3,827		3,827
Year 8	2003	4,433		4,433
Year 9	2004	6,409		6,409
Year 10	2005	5,165		5,165
Year 11	0			-
Year 12	0			-
Year 13	0			-
Year 14	0			-
Year 15	0			-
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	4,433		4,433
Year 2	2004	6,409		6,409
Year 3	2005	5,165		5,165
Year 4	2006	4,434		4,434
Year 5	2007	4,325		4,325
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		3,341		3,341
* Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document				
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution				
Name of Source		SCVWD		
This water source is:				
<input type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional (+/-)</i>	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1,996	10575.6532		10,576
Year 2	1,997	10513.3395		10,513
Year 3	1,998	10175.4923		10,175
Year 4	1,999	10418.0415		10,418
Year 5	2,000	11202.8039		11,203
Year 6	2,001	11297.6232		11,298
Year 7	2,002	11276.6382		11,277
Year 8	2,003	10305.2017		10,305
Year 9	2,004	9489.14889		9,489
Year 10	2,005	9593.00296		9,593
Year 11	-			0
Year 12	-			0
Year 13	-			0
Year 14	-			0
Year 15	-			0
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2,003	10305.2017		10,305
Year 2	2,004	9489.14889		9,489
Year 3	2,005	9593.00296		9,593
Year 4	2,006	10083.9659		10,084
Year 5	2,007	11125.7658		11,126
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		6,848		6,848
<i>* Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</i>				

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Annual Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1996	53,094	13,319	224
Year 2	1997	53,481	14,479	242
Year 3	1998	54,755	13,110	214
Year 4	1999	55,092	14,278	231
Year 5	2000	55,177	15,111	244
Year 6	2001	56,245	15,196	241
Year 7	2002	57,256	15,104	235
Year 8	2003	57,644	14,738	228
Year 9	2004	59,362	15,898	239
Year 10	2005	60,450	14,758	218
<i>Year 11</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 12</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 13</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 14</i>	0	-	-	
<i>Year 15</i>	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				232
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	57,644	14,738	228
Year 2	2004	59,362	15,898	239
Year 3	2005	60,450	14,758	218
Year 4	2006	61,529	14,518	211
Year 5	2007	62,565	15,451	220
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				223
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		68,604	10,188	133

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day
Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5

10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	232
5 Year Baseline GPCD	223
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	133

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method		
<i>Select Only One</i>		
Target Method		Supporting Documentation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D <i>Contact DWR for these tables</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
232	185

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target			
5 Year Baseline GPCD <i>From SB X7-7 Table 5</i>	Maximum 2020 Target ¹	Calculated 2020 Target ²	Confirmed 2020 Target
223	212	185	185
¹ Maximum 2020 Target is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD Target is calculated based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target. ² 2020			

Appendix G: Climate Change Studies – Executive Summaries

- Climate Change – Water Resource Monitoring and Adaptation Plan – Phase 1
- Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service



Climate Change- Water Resource Monitoring and Adaptation Plan – Phase 1

December 17, 2020

California Water Service
1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112

Submitted by:
ICF
555 W 5th St
Suite 3100
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Executive Summary

Shifts in the frequency and severity of natural hazards resulting from climate change, often referred to as climate hazards, increasingly threaten water resources in California. These relevant climate hazards include reductions to snowpack, greater concentrations of precipitation in both a shorter rain season and isolated atmospheric river events, and more volatility between wet and dry water years.

To identify and prepare for impacts from these hazards, California Water Service (Cal Water) is seeking to identify climate change vulnerabilities to water supplies, operations and facilities, and to develop adaptation strategies to address those vulnerabilities through a Climate Change Water Resources Monitoring and Adaptation Plan. This body of work is intended to provide Cal Water with information to inform decisions on water system/asset management and resource planning to better prepare for and respond to current and projected changes to climate. This work represents a forward-looking approach in addressing climate risks for California utilities, as the large majority of water wholesaler and utilities have not completed climate vulnerability and adaptation plans.

In the first phase of this effort, the ICF team collaborated with Cal Water to conduct a literature and tools review as the foundation for subsequent phases of work. In Phase 2 of this project, the ICF team and Cal Water will undertake a vulnerability assessment of Cal Water's facilities and operations by developing an assessment approach that evaluates climate impacts to Cal Water, identifies asset vulnerabilities, and prioritizes climate risks. Phase 3 will focus on an assessment of climate-driven impacts to water supply resources and demand. This first phase of research and assessment will provide Cal Water with a clear "lay of the land" in understanding available methodologies and lessons learned in conducting vulnerability assessments and developing adaptation plans in the water sector. This work can provide key insights for Cal Water, industry practitioners, and Cal Water customers on best practices and needs in climate vulnerability and adaptation efforts.

This first phase will also act as a foundation for Cal Water to build on in subsequent phases of work. ICF and Cal Water will build on research and findings developed in Phase 1 to define the scope of Phases 2 and 3.

In Phase 1, the ICF team undertook three areas of review:

- 1) Literature and tools related to adaptation planning by water suppliers and other relevant organizations
- 2) Methods and data in Cal Water's 2016 Vulnerability Study "Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service"
- 3) Climate change impact assessments and adaptation plans beyond Cal Water (wholesalers, state agencies) that could affect Cal Water's vulnerability or adaptive capacity

In the first part of our assessment, the studies we reviewed conclude that there is high certainty of climate-driven reductions to snowpack, wetter winter months, and more volatility between wet and dry water years. While California water systems are designed to operate under a wide

range of hydrologic conditions, they are not designed to absorb and adapt to the projected levels of change, which could have impacts on historical supplies from reservoir systems and groundwater systems. These studies also revealed a suite of potential approaches to vulnerability assessment and risk assessment that are applicable to Phases 2 and 3.

Key studies that the ICF team referenced include Brown and Caldwell's "Impacts of Climate Change on Honolulu Water Supplies and Planning Strategies for Mitigation", the Water Research Foundation's (WRF)'s "Mapping Climate Exposure and Climate Information Needs to Water Utility Business Functions", the Metropolitan Water District's (MWD)'s "2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan" and "2015 Urban Water Management Plan", and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Toolkit (CREAT).

In the second part of our review, we found that Cal Water's 2016 Climate Change Vulnerability Study undertook a high-level investigation of impacts of climate change on water supply, including surface water, groundwater, and imported water throughout Cal Water service areas. However, the study did not use uniform metrics across water suppliers, was unable to apply the currently available downscaled climate projections, and did not consider the full suite of potential climate impacts to Cal Water's systems, including impacts of compounding climate hazards and impacts on Cal Water facilities and operations.

In the third part of this work, the ICF team researched and assessed existing climate vulnerability assessments and adaptation efforts that have an impact on Cal Water's ability to mitigate impacts from climate change. This included efforts by water supply wholesalers connected to Cal Water's system, and state agencies that regulate Cal Water's supplies, operations, and planning efforts. This will allow Cal Water to build on existing actions and avoid recreating adaptation efforts that are planned or have been implemented.

Cal Water has undertaken key steps toward adaptation planning since the 2016 Vulnerability Study, such as this work to provide additional vulnerability analysis, working locally to identify and prepare to meet Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requirements, and coordinating with wholesalers on their identified climate-driven vulnerabilities. Phases 2 and 3 of this work will further frame system vulnerabilities within an adaptation planning context for a flexible and anticipatory response.

The ICF team's literature review focused on identifying approaches for assessing water utility vulnerabilities of assets and water resources, and adaptation planning needs (summarized in Table 1). To identify these priority approaches, the team reviewed a list of publications with input from Cal Water on key sources. We reviewed and analyzed the relevant literature for applicability to Cal Water, the advantages and fit within a robust plan for assessment, and the potential disadvantages. We highlighted those approaches in the sections on key takeaways and the applicability of approaches to Cal Water. Table 1 provides important considerations raised by the ICF team during this process.

Table 1: Advantages and disadvantages of identified approaches

Identified Approach	Advantages	Disadvantages
Integrated resource-level (i.e., top-down) and asset-level (i.e., bottom-up) approaches to vulnerability assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows for matching available information with appropriate methodologies • Supports evaluation of vulnerabilities in both water supply resources and physical systems: an integrated approach can help to address gaps in either area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottom-up approaches can require extensive historical data and asset-level data • Integration of climate projections into hydrological models can be challenging. For example, data inputs for hydrological models and the outputs from climate projections may be incompatible or require additional data processing
Robust Decision-Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports identification of decisions for response under a range of potential climate futures • Supports alignment between climate impacts and operating units/business functions • Ensures the scope focuses on critical services, assets, and resources • Supports the development of adaptation pathways and measures • Provides a framework for information that can signal the need for critical decisions on adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves significant investment of time to identify performance metrics, business functions, and key variables • Even with significant time invested on the front end, scope can change and require rescoping later in the effort • Requires a strong understanding of utility decision-making
Applying climate projections to hydrologic modeling, future demand and planning scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generates better understanding of impacts of extreme scenarios, snowpack loss, drought, increased temperatures, precipitation whiplash, and other hydrologic changes in water supply resources and downstream demands • Allows for modeling of a range of climate scenarios to better account for uncertainties in resource management and climate outcomes • Integrates climate projections with scaled historical time series data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can require substantial data, and may introduce bias (due to selected climate scenarios) • It is necessary to identify performance metrics and thresholds related to available climate variables; these can be difficult to identify and thresholds may not exist • Relies on necessary simplifying assumptions to model complex hydrologic systems
Stress testing and scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports management of uncertainty, especially in the absence of data • Allows for understanding of climate impacts on system performance within a risk framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can require refined climate information (e.g. hydrological variables) and detailed asset information • Can require the integration of climate information into hydrological models, which may require

Identified Approach	Advantages	Disadvantages
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports identification of major performance metrics and their potential for failure • Helps in understanding how the severity of impacts varies for facilities, operations, and water supplies under different climate change conditions. 	<p>significant data processing to be compatible with one another</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can result in qualitative or directional findings that don't provide straightforward adaptation responses
Engaging staff in climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides perspective for setting study parameters • Provides targeted input and data into assessment • Identifies existing data gaps and actions to address gaps • Supports development of institutional capacity for monitoring impacts, adaptation planning, and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be time-consuming for team members attending workshops and interviews; requires a targeted approach to ensure efficiency and that the right data is captured • Requires cross-team coordination that may be outside of "normal" communication pathways, e.g. between engineers and policy specialists
Evaluating costs of inaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to prioritize adaptation planning needs • Creates a better understanding of the risks to Cal Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires scaling information on past costs without clear data on future impacts, creating uncertainties in estimates
Use of Flexible Adaptation Pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to select appropriate timing (including lead time from planning to implementation) and application of adaptation measures • Considers and compares multiple strategies in adaptation planning • Includes triggers that signal when decision-makers should decide on switching to another pathway • Allows for adaptive decisions under uncertainty by integrating points for re-assessing pathway and actions • Considers alternative external developments over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not provide a fixed timeline for actions • This approach is relatively new and may require coordination with budget cycles and external policy updates, since actions evolve over time • May push decision burden onto future decision-makers who did not develop original pathway

Our team synthesized these identified methodologies, findings, and insights into an overarching approach for characterizing climate vulnerabilities and planning for adaptation at both an asset level and water supply planning level to suit Cal Water's needs in addressing climate change impacts, shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Climate Assessment Framework

1 Set Objectives and Define Scope

Ask key questions, set objectives, scope and organize, select and characterize relevant assets, operations, and resources.

2 Compile Data

Identify appropriate climate projections for assessment and collect data on potentially impacted facilities, assets and operations, water supply resources, and water demand.

3 Assess Vulnerability

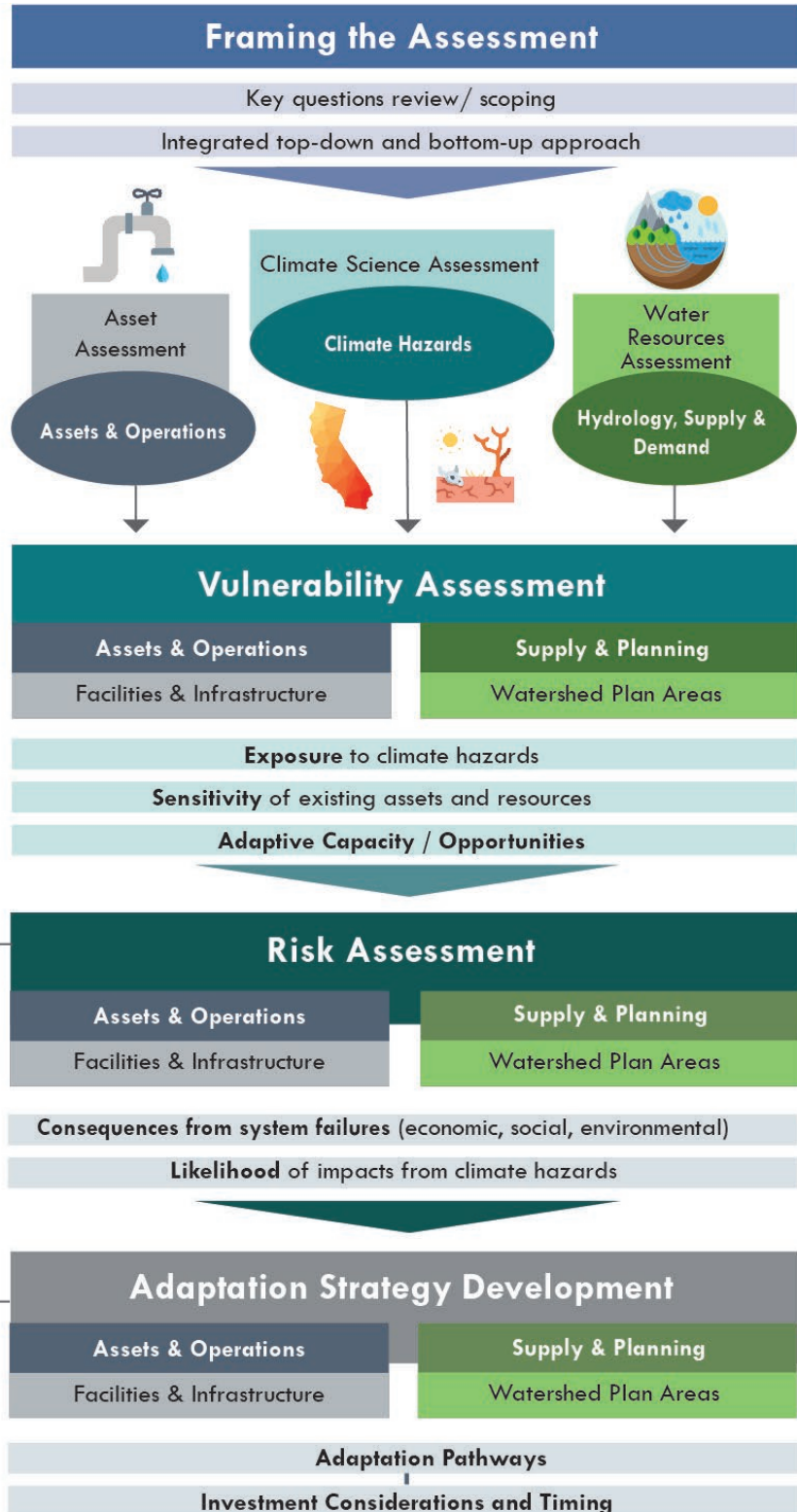
Understand and define system vulnerabilities, based on exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system.

4 Assess Risks
 Understand and define risks - consequences from system failures and uncertainty, i.e. likelihood.

Prioritization
 based on consequences and likelihood.

5 Develop Adaptation Strategies

Develop and plan adaptation strategies, prioritizing strategies based on adaptation pathways and investment considerations.



Source: Silvestrum Climate Associates, October 2020

Based on this review, the ICF team is making the following key recommendations for guiding Cal Water's efforts in identifying climate vulnerabilities and planning for adaptation:

- **Apply a standard conceptual framework to vulnerability assessment which integrates both top-down analysis and bottom-up analysis (see Figure 1).** The standard conceptual framework for assessing climate vulnerabilities and risks includes understanding exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, and potential impacts as components of vulnerability, and consequence and likelihood as components of risk. Top-down analysis would begin by applying downscaled Global Climate Model (GCM) projections to assess impacts on water supply resources and the bottom-up analysis would begin by identifying system sensitivities to climate hazards. These analyses are complementary.
- **Use a robust decision making (RDM) framework for vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning** by seeking to identify decisions for response under a range of potential climate futures, mapping impacts on operating units/business functions, and ensuring that the scope focuses on critical services, assets, and resources. A robust decision-making framing will support the development of adaptation pathways and measures by monitoring information that signals the need for critical decisions on adaptation.
- **Engage staff and key stakeholders in the planning process** to gain a holistic planning perspective for setting study parameters, providing targeted input into assessment and plan development, and supporting institutional capacity for adaptation.
- **Build off of the 2016 Cal Water Climate Change Impact study by applying updated climate models and projections for additional hydrologic variables** to hydrologic modeling, future demand and planning scenarios, and scaled historical time series data to better understand impacts of extremes, precipitation whiplash, and other hydrologic changes in water supply resources. We recommend presentation of this with uniform metrics for more actionable findings.
- **Assess climate impact consequence by stress-testing key water system performance metrics.** This includes developing a range of impact scenarios to understand how the severity of impacts varies for facilities, operations, and water supplies under different climate change conditions.
- **Evaluating the order of magnitude cost of inaction.** We recommend communicating consequences in terms of direct costs to Cal Water and customers without adaptation actions to prioritize adaptation response.
- **Follow a step-by-step, iterative process to adaptive management which fully aligns with potential exposure to climate hazards and vulnerabilities,** including:
 - Utilizing Flexible Adaptation Pathways in planning for selecting appropriate timing and application of adaptation measures
 - Planning for monitoring and evaluation
 - Evaluating adaptation investment decisions

During Phases 2 and 3 in which Cal Water and the ICF team will further assess vulnerability, we will frame the study outputs within a decision-making context for compatibility with adaptation planning concepts and eventual investment in adaptation measures.

Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Water Supplies of California Water Service

Prepared by

Gary Fiske and Associates, Inc.
Balance Hydrologics, Inc.

January 2016



Executive Summary

Introduction

California Water Service Company (Cal Water) provides water service to roughly 478,000 customers – about 1.7 million people – located in 83 state-wide communities in 24 service districts. Cal Water’s districts rely on a variety of supply sources, including local groundwater, local surface water, and imported supplies. It is critical for Cal Water to gain a better understanding of the potential impacts of climate change on the availability of those supplies. Impacts are inherently uncertain, but Cal Water believes that the only responsible course is to carefully incorporate climate change into its ongoing water supply planning.

The present project and report represent a first step in that path. In order for Cal Water to determine how its long-term water supply planning should reflect climate change impacts, it must first have an understanding of what the impacts of climate change on its supply sources might be. That is the purpose of this study.

The work reported on here focuses on the sample of Cal Water districts highlighted in Figure ES-1. These districts account for 85% of Cal Water’s total 2014 production and reflect the diversity of all Cal Water districts, including geographic, hydrologic, and climatic conditions and primary and secondary supply sources.

Changes in climate can affect the availability of local groundwater and surface water supplies, as well as purchased imported supplies. This study separately addresses the impacts on each of these for each sample district. It relies on the best available projections of changes in climate (temperature and precipitation) through the end of the century. It then uses the climate projections to examine how surface water flows and groundwater recharge rates may change.

For imported supplies, this study relies on studies already completed by wholesale providers where possible. Where no such studies have been done or where the data from such studies was unavailable, other approaches were developed to estimate climate change impacts on these supplies.

The results reported here provide an integrated view of how projected climate changes may affect water supply availability for Cal Water’s service districts. The results also represent a first step in integrating potential future climate change impacts into Cal Water’s ongoing supply planning. Because of the inherent uncertainties, a nuanced risk assessment may be needed to guide the incorporation of these results into long-range planning. Beyond the Company’s supply/infrastructure planning, the results also can affect the Company’s triennial General Rate Cases; they may also have potential operational implications.

Figure ES- 1. Cal Water Service Districts with Sample Districts Highlighted



Estimating Changes in Climate

Climate change is primarily driven by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere. The trajectory of future climate change is a function of the rate at which those concentrations are projected to increase and the manner in which the atmosphere and oceans respond to increased concentrations. Both are difficult to model. Thus, while the scientific community overwhelmingly agrees that climate change will occur (and indeed may already have begun), the trajectory of those changes is very uncertain.

The projections of temperature and precipitation that underlie this study are based on 40 of the latest Global Circulation Models (GCMs) run as part of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5). Generally speaking, this type of approach is termed an ensemble analysis, for which the downscaled climate projections for any particular Cal Water Service District were based on the median of the 40 downscaled GCM datasets. The GCMs used by the analysis are driven by two GHG emission pathways that bound the possible trajectories of GHG concentrations.

Impacts of Climate Change on Water Supplies

The supplies for each district consist of a mix of local surface water, local groundwater, and/or purchased imports. Climate change impacts were estimated for each of these components. The approaches used for each are described below. Based on the breakdown of district production among the supply sources, Table ES-1 shows the ranges of projected overall climate change impacts on available supply, relative to the historic average.¹ Table ES-2 groups this vulnerability into 4 categories of expected change, and Figure ES-2 maps the end-of-century vulnerability.

¹ The historical averages used here, and elsewhere in this report, are based on the entire range of historical data available for the district-specific analyses. These ranges vary across districts, and are specified within the district-specific technical memoranda.

Table ES- 1. Projected Changes in Available Supply due to Climate Change

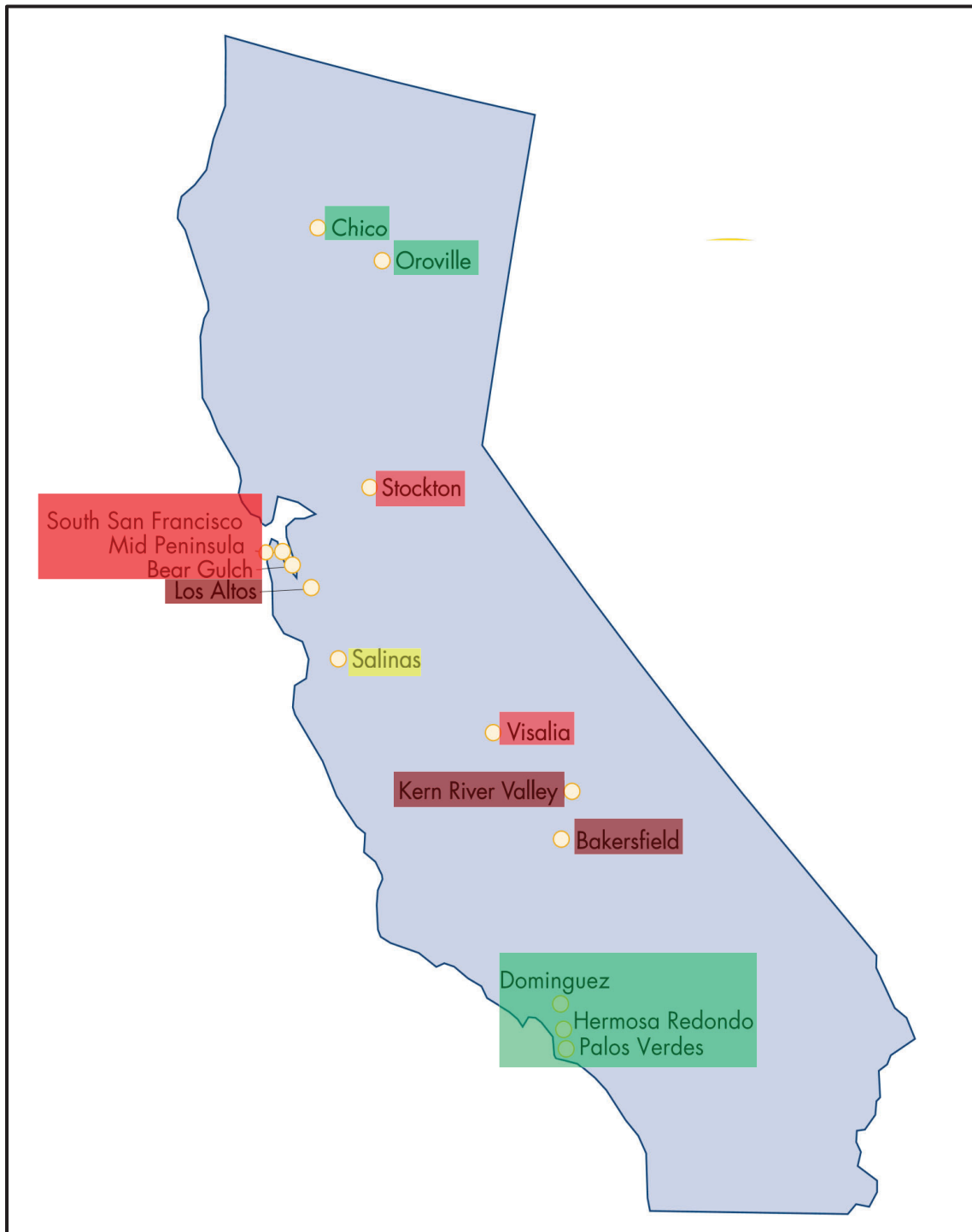
District		Percentage Change in Supply		
		2020	2050	2100
BK	Minimum	-10%	-10%	-12%
	Maximum	-12%	-16%	-20%
VIS	Minimum	-7%	-8%	-8%
	Maximum	-9%	-10%	-14%
KRV	Minimum	-13%	-16%	-19%
	Maximum	-16%	-21%	-31%
MPS/SSF/BG	Minimum	0%	-2%	-6%
	Maximum	0%	-7%	-15%
LAS	Minimum	-3%	-3%	-10%
	Maximum	-4%	-18%	-28%
CH	Minimum	2%	2%	0%
	Maximum	3%	1%	-3%
ORO	Minimum	0%	8%	5%
	Maximum	0%	-8%	-7%
DOM/HR/PV	Minimum	0%	0%	-1%
	Maximum	0%	-2%	-3%
STK	Minimum	0%	0%	-8%
	Maximum	0%	-14%	-17%
SLN	Minimum	-6%	-6%	-6%
	Maximum	-7%	-7%	-7%

Table ES- 2. Categories of Projected Supply Vulnerability

District	Supply Vulnerability		
	2020	2050	2100
KRV	3	4	4
BK	3	3	4
LAS	1	3	4
VIS	2	2	3
STK	1	2	3
SLN	2	2	2
MPS/SSF/BG	1	1	3
DOM/HR/PV	1	1	1
ORO	1	1	1
CH	1	1	1

Districts in Category 1 expect <5% reduction in supply. Category 2 indicates a reduction of 5-10%. Category 3 indicates an expected reduction of 10-15%. Category 4 reductions exceed 15%.

Figure ES- 2. Cal Water 2100 Vulnerability to Climate Change



Vulnerability levels:
Green = Low
Yellow = Moderate
Light Red = High
Dark Red = Very High

Estimating Climate Change Impacts on Local Surface Supplies

For those Cal Water districts that obtain a portion of their water supplies from local surface water, projected average annual precipitation in each of three forecast years (2020, 2050, 2100) were compared to historical precipitation to estimate the projected average annual discharge for that forecast year. Table ES-3 shows the estimated percent changes in surface water availability compared to historical averages.

Table ES- 3. Estimated Impacts on Local Surface Supply Availability

District		Percent Change in Runoff		
		2020	2050	2100
BK	Minimum Impact	-17%	-18%	-19%
	Maximum Impact	-18%	-19%	-23%
KRV	Minimum Impact	-17%	-18%	-19%
	Maximum Impact	-18%	-19%	-23%
MPS/SSF/BG	Minimum Impact	+3%	+6%	+12%
	Maximum Impact	+3%	+5%	+6%

Of the three districts, the two in the southern San Joaquin Valley are projected to experience significant reductions in their local surface supplies. In contrast, the Bear Gulch district surface supply is forecast to increase.

Estimating Climate Change Impacts on Local Groundwater Supplies

Climate change impacts on Cal Water's local groundwater supplies result from changes in projected groundwater recharge. The three groundwater recharge components include:

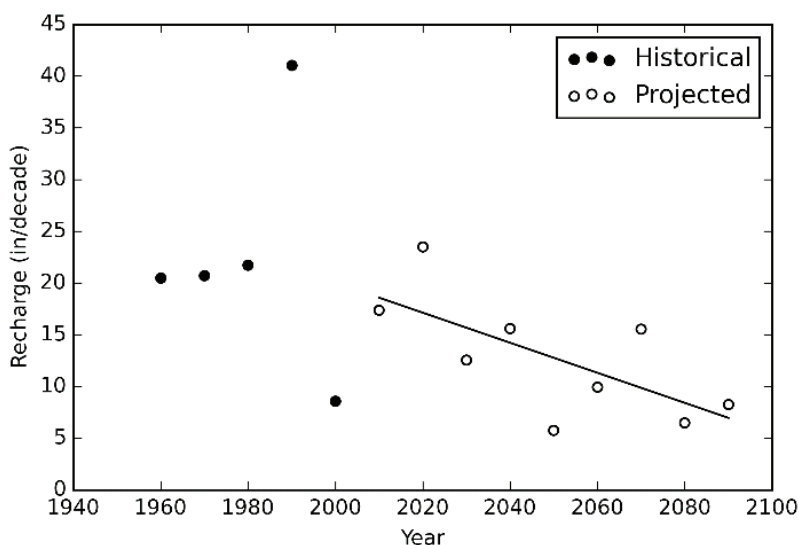
- Local river sources;
- Direct recharge from precipitation on the groundwater basin; and
- Recharge from agricultural and urban deep percolation.

The analysis first estimated the split of local recharge among these three components using geographic and geologic data, geochemical markers, and previously published reports and other supporting information. The climate change impacts on each component were then estimated, consolidated into overall projections of recharge impacts, and compared to estimated historical recharge rates.

Estimates of impacts on river recharge used the methodology for local surface supply described above. For the purposes of this phase of work, it was assumed that the change in recharge from the river is proportional to the change in total annual discharge. The estimated amount of water that will recharge directly into a groundwater basin from rain (or snow) is based on a balance of evapotranspiration (ET), precipitation rates, and soil

water capacity. Recharge is estimated using both historical and projected precipitation and temperature data. Decadal averages in projected recharge are then used to calculate long-term trends. This is illustrated in Figure ES-3 for Kern River Valley.

Figure ES- 3. Historic and Projected Decadal Direct-Precipitation Recharge for Kern River Valley



A quantitative projection of recharge from deep percolation beneath irrigated fields and urban areas is beyond the scope of this phase. Instead, districts for which a significant proportion of recharge is from agricultural and urban water are identified and expected trends under climate change of this water source for those districts are estimated. At-risk service areas with decreasing agricultural and urban water sources can be explored further in future work.

The estimated percentage impacts on each of the recharge components are multiplied by the expected fractions that each component is of total recharge to calculate the range of expected recharge reductions. Table ES-4 shows those results for each district, excluding the impacts of urban/agricultural applied water percolation.

Actual impacts on Cal Water's ability to pump groundwater may be less than these recharge reductions because the storage volumes in different basins have differing degrees of responsiveness to changes in recharge. The degree to which changes in recharge volumes translate into available groundwater supply is a function of the hydrogeologic attributes of the basin. A detailed understanding of those characteristics would require a level of modeling that is well beyond the scope of this phase of work. Instead, the estimates of basin responsiveness were based on the historical record of how the basin's water level has varied with recent climate variability. For some districts, the basin appears to be highly responsive, while for others changes in climate do not have much impact.

Table ES- 4. Projected Changes in Average Annual Groundwater Recharge

District		Percentage Change in Recharge		
		2020	2050	2100
BK	Minimum	-14%	-15%	-15%
	Maximum	-14%	-15%	-18%
VIS	Minimum	-9%	-10%	-11%
	Maximum	-9%	-10%	-14%
KRV	Minimum	-13.4%	-19%	-23%
	Maximum	-15%	-22%	-35%
MPS/SSF/BG	Minimum	-2%	-4%	-6%
	Maximum	-2%	-6%	-12%
LAS	Minimum	-7%	-8%	-13%
	Maximum	-8%	-18%	-25%
CH	Minimum	6%	4%	1%
	Maximum	6%	2%	-4%
ORO	Minimum	0%	0%	0%
	Maximum	0%	0%	0%
DOM/HR/PV	Minimum	0%	0%	0%
	Maximum	0%	0%	0%
STK	Minimum	-2%	-3%	-6%
	Maximum	-2%	-4%	-7%
SLN	Minimum	-7%	-7%	-7%
	Maximum	-7%	-7%	-7%

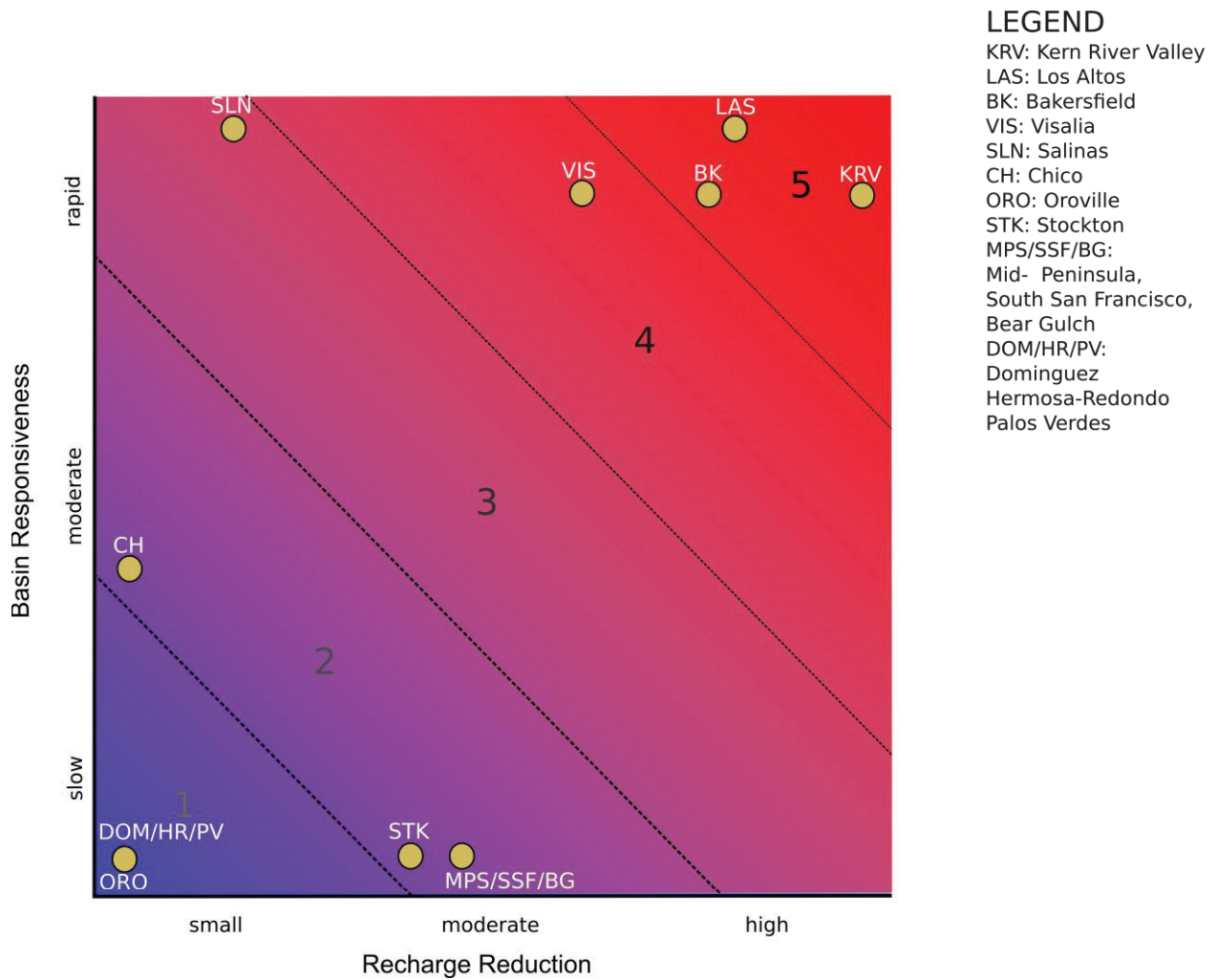
The overall risk to Cal Water's groundwater supplies for each district is based on the expected recharge reductions and the expected responsiveness of basin water level to those reductions. Table ES-5 rates each district's groundwater supply risk on a 1-5 scale, with 1 indicating little or no risk and 5 indicating high risk. Figure ES-4 is a visual depiction of these ratings.

Generally speaking, the groundwater supply impacts are large for the districts in the southern San Joaquin Valley. The Los Altos District also shows a high impact, largely because a significant portion of its recharge is from imported supplies, which are forecast to decrease significantly. Further north in the Central Valley, groundwater supplies are less affected. The Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin districts also show relatively smaller impacts.

Table ES- 5. District Groundwater Risk Ratings

District	Rating
BK	5
KRV	5
LAS	5
VIS	4
SLN	3
CH	2
MPS/SSF/BG	2
STK	2
ORO	1
DOM/HR/PV	1

Figure ES- 4. Groundwater Risk Ratings



Impacts of Climate Change on Imported Water Supplies

About half of Cal Water’s supply is imported water that is purchased from wholesale suppliers. The supply and delivery systems of these suppliers are generally very complex and it is impossible within the confines of this project to independently model the impacts of climate change on those systems. The analysis therefore relied on available data, including the results of any climate change modeling that these suppliers themselves have done and other indicators of climate change impacts.

As a result, the climate change scenarios on which the estimates of impacts on different wholesale supplies are based will differ from one another and from the approach described above for the analysis of local supply impacts. The time frames of the results also differ. However, despite those limitations, important information about potential future climate change impacts on wholesale water supply availability was developed. Table ES-6 compares summary measures of central tendency for the potential district-specific climate change impacts on the availability of imported supplies.

Table ES- 6. Projected Climate Change Impacts on Imported Supplies

District	Source	Mid-Century	Late-Century
BK	SWP	-7%	-17%
LAS	SWP, CVP	-9%	-21%
ORO	SWP	-1%	-3%
MPS/SSF/BG	SFPUC	-10%	-20%
DOM/HR/PV	MWD	-1% to -2%	-2% to -5%
STK	USBR	-5%	-10%

Conclusions and Next Steps

The study results indicate significant risks for some districts. This points to the need for Cal Water to account for these risks in its future water supply planning if it is to minimize the adverse effects on its customers. The sole focus of this effort was to assess the potential climate change impacts on Cal Water’s supplies. That is an important first step in integrating climate change into supply planning, but this study was not designed to:

- Analyze the impacts of these future supply limitations on Cal Water’s ability to serve future customer demands. This is a function of such factors as water rights and contractual arrangements, how future demands are forecast to grow, how water conservation programming will affect those demands, and how Cal Water might modify the manner in which it operates its system.

- Develop mitigation plan to evaluate how potential supply and infrastructure investments and/or acquisition of new supplies might address any adverse impacts on water supply reliability.
- Formally assess alternative approaches to incorporating climate change in Cal Water's supply planning.

Possible next steps for Cal Water include:

- Methodological enhancements to reduce some of the uncertainties in the results reported herein;
- Development and acquisition of better and more complete data;
- Extending this study to other Cal Water districts;
- Developing a plan to mitigate anticipated climate change impacts on supply; and
- Integrating climate change into the Company's ongoing water supply planning.

Despite the study's limitations and uncertainties, three critical messages emerge:

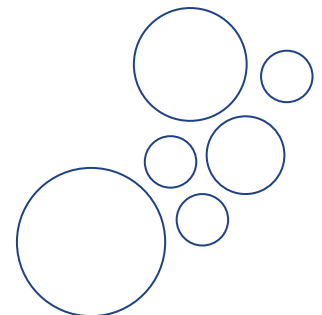
- Cal Water supplies in the 21st century are likely to be adversely affected by climate change.
- These impacts will vary considerably across districts, depending on geography and source mix. For some districts, the impacts can be significant; for others, little or no impacts are projected.
- The impacts will generally increase over time. Anticipated late-century impacts are forecast to be significantly higher in some districts than impacts at mid-century. Moreover, during the period that climate change is forecast to increasingly constrain supplies, demands are also generally forecast to increase, further exacerbating the adverse impacts on water supply reliability.

Appendix H: Water Shortage Contingency Plan



Water Shortage Contingency Plan 2020 Update

Los Altos Suburban District
June 2021



Chapter 1

Introduction

CWC § 10640

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

CWC § 10632.3

It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

This document describes the water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) for the Los Altos Suburban District (also referred to herein as the “District”). The WSCP includes the stages of response to a water shortage caused by drought or by supply interruptions caused by infrastructure failure, regulatory mandate, or catastrophic human-caused or natural events. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that the District has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Specifically, this Plan includes the following chapters:

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Chapter 2 - Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Chapter 3 - Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Chapter 4 - Water Shortage Levels

Chapter 5 - Shortage Response Actions

Chapter 6 - Communication Protocols

- Chapter 7 - Compliance and Enforcement
- Chapter 8 - Legal Authorities
- Chapter 9 - Financial Consequences of WSCP
- Chapter 10 - Monitoring and Reporting
- Chapter 11 - WSCP Refinement Procedures
- Chapter 12 - Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Chapter 2

Water Supply Reliability Analysis

CWC § 10632 (a) (1) *The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.*

As described in Chapter 6 of the District Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the District currently purchases water from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water). In addition, the District overlies the Santa Clara Subbasin (also referred to herein as the “Basin”) of the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin (California Department of Water Resources [DWR] Basin No. 2-009.02). The Santa Clara Subbasin is not adjudicated, and DWR determined that the Basin is not in a condition of critical overdraft in its recent evaluation of California groundwater basins.¹

Chapter 7 of the District UWMP demonstrates that the supplies available to the District are considered highly reliable in extended drought conditions, and are expected to continue to be sufficient to meet projected District demands in all hydrologic conditions evaluated, including an extended five-year drought period. Although water shortage conditions are not expected to arise due to drought, this WSCP addresses potential water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, catastrophic events, etc.).

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), GSAs have the authority to implement projects and management actions that help basins reach their sustainability goal. As described in Chapter 6 of the District UWMP, Valley Water is the exclusive GSA within its statutory boundary, which includes all of Santa Clara County, and has assumed responsibility for sustainable groundwater management of the Basin. The Los Altos Suburban District falls within the jurisdiction of the Valley Water GSA.

Valley Water adopted the 2016 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins as the Alternative GSP in November 2016. The Alternative GSP was submitted to DWR in December 2016 and approved by DWR in July 2019. Valley Water is currently working on a five-year update to the Alternative GSP, which will be submitted to DWR January 1, 2022.

Projects and management actions to support achievement of the Basin’s sustainability goal under SGMA are proposed by the Valley Water GSA and documented in the Alternative GSP. The long-term impacts of SGMA implementation in the Santa Clara Subbasin are still uncertain;

¹ DWR, 2019. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act 2018 Basin Prioritization, State of California, dated January 2019.

however, it is the intent of the projects and management actions planned by the GSA within the Basin to continue to provide for sustainable management of the groundwater resource.

Chapter 3

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

CWC § 10632 (a) (2)

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC § 10632.1

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

CWC § 10632.2

An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

On an annual basis, the District will conduct a Supply-Demand Assessment (SDA) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the coming year. This assessment will

assume that the following year will experience a shortfall of 20%, corresponding to Water Shortage Level 3. Each element of the annual SDA is described below.

1. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria that will be used to identify whether the District is likely to experience a water shortage in the coming year include:

- a. **Supply Well Operational Constraints** - A comparison of groundwater level elevations to well operational depths to identify the need to (1) lower pump depths, (2) deepen existing wells, or (3) site and drill additional supply wells.
- b. **Treatment and Distribution System Constraints** - An assessment of the probabilities of facility and infrastructure outages and the degree to which they could limit Cal Water's ability to access, convey, or treat adequate supplies, including any planned maintenance or capital improvements over the next year that could affect its ability to provide sufficient supply to meet demands.
- c. **Local Regulatory Conditions** - Evaluation of (1) any new GSA policies (e.g., pumping allocations) or sustainability criteria that could trigger a change in groundwater volume available for pumping, and (2) any new limitations on well permitting that could limit the ability to deepen existing supply wells or drill new supply wells.
- d. **State Regulatory Conditions** - Evaluation of any state-mandated drought or water use restrictions.

These criteria will be assessed by Cal Water staff, including District staff with detailed knowledge of District operations, well conditions, and local GSA activities. The data used to support these assessments may include, but is not limited to, supply capacity, supply and pump capacity, firm capacities, tank storage capacity, groundwater level measurements, system demand, and zone demand.

2. Water Supply

As described above, the District obtains its supplies from Valley Water and the Santa Clara Subbasin (DWR Basin No. 2-009.02) of the Santa Clara Valley Basin. As discussed in Chapter 7 of the District UWMP, these supplies are projected to be sufficient to serve future demands. The only identified potential constraints on water supply are the operational limitations and potential local regulatory conditions identified as evaluation criteria above.

3. Unconstrained Customer Demand

The demand forecast described in Chapter 4 of the District UWMP yields the anticipated unconstrained water demand, i.e. the expected water use in the absence of shortage-caused reductions in water use. During a drought cycle, unconstrained demand typically increases due to higher than normal air temperatures and lower than normal precipitation. The supply reliability analysis and Drought Risk Assessment presented in Chapter 7 of the District UWMP accounts for this anticipated shift in unconstrained water demand, and as discussed above, even with these increases in demand the available groundwater supply is expected to be sufficient to meet these demands.

The model underlying the demand forecast described in Chapter 4 of the District UWMP has an annual time step. Cal Water has begun developing a short-term demand model with a monthly time step that will be more appropriate for the annual supply-demand assessments.

4. Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

Cal Water will evaluate the anticipated supplies for the current year, assuming that the following year will be dry, as defined above, using the Evaluation Criteria identified above. Barring changes in supply availability per the Evaluation Criteria, the assumed dry subsequent year is not expected to affect the manner in which Cal Water will draw water from the basin in the current year, and the planned water use for the current year will equal the unconstrained demand.

5. Infrastructure Considerations

As part of its triennial General Rate Case applications to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), Cal Water prepares a Supply-Demand Analysis (CPUC SD Analysis) for each of its Districts. The CPUC SD Analysis is an inventory of water production and pump assets that provide direct and indirect sources of supply to meet customer demands in accordance with CPUC General Order 103-A and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 Waterworks Standards. This CPUC SD Analysis is based on a combination of regulatory requirements, professional consultant recommendations, and industry standard practices, including those from the American Water Works Association (AWWA) and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). It identifies specific vulnerabilities in different pressure zones within the system and evaluates the system against performance criteria that meet regulatory requirements and ensure operationally adequate levels of service.

Cal Water plans to extend the District CPUC SD Analysis to perform this analysis on an annual basis. This analysis will guide Cal Water's annual evaluation of operational treatment/distribution constraints that could potentially limit the availability of supplies. This evaluation of supply well operational constraints and treatment and distribution constraints will be completed by March 31 of each year and will assess potential impacts on supply availability. If such constraints are identified, Cal Water will develop a plan to address these constraints, mitigate potential effects, and implement the appropriate water shortage stage of action per Chapter 5 below.

6. Other Factors

As identified under the Evaluation Criteria above, local regulatory conditions could potentially limit the availability of supplies. Therefore, Cal Water will evaluate the development of new regulatory constraints by March 31 of each year and assess their potential impacts on supply availability. If such constraints are identified, Cal Water will develop a plan to address these constraints and mitigate potential effects and implement the appropriate water shortage stage of action per Chapter 5 below.

Consistent with California Water Code (CWC) § 10632.1, Cal Water will perform and submit an SDA to DWR by July 1st of each year beginning in 2022.

Chapter 4

Water Shortage Levels

CWC § 10632 (a) (3)

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

Consistent with the requirements of CWC § 10632(a)(3), this WSCP is based on the six water shortage levels (also referred to as “stages”) shown in Table 4-1. These shortage stages are intended to address shortage caused by any condition, including the catastrophic interruption of water supplies.

Table 4-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Demand reduction (See Table 5-1)
2	Up to 20%	Demand reduction (See Table 5-1)
3	Up to 30%	Demand reduction (See Table 5-1)
4	Up to 40%	Demand reduction (See Table 5-1)
5	Up to 50%	Demand reduction (See Table 5-1)
6	>50%	Demand reduction (See Table 5-1)
NOTES:		

Shortage response actions for each of these stages are identified and discussed in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5

Shortage Response Actions

CWC § 10632 (a) (4)

Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

CWC § 10632 (b)

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

This chapter describes the response actions Cal Water will take to deal with the shortages associated with each of the six stages enumerated in Chapter 4. As discussed above, the existing groundwater supply of the District is expected to be able to serve 100% of future demands under all conditions of precipitation and hydrology. However, inasmuch as Cal Water may have to implement shortage response actions to comply with state mandates, local regulatory changes, or respond to catastrophic events, it is important to carefully identify and describe the anticipated necessary actions.

5.1 Demand Reduction

The combinations of demand-reduction actions required to resolve the shortages associated with each of the six drought stages are based on Cal Water's experiences in dealing with past drought-related shortages and also include other actions deemed appropriate to achieve the required demand reductions. In order to evaluate and ensure that the right actions would be implemented with the proper level of intensity, Cal Water employed the Drought Response Tool (DRT), an Excel spreadsheet model developed by EKI Environment and Water, Inc.

The DRT provides a quantitative framework that allows Cal Water to systematically estimate the monthly and cumulative annual demand reductions expected to result from particular combinations of drought response actions and associated implementation rates. Data inputs to

the DRT include total production, class-specific water use, population, and assumptions regarding the split between indoor and outdoor water use for each customer class.

For each drought response action, the user specifies:

- The customer class(es) and end use(s) that are affected;
- The percent savings for those end use(s) for each account that implements the action. These are based on evaluations reported in the literature, or where such studies are not available, on best estimates based on Cal Water experience; and
- The percentage of accounts assumed to implement the action, which is presumed to be the result of the intensity level of Cal Water program implementation, including but not limited to marketing and enforcement activities.

Based on the foregoing inputs, the DRT model calculates the resulting monthly savings. Cal Water adjusted the combination of actions and implementation levels to achieve the targeted savings levels at each of the six shortage stages.

In order to evaluate the robustness of the DRT model, Cal Water modeled the actions implemented during the height of the last drought for a subset of its Districts, and found that the modeled water shortage reductions were generally consistent with the responses observed in its Districts. In short, the DRT is a robust, transparent tool to tie a particular set of shortage-response actions to an expected reduction in demand.

For each of the six water shortage stages, the modeling targeted the mid-range of the required demand reduction range, ergo:

- 5% for Stage 1,
- 15% for Stage 2,
- 25% for Stage 3,
- 35% for Stage 4,
- 45% for Stage 5, and
- 55% for Stage 6.

The key DRT inputs and outputs for each of the six water shortage stages are reproduced in Attachment A.

Table 5-1 shows the water shortage reduction actions, savings assumptions, and implementation rates that are required for the District to achieve the targeted annual demand reductions for each of the six shortage stages. At each stage, there are two types of demand-reduction actions identified:

- Restrictions on customer water usage; and
- Consumption reduction actions by Cal Water to encourage decreased water usage.

The total demand reductions are governed by is a set of user-specified constraints to ensure that usage levels do not endanger health and safety or result in unacceptable economic

impacts. The DRT will not permit estimated usage reductions to violate these constraints, regardless of the demand reduction actions selected. For most Cal Water districts, including Los Altos Suburban, the following default constraints are used:

- A minimum residential indoor per capita daily usage of 25 gallons,
- A maximum residential outdoor usage reduction of 100%,
- A maximum Commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) indoor usage reduction of 30%, and
- A maximum CII outdoor usage reduction of 100%.

Many actions are implemented across a number of stages, some at increasing implementation levels. Therefore the actions are listed as a row under the first stage at which they are implemented, and the implementation rate is shown under each stage column heading at the right. The unit savings represent a percentage savings of the end uses indicated in the table.

Because of the DRT logic described above, the format of Table 5-1 differs from that of the default DWR table.

Table 5-1. Demand Reduction Actions to Achieve Required Savings (DWR Table 8-2)

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Stage 1: Minimal Shortage									
Restrictions									
Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Irrigation	10%	75%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Leaks	100%	15%	20%	25%	50%	50%	75%	Yes
Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Irrigation	3%	15%	40%	50%	50%	50%	50%	Yes
Landscape - Prohibit application of potable water to outdoor landscapes within 48 hours of measurable rainfall	Irrigation	20%	15%	40%	50%	50%	100%	N/A	Yes
Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Misc. Outdoor	17%	15%	40%	50%	50%	50%	50%	Yes
Other - Require shut-off nozzles on hoses for vehicle washing with potable water	Misc. Outdoor	17%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
CII - Lodging establishments must offer opt out of linen service	Fixtures & Appliances	1%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	Yes
CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Fixtures & Appliances	1%	25%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	Yes
No watering of landscape of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission, the Department of Housing and Community Development, or other state agency	Irrigation	50%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	N/A	Yes
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	50%	25%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	Yes
Consumption Reduction									
Expand Public Information/Media Campaign	All	0.5%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	75%	No
Water Bill Inserts	All	1%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No
Promote online water waste reporting	All	10%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	No

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Expand Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	All	10%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	5%	No
Expand Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	All	10%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	5%	No
Expand CII Water Use Surveys	All CII uses	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	No
Expand Res Water Use Surveys	All Residential Uses	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	No
Stage 2: Moderate Shortage									
Restrictions									
Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to 1-3 days/week	Irrigation	15%-79% 1		25%	25%	25%	75%	N/A	Yes
Prohibit the use of non-recirculating systems in all new conveyer car wash and commercial laundry systems	Fixtures & Appliances	50%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Yes
Prohibit the use of single pass cooling systems in new connections	Cooling	50%		0%	0%	0%	20%	20%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Consumption Reduction									
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All Residential Uses	5%		25%	25%	50%	50%	75%	No
Offer Water Use Surveys	All	1%		1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	No
Provide Rebates or Giveaways of Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	All	10%		1%	2%	3%	5%	5%	No
Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	All	10%		1%	2%	3%	5%	5%	No
Stage 3: Severe Shortage									
Restrictions									
Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Misc. Outdoor	100%			1%	1%	1%	1%	Yes
Prohibit use of potable water for street washing	Misc. Outdoor	100%			1%	1%	1%	1%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Landscape - Prohibit irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water	Irrigation	100%			20%	20%	25%	N/A	Yes
Prohibit Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds	Misc. Outdoor	100%			1%	1%	1%	1%	Yes
Consumption Reduction									
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	5%			15%	25%	25%	50%	No
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	25%			50%	50%	50%	50%	No
Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	100%			10%	10%	10%	20%	No
Increase Water Waste Patrols/Enforcement	All	10%			1%	2%	5%	5%	No
Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (Res)	All Residential Uses	30%-60% 2			40%	25%	25%	25%	Yes
Implement Drought Rate Structure and Customer Water Budgets (CII)	All CII uses	10%-30% 3			40%	25%	25%	50%	Yes
Stage 4: Critical Shortage									

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Water Use Restrictions									
Prohibit vehicle washing except with recirculated water or low-volume systems	Misc. Outdoor	10%				50%	50%	50%	Yes
Prohibit use of water for recreational purposes such as water parks and the filling of pools	Misc. Outdoor	100%				1%	1%	1%	Yes
Consumption Reduction Actions									
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	100%				0%	0%	0%	No
Stage 5: Emergency Shortage									
Water Use Restrictions									
Require net zero demand Increase on new water service connections	All	100%					0.21%	0.21%	Yes
Prohibit single-pass cooling systems	Cooling	50%					20%	20%	Yes

Water Shortage Response Action	End Use(s)	End Use Savings	IMPLEMENTATION RATES BY STAGE						Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Consumption Reduction Actions									
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	28%					10%	10%	Yes
Stage 6: Extreme Shortage									
Water Use Restrictions									
Moratorium on new water service connections	All	100%						0.21%	Yes
Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Irrigation	100%						50%	Yes
Cumulative Annual Savings			9%	16%	27%	37%	46%	54%	
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. Watering restricted to no more than 3 days/wk in Stage 2 and Stage 3; no more than 2 days/wk in Stage 4; no more than 1 day/wk in Stage 5.</p> <p>2. Residential water budgets of up to 30% for Stage 3, up to 40% for Stage 4; 50% for Stage 5, up to 60% for Stage 6.</p> <p>3. CII water budgets of up to 10% for Stage 3, up to 20% for Stage 4, up to 30% for Stages 5 and 6.</p>									

5.2 Supply Augmentation

As indicated in Table 5-2, Cal Water has not identified any supply augmentation actions to assist in resolving future District water shortages. As identified in Chapter 3, Cal Water may consider deepening or drilling new wells if necessary due to declining groundwater levels. However, Cal Water considers these actions to be operational changes (described in Section 5.3), rather than accessing a new supply source.

Table 5-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
NOTES:			

5.3 Operational Changes

As discussed above in Chapter 3, the primary operational change that Cal Water will consider in the District is extracting groundwater from a lower elevation, utilizing the deeper wells that are drilled following identification of this need as part of the annual SDA. As identified in Table 5-1, the District will also decrease the frequency and length of line flushing under Stage 3 and beyond. The District will also evaluate the potential benefits of altering other maintenance cycles and expediting infrastructure repairs to improve system efficiency, to the extent feasible.

In addition, Cal Water is actively participating in the GSP development process, and will make whatever operational changes are necessary to conform to the results of that process.

5.4 Mandatory Restrictions

The water shortage response actions included in Table 5-1 include a variety of mandatory customer water use restrictions that will be necessary to achieve the targeted demand reductions for the different shortage stages. The types of restrictions and the manner and degree of enforcement for these restrictions vary by stage, and are discussed in Chapter 7.

5.5 Emergency Response Plan

Cal Water has an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in place that coordinates the overall response to a disaster.

The ERP addresses the Company's responsibilities in emergencies associated with natural disaster, human-caused emergencies, and technological incidents. It provides a framework for coordination of response and recovery efforts within the Company in cooperation with local, State, and Federal agencies, as well as other public and private organizations. The ERP establishes an emergency organization to direct and control operations during a period of emergency by assigning responsibilities to specific personnel.

The ERP does the following:

- It conforms to the State mandated Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and it effectively structures emergency response at all levels in compliance with the Incident Command System (ICS).
- It establishes response policies and procedures, while providing the Company clear guidance related to emergency planning.
- It describes and details procedural steps necessary to protect lives and property.
- It outlines coordination requirements.
- It provides a basis for unified training and response exercises to ensure compliance.

The Los Altos Suburban District has installed backup power generators at some of its well sites, booster sites, and pump storage sites that can be operated in the event of a system wide power outage. A complete loss of power has never been experienced, but the generators have been used in the past to overcome localized outages.

The District currently has a total of eleven emergency interties, including with San Jose Water Company (one connection), City of Santa Clara (one connection), City of Sunnyvale (six connections), and Purisima Hills Water District (three connections).

5.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC § 10632.5

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

Cal Water's ERP includes information on various hazards and a related fault map overlying the District. The Santa Clara County Emergency Operations Plan, which includes additional discussion of area earthquake risk and mitigation, can be found at <https://emergencymanagement.sccgov.org/partners>.

5.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Table 5-1 above shows the effectiveness of the specific demand-reduction actions and implementation levels necessary for the District to achieve the targeted savings for each water shortage stage. The bottom row indicates the total annual cumulative savings expected to be reached at each water shortage stage level. Additional details, including anticipated savings on a month-by-month basis are provided in the DRT model inputs and outputs included in Attachment A.

Chapter 6

Communication Protocols

CWC § 10632 (a) (5)

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Cal Water intends to escalate communication to customers and stakeholders, as needed, throughout any water shortage situation to help ensure they are aware of current conditions, any water use restrictions that are in effect, and the many ways Cal Water can help them reduce their water use. Cal Water's outreach efforts include multiple channels, including bill messages, bill inserts, direct mail, email, letters, social media, print, radio, music streaming services, TV, over-the-top media, movie theatre advertising, and group presentations.

These efforts will expand on current Cal Water outreach efforts and will be customized to the needs at the time of the shortage to ensure a proper channel mix so that the maximum audience is reached as efficiently as possible.

Chapter 7

Compliance and Enforcement

CWC § 10632 (a) (6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

7.1 Water Use Restrictions

In accordance with Rule 14.1, Cal Water is currently authorized to take the following actions to enforce the water use restrictions:

First Violation: Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation.

Second Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation and is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line.

Cal Water has submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) an update to Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1, for approval, to align with the restrictions identified in this WSCP. Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 are discussed in more detail in Chapter 8. The current versions of Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 can be found on the Cal Water website.

7.2 Non-Essential, Wasteful Uses

In the event that more stringent measures are needed, implementation of Schedule 14.1 would be requested from the CPUC. If implemented, Cal Water is currently authorized to take the following actions when its personnel verify a customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses.

First Violation: Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation. In addition, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

- A. If the customer currently receives service through a metered connection, install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service.
- B. If the customer does not currently receive service through a metered connection, install a water meter on the customer's service line, charge the

customer for water use pursuant to Cal Water's metered service tariffs and rules, and install a real-time water measurement device on the customer's service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service.

Second Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation. In addition to the actions prescribed under the first violation above, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

- A. Apply the following waste of water penalties, which are in addition to any other charges authorized by this Schedule or other Cal Water tariffs.
 - i. If Stage 1 is in effect, \$25
 - ii. If Stage 2 is in effect, \$50
 - iii. If Stage 3 is in effect, \$100
 - iv. If Stage 4 is in effect, \$200
- B. At its sole discretion, waive the waste of water penalty if the customer participates in a water use evaluation provided by Cal Water and/or provides documentation to Cal Water proving that a drip irrigation system, micro spray irrigation system, high-efficiency sprinkler system, or properly programmed smart irrigation controller has been installed, after a notice of violation was delivered, and is in use at the customer's service address.

Third Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the second violation, Cal Water shall provide the first and second violations above, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

- A. A. Apply the following waste of water penalties, which are in addition to any other charges authorized by this Schedule or other Cal Water tariffs.
 - i. If Stage 1 is in effect, \$50
 - ii. If Stage 2 is in effect, \$100
 - iii. If Stage 3 is in effect, \$200
 - iv. If Stage 4 is in effect, \$400

- B. At its sole discretion, waive the waste of water surcharge if the customer participates in a water use evaluation provided by Cal Water and/or provides documentation to Cal Water proving that a drip irrigation system, micro spray irrigation system, high- efficiency sprinkler system, or properly programmed smart irrigation controller has been installed, after notice of violations have been delivered, and is in use at the customer's service address.

Fourth Violation: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non- essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the third violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a fourth written notice of violation. In addition to actions set forth in previous violations prescribed above, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow- restricting device on the customer's service line.

Egregious Violations: Notwithstanding the foregoing framework for penalties, customers who Cal Water has verified are egregiously using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses are subject to having a flow- restricting device installed on their service line. After providing the customer with one notice of egregious violation, either by direct mail or door hanger, which documents the egregious use of potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses and explains that failure to correct the violation may result in the installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line.

Cal Water plans to submit to the CPUC an update to Schedule 14.1 to align with this WSCP including, but not limited to, consistency with the new six stage shortage level structure.

7.3 Drought Surcharges

Water budgets and associated drought surcharges are included as actions in Table 5-1. Cal Water will implement such actions through the implementation of Schedule 14.1.

Chapter 8

Legal Authorities

CWC § 10632 (a) (7)

(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

Cal Water is an investor-owned water utility that is regulated by the CPUC. As such, it does not have the authority to adopt resolutions or ordinances. Rule 14.1, as filed with the CPUC, serves as Cal Water's restrictions on non-essential, wasteful uses of potable water. In the event that more stringent measures are required, Cal Water may request the addition of Schedule 14.1 which serves as Cal Water's WSCP and includes staged mandatory reductions and drought surcharges. Cal Water shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code and to ensure consistency with local resolutions and ordinances.

On April 1, 2016, Cal Water filed its current Schedule 14.1 with the CPUC.² The Schedule lays out the staged mandatory reductions and drought surcharges associated with Cal Water's WSCP. This filing is consistent with Resolution W-5034, adopted by the Commission on April 9, 2015, ordering compliance with requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Schedule 14.1 is an extension of Rule 14.1. The compliance and enforcement information presented in Chapter 7 is based on the current versions of both Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1, which are based, in part, on the specific SWRCB requirements associated with the Governor's Executive Order B-29-15, which required statewide cutbacks to address the unprecedented 2011-2017 drought, as well as the additional information required pursuant to the CWC.

Cal Water has submitted an update to Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 to the CPUC, for approval, to align with this WSCP.

² For reference, the current versions of Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 are included as Attachment B.

In the event of a determination of a water shortage Cal Water shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with the Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1 and implement the Water Shortage Contingency Plan at the appropriate Stage.

Chapter 9

Financial Consequences of WSCP

CWC § 10632 (a) (8)

A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

In 2008, the CPUC approved the creation of a Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (WRAM) and Modified Cost Balancing Accounts (MCBA). The goals of the WRAM and MCBA are to sever the relationship between sales and revenue to remove the disincentive to reduce water use. The WRAM and MCBA are designed to be revenue neutral in order to ensure that both the utility and ratepayers are neither harmed nor benefitted.

In 2020, the CPUC ordered that regulated water utilities may not include the continuation of the WRAM and MCBA in their next general rate case filing but may propose the use of a Monterey-Style Revenue Adjustment Mechanism and Incremental Cost Balancing Account. As such, the WRAM and MCBA will no longer be in place for Cal Water beginning in 2023.

During a water shortage, Cal Water will file for a Drought Memorandum Account, or similar, to track incremental shortage-related expenses to be reviewed by the CPUC for future recovery in rates. Cal Water will also file for a Drought Lost Revenue Memorandum Account, or similar, to track reduced sales to be reviewed by the CPUC for future recovery in rates.

Both the Drought Memorandum Account and Drought Lost Revenue Memorandum Account are mechanisms that have been approved by the CPUC in previous droughts.

Chapter 10

Monitoring and Reporting

CWC § 10632 (a) (9) *For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.*

During the period 2014-16, in order to effectively respond to the drought, Cal Water realigned its organizational structure to ensure sufficient resources were available to implement its WSCP. The day-to-day implementation was overseen by the Director of Drought Management & Conservation, with the assistance of the Drought Response Project Manager. The Director of Drought Management & Conservation reported to a team of Cal Water's Officers (Steering Committee), including the President & CEO, the Vice President of Corporate Communications & Community Affairs, the Vice President of Customer Service & Information Technology, the Vice President of Operations, and the Vice President of Continuous Improvement.

Reporting to the Director of Drought Management & Conservation was a team of functional leads, each responsible for managing individual portions of Cal Water's Plan. This team included the Director of Customer Service, the Water Conservation Manager, the Manager of Corporate Communications, the Water Supply Manager, and the Government & Community Relations Manager.

Cal Water would implement a similar structure to effectively manage future water shortages.

This structure includes regular meetings with reporting on items such as:

- Aggregate customer demands,
- Customer compliance with water use restrictions,
- Current and projected water supply conditions,
- Customer outreach activities,
- Customer service inquiries, and
- Operations activities (e.g., water flushing activities, leak repairs, etc.).

Chapter 11

WSCP Refinement Procedures

CWC § 10632 (a) (10) *Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.*

Cal Water's Drought Steering Committee utilizes an adaptive management process to regularly assess and determine adjustments and changes to the implementation of the WSCP. These refinements are implemented by the Director of Drought Management & Conservation (or equivalent) through the team of functional leads.

Chapter 12

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

CWC § 10632 (c) *The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.*

The deadline for public comments on the WSCP was June 9, 2021, the date of the public hearing. The final WSCP was formally adopted by Cal Water's Vice President of Customer Service & Chief Citizenship Officer on June 20, 2021. The District UWMP includes a copy of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption and contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding the UWMP and WSCP, and
- Correspondence between Cal Water and participating agencies.

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2021 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted WSCP was also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in Table 10-1 of the District UWMP.

On or about May 26, 2021, an electronic version of the draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP was made available for review on Cal Water's website: <https://www.calwater.com/conservation/uwmp>.

Attachment A
Key Drought Response Tool Tables and Charts



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	5%
Drought Stage	Stage 1
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE PROFILE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

For questions about this tool or for additional information, contact:

Anona Dutton, P.G., C.Hg.

adutton@ekiconsult.com

(650) 292-9100



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Drought Response Tool

Home

**Input Baseline Year
Water Use**

 Baseline Year Water
Use Profile

 Drought Response
Actions

 Estimated Water
Savings

 Drought Response
Tracking

2 - Input Baseline Year (2020) Water Use

Los Altos

Input Baseline Year (2020) Production and Water Use

 Units:


Select the units to input monthly production and use data. Enter the total monthly potable water production for the Baseline Year. Next, enter monthly water use data by sector for the Baseline Year. If you bill on a bi-monthly basis, divide your billing data between the months that the billing cycle includes. If your single-family and multi-family accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for both sectors in the Residential Water Use column. If your commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for each sector in the CII Water Use column. Your non-revenue water use is calculated by subtracting your monthly residential, CII, and dedicated irrigation water uses from your monthly production. Your monthly residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) is calculated by dividing your monthly residential water use by your population entered in Worksheet 1 - Home.

Date	Total Production (mg)	Residential Water Use (mg)	COM-GOV Water Use (mg)	Industrial Water Use (mg)	Non-Revenue Water Use (mg)	Total R-GPCD	Comments
October	409	298	98	2	11	137	
November	287	257	86	3	-59	122	
December	188	205	61	0	-77	94	
January	178	125	44	1	8	57	
February	182	127	56	0	0	64	
March	245	181	66	0	-2	83	
April	282	184	49	0	50	87	
May	405	228	69	0	108	105	
June	493	317	93	0	83	151	
July	506	369	114	0	23	170	
August	520	360	113	0	47	165	
September	415	329	99	2	-15	156	

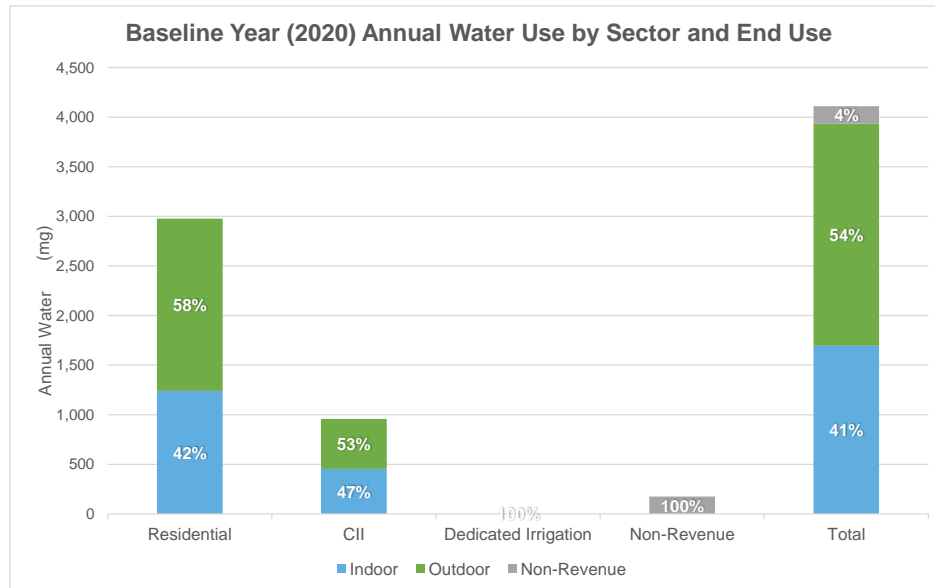
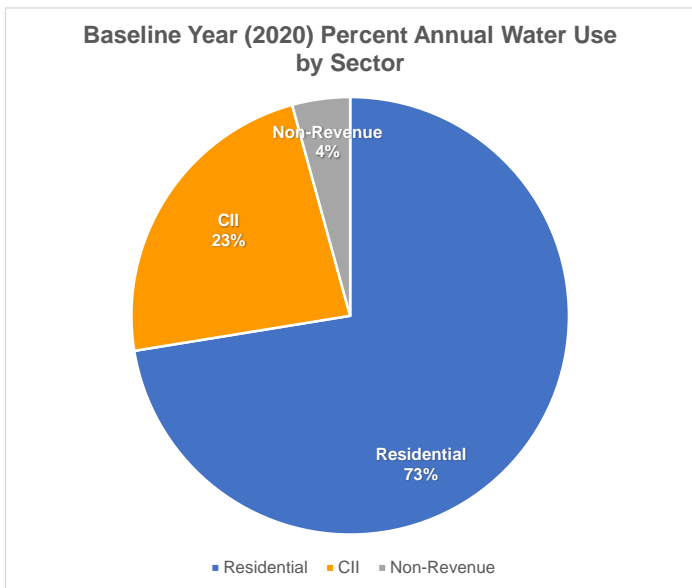


Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | **Baseline Year Water Use Profile** | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

3 - Baseline Year (2020) Water Use Profile Los Altos

Baseline Year (2020) Annual Water Use Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
A summary of your Baseline Year water use by sector and major end use category is shown below. Select the units in which your production and use data are displayed.						
Water Use	Total Production (mg)	Water Use (mg)				Comments
		Residential	CII	Dedicated Irrigation	Non-Revenue	
Total	4,111	2,978	957	0	176	
Total Indoor	1,696	1,241	454	--	--	
Total Outdoor	2,240	1,736	503	0	--	
Total Non-Revenue	176	--	--	--	176	
Total Indoor %	41%	42%	47%	0%	--	
Total Outdoor %	54%	58%	53%	100%	--	
Total Non-Revenue %	4%	--	--	--	100%	

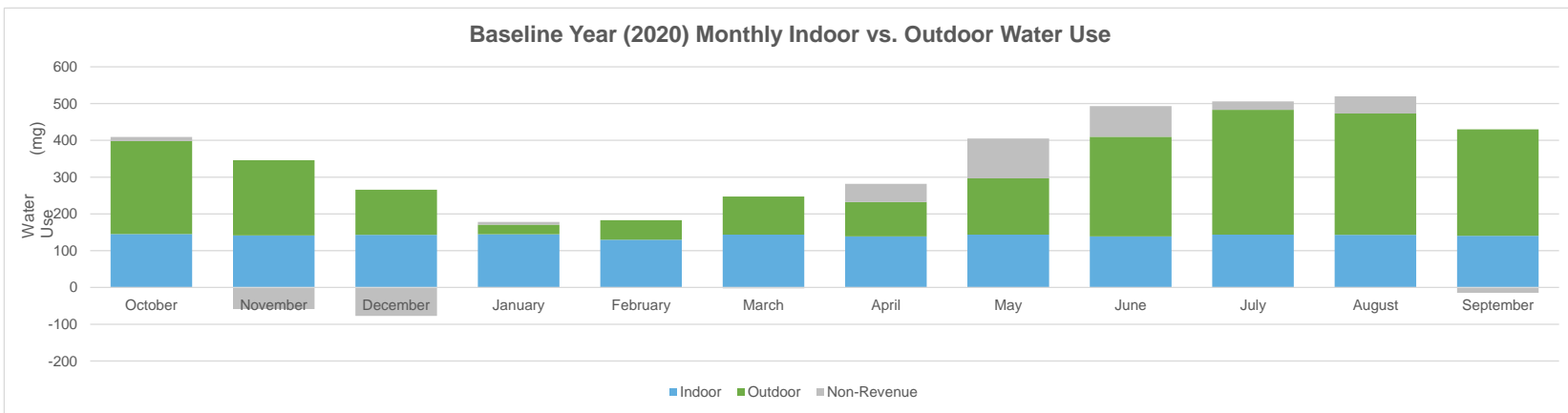
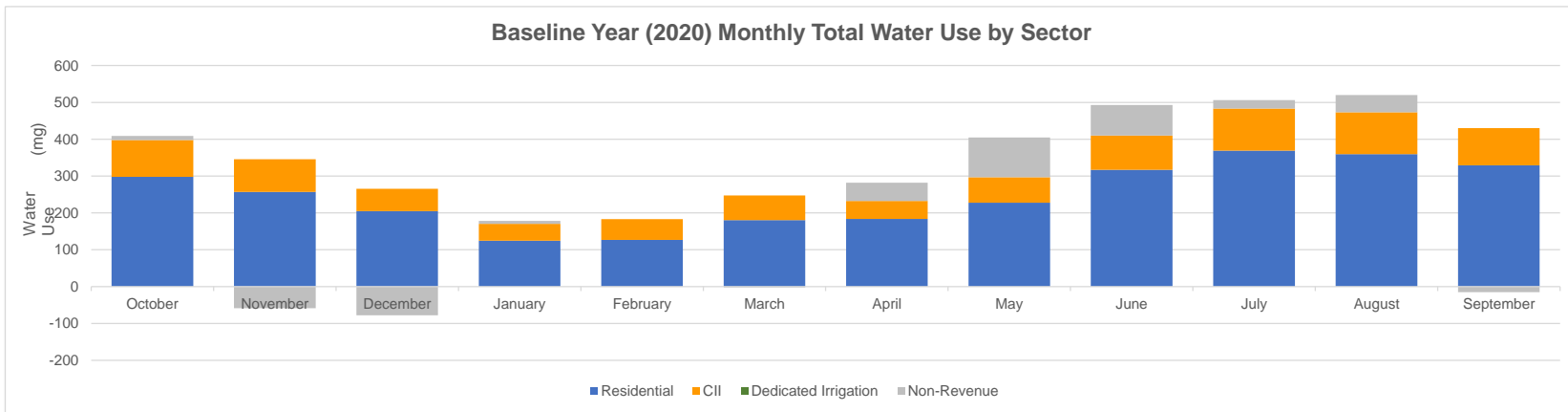




Drought Response Tool

Home | Input Baseline Year Water Use | **Baseline Year Water Use Profile** | Drought Response Actions | Estimated Water Savings | Drought Response Tracking

3 - Baseline Year (2020) Water Use Profile Los Altos





Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

Drought Response Actions

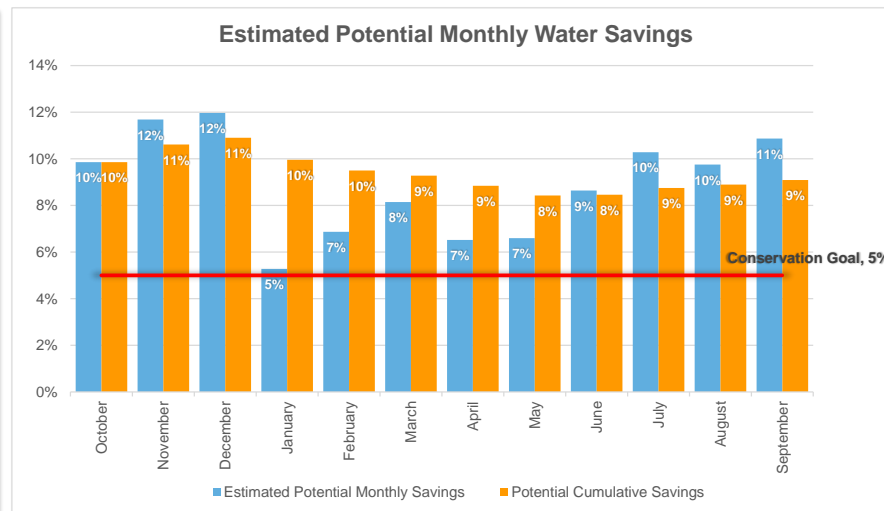
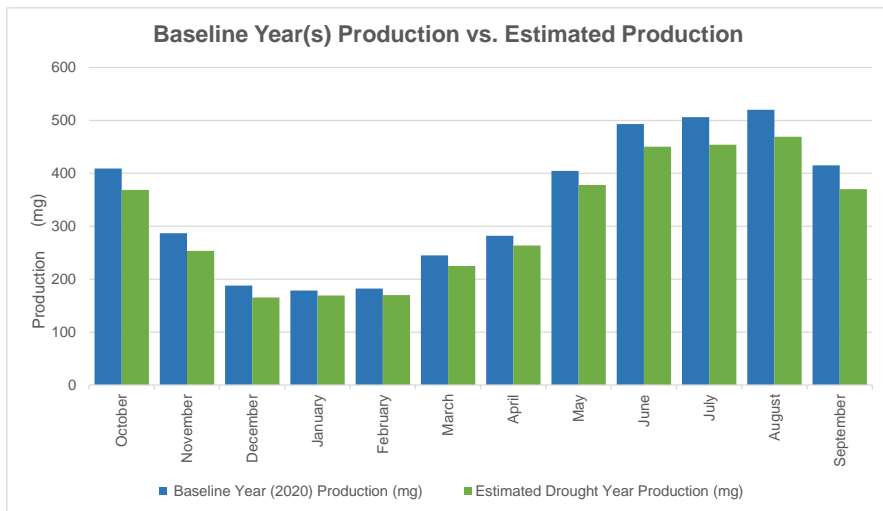
Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 1

Los Altos

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2020) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
October	409	369	10%	10%	5%	
November	287	253	12%	11%	5%	
December	188	166	12%	11%	5%	
January	178	169	5%	10%	5%	
February	182	170	7%	10%	5%	
March	245	225	8%	9%	5%	
April	282	263	7%	9%	5%	
May	405	378	7%	8%	5%	
June	493	450	9%	8%	5%	
July	506	454	10%	9%	5%	
August	520	469	10%	9%	5%	
September	415	370	11%	9%	5%	





Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	15%
Drought Stage	Stage 2
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

Drought Response Actions

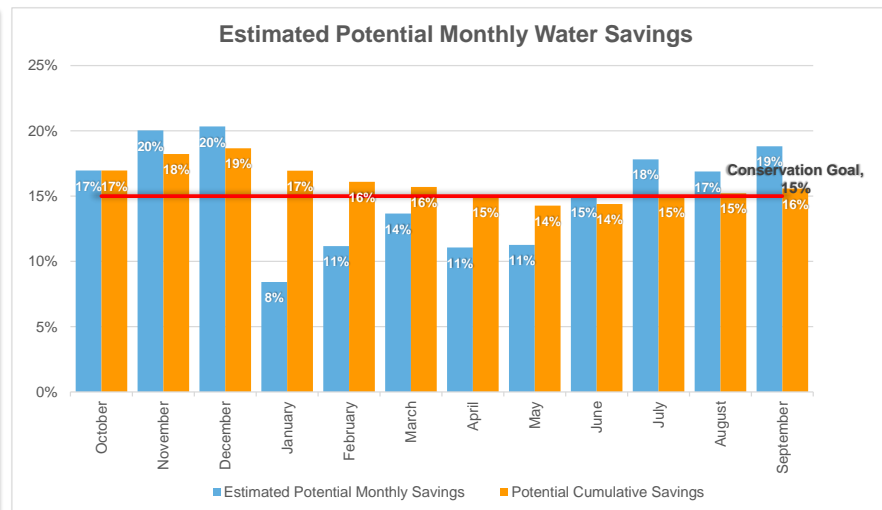
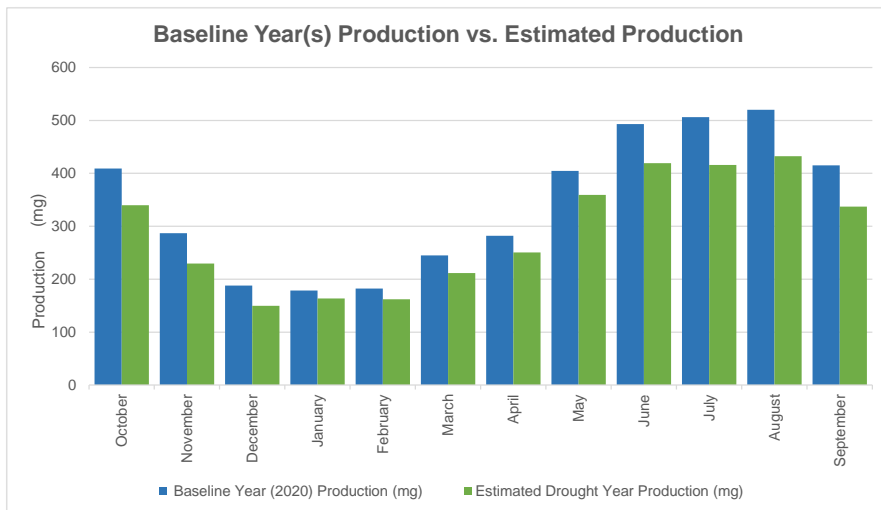
Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 2

Los Altos

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
<i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (2020) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
October	409	340	17%	17%	15%	
November	287	230	20%	18%	15%	
December	188	150	20%	19%	15%	
January	178	163	8%	17%	15%	
February	182	162	11%	16%	15%	
March	245	211	14%	16%	15%	
April	282	251	11%	15%	15%	
May	405	359	11%	14%	15%	
June	493	419	15%	14%	15%	
July	506	416	18%	15%	15%	
August	520	432	17%	15%	15%	
September	415	337	19%	16%	15%	





Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home

Los Altos

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	25%
Drought Stage	Stage 3
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

Drought Response Actions

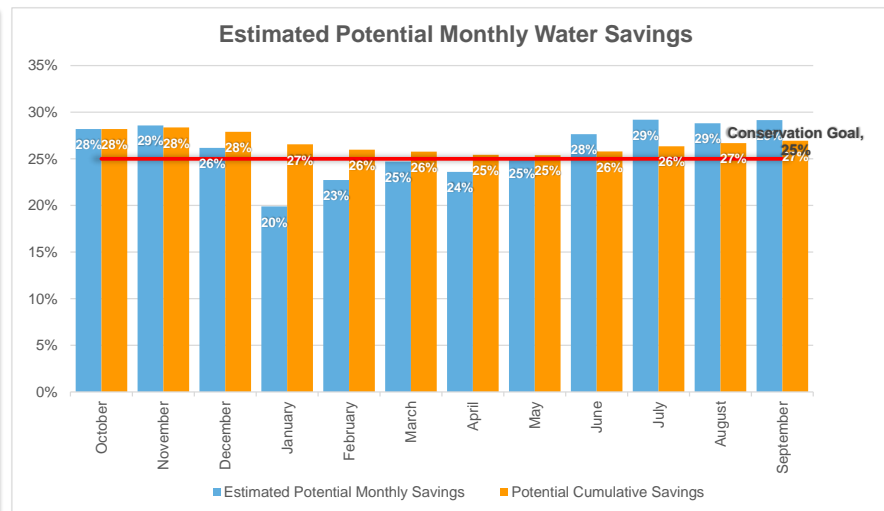
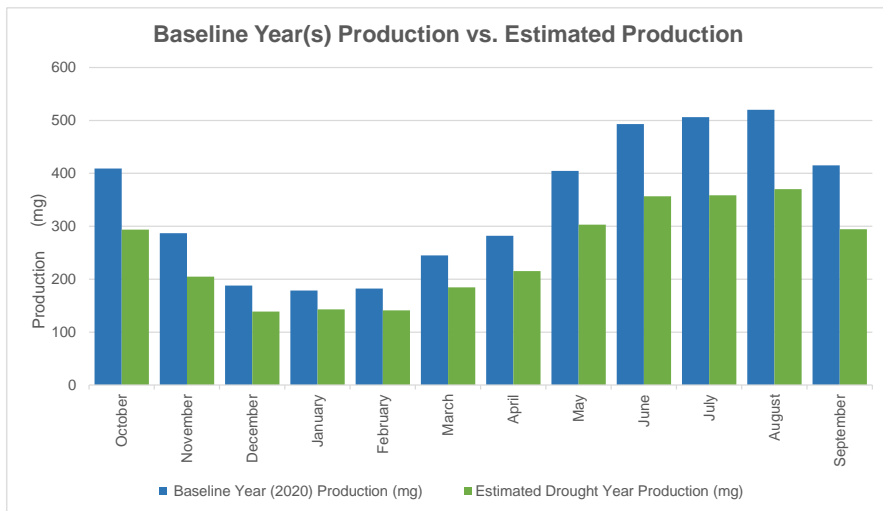
Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 3

Los Altos

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
ⓘ This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.						
Month	Baseline Year (2020) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
October	409	294	28%	28%	25%	
November	287	205	29%	28%	25%	
December	188	139	26%	28%	25%	
January	178	143	20%	27%	25%	
February	182	141	23%	26%	25%	
March	245	184	25%	26%	25%	
April	282	215	24%	25%	25%	
May	405	303	25%	25%	25%	
June	493	357	28%	26%	25%	
July	506	358	29%	26%	25%	
August	520	370	29%	27%	25%	
September	415	294	29%	27%	25%	





Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	35%
Drought Stage	Stage 4
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

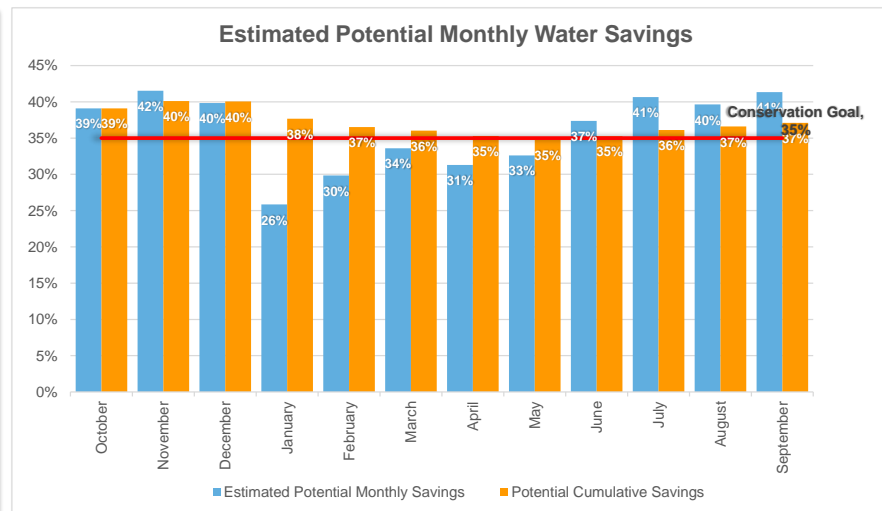
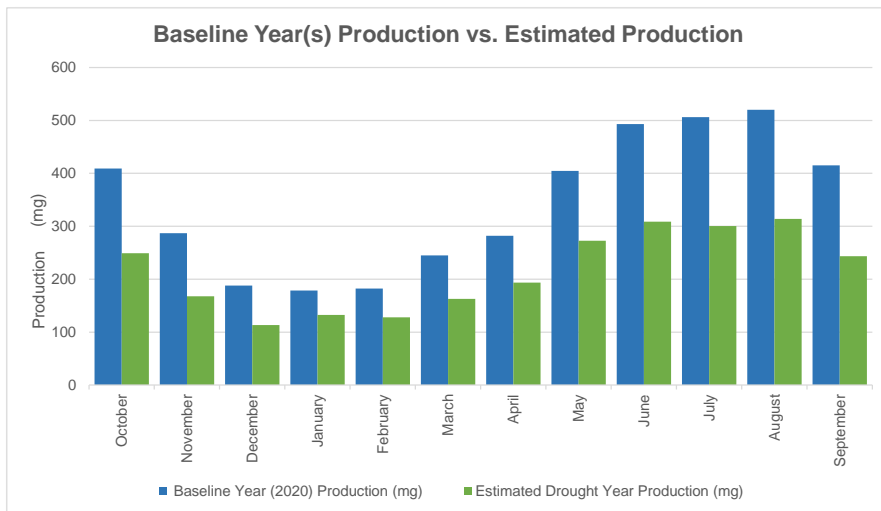
Drought Response Actions

Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 4 Los Altos

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
ⓘ This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.						
Month	Baseline Year (2020) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
October	409	249	39%	39%	35%	
November	287	168	42%	40%	35%	
December	188	113	40%	40%	35%	
January	178	132	26%	38%	35%	
February	182	128	30%	37%	35%	
March	245	163	34%	36%	35%	
April	282	194	31%	35%	35%	
May	405	273	33%	35%	35%	
June	493	309	37%	35%	35%	
July	506	300	41%	36%	35%	
August	520	314	40%	37%	35%	
September	415	244	41%	37%	35%	





Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	45%
Drought Stage	Stage 5
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

Drought Response Actions

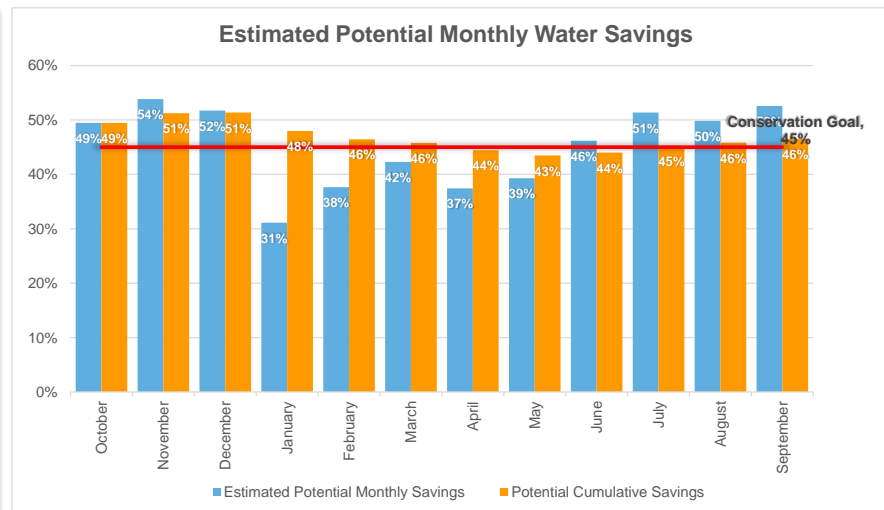
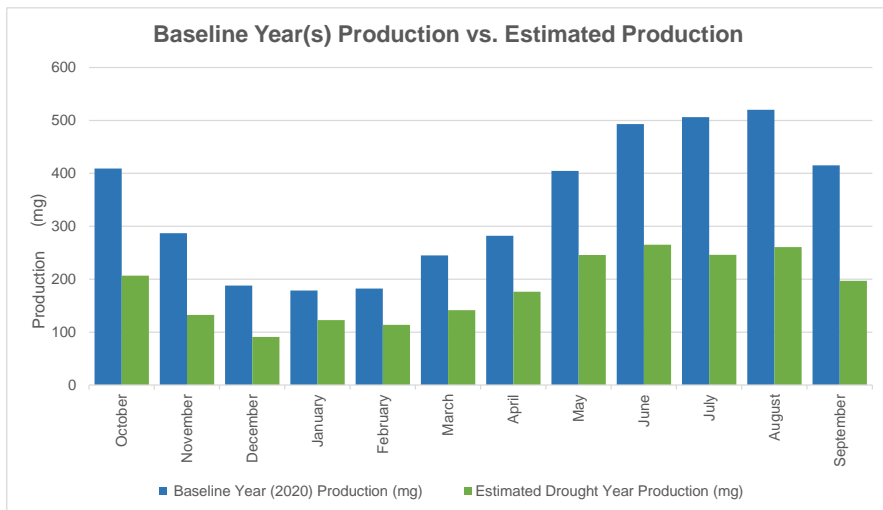
Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 5

Los Altos

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
ⓘ This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.						
Month	Baseline Year (2020) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
October	409	207	49%	49%	45%	
November	287	133	54%	51%	45%	
December	188	91	52%	51%	45%	
January	178	123	31%	48%	45%	
February	182	114	38%	46%	45%	
March	245	141	42%	46%	45%	
April	282	176	37%	44%	45%	
May	405	246	39%	43%	45%	
June	493	265	46%	44%	45%	
July	506	246	51%	45%	45%	
August	520	261	50%	46%	45%	
September	415	197	53%	46%	45%	





Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water UseBaseline Year
Water Use
ProfileDrought
Response
ActionsEstimated
Water SavingsDrought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home Los Altos

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Los Altos
Total Population Served	70,160
Conservation Goal (%)	55%
Drought Stage	Stage 6
Number of Residential Accounts	17,155
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	1,406
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	0
Baseline Year(s)	2020
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	84%
Percentage of Comm-Gov Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	85%
Comments	LAS



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

Drought Response Actions

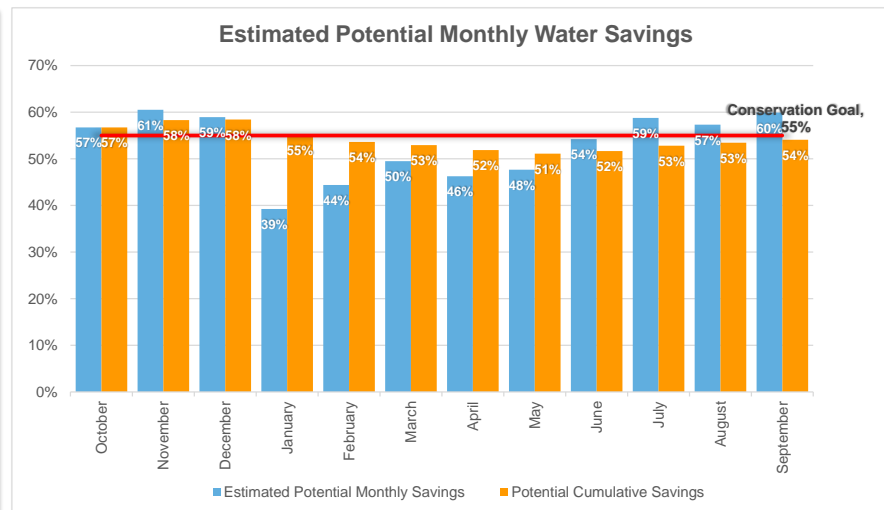
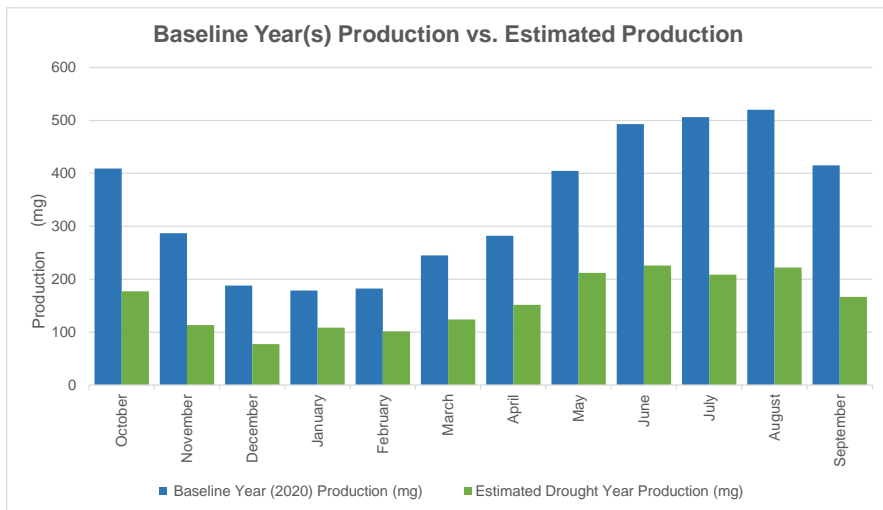
Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 6

Los Altos

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: <input type="text" value="(mg)"/>						
ⓘ This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.						
Month	Baseline Year (2020) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
October	409	177	57%	57%	55%	
November	287	113	61%	58%	55%	
December	188	77	59%	58%	55%	
January	178	108	39%	55%	55%	
February	182	101	44%	54%	55%	
March	245	124	50%	53%	55%	
April	282	151	46%	52%	55%	
May	405	212	48%	51%	55%	
June	493	226	54%	52%	55%	
July	506	209	59%	53%	55%	
August	520	222	57%	53%	55%	
September	415	166	60%	54%	55%	



Attachment B
CPUC Rule and Schedule 14.1

This tariff has been approved by the
California Public Utilities Commission.

Revised

Canceling

Rule No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 1)

(T)

A. APPLICABILITY

(N)

1. This schedule applies to all of California Water Service’s regulated ratemaking areas in California, as well as Grand Oaks Water.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. All expenses incurred by utility to implement Rule 14.1, and Schedule 14.1, and requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board (“Water Board”) that have not been considered in a General Rate Case or other proceeding shall be accumulated by Cal Water in a separate memorandum account, authorized in Resolution W-4976, for disposition as directed or authorized from time to time by the Commission.
2. To the extent that a Stage of Mandatory Water Use Restrictions in Schedule 14.1 has been activated, and a provision in this Rule is inconsistent with the activated Stage in Schedule 14.1, the provisions of Schedule 14.1 apply.

C. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Rule, the following terms have the meanings set forth in this section.

1. “Commercial nursery” means the use of land, buildings or structures for the growing and/or storing of flowers, fruit trees, ornamental trees, vegetable plants, shrubs, trees and similar vegetation for the purpose of transplanting, for use as stock or grafting, and includes the retail sale or wholesale distribution of such items directly from the premises/lot.
2. “Drip irrigation system” means a non-spray, low-pressure, and low volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices with a precipitation or flow rate measured in gallons per hour (GPH), designed to slowly apply small volumes of water at or near the root zone of plants or other landscaping.
3. “Flow rate” means the rate at which water flows through pipes, valves, and emission devices, measured in gallons per minute (GPM), gallons per hour (GPH), inches per hour (IPH), hundred cubic feet (Ccf), or cubic feet per second (CFS).
4. “Flow-restricting device” means valves, orifices, or other devices that reduce the flow of potable water through a service line, which are capable of passing a minimum of 3 Ccf per person, per month, based upon the U.S. Census calculation of the average number of people in a household in the area.
5. “High-efficiency sprinkler systems” means an irrigation system with emission devices, such as sprinkler heads or nozzles, with a precipitation or flow rate no greater than one IPH.
6. “Irrigation” means the application of potable water by artificial means to landscape.
7. “Irrigation system” means the components of a system meant to apply water to an area for the purpose of irrigation, including, but not limited to, piping, fittings, sprinkler heads or nozzles, drip tubing, valves, and control wiring.
8. “Landscape” means all of the outdoor planting areas, turf areas, and water features at a particular location.
9. “Measureable rainfall” means any amount of precipitation of more than one-tenth of an inch (0.1”).
10. “Micro spray irrigation system” means a low-pressure, low-volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices that spray, mist, sprinkle, or drip with a precipitation or flow rate measured in GPH, designed to slowly apply small volumes of water to a specific area.

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(To be inserted by utility)

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PAUL G. TOWNSLEY

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Revised

Canceling

Attachment A
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. xxxxx -W

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 10203 -W

Rule No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 2)

C. DEFINITIONS (Continued)

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- 11. "Ornamental landscape" means shrubs, bushes, flowers, ground cover, turf, lawns, and grass planted for the purpose of improving the aesthetic appearance of property, but does not include crops or other agricultural products or special landscape areas.
- 12. "Ornamental turf" means a ground cover surface of grass that can be mowed and is planted for the purpose of improving the aesthetic appearance of the property, but does not include crops or other agricultural products or special landscape areas.
- 13. "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device that is connected to a water supply system, including, but not limited to, pipes, toilets, urinals, showerheads, faucets, washing machines, water heaters, tubs, and dishwashers.
- 14. "Potable water" means water supplied by Cal Water which conforms to the federal and state standards for human consumption.
- 15. "Properly programmed" means a smart irrigation controller that has been programmed according to the manufacturer's instructions and site-specific conditions.
- 16. "Real-time water measurement device" means a device or system that provides regularly updated electronic information regarding the customer's water use.
- 17. "Runoff" means water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the landscape onto other areas.
- 18. "Smart irrigation controller" means an automatic device used to remotely control valves that operate an irrigation system that has been tested by an American National Standards Institute accredited third-party certifying body or laboratory in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program (or an analogous successor program), and certified by such body or laboratory as meeting the performance and efficiency requirements of such program, or the more stringent performance and efficiency requirements of another similar program.
- 19. "Special landscape area" means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and where turf provides a playing surface.
- 20. "Turf" means a ground cover surface of grass that can be mowed.
- 21. "Water feature" means a design element where open, artificially supplied water performs an aesthetic or recreation feature, including, but not limited to, ponds, lakes, waterfalls, fountains, and streams.
- 22. "Water use evaluation" means an evaluation of the efficiency of indoor water-using devices, including, but not limited to, measurement of flow rates for all existing showerheads, faucets, and toilets, inspection for leaks, and providing written recommendations to improve the efficiency of the indoor water-using fixtures and devices and/or an evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system, including, but not limited to, inspection for leaks, reporting of overspray or runoff, and providing written recommendations to improve the performance of the irrigation system.

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Rule No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 3)

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D. ENFORCEMENT

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Each Stage of this Rule establishes certain restrictions on the use of potable water. Violating the restrictions set forth in a particular Stage while it is in effect is declared a non-essential, wasteful use of potable water. Subject to the schedule and conditions outlined below, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the service line of any customer when its personnel verify a customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses. No person shall have any right or claim in law or in equity, against Cal Water because of, or as a result of, any matter or thing done or threatened to be done pursuant to the restrictions on using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses.

1. **FIRST VIOLATION:** Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation.
2. **SECOND VIOLATION:** If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation and is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line. Cal Water shall not be held liable for any injuries, damages, and/or consequences arising from the installation of a flow restricting device.
3. **NOTICES OF VIOLATION:**
 - A. Written notices of violation provided to customers pursuant to this Rule shall document the verified violation and alert the customer to the fact that future violations of the restricted uses of potable water may result in the installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line or the discontinuation of the customer's service.
 - B. If Cal Water elects to install a flow-restricting device on a customer's service line, the written notice of violation shall explain that a flow-restricting device has or will be installed on the customer's service line, document the steps the customer must take in order for the flow-restricting device to be removed, and explain that after the flow-restricting device is removed, it may be reinstalled, without further notice, if the customer is again verified by Cal Water's personnel to be using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses.
4. **FLOW RESTRICTING DEVICE CONDITIONS:** The installation of a flow-restricting device on a customer's service line is subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The device shall be capable of providing the premise with a minimum of 3 Ccf per person, per month, based upon the U.S. Census calculation of the average number of people in a household in the area.
 - b. The device may only be removed by Cal Water, and only after a minimum three-day period has elapsed.
 - c. Any tampering with the device may result in the discontinuation of the customer's water service and the customer being charged for any damage to Cal Water's equipment or facilities and any required service visits.

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 4)

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D. ENFORCEMENT (Continued)

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d. After the removal of the device, if Cal Water verifies that the customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses, Cal Water may install another flow-restricting device without prior notice. This device may remain in place until water supply conditions warrant its removal. If, despite the installation of the device, Cal Water verifies that the customer is using potable water for non-essential and, unauthorized wasteful uses, then Cal Water may discontinue the customer's water service, as provided in its Rule No. 11.

5. **FLOW-RESTRICTING DEVICE REMOVAL CHARGES:** The charge to customers for removal of a flow-restricting device installed pursuant to this Rule is \$100 during normal business hours, and \$150 for the device to be removed outside of normal business hours.

E. WASTEFUL USES OF WATER

Except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency, customers are prohibited, at all times, from using potable water for the following actions, as each is declared a non-essential, wasteful use of water:

1. Use of potable water through a broken or defective plumbing fixture or irrigation system when Cal Water has notified the customer in writing to repair the broken or defective plumbing fixture or irrigation system, and the customer has failed to effect such repairs within seven (7) business days of receipt of such notice;
2. The application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;
3. The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers, whether motorized or not, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE

1. **ADOPTION OF STAGED MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS:** Cal Water may implement the following staged mandatory restrictions of water use, after notifying the Director of the Commission's Division of Water and Audits (DWA), by a Tier 1 advice letter in both hard-copy and emailed formats, of Cal Water's intent to implement a particular stage, if:

- a. Water supplies are projected to be insufficient to meet normal customer demand by Cal Water; or
- b. A water supply shortage or threatened shortage exists; or
- c. Water supplies are curtailed by a wholesale water supplier; or
- d. Directed to do so under a duly adopted emergency regulation by the Commission or other authorized government agencies.

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 5)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

- 2. **PUBLIC NOTICE:** Thirty (30) days prior to implementing a mandatory staged reduction in water use in this Rule, Cal Water shall notify its customer of the requirements of the particular stage implemented by Cal Water by bill insert, direct mailing, email, or bill message directing the customer to additional information on Cal Water’s website.
- 3. **STAGE 1 WATER SHORTAGE:** A Stage 1 Water Shortage occurs when Cal Water, the Commission, a wholesale water supplier, or other authorized government agency determines that measures are needed to reduce water consumption by customers served by public water suppliers. In addition to the prohibitions outlined in **Section E**, the following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:
 - a. Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions (Stage 1)
 - i. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with potable water is limited to no more than **three (3) days** per week, on a schedule established and posted by Cal Water on its website or otherwise provided to customers by bill message, bill insert, direct mail, or email, or as follows:
 - 1. Customers with even-numbered addresses may irrigate on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
 - 2. Customers with odd-numbered addresses may irrigate on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
 - 3. Customers without a street address may irrigate on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
 - 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, irrigation of special landscape areas or commercial nurseries may occur as needed, provided that the customer who wishes to irrigate a special landscape area or commercial nursery presents Cal Water with a plan to achieve water use reductions commensurate with those that would be achieved by complying with foregoing restrictions.
 - 5. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, when a city, county, or other local public agency in one of Cal Water’s service areas duly adopts restrictions on the number of days or hours of the day that customers may irrigate which are different than those adopted by Cal Water, Cal Water may enforce the city, county, or other local public agency’s restrictions.
 - ii. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited during the hours between **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.**
 - iii. The foregoing restrictions do **not** apply to:
 - 1. Landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip irrigation systems and/or micro spray irrigation system;

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 6)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

[Stage 1 (cont.)]

- 2. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, with a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- b. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixture(s) or irrigation system(s) must be repaired within **five (5) business days** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.
- c. **Prohibited Uses of Water:** Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:
 - i. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
 - ii. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
 - iii. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall.
- d. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference.
- 4. **STAGE 2 WATER SHORTAGE:** A Stage 2 Water Shortage occurs when the Stage 1 Water Shortage restrictions are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water use goals established by Cal Water, the Commission, a wholesale water supplier, or other authorized government agency. In addition to the prohibited wasteful water use practices listed in Section D, the following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency. Differences from or additions to the previous Stage are underlined.
 - a. **Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions (Stage 2)**
 - i. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with potable water is limited to no more than **three (3) days** per week, on a schedule established and posted by Cal Water on its website or otherwise provided to customers by bill message, bill insert, direct mail, or email, or as follows:
 - 1. Customers with even-numbered addresses may irrigate on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
 - 2. Customers with odd-numbered addresses may irrigate on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

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(To be inserted by utility)
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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 7)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

[Stage 2 (cont.)]

- 3. Customers without a street address may irrigate on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
- 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, irrigation of special landscape areas or commercial nurseries may occur as needed, provided that the customer who wishes to irrigate a special landscape area or commercial nursery presents Cal Water with a plan to achieve water use reductions commensurate with those that would be achieved by complying with foregoing restrictions.
- 5. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, when a city, county, or other public agency in one of Cal Water's service areas duly adopts restrictions on the number of days or hours of the day that customers may irrigate which are different than those adopted by Cal Water, Cal Water may enforce the city, county, or other local public agency's restrictions.
- ii. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited during the hours between **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.**
- iii. The foregoing restrictions do **not** apply to:
 - 1. Landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip irrigation systems and/or micro spray irrigation system;
 - 2. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- b. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixture(s) or irrigation system(s) must be repaired within **three (3) business days** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.
- c. **Prohibited Uses of Water:** Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:
 - i. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
 - ii. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
 - iii. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall;
 - iv. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 8)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

[Stage 2 (cont.)]

- v. Irrigation of ornamental landscape on public street medians;
 - vi. Irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
 - d. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.
 - e. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the implementation of any staged mandatory restrictions of water use as described in this Rule.
 - f. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference.
5. STAGE 3 WATER SHORTAGE: A Stage 3 Water Shortage occurs when the Stage 2 Water Shortage restrictions are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water use goals established by Cal Water, the Commission, a wholesale water supplier, or other authorized government agency. In addition to the prohibited wasteful water use practices listed in Section D, the following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency. Differences from or additions to the previous Stages are underlined.
- a. Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions
 - i. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with potable water is limited to no more than **two (2) days** per week, on a schedule established and posted by Cal Water on its website or otherwise provided to customers by bill message, bill insert, direct mail, or email, or as follows:
 1. Customers with even-numbered addresses may irrigate on Saturdays and Tuesdays (previous Stages allowed Thursdays as well).
 2. Customers with odd-numbered addresses may irrigate on Sundays and Wednesdays (previous Stages allowed Fridays as well).
 3. Customers without a street address may irrigate on Saturdays and Tuesdays (previous Stages allowed Thursdays as well).

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 9)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

[Stage 3 (cont.)]

- 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, irrigation of special landscape areas or commercial nurseries may occur as needed, provided that the customer who wishes to irrigate a special landscape area or commercial nursery presents Cal Water with a plan to achieve water use reductions commensurate with those that would be achieved by complying with foregoing restrictions.
- 5. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, when a city, county, or other local public agency in one of Cal Water's service areas duly adopts restrictions on the number of days or hours of the day that customers may irrigate which are different than those adopted by Cal Water, Cal Water may enforce the city, county, or other local public agency's restrictions.
- ii. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited during the hours between **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.**
- iii. The foregoing restrictions do **not** apply to:
 - 1. Landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip irrigation systems and/or micro spray irrigation system;
 - 2. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- b. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation system must be repaired within **two (2) business days** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.
- c. **Prohibited Uses of Water:** Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:
 - i. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
 - ii. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
 - iii. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall;
 - iv. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;
 - v. Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians;
 - vi. Irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
 - vii. Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes (if street sweeping is not feasible);

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 10)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

[Stage 3 (cont.)]

- viii. Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other uses unless no other source of water or other method can be used.
 - d. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.
 - e. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the implementation of any staged mandatory restrictions of water use as described in this Rule.
 - f. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference.
6. STAGE 4 WATER SHORTAGE: A Stage 4 Water Shortage occurs when the Stage 3 Water Shortage restrictions are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water use goals established by Cal Water, the Commission, a wholesale water supplier, or other authorized government agency. In addition to the prohibited wasteful water use practices listed in Section D, the following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency. Differences from or additions to the previous Stage are underlined.
- a. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited, except when a hand-held bucket or a similar container, or a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored is used to maintain vegetation, including trees and shrubs.
 - b. Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer’s plumbing fixtures or irrigation system must be repaired within **one (1) business day** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.

Prohibited Uses of Water: Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:

- i. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
- ii. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
- iii. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall;

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 11)

F. MANDATORY STAGED RESTRICTIONS OF WATER USE (Continued)

[Stage 4 (cont.)]

iv. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;

[Note that items previously identified as (v) and (vi) in Stage 3 have been eliminated.]

v. Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks (the previous Stage allowed certain exceptions);

vi. Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other uses (the previous Stage allowed certain exceptions).

c. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.

d. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the implementation of any staged mandatory restrictions of water use as described in this Rule.

f. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of utility-supplied potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies, commissions, or officials are incorporated herein by reference.

G. ADOPTION OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER USE REDUCTIONS (for Schedule 14.1)

1. ADDITION OF SCHEDULE 14.1: If, in the opinion of Cal Water, more stringent water conservation measures are required due to supply conditions or government directive, Cal Water may request the addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 – Staged Mandatory Water Use Reductions, via a Tier 2 advice letter.

A. Cal Water may not activate Schedule No. 14.1 until it has been authorized to do so by the California Public Utilities Commission, as delegated to its Division of Water and Audits.

B. A Schedule No. 14.1 that has been authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission shall remain dormant until triggered by specific conditions detailed in the Schedule 14.1 tariff and Cal Water has requested and received authorization for activating a stage by the California Public Utilities Commission.

(N)

(continued)

(To be inserted by utility)
Advice Letter No. 2167-A
Decision No. -

Issued by
PAUL G. TOWNSLEY
NAME
Vice President
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Rule No. 14.1

(N)

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 12)

G. ADOPTION OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER USE REDUCTIONS (for Schedule 14.1) (continued)

- c. Notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public participation hearing, if required, shall be provided to customers through a bill insert or a direct mailing, as set forth in Subsection 5 (Public Notice) below.
- d. Cal Water shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code.
- e. The Tier 2 advice letter requesting the addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include, but not be limited to:
 - i. A proposed Schedule No. 14.1 tariff, which shall include but not be limited to:
 - 1. Applicability,
 - 2. Territory applicable to,
 - 3. A detailed description of each stage of water budgets (the number of stages requested for a ratemaking area may vary depending on the specifics of the water shortage event),
 - 4. A detailed description of the trigger(s) that activates each stage of water budgets,
 - 5. A detailed description of each water use restriction for each stage of water budgets,
 - 6. Water use violation levels, written warning levels, associated fines, if applicable, and exception procedures,
 - 7. Conditions for installation of a flow restrictor,
 - 8. Charges for removal of flow restrictors, and
 - 9. Special conditions
 - ii. Justification for, and documentation and calculations in support of the water budgets.

2. Conditions for Activating Schedule No. 14.1: Cal Water may file a Tier 1 advice letter to request activation of a particular stage of its Schedule No. 14.1 tariff if:

- a. Cal Water, the California Public Utilities Commission, wholesale water supplier, or other government agency declares an emergency requiring mandatory water budgets, mandatory water rationing, or mandatory water allocations; or
- b. A government agency declares a state of emergency in response to severe drought conditions, earthquake or other catastrophic event that severely reduces Cal Water's water supply; or
- c. Cal Water is unable to achieve water conservation targets set by itself; or
- d. Water conservation targets set by itself or a governing agency are insufficient; or
- e. Cal Water chooses to subsequently activate a different stage of its Schedule No. 14.1 tariff.

(continued)

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Rule No. 14.1

(N)

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (continued)

(Page 13)

G. ADOPTION OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER USE REDUCTIONS (for Schedule 14.1) (continued)

- a. Include, but not be limited to, a justification for activating the particular stage of mandatory water use reductions, as well as the period during which the particular stage will be in effect.
 - b. Be accompanied by the customer notification measures detailed in sub-section 5 (Public Notice) below.
4. De-Activating Schedule No. 14.1: When Schedule No. 14.1 is activated and Cal Water determines that water supplies are again sufficient to meet normal demands, and mandatory water use reductions are no longer necessary, Cal Water shall seek the approval of the California Public Utilities Commission, via a Tier 1 advice letter, to deactivate the particular stage of mandatory water use reductions that had been authorized.

5. Public Notice

- a. When Cal Water requests the addition of a Schedule 14.1 – Staged Mandatory Water Use Reductions Tariff, via a Tier 2 advice letter, it shall provide notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public hearing provided to customers through bill inserts or direct mailing, and it shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code (CWC), including but not limited to the following:
 - i. In order to be in compliance with both the General Order 96-B and CWC, notice shall be provided via both newspaper and bill insert/direct mailing.
 - ii. One notice shall be provided for each advice letter filed, that includes both notice of the filing of the Tier 2 advice letter as well as the details of the public hearing (date, time, place, etc.).
 - iii. The public meeting shall be held after the Tier 2 advice letter is filed, and before the Commission authorizes the addition of Schedule 14.1 to the tariff except in cases of emergency water shortages approved by DWA.
 - iv. Cal Water shall consult with Division of Water and Audits staff prior to filing advice letter, in order to determine details of public meeting.
- b. In the event that Schedule No. 14.1- Staged Mandatory Water Use Reductions Tariff is triggered, and Cal Water requests activation through the filing of a Tier 1 advice letter, Cal Water shall notify its customers and provide each customer with a summary of Schedule No. 14.1 by means of bill insert or direct mailing. Notification shall take place prior to imposing any penalties associated with this plan. If activation of Schedule No. 14.1 occurs one year or more since the public hearing associated with adding Schedule 14.1 to its tariffs, then Cal Water shall conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code Section 351 prior to activating a stage of its Mandatory Water Use Reduction Tariff.
- c. During the period that a stage of Schedule No. 14.1 is activated, Cal Water shall provide customers with updates in at least every other bill, regarding its water supply status and the results of customers' conservation efforts.

(N)

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Schedule No. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES

Page 1

A. APPLICABILITY

1. This schedule applies to all of California Water Service’s regulated ratemaking areas in California, as well as Grand Oaks Water.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. All expenses incurred by California Water Service to implement Rule 14.1, and Schedule 14.1, and requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board (“Water Board”) that have not been considered in a General Rate Case or other proceeding shall be accumulated by Cal Water in a separate memorandum account, authorized in Resolution W-4976, for disposition as directed or authorized from time to time by the Commission.
2. All monies collected by Cal Water through waste of water penalties established in this schedule shall be recorded in the appropriate memorandum account and used to offset the expenses described in Section 1 above.
3. Except in the case of Grand Oaks, all monies collected by Cal Water through drought surcharges, as established by the Mandatory Water Budgets found in Schedule 14.1, shall be recorded in the appropriate Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (“WRAM”) account and used to offset under-collected revenues.
4. To the extent that any provision in this Schedule is inconsistent with Rule 14.1, the provisions of this Schedule apply. (D)
5. On April 1, 2015, the Governor of the State of California issued Executive Order B-29-15 due to severe drought conditions. The Executive Order, among other requirements, directs the State Water Resources Control Board (“Water Board”) to impose restrictions on urban water suppliers like Cal Water to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban usage, as compared with the amount used in 2013, through February 2016. (L)
 |
 |
 (L)
 (D)
 Urban water suppliers must develop rate structures and other pricing mechanisms, such as surcharges and penalties, to achieve 25% water conservation. (L)
 |
6. On May 5, 2015, the Water Board issued an Emergency Regulation by Resolution No. 2015-0032 due to continuing drought conditions with specific water use reductions, by service area, and prohibitions on how end-use customers can use potable water. On May 7, 2015, the California Public Utilities Commission (“Commission”) issued Resolution W-5041 ordering compliance with the mandates of the Governor and the Water Board. (L)
 |
 |
7. On November 13, 2015, the Governor of the State of California issued Executive Order B-36-15 that directed the Water Board to, if drought conditions persist through January 2016, extend until October 31, 2016 restrictions to achieve a statewide reduction in potable usage. (N)
 |
 |
8. On February 2, 2016, the Water Board adopted an extended and revised Emergency Regulation due to continuing drought conditions. On February 11, 2016, the Commission issued Resolution W-5082 ordering compliance with the mandates of the Governor and the Water Board. (N)
 |
 |

C. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Schedule, the following terms have the meanings set forth in this section.
 (These are the same as in Rule 14.1, unless otherwise specified.)

1. “Commercial nursery” means the use of land, buildings or structures for the growing and/or storing of flowers, fruit trees, ornamental trees, vegetable plants, shrubs, trees and similar vegetation for the purpose of transplanting, for use as stock or grafting, and includes the retail sale or wholesale distribution of such items directly from the premises/lot.

(continued)

(To be inserted by utility) Advice Letter No. <u>2211</u> Decision No. <u>-</u>	Issued by PAUL G. TOWNSLEY <small>NAME</small> Vice President <small>TITLE</small>	(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.) Date Filed <u>March 25, 2016</u> Effective <u>March 31, 2016</u> Resolution No. _____
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Schedule No. 14.1

(N)

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES

Page 2

C. DEFINITIONS (Continued)

2. "Drip irrigation system" means a non-spray, low-pressure, and low volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices with a precipitation or flow rate measured in gallons per hour (GPH), designed to slowly apply small volumes of water at or near the root zone of plants or other landscaping.
3. "Flow rate" means the rate at which water flows through pipes, valves, and emission devices, measured in gallons per minute (GPM), gallons per hour (GPH), inches per hour (IPH), hundred cubic feet (Ccf), or cubic feet per second (CFS).
4. "Flow-restricting device" means valves, orifices, or other devices that reduce the flow of potable water through a service line, which are capable of passing a minimum of 3 Ccf per person, per month, based upon the U.S. Census calculation of the average number of people in a household in the area.
5. "High-efficiency sprinkler systems" means an irrigation system with emission devices, such as sprinkler heads or nozzles, with a precipitation or flow rate no greater than one IPH.
6. "Irrigation" means the application of potable water by artificial means to landscape.
7. "Irrigation system" means the components of a system meant to apply water to an area for the purpose of irrigation, including, but not limited to, piping, fittings, sprinkler heads or nozzles, drip tubing, valves, and control wiring.
8. "Landscape" means all of the outdoor planting areas, turf areas, and water features at a particular location.
9. "Measureable rainfall" means any amount of precipitation of more than one-tenth of an inch (0.1").
10. "Micro spray irrigation system" means a low-pressure, low-volume irrigation system utilizing emission devices that spray, mist, sprinkle, or drip with a precipitation or flow rate measured in GPH, designed to slowly apply small volumes of water to a specific area.
11. "Ornamental landscape" means shrubs, bushes, flowers, ground cover, turf, lawns, and grass planted for the purpose of improving the aesthetic appearance of property, but does not include crops or other agricultural products or special landscape areas.
12. "Ornamental turf" means a ground cover surface of grass that can be mowed and is planted for the purpose of improving the aesthetic appearance of the property, but does not include crops or other agricultural products or special landscape areas.
13. "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device that is connected to a water supply system, including, but not limited to, pipes, toilets, urinals, showerheads, faucets, washing machines, water heaters, tubs, and dishwashers.
14. "Potable water" means water supplied by Cal Water which conforms to the federal and state standards for human consumption.
15. "Properly programmed" means a smart irrigation controller that has been programmed according to the manufacturer's instructions and site-specific conditions.
16. "Real-time water measurement device" means a device or system that provides regularly updated electronic information regarding the customer's water use.
17. "Runoff" means water which is not absorbed by the soil or landscape to which it is applied and flows from the landscape onto other areas.
18. "Smart irrigation controller" means an automatic device used to remotely control valves that operate an irrigation system that has been tested by an American National Standards Institute accredited third-party certifying body or

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Schedule No. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 3

C. DEFINITIONS (Continued)

laboratory in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency’s WaterSense program (or an analogous successor program), and certified by such body or laboratory as meeting the performance and efficiency requirements of such program, or the more stringent performance and efficiency requirements of another similar program.

- 19. “Special landscape area” means an area of the landscape dedicated solely to edible plants and areas dedicated to active play such as parks, sports fields, golf courses, and where turf provides a playing surface.
- 20. “Turf” means a ground cover surface of grass that can be mowed.
- 21. “Water feature” means a design element where open, artificially supplied water performs an aesthetic or recreation feature, including, but not limited to, ponds, lakes, waterfalls, fountains, and streams.
- 22. “Water use evaluation” means an evaluation of the efficiency of indoor water-using devices, including, but not limited to, measurement of flow rates for all existing showerheads, faucets, and toilets, inspection for leaks, and providing written recommendations to improve the efficiency of the indoor water-using fixtures and devices and/or an evaluation of the performance of an irrigation system, including, but not limited to, inspection for leaks, reporting of overspray or runoff, and providing written recommendations to improve the performance of the irrigation system.

D. WASTE OF WATER PENALTIES

Each Stage of this Schedule establishes certain restrictions on the use of potable water. Violating the restrictions set forth in a particular Stage while it is in effect is declared a non-essential, wasteful use of potable water. Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions when its personnel verify a customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses. No person shall have any right or claim in law or in equity, against Cal Water because of, or as a result of, any matter or thing done or threatened to be done pursuant to the restrictions on using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses.

Note: When a Stage in this Schedule has been activated, Section D in this Schedule supersedes Section D (Enforcement) in Rule 14.1.

1. FIRST VIOLATION: Cal Water shall provide the customer with a written notice of violation. In addition, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

- a. If the customer currently receives service through a metered connection, install a real-time water measurement device on the customer’s service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service. (C)
- b. If the customer does not currently receive service through a metered connection, install a water meter on the customer’s service line, charge the customer for water use pursuant to Cal Water’s metered service tariffs and rules, and install a real-time water measurement device on the customer’s service line and provide the customer with access to information from the device. The cost of the device, including installation and ongoing operating costs, may be billed to the customer, and nonpayment may result in discontinuance of service. (C)

2. SECOND VIOLATION: If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the first violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a second written notice of violation. In addition to the actions prescribed under the first violation above, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:

- a. Apply the following waste of water penalties, which are in addition to any other charges authorized by this Schedule or other Cal Water tariffs.
 - i. If Stage 1 is in effect, \$25 (Stage 1 is detailed below in Section E).
 - ii. If Stage 2 is in effect, \$50 (Stage 2 is detailed below in Section F).

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 4

D. WASTE OF WATER PENALTIES (Continued)

- iii. If Stage 3 is in effect, \$100 (Stage 3 is detailed below in Section G).
 - iv. If Stage 4 is in effect, \$200 (Stage 4 is detailed below in Section H).
 - b. At its sole discretion, waive the waste of water penalty if the customer participates in a water use evaluation provided by Cal Water and/or provides documentation to Cal Water proving that a drip irrigation system, micro spray irrigation system, high-efficiency sprinkler system, or properly programmed smart irrigation controller has been installed, after a notice of violation was delivered, and is in use at the customer's service address.
- 3. THIRD VIOLATION:** If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the second violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a third written notice of violation. In addition to the actions prescribed under the first and second violation above, Cal Water is authorized to take the following actions:
- a. Apply the following waste of water penalties, which are in addition to any other charges authorized by this Schedule or other Cal Water tariffs.
 - i. If Stage 1 is in effect, \$50 (Stage 1 is detailed below in Section E).
 - ii. If Stage 2 is in effect, \$100 (Stage 2 is detailed below in Section F).
 - iii. If Stage 3 is in effect, \$200 (Stage 3 is detailed below in Section G).
 - iv. If Stage 4 is in effect, \$400 (Stage 4 is detailed below in Section H).
 - b. At its sole discretion, waive the waste of water surcharge if the customer participates in a water use evaluation provided by Cal Water and/or provides documentation to Cal Water proving that a drip irrigation system, micro spray irrigation system, high-efficiency sprinkler system, or properly programmed smart irrigation controller has been installed, after notice of violations have been delivered, and is in use at the customer's service address.
- 4. FOURTH VIOLATION:** If Cal Water verifies that the customer has used potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses after having been notified of the third violation, Cal Water shall provide the customer with a fourth written notice of violation. In addition to actions set forth in previous violations prescribed above, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line. Cal Water shall not be held liable for any injuries, damages, and/or consequences arising from the installation of a flow restricting device.
- 5. EGREGIOUS VIOLATIONS:** Notwithstanding the foregoing framework for penalties, customers who Cal Water has verified are egregiously using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses are subject to having a flow-restricting device installed on their service line. After providing the customer with one notice of egregious violation, either by direct mail or door hanger, which documents the egregious use of potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses and explains that failure to correct the violation may result in the installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line, Cal Water is authorized to install a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line. Cal Water shall not be held liable for any injuries, damages, and/or consequences arising from the installation of a flow restricting device.
- 6. NOTICES OF VIOLATION:**
- a. Unless otherwise specified, written notices of violation provided to customers pursuant to this Schedule shall document the verified violation and alert the customer to the fact that future violations of the restricted uses of potable water may result in a real-time water measurement device being installed on the customer's service line at the customers expense, waste of water surcharges being applied to the customer's bill, the installation of a flow-restricting device on the customer's service line, or the discontinuation of the customer's service.

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 5

D. WASTE OF WATER PENALTIES (Continued)

b. If Cal Water elects to install a flow-restricting device on a customer's service line, the written notice shall document the steps the customer must take in order for the flow-restricting device to be removed, and shall explain that after the flow-restricting device is removed, it may be reinstalled, without further notice, if the customer is again verified by Cal Water to be using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses.

7. FLOW RESTRICTING DEVICE CONDITIONS: The installation of a flow-restricting device on a customer's service line is subject to the following conditions:

- a. The device shall be capable of providing the premise with a minimum of 3 Ccf per person, per month, based upon the U.S. Census calculation of the average number of people in a household in the area.
- b. The device may only be removed by Cal Water, and only after a minimum three-day period has elapsed.
- c. Any tampering with the device may result in the discontinuation of the customer's water service and the customer being charged for any damage to Cal Water's equipment or facilities and any required service visits.
- d. After the removal of the device, if Cal Water's personnel verify that the customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses, Cal Water may install another flow-restricting device without prior notice. This device shall remain in place until water supply conditions warrant its removal. If, despite the installation of the device, Cal Water's personnel verifies that the customer is using potable water for non-essential, wasteful uses, then Cal Water may discontinue the customer's water service, as provided in its Rule No. 11.

8. FLOW-RESTRICTING DEVICE REMOVAL CHARGES: The charge to customers for removal of a flow-restricting device installed pursuant to this Schedule is \$100 during normal business hours, and \$150 for the device to be removed outside of normal business hours.

E. STAGE ONE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

1. WASTEFUL USES OF WATER (STAGE 1)

The following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need, or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

- a. Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions (Stage 1)
 - i. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with potable water is limited to no more than **three (3) days per week**, on a schedule established and posted by Cal Water on its website or otherwise provided to customers by bill message, bill insert, direct mail, or email, or as follows:
 - 1. Customers with even-numbered addresses may irrigate on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.
 - 2. Customers with odd-numbered addresses may irrigate on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
 - 3. Customers without a street address may irrigate on Saturdays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

(N)

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 6

E. STAGE ONE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (Continued)

- 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, irrigation of special landscape areas or commercial nurseries may occur as needed, provided that the customer who wishes to irrigate a special landscape area or commercial nursery presents Cal Water with a plan to achieve water use reductions commensurate with those that would be achieved by complying with foregoing restrictions.
- 5. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, when a city, county, or other local public agency in one of Cal Water's service areas duly adopts restrictions on the number of days or hours of the day that customers may irrigate that are different than those adopted by Cal Water, Cal Water may enforce the city, county, or other local public agency's restrictions.
- ii. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited during the hours between **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.**
- iii. The foregoing restrictions do **not** apply to:
 - 1. Landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip irrigation systems and/or micro spray irrigation system;
 - 2. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, with a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.
- b. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation system must be repaired within **five (5) business days** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.
- c. **Prohibited Uses of Water:** Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:
 - i. The application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;
 - ii. The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers, whether motorized or not, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
 - iii. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
 - iv. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
 - v. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall (see Definitions);
 - vi. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;
 - vii. Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water;
 - viii. Irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
- d. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 7

E. STAGE ONE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (Continued)

[Stage 1 (cont.)]

- e. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the implementation of any staged mandatory restrictions of water use as described in this Schedule.
- f. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference.

F. STAGE TWO WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

1. MANDATORY WATER BUDGETS AND BANKING (STAGE 2)

As described in greater detail below, the Water Board has mandated reductions in potable urban usage, as compared with the amount used in 2013, in each of Cal Water’s service areas. Water suppliers must develop rate structures and other pricing mechanisms, such as surcharges and penalties, to achieve these mandated reductions (T)

a. **Mandatory Reduction Percentages:** The Water Board has established increasing levels of required water reduction for each service areas based upon the residential per capita per day use (R-GPCD) in that service area for the three summer months of July through September 2014. The Water Board’s approach considers the relative per capita water usage in each service area and requires that those areas with high per-capita use achieve proportionally greater reductions than those with low use. The Water Board has also allowed for adjustments to these required water reductions based on specific criteria. (T)

Each month, the Water Board determines whether a service area has met its mandatory reduction percentage by calculating cumulative savings in the service area since June 2015, and comparing those with the amount of water used during the same months in 2013. (T)

b. **Customer Water Budgets:** Each customer with metered potable water service (residential and non-residential customers) will receive an individualized “Water Budget” for each billing period. (T)

i. The Water Budget will be based on the units of water (CCF) that customer used in the same billing period in 2013, minus the Mandatory Reduction Percentage established by the Water Board for that customer’s service area. A customer’s Water Budget will vary according to their monthly water usage in 2013. Cal Water shall notify its customers of any changes to the Mandatory Reduction Percentage by the Water Board through bill inserts or direct mailings prior to applying the changed percentage in the requirements in this Schedule, consistent with the "Update" process described in Section F.I.d.(iv) of this Schedule. Cal Water shall also include the current Mandatory Reduction Percentage in effect for each service area on its website. (C)

ii. If a customer was not in his or her current location in 2013, the average monthly consumption will be used as a starting budget. If customers have a unique situation and the average budget is not appropriate, they can file an appeal to have their Water Budget increased. Cal Water may also modify the starting budget to reflect suitable use. (T)

iii. The Water Budget for the following billing period will appear on each customer’s water bill. Customers will also be able to find their Water Budgets, and their individual water use history dating back to 2013, by going to usage.calwater.com (do not include “www”), and entering their account number, street (or house) number, and ZIP code. (T)

(continued)

(D)

(To be inserted by utility)
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 Decision No. -

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Vice President
TITLE

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Schedule No. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 8

F. STAGE TWO WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (continued)

(T)

I. MANDATORY WATER BUDGETS AND BANKING (STAGE 2) (continued)

(T)

c. **Minimum Water Budgets:** A minimum monthly amount of water that protects the health and safety of customers will be established for each service area as a Minimum Water Budget for single-family residential customers.

- i. No single-family residential customer will have a water budget that is below the threshold of the monthly Minimum Water Budget, even if applying the Mandatory Reduction Percentage to that customer's 2013 usage would result in a lower amount.
- ii. The Minimum Water Budget for each service area is identified in **Appendix A**. (For areas with bi-monthly billing and bi-monthly water budgets, the Minimum Water Budget in Appendix A should be doubled for the billing period.)

d. **Drought Surcharges:** If a customer uses more units of potable water (CCF) than their Water Budget in a billing period, that customer's water bill may reflect an additional "Drought Surcharge" for each unit of water over the Water Budget, depending on the amount of excess usage (according to usage tiers described below).

(T)

(C)

- i. **Tier A and Tier B Excess Water Usage:** Excess water usage above a customer's Water Budget may fall into one or both of two tiers – Tier A and Tier B. The amount of usage in Tiers A and B varies by service area, and depends upon whether an area has met its Mandatory Reduction Percentage on a cumulative basis.

For the purposes of Drought Surcharges, each service area will fall into one of two categories – those in compliance with the Mandatory Reduction Percentage, and those not in compliance. There are two sample tables in the last section of this Schedule (**Section I**). The first sample table identifies the Tier A and B usage amounts for those service areas that are in compliance with their Mandatory Reduction Percentage, as of the date specified in **Appendix A**. The second sample table identifies the Tier A and B usage amounts for those service areas that are not in compliance with their Mandatory Reduction Percentage, as of the date specified in **Appendix A**.

(C)

- ii. **Current Surcharges and Tiers:** **Appendix A** to this schedule provides the Drought Surcharge rate per unit of water and the excess water usage in Tiers A and B that are currently in effect for each service area.

(T)

(C)

At this time, Drought Surcharges only apply to excess water usage that falls within "Tier B." Excess water usage in Tier A constitutes a "courtesy" tier to which Drought Surcharges are not applied. As stated below under Water Banking, however, all excess water usage will be applied against a customer's "banked" water amounts, regardless of whether the usage falls within Tier A or Tier B.

(C)

Customers will continue to pay the normal tariffed rates for potable water, in addition to any applicable Drought Surcharges. Cal Water retains the right to increase the surcharges if there are changes to the rates in the future.

(T)

(T)

- iii. **Current Compliance Status of Service Area:** **Appendix B** to this schedule provides the Mandatory Reduction Percentage adopted by the Water Board for each area, and the actual cumulative savings for each area, **as of the date specified in Appendix A. Drought Surcharges will be applied based on Tier A and B excess water usage beginning with the first day of each billing period that starts on or after March 31, 2016.**

(C)

- iv. **Updates:** An increase in the excess usage designated in Tier A, an increase in Customer Water Budgets, or a decrease in Drought Surcharge rates, are "less restrictive" tariff changes that may be implemented via a Tier 1 advice letter. A decrease in the excess usage designated in Tier A, a decrease in Customer Water Budgets, or an increase in Drought Surcharge rates are "more restrictive" tariff changes that shall be implemented by filing a Tier 2 advice letter. Cal Water shall notify its customers, and provide each customer with a summary of the changes by means of a bill insert or direct mailing, prior to the effective date of a more restrictive tariff change.

A service area's compliance status, which determines the amount of excess usage designated for Tiers A and B, shall be updated no more than once every 90 days, or to implement different requirements of the Water Board as needed.

(C)

(continued)

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Schedule No. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 9

(T)

F. STAGE TWO WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (continued)

|

1. MANDATORY WATER BUDGETS AND BANKING (STAGE 2) (continued)

(T)

e. **Water Banking:** Customers will be able to “bank” unused units of water from their water budget for use in future billing periods.

(L)

- i. Should a customer exceed his or her monthly budget, any banked units of water will be applied to the overage before drought surcharges are imposed.
- ii. Banked water units can only offset future usage that exceeds a water budget.

f. **Water Budget Appeals:** If specified criteria are met, a customer can file an appeal to have his or her water budget increased.

- i. The reasons appeals may be considered include: water use necessary for health and safety; business or economic needs, including process-water requirements; significant long-term savings achieved since 2011; average monthly water use in 2014 that is at least 50% lower than district average; and large animal care (e.g. horse).
- ii. All appeals must be submitted online at www.calwater.com/appeal or via a written application form (available at www.calwater.com/appeal or from our local Customer Center).
- iii. Surcharges incurred during the appeal review period may be waived if the review takes an extended period of time.

2. WASTEFUL USES OF WATER (STAGE 2)

Cal Water may continue to impose the restrictions on the wasteful use of water as outlined in Stage One, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.

G. STAGE THREE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

1. MANDATORY WATER BUDGETS AND BANKING (STAGE 3)

Water budgets will be based on a customer’s consumption during a historical base period and will include a percentage reduction designed to meet necessary water-use reductions. Cal Water may include provisions such as minimum water budgets to protect the health and safety of customers, and water banking allowing customers additional flexibility with regard to their required reductions.

In addition to the normal rate paid for the unit of water, a drought surcharge will be charged to a customer for each unit of water used over the established water budget for the billing period. Cal Water may implement surcharges up to three (3) times those charged in Stage 2. Cal Water will establish an appeals process for customers that will allow for requests for increased water budgets.

(L)

(continued)

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Schedule No. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

G. STAGE THREE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (Continued)

[Stage 3 (cont.)]

2. WASTEFUL USES OF WATER (STAGE 3)

The following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.

Differences from or additions to previous Stages are underlined. (The following restrictions are the same as those provided in Stage 3 of Rule 14.1.)

a. Outdoor Irrigation Restrictions (Stage 3)

i. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with potable water is limited to no more than **two (2) days per week**, on a schedule established and posted by Cal Water on its website or otherwise provided to customers by bill message, bill insert, direct mail, or email, or as follows:

1. Customers with even-numbered addresses may irrigate on Saturdays and Tuesdays (previous Stages allowed Thursdays as well).
2. Customers with odd-numbered addresses may irrigate on Sundays and Wednesdays (previous Stages allowed Fridays as well).
3. Customers without a street address may irrigate on Saturdays and Tuesdays (previous Stages allowed Thursdays as well).
4. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, irrigation of special landscape areas or commercial nurseries may occur as needed, provided that the customer who wishes to irrigate a special landscape area or commercial nursery presents Cal Water with a plan to achieve water use reductions commensurate with those that would be achieved by complying with foregoing restrictions.
5. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, when a city, county, or other local public agency in one of Cal Water's service areas duly adopts restrictions on the number of days or hours of the day that customers may irrigate which are different than those adopted by Cal Water, Cal Water may enforce the city, county, or other local public agency's restrictions.

ii. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited during the hours between **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.**

iii. The foregoing restrictions do **not** apply to:

1. Landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip irrigation systems and/or micro spray irrigation system;
2. Irrigating ornamental landscapes with the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

b. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixtures and/or irrigation system must be repaired within **two (2) business days** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.

c. **Prohibited Uses of Water:** Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:

i. The application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures (note: this provision appears under Section E in Rule 14.1);

(continued)

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Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

Attachment A
11042-W
10750-W

Schedule No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

G. STAGE THREE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (Continued)

[Stage 3 (cont.)]

- ii. The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers, whether motorized or not, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use (note: this provision appears under Section E in Rule 14.1).
 - iii. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
 - iv. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
 - v. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall;
 - vi. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;
 - vii. Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water;
 - viii. Irrigation outside of newly constructed homes and buildings with potable water in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.
 - ix. Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes (if street sweeping is not feasible);
 - x. Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other uses unless no other source of water or other method can be used.
- d. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.
- e. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the implementation of any staged mandatory restrictions of water use as described in this Schedule.
- f. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference.

H. STAGE FOUR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

1. MANDATORY WATER BUDGETS AND BANKING (STAGE 4)

Water budgets will be based on a customer's consumption during a historical base period and will include a percentage reduction designed to meet necessary water-use reductions. Cal Water may include provisions such as minimum water budgets to protect the health and safety of customers, and water banking allowing customers additional flexibility with regard to their required reductions.

In addition to the normal rate paid for the unit of water, a drought surcharge will be charged to a customer for each unit of water used over the established water budget for the billing period. For Stage 4, Cal Water may implement surcharges up to three (3) times those charged in Stage 2. Cal Water may require customer consumption reductions of up to 50%.

Cal Water will establish an appeals process for customers that will allow for requests for increased water budgets.

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

H. STAGE FOUR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (Continued)

[Stage 4 (cont.)]

2. WASTEFUL USES OF WATER (STAGE 4)

The following restrictions may be imposed by Cal Water, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency. Differences from or additions to previous Stages are underlined. (The following restrictions are the same as those provided in Stage 4 of Rule 14.1.)

- a. Irrigating ornamental landscape with potable water is prohibited, except when a hand-held bucket or a similar container, or a continuously monitored hose which is fitted with an automatic shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use or monitored is used to maintain vegetation, including trees and shrubs.
- b. Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the customer's plumbing fixtures or irrigation system must be repaired within **one (1) business day** of written notification by Cal Water, unless other arrangements are made with Cal Water.
- c. Prohibited Uses of Water: Customers are prohibited from using potable water for the following actions:
 - i. The application of potable water to landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;
 - ii. The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, and trailers, whether motorized or not, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
 - iii. The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
 - iv. The use of potable water in a water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
 - v. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable rainfall;
 - vi. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;
[Note that items previously identified as (ix) and (x) in Stage 3 have been eliminated.]
 - vii. Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks (previous Stage allowed certain exceptions);
 - viii. Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other uses (previous Stages allowed certain exceptions).
- d. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language.
- e. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: Filling or re-filling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water is prohibited, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to the implementation of any staged mandatory restrictions of water use as described in this Schedule.
- f. Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies are incorporated herein by reference.

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Schedule No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 13

(T)

I. SAMPLE TABLES WITH TIER A AND TIER B EXCESS USAGE AMOUNTS

(N)

1. FOR DISTRICTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH MANDATORY REDUCTIONS

For the purposes of applying Drought Surcharges, the sample table below identifies the number of units over a customer's Water Budget (the excess usage) that falls within Tiers A and B in a district whose cumulative savings meet the Water Board's Mandatory Reduction Percentage as of the date identified in **Appendix A**.

For Districts in Compliance with Mandatory Water Reduction Targets							
District	Service Area	Tier A - No Surcharges	Tier B - Drought Surcharges Applied		Minimum Water Budget (Ccf per month)	Rate Support Fund Area (RSF)	
		Units Over Water Budget	Units Over Water Budget	Surcharge per unit (Non-LIRA Customers)			Surcharge per unit (LIRA Customers)
Antelope Valley	Fremont Valley & Lake Hughes	1-6	7+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	5	RSF Area
	Lancaster	1-5	6+	\$7.1180	\$3.5590	5	
	Leona Valley	1-4	5+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	5	RSF Area
Bakersfield		1-6	7+	\$4.1868	\$2.0934	7	
Bayshore	Mid-Peninsula	1-3	4+	\$10.0000	\$5.0000	6	
	South San Francisco	1-3	4+	\$5.6492	\$2.8246	6	
Bear Gulch		1-5	6+	\$10.0000	\$5.0000	6	
Chico		1-6	7+	\$3.1314	\$1.5657	6	
Dixon		1-3	4+	\$7.9402	\$3.9701	7	
Dominguez		1-3	4+	\$6.9934	\$3.4967	7	
East Los Angeles		1-4	5+	\$3.7605	\$1.8803	9	
Grand Oaks		1-6	7+	\$2.1236	\$1.0618	5	
Hermosa Redondo		1-3	4+	\$9.1586	\$4.5793	5	
Kern River Valley		1-3	4+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	4	RSF Area
King City		1-4	5+	\$6.7536	\$3.3768	9	
Livermore		1-4	5+	\$7.6194	\$3.8097	6	
Los Altos		1-5	6+	\$8.1608	\$4.0804	6	
Marysville		1-4	5+	\$5.1470	\$2.5735	6	
Oroville		1-5	6+	\$6.1840	\$3.0920	6	
Palos Verdes		1-6	7+	\$9.5358	\$4.7679	6	
Redwood Valley		1-4	5+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	4	RSF Area
Salinas		1-3	4+	\$5.7776	\$2.8888	7	
Selma		1-5	6+	\$3.0122	\$1.5061	8	
Stockton		1-4	5+	\$5.5506	\$2.7753	7	
Visalia		1-5	6+	\$2.9796	\$1.4898	7	
Westlake		1-6	7+	\$9.2378	\$4.6189	6	
Willows		1-5	6+	\$4.1356	\$2.0678	6	

(N)

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 14

(T)

I. SAMPLE TABLES WITH TIER A AND TIER B EXCESS USAGE AMOUNTS

(N)

2. FOR DISTRICTS NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH MANDATORY REDUCTIONS

For the purposes of applying Drought Surcharges, the sample table below identifies the number of units over a customer's Water Budget (the excess usage) that falls within Tiers A and B in a district whose cumulative savings do NOT meet the Water Board's Mandatory Reduction Percentage as of the date identified in **Appendix A**.

For Districts <u>not</u> in Compliance with Mandatory Water Reduction Targets							
District	Service Area	Tier A - No Surcharges	Tier B - Drought Surcharges Applied			Minimum Water Budget (CCF per month)	Rate Support Fund Area (RSF)
		Units Over Water Budget	Units Over Water Budget	Surcharge per unit (Non-LIRA Customers)	Surcharge per unit (LIRA Customers)		
Antelope Valley	Fremont Valley & Lake Hughes	1	2+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	5	RSF Area
	Lancaster	1	2+	\$7.1180	\$3.5590	5	
	Leona Valley	1	2+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	5	RSF Area
Bakersfield		1	2+	\$4.1868	\$2.0934	7	
Bayshore	Mid-Peninsula	1	2+	\$10.0000	\$5.0000	6	
	South San Francisco	1	2+	\$5.6492	\$2.8246	6	
Bear Gulch		1	2+	\$10.0000	\$5.0000	6	
Chico		1	2+	\$3.1314	\$1.5657	6	
Dixon		1	2+	\$7.9402	\$3.9701	7	
Dominguez		1	2+	\$6.9934	\$3.4967	7	
East Los Angeles		1	2+	\$3.7605	\$1.8803	9	
Grand Oaks		1	2+	\$2.1236	\$1.0618	5	
Hermosa Redondo		1	2+	\$9.1586	\$4.5793	5	
Kern River Valley		1	2+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	4	RSF Area
King City		1	2+	\$6.7536	\$3.3768	9	
Livermore		1	2+	\$7.6194	\$3.8097	6	
Los Altos		1	2+	\$8.1608	\$4.0804	6	
Marysville		1	2+	\$5.1470	\$2.5735	6	
Oroville		1	2+	\$6.1840	\$3.0920	6	
Palos Verdes		1	2+	\$9.5358	\$4.7679	6	
Redwood Valley		1	2+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	4	RSF Area
Salinas		1	2+	\$5.7776	\$2.8888	7	
Selma		1	2+	\$3.0122	\$1.5061	8	
Stockton		1	2+	\$5.5506	\$2.7753	7	
Visalia		1	2+	\$2.9796	\$1.4898	7	
Westlake		1	2+	\$9.2378	\$4.6189	6	
Willows		1	2+	\$4.1356	\$2.0678	6	

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CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY
1720 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95112
(408) 367-8200

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Schedule No. 14.1

**WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)**

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APPENDIX A to Schedule 14.1 - NOT IN EFFECT

(C)

Drought Surcharge Tiers (applies to all metered customers of potable water)

(C)

District	Service Area	In Compliance with Mandatory Reduction? As of 2/1/16	Tier A - No Surcharges	Tier B - Drought Surcharges Applied		Minimum Water Budget (CCF per month)	Rate Support Fund Area (RSF)	
			Units Over Water Budget	Units Over Water Budget	Surcharge per unit (Non-LIRA Customers)			Surcharge per unit (LIRA Customers)
Antelope Valley	Fremont Val./Lake Hughes		1-6	7+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	5	RSF Area
	Lancaster		1-5	6+	\$7.1180	\$3.5590	5	
	Leona Valley		1-4	5+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	5	RSF Area
Bakersfield			1-6	7+	\$4.1868	\$2.0934	7	
Bayshore	Mid-Peninsula		1-3	4+	\$10.0000	\$5.0000	6	
	South San Francisco		1-3	4+	\$5.6492	\$2.8246	6	
Bear Gulch			1-5	6+	\$10.0000	\$5.0000	6	
Chico			1-6	7+	\$3.1314	\$1.5657	6	
Dixon			1-3	4+	\$7.9402	\$3.9701	7	
Dominguez			1-3	4+	\$6.9934	\$3.4967	7	
East Los Angeles			1-4	5+	\$3.7605	\$1.8803	9	
Grand Oaks			1-6	7+	\$2.1236	\$1.0618	5	
Hermosa Redondo		No	1	2+	\$9.1586	\$4.5793	5	
Kern River Valley		No	1	2+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	4	RSF Area
King City			1-4	5+	\$6.7536	\$3.3768	9	
Livermore			1-4	5+	\$7.6194	\$3.8097	6	
Los Altos			1-5	6+	\$8.1608	\$4.0804	6	
Marysville			1-4	5+	\$5.1470	\$2.5735	6	
Oroville			1-5	6+	\$6.1840	\$3.0920	6	
Palos Verdes		No	1	2+	\$9.5358	\$4.7679	6	
Redwood Valley (all)			1-4	5+	\$4.5200	\$2.2600	4	RSF Area
Salinas			1-3	4+	\$5.7776	\$2.8888	7	
Selma			1-5	6+	\$3.0122	\$1.5061	8	
Stockton			1-4	5+	\$5.5506	\$2.7753	7	
Visalia		No	1	2+	\$2.9796	\$1.4898	7	
Westlake		No	1	2+	\$9.2378	\$4.6189	6	
Willows			1-5	6+	\$4.1356	\$2.0678	6	

- (a) The Drought Surcharge is equal to two (2) times the highest residential tier rate with a \$10.00 maximum EXCEPT:
The Drought Surcharge in Rate Support Fund (RSF) areas is equal to \$4.52.
The Drought Surcharge for districts with a 10% or less water reduction requirement is equal to the highest residential tier rate.
- (b) The Drought Surcharge for LIRA customers is 50% of the Drought Surcharge for Non-LIRA customers.
- (c) The Minimum Water Budget is set at 55 gpcd (gallons per capita per day) multiplied by the number of people per household for the area according to the U.S. Census.
- (d) A district is determined to be in compliance if it has met or is within one percent of its Mandatory Reduction requirement.

(continued)

(To be inserted by utility)	Issued by	(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)
Advice Letter No. <u>2225</u>	PAUL G. TOWNSLEY <small>NAME</small>	Date Filed <u>7/15/16</u>
Decision No. <u>-</u>	Vice President <small>TITLE</small>	Effective <u>7/29/16</u>
		Resolution No. _____

This tariff was approved by the CPUC.
 An original stamped version is
 available upon request.

Schedule No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Page 16

(T)

APPENDIX B to Schedule 14.1

(T)

CUMULATIVE WATER SAVED COMPARED TO MANDATORY REDUCTIONS

(C)

Urban Water Supplier	Cumulative Percentage Saved	Water Board's Target Percentage	In Compliance?
	Jun. 2015 to Jan. 2016 (as compared to 2013) *	Mandatory Reduction *	As of Feb. 1, 2016 **
California Water Service Company Antelope Valley	47.8%	36%	
California Water Service Company Bakersfield	31.1%	32%	
California Water Service Company Bear Gulch	35.0%	36%	
California Water Service Company Chico District	38.3%	32%	
California Water Service Company Dixon, City of	30.2%	28%	
California Water Service Company Dominguez	16.8%	16%	
California Water Service Company East Los Angeles	15.5%	8%	
California Water Service Company Hermosa Redondo	18.3%	20%	No
California Water Service Company Kern River Valley	20.1%	28%	No
California Water Service Company King City	21.8%	12%	
California Water Service Company Livermore	39.9%	24%	
California Water Service Company Los Altos/Suburban	38.1%	32%	
California Water Service Company Marysville	26.2%	24%	
California Water Service Company Mid Peninsula	26.6%	16%	
California Water Service Company Oroville	28.5%	28%	
California Water Service Company Palos Verdes	28.9%	36%	No
California Water Service Company Redwood Valley	31.7%	16%	
California Water Service Company Salinas District	24.9%	16%	
California Water Service Company Selma	39.0%	32%	
California Water Service Company South San Francisco	20.8%	8%	
California Water Service Company Stockton	22.6%	20%	
California Water Service Company Visalia	25.6%	32%	No
California Water Service Company Westlake	33.5%	36%	No
California Water Service Company Willows	30.1%	28%	

(C)

* The figures in Appendix B are from the State Water Resources Control Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/docs/2016feb/suppliercompliance_022516.pdf

(C)

** A district is determined to be in compliance if it has met or is within one percent of its Mandatory Reduction requirement.

(D)

(N)

[end]

(To be inserted by utility)
 Advice Letter No. 2211
 Decision No. -

Issued by
PAUL G. TOWNSLEY
NAME
 Vice President
TITLE

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)
 Date Filed March 25, 2016
 Effective March 31, 2016
 Resolution No. _____

Appendix I: Conservation Master Plan

CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN 2021 – 2025



April 2021

Los Altos Suburban District

California Water Service

Prepared by M.Cubed



Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

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List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre-feet (one AF equals 325,851 gallons)
AMI	Advanced metering infrastructure
AMR	Automatic meter reading
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CII	Commercial, industrial, and institutional
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
EO	Executive Order
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
GPF	Gallons per flush
GPM	Gallons per minute
GRC	General Rate Case
HET	High efficiency toilet
HEU	High efficiency urinal
HEW	High efficiency clothes washer
IOU	Investor-owned utility
MaP	Maximum performance toilet testing program
MGD	Million gallons per day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California
SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Senate Bill X7-7 Water Conservation Act of 2009
ULFT	Ultra low flow toilet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WF	Water Factor
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Master Plan Scope and Objectives

Cal Water is committed to helping its customers use water efficiently and has developed a range of water conservation programs to support this goal. To ensure that it is providing the right mix of programs in a cost-effective manner, Cal Water routinely conducts comprehensive conservation program analysis and planning. This is done on a five-year cycle in tandem with the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The results of this planning for the Los Altos Suburban District are summarized in this report, which covers the period 2021 to 2025.

The main purposes of this Conservation Master Plan are to:

- Serve as a broad guidance document that helps inform annual conservation activities, such as program levels, staffing, and budget needs both internally and for stakeholders.
- Summarize the mix of conservation measures that Cal Water plans to implement going forward, including the estimated water savings, costs, and effects on water demand.
- Explain the evaluation process and factors considered in selecting conservation measures.
- Provide an update to the 2016-20 Conservation Master Plan as part of a five-year review cycle to assess program performance and identify the need for any adjustments; and
- Ensure Cal Water districts are positioned to comply with the state's Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life regulations.

1.2 Relationship to GRC and UWMP

Cal Water's operations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), which approves the budgets and rates for each Cal Water district every three years in a General Rate Case (GRC) proceeding. The district's conservation programs and expenditures are part of the GRC proceeding. The last GRC covered the three-year period 2020-22 and a new GRC covering the period 2023-25 is presently underway. The conservation programs and budgets for 2021 in this plan reflect those authorized in the last GRC while those recommended for 2023-25 reflect programs and budgets being proposed by Cal Water in the current GRC.

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

This plan is an update to the Conservation Master Plan Cal Water completed in 2016 covering the period 2016-20. It constitutes the primary source of information on historical and proposed implementation of conservation programs reported in the Los Altos Suburban District's 2020 UWMP. A copy of this plan is provided as an appendix to the UWMP.

1.3 Relationship to Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Water Conservation Master Plan is distinct from Cal Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which is also part of each district's UWMP. While the main purpose of the WSCP is to provide a blue-print for responding to water shortage emergencies caused by drought or other events resulting in temporary disruption to water supplies, the goal of the Water Conservation Master Plan is to provide a blue-print for providing education, assistance, and incentives to help customers use water efficiently all the time. Regardless of drought, water in California is an increasingly scarce resource. Investing in water use efficiency has repeatedly been shown to be a cost-effective way to ensure adequate supply of water for the future. While the conservation programs Cal Water implements are critically important during periods of water shortage, their primary purpose is to help make sure Cal Water can reliably serve customer water needs far into the future.

1.4 Report Organization

The remainder of this report is organized as follows:

- Section 2 provides a brief overview of the District, including the communities it serves, its sources of water supply, and its customer water demands.
- Section 3 discusses Cal Water's conservation goals and accomplishments, in particular with respect to the Water Conservation Act of 2009, CPUC conservation requirements, and the state's pending Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life regulations.
- Section 4 describes the conservation programs Cal Water currently offers to its customers and discusses new programs Cal Water intends to offer.
- Section 5 presents the water savings, costs, and benefits expected from the recommended conservation programs.
- Section 6 discusses metrics used to assess program performance.
- Section 7 addresses program monitoring and future updates to the Conservation Master Plan.

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

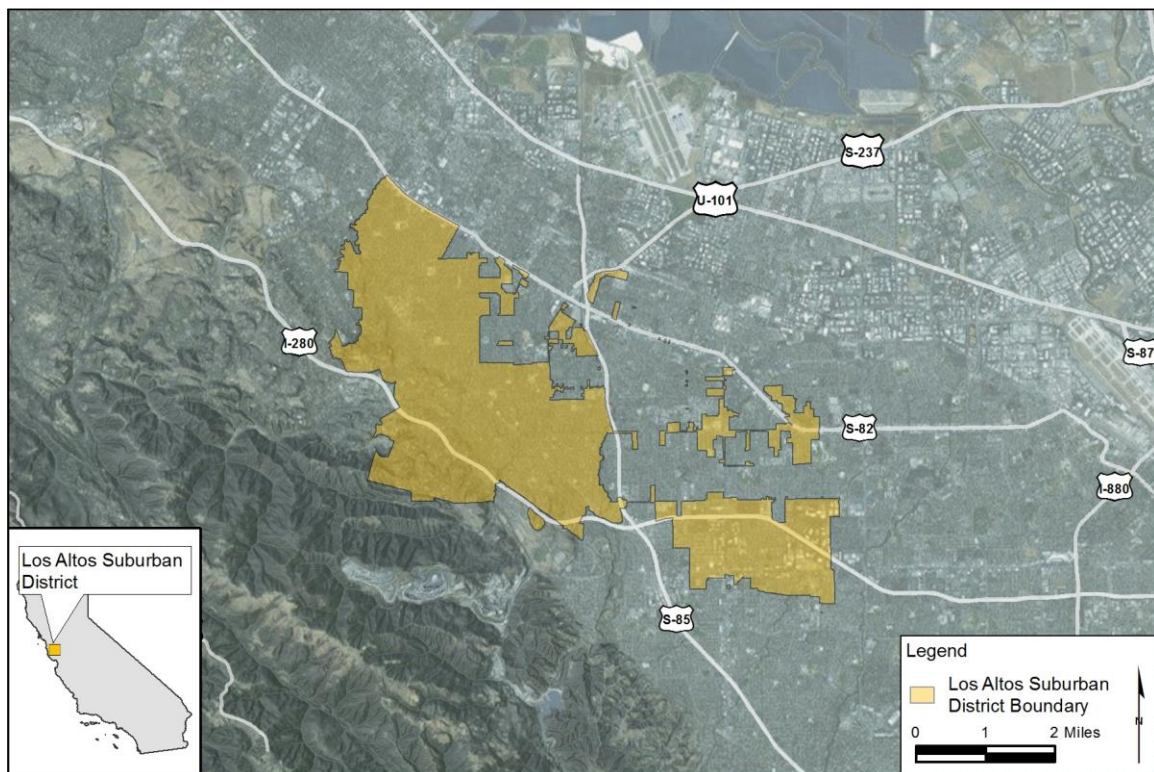
2 District Overview

District Quick Facts:

- Communities Served: Los Altos, fringe sections of the cities of Cupertino, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Sunnyvale
- Population served in 2020: 70,161
- Residential Customers: 92% of total services and 75% of total use
- Sources of Supply: 72% purchased surface water, 28% groundwater
- Average Annual Water Deliveries Last Five Years: 11,900 AF
- Average Per Capita Water Use Last Five Years: 151 GPCD

The Los Altos Suburban District serves the entire city of Los Altos, sections of the cities of Cupertino, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Sunnyvale and adjacent unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. The District delivers up to 25 million gallons of water per day to more than 18,000 service connections through a system that includes 297 miles of pipeline, 65 booster pumps, and 46 storage tanks. A map of the service area boundaries is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Los Altos Suburban District Service Area Boundaries



Cal Water estimates the service area population was 70,161 in 2020. Service area population has been growing at an annual rate of approximately one percent for the past 15 years. Between 2016 and 2020, the District's population increased at an average rate of 0.4 percent per year.

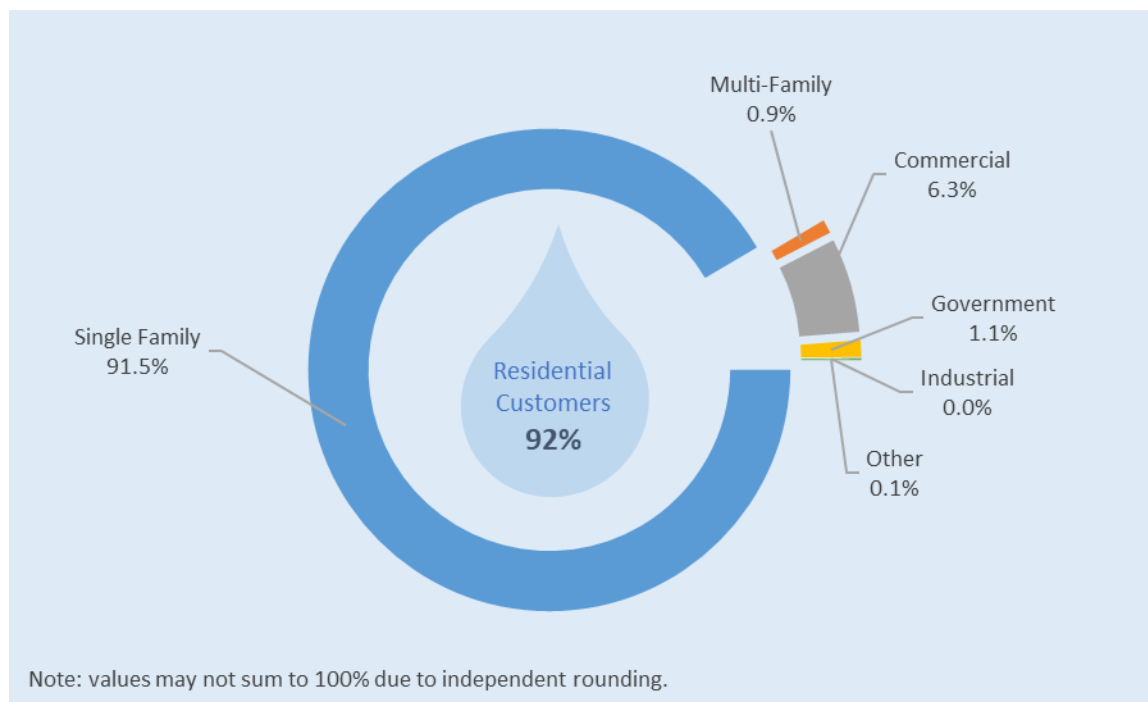
Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

The District delivers a combination of local groundwater water and imported water purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD). Approximately 72 percent is purchased from SCVWD and 28 percent is produced from the District's groundwater wells.

The District delivers water to residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental customers. Residential customers account for 92 percent of water services in the District. The share of services in 2020 by customer category is shown in Figure 2. The share of total water sales by customer category over the period 2016-2020 is shown in Figure 3. Residential customers accounted for 75 percent of water use over this period.

Annual demand has averaged 11,900 acre-feet (AF) over the five-year period 2016-2020. Total annual demands and sources of water supply since 1980 are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 2. Share of Services in 2020 by Customer Category



Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

Figure 3. Share of Water Sales by Customer Category: 2016-2020

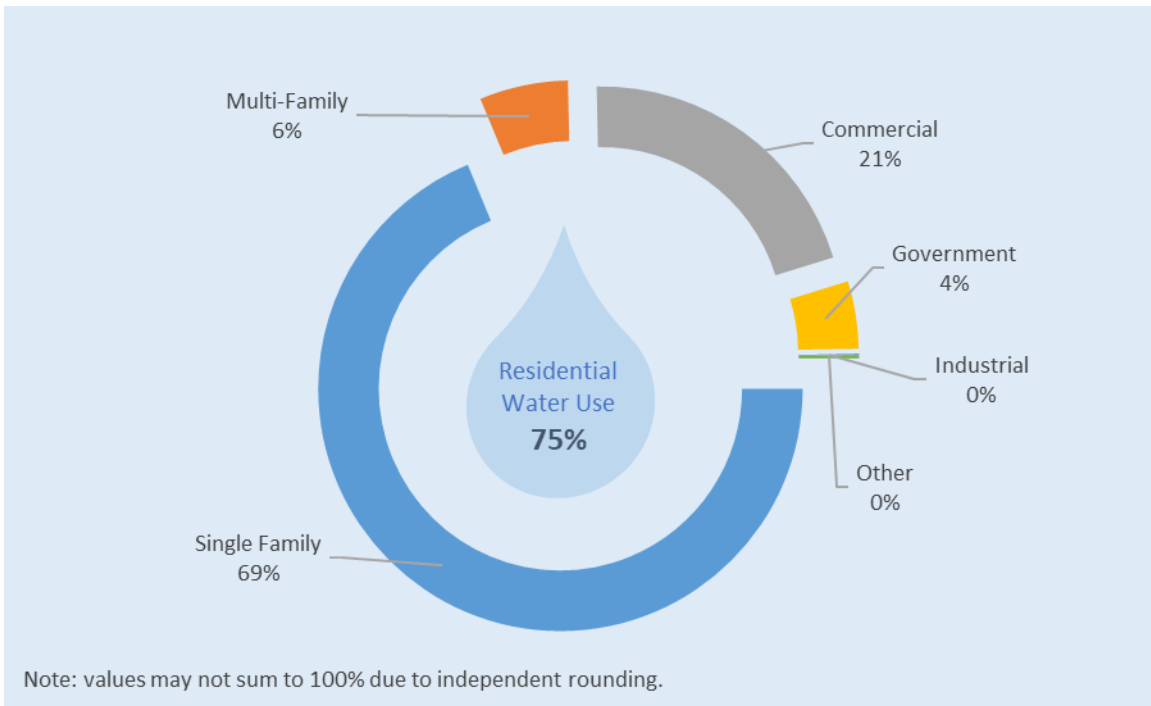
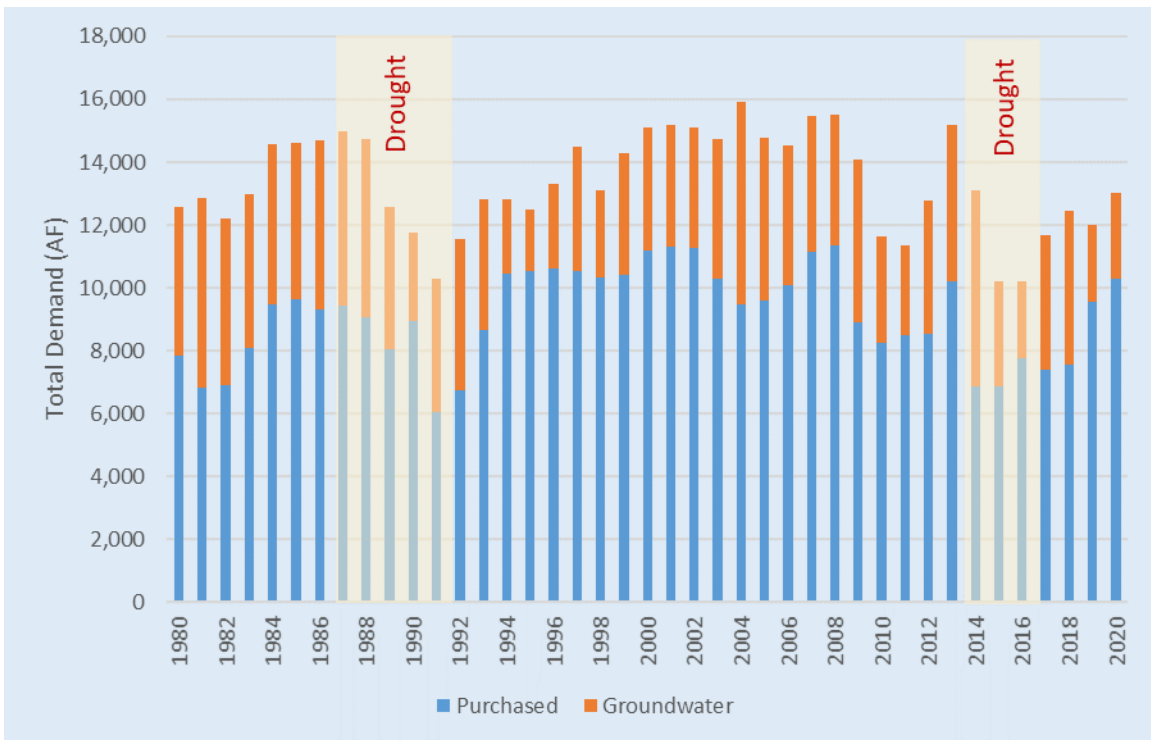


Figure 4. Total Demand and Sources of Supply: 1980 - 2020



3 Conservation Goals and Progress

In this section, conservation goals and progress for the Los Altos Suburban District are presented.

3.1 Conservation Program Activity and Water Savings

Cal Water uses the Alliance for Water Efficiency's Water Conservation Tracking Tool to track program activity and estimate water savings. Conservation program activity for 2016-20 is shown in Table 1. This activity is expected to generate water savings of 97 AF/year and cumulative lifetime savings of 1,455 AF.

Table 1. Conservation Program Activity and Water Savings: 2016-20

1. Plumbing Fixture Replacement	2016 – 2020 Total Activity
Toilets & Urinals (number distributed)	2,183
Clothes Washers (number distributed)	448
Consv. Kits (number distributed)	183
2. Irrigation Equip./Landscape Upgrades	
Smart Controllers (number distributed)	392
Nozzles & Spray Bodies (number distributed)	304
Turf Replacement (sq ft removed)	5,727
3. Residential Customer Assistance	
Surveys/Audits (homes receiving)	66
4. Non-Residential Customer Assistance	
Surveys/Audits (sites receiving)	7
Large Landscape Reports (sites receiving)	100
Average Annual Water Savings (AF)	97
Cumulative Lifetime Water Savings (AF)	1,455

3.2 Plumbing Codes and Water Use Efficiency Standards

Cal Water's conservation programs are operated within the context of existing plumbing codes and water use efficiency standards that are designed to improve the future water use efficiency of major water using appliances and fixtures, such as toilets and clothes washers, as well as water used outdoor for landscaping. Cal Water estimates that plumbing codes and water use efficiency standards will cumulatively save more than 9,100 AF in the District over the next 25 years. The primary drivers for the expected water savings are as follows:

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- AB 715, enacted in 2007, requires that any toilet or urinal sold or installed in California on or after January 1, 2014 cannot have a flush rating exceeding 1.28 and 0.5 gallons per flush, respectively. AB 715 superseded the state's previous standards for toilet and urinal water use set in 1991 of 1.6 and 1.0 gallons per flush, respectively. On April 8, 2015, in response to the Governor's Emergency Drought Response Executive Order (EO B-29-15), the California Energy Commission approved new standards for urinals requiring that they not use more than 0.125 gallons per flush, 75% less than the standard set by AB 715.
- Water use standards for residential and commercial clothes washers and dishwashers are established by the U.S. Department of Energy through its authority under the federal Energy Policy and Conservation Act. Water use efficiency is summarized by the water factor for the appliance which measures the gallons of water used per cycle per cubic foot of capacity. A typical top-loading residential clothes washer manufactured in the 1990s had a water factor of around 12. In 2015, the allowable water factor for top- and front-loading residential clothes was reduced to 8.4 and 4.7, respectively. In 2018, the water factor standard for top-loading residential clothes washers was reduced to 6.5. In 2010 the allowable water factor for top- and front-loading commercial clothes washers was reduced to 8.5 and 5.5, respectively. The maximum water factor for Energy Star compliant top- and front-loading washers is 3.7 and 4.3, respectively. An Energy Star compliant washer uses about two-thirds less water per cycle than washers manufactured in the 1990s. There also are federal dishwasher efficiency standards. The maximum water use for standard and compact sized dishwashers is 5.0 and 3.5 gallons per cycle, respectively.
- New construction and renovations in California are subject to CalGreen Code requirements. CalGreen includes prescriptive indoor provisions for maximum water consumption of plumbing fixtures and fittings in new and renovated properties. CalGreen also allows for an optional performance path to compliance, which requires an overall aggregate 20% reduction in indoor water use from a calculated baseline using a set of worksheets provided with the CalGreen guidelines.
- SB 407, enacted in 2009, mandates that existing buildings in California come up to current state plumbing fixture standards. This law establishes requirements that residential and commercial property built and available for use on or before January 1, 1994 replace plumbing fixtures that are not water conserving, defined as "noncompliant plumbing fixtures" as follows:
 - any toilet manufactured to use more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush;
 - any urinal manufactured to use more than one gallon of water per flush;

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- any showerhead manufactured to have a flow capacity of more than 2.5 gallons of water per minute; and
- any interior faucet that emits more than 2.2 gallons of water per minute.
- For single-family residential property, the SB 407 compliance date was January 1, 2017. For multi-family and commercial property, it was January 1, 2019.
- The law does not include enforcement mechanisms ensuring conversion by these dates. However, it does require retrofit upon resale of property. SB 837, passed in 2011, reinforced this requirement by requiring the transfer disclosure statement include disclosure of compliance with SB 407.

California also has adopted regulations governing future use of water for landscape.

- The California Water Commission approved the State's updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) in 2015. MWELO or a locally adopted equivalent ordinance limits how much water new and rehabilitated residential and commercial landscapes can use. For residential landscapes, the maximum allowed water allowance (MAWA) is 55% of the amount of water that healthy cool season turf grass would require given the local climate. For commercial landscapes, it is 45%. Variances are allowed for special landscaping, such as play fields and parks, or landscaping irrigated with recycled water.
- CalGreen requires that automatic irrigation controllers for new landscaping installed by a builder be weather- or soil moisture-based controllers that automatically adjust irrigation in response to changes in plant water needs as weather or soil conditions change.
- Starting October 1, 2020, spray sprinkler bodies sold or offered for sale in California are required to use the WaterSense test procedure (Version 1.0, September 21, 2017) and must meet state standards (California Code of Regulations, Title 20, section 1605.3(x)(1)(A)). The new standards establish limits on maximum and average flow rate and minimum outlet pressure. Statewide, the new standards are estimated to save 15 billion gallons of water in the first year the standard is in effect and 152 billion gallons per year at full stock turnover. Consumers are expected to save about \$22 per spray sprinkler body over the life of the device through reduced water use.

3.3 Compliance with State Urban Water Use Target

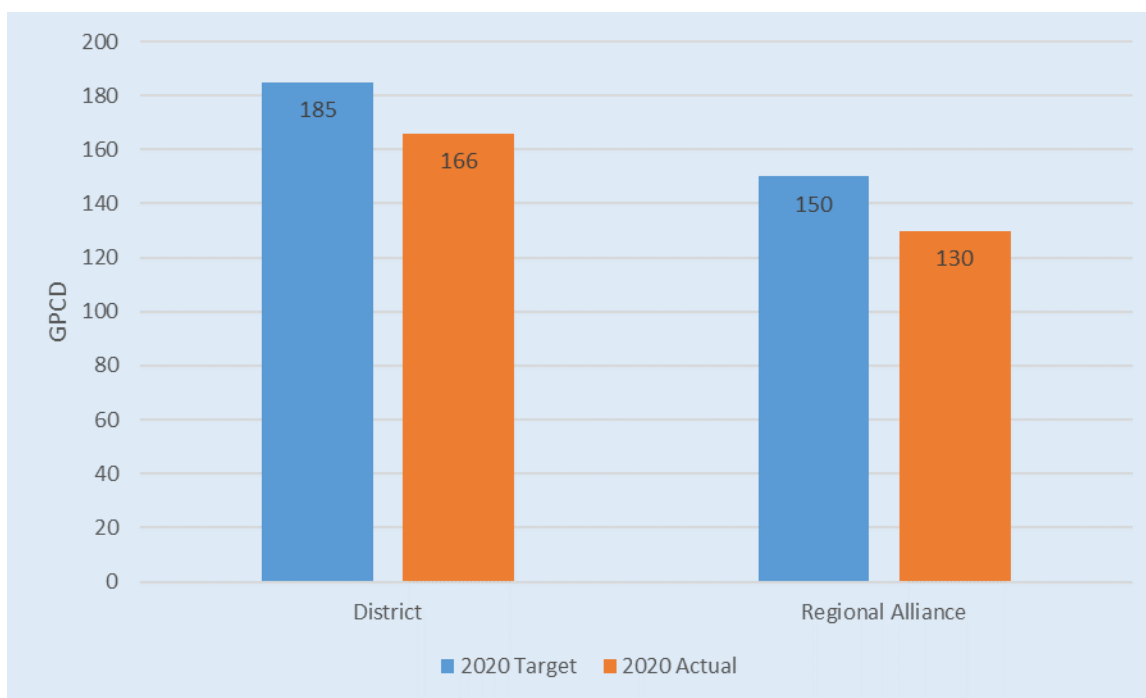
The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7, mandated a 20% reduction in per capita water use by 2020. Every urban retail water supplier was

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

required to establish a 2020 per capita water use target based on their historical water use. Water suppliers could also form a Regional Alliance with other retail water suppliers and meet the requirement jointly. The District formed a Regional Alliance with other Cal Water districts in the San Francisco Bay Area. As long as either the District's or the Regional Alliance's 2020 per capita water use is below target, the District will have met the act's requirements.

Figure 5 demonstrates the District's compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009. Both the District's and the Regional Alliance's 2020 water use were below their respective targets. Through the concerted efforts of Cal Water and its customers, District per capita water use is now 32% below its peak reached in the early-2000s (see Figure 6).

Figure 5. 2020 Target and Actual Per Capita Water Use



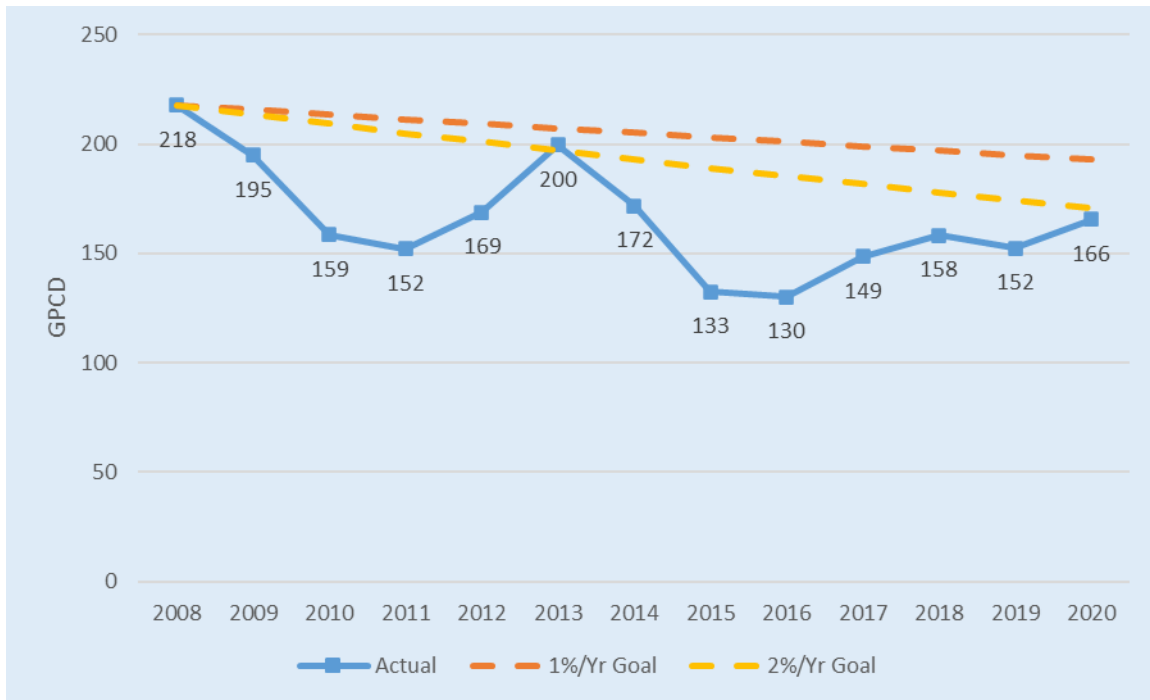
3.4 Compliance with CPUC Conservation Goals

In 2008, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) established water conservation goals of 1-2% per year for Class A utilities, which includes California Water Service Company.¹ As shown in Figure 6, the District has consistently met or exceeded these goals since their adoption.

¹ CPUC Decision 08-02-036, dated February 29, 2008.

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Figure 6. District Per Capita Water Use Relative to CPUC Conservation Goals



3.5 Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life

The state adopted legislation in 2018 establishing a new framework for setting urban water conservation standards and objectives.² This legislation built upon the April 2017 report entitled *Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life, Implementing Executive Order B-37-16*, prepared by state agencies, including the CPUC. The legislation directs the state to establish water use efficiency standards for:

- Residential Indoor Water Use
- Residential Outdoor Water Use
- Dedicated Landscape Meter Water Use
- Utility Distribution System Water Losses

Once adopted, these standards will provide the basis for a new urban water use target, or in the vernacular of the legislation, an aggregate urban water use objective. In one way, the Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life legislation carries on where the Water Conservation Act of 2009 left off – it will establish a new set of water use objectives for retail urban water suppliers. However, there are important

² Senate Bill 606 (Hertzberg) and Assembly Bill 1668 (Friedman).

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

differences. First, whereas the 2009 legislation established a long-term reduction target, under the new regulations, urban water suppliers will report water use relative to the new target annually starting in 2023 and will need to achieve the new target by January 1, 2027. Second, while the 2009 legislation applied to all urban water uses, the new legislation excludes non-residential uses other than water served by dedicated landscape meters from the target setting process. Instead, it requires DWR and the State Water Board to propose best management practices, including water audits and water management plans for non-residential customers above a certain size or volume of use, by October 1, 2021. Third, whereas the 2009 legislation set the same objective for all urban water suppliers (reduce water use by 20%), the new legislation varies the objective based on local conditions and existing levels of water use.³

Figure 7 shows the components of an urban water supplier's water use objective. The first four components will be based on the efficiency standards the state sets for indoor and outdoor residential water use, dedicated landscape meter water use, and utility distribution system losses. The fifth component allows for special circumstances, such as a large seasonal population or significant water use for fire protection, while the sixth component provides credit for water recycling. Added together, the six components establish the water suppliers water use objective.

For water suppliers failing to meet their water use objective, the legislation specifies progressive enforcement, as follows:

- Starting November 1, 2023, the State Water Board may issue information orders to obtain information to determine technical assistance needs for compliance (CWC 10609.26(a))
- Starting November 1, 2024, the State Water Board may issue written notices to warn suppliers of violation and request corrective actions by the next annual reporting (CWC 10609.26(b))
- Starting November 1, 2025, the State Water Board may issue conservation orders that may include referral to DWR for technical assistance and other local enforcement actions, including imposition of civil liability (CWC 10609.26(c))

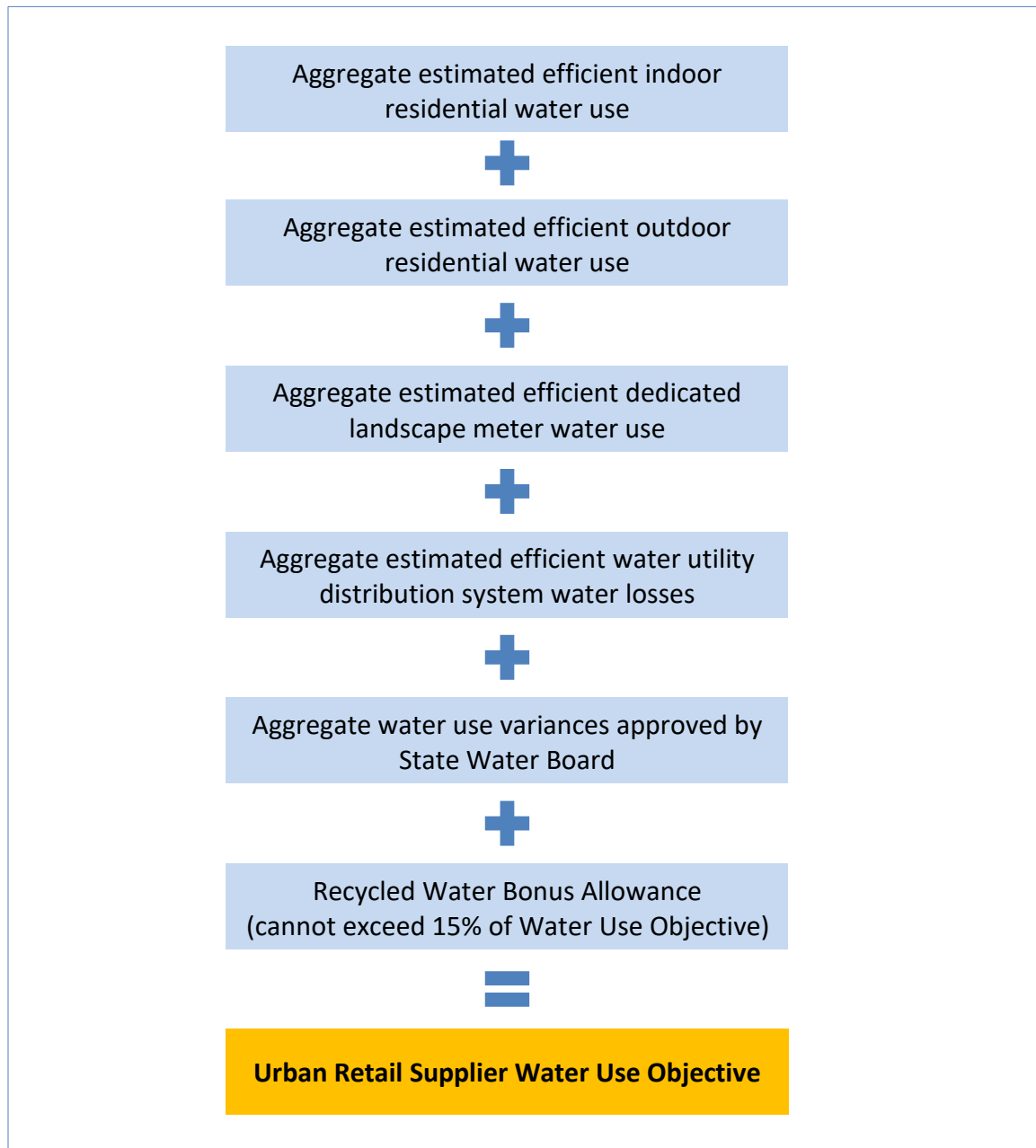
Cal Water conducted a risk assessment to determine which of its districts may require additional resources to meet the new conservation regulations. The risk assessment considered current and projected level of overall water use, level of indoor residential water use, extent of residential and non-residential landscape area and water use, and

³ For additional information, see [Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life: Primer of 2018 Legislation on Water Conservation and Drought Planning Senate Bill 606 \(Hertzberg\) and Assembly Bill 1668 \(Friedman\)](#).

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condition of distribution system and level of water loss. Using a scoring system, the assessment ranked each district in terms of its risk of non-compliance with the individual components of the water use objective as well as the aggregate objective. The results of this assessment provided the basis for the conservation program budgets put forward in Cal Water's 2018 and 2021 general rate cases.

Figure 7. Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life Water Use Objective



4 Water Conservation Program

Cal Water centrally administers the conservation programs for its service districts. This creates both constraints and opportunities in terms of program design and implementation. The key constraint is the need to have consistent program offerings across districts. Except under unique circumstances, it is generally not logistically feasible or cost-effective to customize programs for individual districts. Also, if Cal Water offers a program in one district, customers in other districts generally expect it to also be available in their district. This puts a premium on offering a relatively small set of programs that can benefit all Cal Water customers. The advantage of central administration, however, is that it gives Cal Water scale economies and purchasing power that helps it keep program costs down, thereby improving cost-effectiveness.

4.1 Conservation Program Drivers

While Cal Water strives to develop programs that can be deployed in any of its districts, it tailors marketing, customer targeting, and implementation focus based on the needs of each district. In the Los Altos Suburban District, the main drivers shaping the conservation program are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Main Conservation Program Drivers in Los Altos Suburban District

Driver	Explanation
Supply Reliability	The District depends primarily on imported surface water which may be substantially curtailed during drought periods. Conservation is an important option available to the District for reducing dependence on imported water supply.
Water Supply Cost	The District's dependence on imported surface water results in high water supply cost. Acquiring additional water through conservation in most cases is less costly than purchasing additional imported water.
Residential Water Use	The state's Making Conservation a California Way of Life water use regulations are focused on reducing indoor and outdoor residential water use.
Landscape Water Use	The state's Making Conservation a California Way of Life water use efficiency regulations may require the District to start serving some non-residential landscapes through dedicated landscape meters and annually report water use relative to new landscape water use efficiency standards.

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

4.2 Customer Conservation Programs

Cal Water's conservation programs are grouped into four categories:

- Plumbing Fixture Replacement
- Irrigation Equipment/Landscape Upgrades
- Residential Customer Assistance
- Non-Residential Customer Assistance

A description of current programs in each of these categories follows. Where rebate amounts are listed, these are current rebate levels. Readers should note that rebate amounts may be adjusted in the future in response to CPUC requirements or changes to program design.

4.2.1 Plumbing Fixture Replacement

High-Efficiency Toilet Replacement – This program replaces old toilets with MaP certified high-efficiency toilets via financial rebates, direct installation, or direct distribution.⁴ Current rebate amounts are up to \$50/toilet for residential toilet replacement and up to \$100/toilet for commercial toilet replacement.

High-Efficiency Urinal Replacement – This program replaces old urinals with high-efficiency urinals meeting the state's 0.125 gallon per flush water use standard via financial rebates and direct installation. While available to all non-residential customers, the program targets sites with higher-than-average bathroom utilization, such as restaurants and office buildings. The current rebate amount is up to \$150/urinal.

Clothes Washer Replacement – This program provides a financial rebate to replace an old inefficient clothes washer with a new high-efficiency washer. The program is available to all residential and multi-family customers. The current rebate amount is up to \$150/washer.

Residential Conservation Kit Distribution – This program offers residential customers conservation kits featuring a range of water-saving plumbing retrofit devices. The kits are available at no charge and include two high-efficiency showerheads (1.5 gpm), two bathroom faucet aerators (1.0 gpm), one kitchen faucet aerator (1.5 gpd), toilet leak tablets, and an outside multi-function, full-stop hose nozzle.

⁴ For information on MaP certified toilets, see: <https://www.map-testing.com/>

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

4.2.2 Irrigation Equipment/Landscape Upgrades

Smart Irrigation Controller Installation – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of a smart irrigation controller that automatically adjusts watering schedule in response to changing weather conditions. The current rebate amount is \$125/controller for residential customers and \$25/station for commercial customers.

High-Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzle Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles. This program is available to all Cal Water customers. The current rebate amount is \$5/nozzle.

Large Rotary Nozzle Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of high-efficiency large rotary nozzles. This program is available to all Cal Water customers. The current rebate amount is up to \$30/nozzle toward the nozzle purchase cost and up to \$8/spray body toward installation cost, if installed by a C-27 licensed landscape contractor.

Spray Body with Integrated Pressure Regulation and Check Valve Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for the installation of high-efficiency spray bodies with integrated pressure regulation. This program is available to all Cal Water customers. The current rebate amount is up to \$10/body toward the spray body purchase cost and up to \$8/spray body toward installation cost, if installed by a C-27 licensed landscape contractor.

Turf Replacement Rebate – This program provides a financial rebate for replacement of turf with approved drought-tolerant landscaping. Cal Water operated this program in 2015/16 as a drought response measure. The program will be re-started as part of Cal Water’s irrigation equipment/landscape upgrade program offerings.

4.2.3 Customer Assistance

Smart Landscape Tune-Up Program – This program provides customers with an irrigation system evaluation and installation of approved efficient irrigation system equipment, such as a smart irrigation controller and high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles. The program also includes irrigation system adjustments and detection and repair of irrigation system leaks. This program is available to all Cal Water customers at no charge.

Residential Customer Portal – Through its residential customer portal, Cal Water provides tailored assistance to each residential customer via customized water-efficiency targets, water savings calculators, and customer-specific recommendations for programs and water-saving tips.

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Non-Residential Customer Assistance – Cal Water provides tailored assistance to commercial customers through customized incentives, commercial water surveys, and large landscape water use surveys. The non-residential assistance program helps commercial customers efficiently use water for sanitation/cleaning, heating/cooling, process, and landscape purposes.

4.2.4 Summary of Customer Programs

The customer conservation programs offered to customers in Los Altos Suburban District are summarized in Table 3 by customer class.

Table 3. Cal Water Conservation Programs Available to Los Altos Suburban District Customers

Programs (Rebate, Direct Install, and Free Distribution Programs)	Customer Eligibility		
	Single-Family	Multi-Family	Commercial
Plumbing Fixture Replacement			
High-Efficiency Toilet Replacement	✓	✓	✓
High-Efficiency Urinal Replacement			✓
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer Rebate	✓	✓	
Conservation Kits	✓	✓	
Irrigation Equipment/Landscape Upgrades			
Smart Irrigation Controller Rebate	✓	✓	✓
High-Efficiency Sprinkler Nozzle Rebate	✓	✓	✓
Large Rotary Nozzle Rebate		✓	✓
Spray Body Rebate		✓	✓
Turf Replacement Rebate	✓	✓	✓
Customer Assistance			
Smart Landscape Tune-Up Program	✓	✓	✓
Residential Customer Portal	✓		
Non-Residential Customer Assistance		✓	✓

4.3 School Education and Public Information Programs

Public Information Program – Cal Water operates an extensive public information program to provide information to customers on ways to use water efficiently and to market its conservation programs through multiple media outlets, including the Cal Water website, direct mail and bills, digital media, social media, and email.

School Education Program - Cal Water's school education program includes the Cal Water H2O Challenge, a project-based learning competition for grades 4-6, individual student competitions for grades K-12 and general information and learning materials

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

for students and teachers. Cal Water deploys its school education program in all its districts. Cal Water H2O Challenge is a project-based competition for classrooms, grades 4-6. The program is offered in partnership with DoGoodery, the California Association of Science Educators (CASE), and the WestEd K-12 Alliance. The program aligns with the Common Core State Standards and the Next Generation Science Standards. The Cal Water H2O Challenge offers a unique opportunity for upper elementary teachers to facilitate their students' learning of standards-based content, while developing the core understanding of environmental principles necessary to becoming science-literate citizens.

4.4 Water System Efficiency

4.4.1 System Water Loss Management

As discussed above, reducing distribution system losses is one of the main focuses of the new Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life regulations. In preparation for these new requirements, Cal Water took part in the California Water Loss Technical Assistance Program (TAP) in both 2016 and 2017. Cal Water annually conducts distribution system audits using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software. It has also developed a Water Loss Control Plan and Water Loss Control Policy to guide future water loss management with respect to:

- Meeting CPUC and state water loss standards and regulations
- Improving audit data and validity scores
- Implementing cost-effective water loss control actions

To coordinate and oversee water loss management actions across its multiple districts, Cal Water has added a Water Loss Program Analyst position to its conservation staff.

4.4.2 Metering and Pricing

Cal Water has deployed conservation-oriented rate designs in all its districts since 2008. The CPUC reviews these rate designs every three years as part of a general rate case. Cal Water is continuously seeking ways to improve the efficiency and equity of the rates and charges paid by customers. One example is Cal Water's Customer Assistance Program (CAP), which provides bill discounts to qualifying lower income households.

All service connections in the District are metered. In addition to its use for billing, Cal Water uses meter data in the management of its conservation programs, including using it to analyze water use trends and identify customers that may benefit from Cal Water conservation programs. Cal Water is also piloting automatic meter reading

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

(AMR) and advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) in several of its districts. Broad adoption of AMI would allow Cal Water in the future to detect and alert households of leaks and other possible problems as well as provide customers with tailored water use information to help them use water more efficiently.

4.5 Conservation Partnerships

Cal Water collaborates with organizations at the local, state, and national level to promote and advance water use efficiency, including as a member of the following organizations and initiatives.

California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) – CalWEP’s mission is to maximize urban water efficiency and conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices; encouraging effective public policies; advancing research, training, and public education; and building collaborative approaches and partnerships. In addition to being a CalWEP member, Cal Water serves on the organization’s board of directors.

Alliance for Water Efficiency - The Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) is a national non-profit organization dedicated to efficient and sustainable use of water. In addition to being an AWE member, Cal Water uses the AWE Water Conservation Tracking Tool to evaluate conservation programs and track water savings.

EPA WaterSense - As an EPA WaterSense partner, Cal Water has committed to educating its customers about the value of water, water efficiency, and the WaterSense brand. Products and services earning the WaterSense label have been certified to be at least 20 percent more efficient without sacrificing performance.

5 Conservation Budget

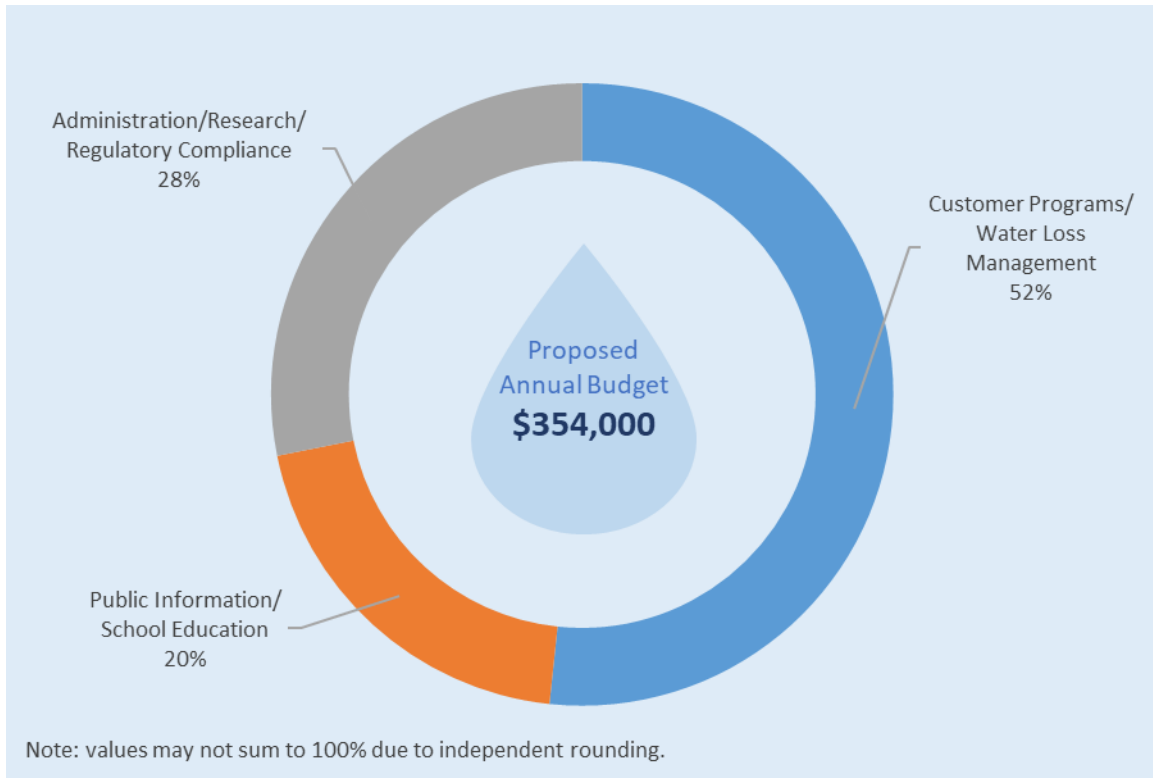
The District’s recommended conservation budget for the period 2021-2025 is presented in Figure 8.⁵ Cal Water used the three-step process shown in Figure 9 to develop the conservation budget. In the first step, a wide range of possible conservation programs are qualitatively screened in terms of their potential savings, implementation feasibility, customer receptivity, and cost. The program screening filters used in this step are listed in Table 4. In the second step, the programs passing through the screen are quantitatively analyzed using the AWE’s Water Conservation Tracking Tool. In the third step, a portfolio of programs is developed based on the

⁵ This is a composite of the conservation budget the CPUC approved in Cal Water’s 2018 general rate case, which covers the period 2020-2022, and the budget Cal Water is proposing in its 2021 general rate case, which covers the period 2023-2025. Depending on the outcome of the general rate case, the adopted 2023-2025 budget may differ from Cal Water’s recommended budget.

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

results of the second step. As discussed earlier, in its two most recent general rate cases Cal Water has further refined the conservation budget based on the results of a risk assessment used to determine which districts may require additional resources to meet the state’s new conservation regulations.

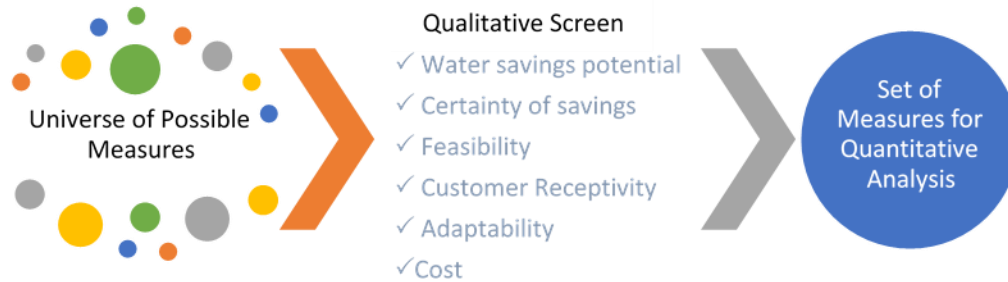
Figure 8. Recommend Conservation Budget and Allocation: 2021-2025



Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

Figure 9. Conservation Program Assessment Method

Step 1: Qualitative Assessment of Possible Programs



Step 2: Quantitative Analysis of Screened Measures



Step 3: Portfolio Development & Budgets



Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

Table 4. Conservation Measure Qualitative Screening Filters

Filter	Description
Water Savings Potential	The amount of water a measure can potentially save over its lifespan or over a certain period after an action that encourages behavioral change (such as receipt of a home water survey). This filter screens out measures where potential savings are too low to make it worthwhile.
Certainty of Water Savings	The certainty of the water savings estimated in Water Savings Potential. Some measures have high potential but low certainty because they are new and untested or because they rely on uncertain behavioral actions of participants. Other measures have low potential but high certainty. This filter screens out measures that have low expected savings (i.e., measures with high certainty but low potential or measures with high potential but low certainty) or flags these measures as candidates for pilot programs.
Implementation Feasibility	The ease with which a measure can be implemented, such as adequate budget and staff resources to handle outreach and ongoing administrative needs. This filter screens out measures than are considered infeasible to implement.
Customer Receptivity	The degree to which customers are receptive to a measure, such as how easy or difficult it is for a customer to apply for a certain rebate or arrange for a water survey. This filter screens out measures that are unlikely to be favored by customers.
Adaptability	The ease with which a measure can be scaled to react to a changing market (e.g., increasing or decreasing a toilet rebate to ramp up/down the participation rate), or adjusted to accommodate a different market sector (e.g., redesigning the incentives or other parameters of a single-family landscape turf replacement program to target the multi-family or commercial sectors). This filter screens out measures that cannot be readily adapted to changing circumstances of the market.
Cost	The expected cost-effectiveness of the measure relative to other measures. This filter screens out measures that are unlikely to be cost-effective or would crowd out other desirable measures because of its expense.

6 Performance Metrics

Cal Water periodically evaluates program savings potential and cost-effectiveness using the AWE Water Conservation Tracking Tool. Based on the most recent evaluation, the expected water savings and cost-effectiveness of Los Altos Suburban's conservation program are as follows:

- **Water Savings** – Up to 260 AF/year and cumulatively up to 3,900 AF over the useful life of the measures. Program water savings will help the District comply with new state water conservation regulations.
- **Unit Cost** – \$600/AF (rounded to nearest \$100), which is less than the District's purchased water cost.
- **Benefit-Cost Ratio** -- 2.0. The District's conservation program is expected to pay back \$2.00 in avoided purchased water costs for every dollar of program expenditure.

7 Program Monitoring and Reporting

Cal Water regularly reviews its conservation programs to ensure they are performing as expected. This includes the following:

Program Tracking - Cal Water uses the AWE Water Conservation Tracking tool to track program participation, cost, and water savings. This data helps Cal Water monitor program performance, analyze water use trends, and forecast future water demand.

Research and Evaluation – Cal Water regularly evaluates program performance and undertakes pilot projects to assess the effectiveness of its programs. Examples include:

- Comprehensive statistical evaluations of bathroom retrofit programs operated between 2013 and 2018
- Statistical evaluations of water savings associated with high-efficiency irrigation nozzle replacement, smart irrigation controller installation, and turf replacement programs.
- Development of statistical models of customer program participation that help Cal Water target programs based on household and neighborhood attributes.
- AMR and AMI pilot projects.

Los Altos Suburban District Conservation Master Plan: 2021-2025

Annual Conservation Report – Cal Water annually reports on the conservation program’s progress and accomplishments, and posts public reports for each of its districts on its public website (<https://www.calwater.com/conservation/water-conservation-reports/>).

CPUC Reporting – Cal Water reports to the CPUC annually on the implementation, cost, and performance of its conservation programs.

State Reporting – Starting in 2023, Cal Water will annually report District water use relative to its water use objective as part of the new Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life regulations.

Appendix J: Resolution to Adopt UWMP



CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE

1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112-4598 Tel: (408) 367-8200

June 20, 2021

Julia Ekstrom, PhD
Supervisor, Urban Unit
California Department of Water Resources
Water Use Efficiency Section
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236-0001

**Re: Adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and
Water Shortage Contingency Plan
California Water Service – Los Altos Suburban District**

Ms. Ekstrom:

This letter serves as notice that California Water Service Company (Cal Water) has formally adopted this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for our Los Altos Suburban District.

The attached resolution from Cal Water's Board of Directors on September 28, 2005 delegated authority for this approval to, among others, any Vice President. I have approved the attached UWMP and WSCP, which was developed by staff under my supervision in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act contained in the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6.

If you have any questions regarding this UWMP or WSCP, please contact Michael Bolzowski at the above mailing address, by telephone at (408) 367-8338, or by email at mbolzowski@calwater.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shannon Dean".

Shannon Dean
Vice President, Customer Service and Chief Citizenship Officer

Attachments

cc: Ken Jenkins - Director, Water Resource Sustainability
Dawn Smithson - District Manager, Los Altos Suburban District



CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE

1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95112-4598 Tel: (408) 367-8200

CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE COMPANY

RESOLVED, that this Board of Directors delegates its authority to approve Urban Water Management Plans as required under the Urban Water Management Planning Act contained in California Water Code 6, Part 2.6 to the President and Chief Executive Officer, any Vice President, the Corporate Secretary and any Assistant Secretary of California Water Service Company.

--oOo--

I, DAN L. STOCKTON, Corporate Secretary of California Water Service Company, a California corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of certain resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said corporation at a regular meeting of said Board duly called and held September 28, 2005, at which a quorum was present, that all Directors present voted in favor of said resolution, and that said resolution has never been annulled or revoked but is still in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name this 7th day of September, 2005.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dan L. Stockton".

Dan L. Stockton
Corporate Secretary



2020

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Santa Clara Valley Water District

2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Prepared by:

Michael Martin

Associate Water Resources Specialist

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Associate Water Resources Specialist

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Metra Richert

Unit Manager

Under the Direction of:

Rick L. Callender, Esq.

Chief Executive Officer

Aaron Baker

Chief Operating Officer

Vincent Gin

Deputy Operating Officer

Kirsten Struve

Assistant Operating Officer

June 2021

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

OVERVIEW

Valley Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) defines specific triggers, based on groundwater storage levels, when Valley Water will call on the public to reduce water demand, and what actions it will take in these circumstances. Water use reductions may be needed in response to drought conditions or an emergency that affects water supply. The WSCP also summarizes planning for natural disaster, drought-related revenue impacts, and Valley Water's legal authority to respond to water shortages. Where applicable, Valley Water's actions during the recent five-year drought are summarized for reference.

The WSCP was developed consistent with Valley Water's water shortage management objectives:

- To minimize the economic, social, and environmental hardship to the community caused by water shortages.
- To establish water use reduction targets and work closely with retailers and cities in developing efficient and effective demand reduction measures during water shortages that concentrate on eliminating non-essential uses first.
- To maintain and safeguard essential water supplies for public health and safety needs, including during acute catastrophic events.

1. WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Valley Water's basic water supply strategy to compensate for supply variability is to store excess wet year supplies in the groundwater subbasins, local reservoirs, San Luis Reservoir, and Semitropic Groundwater Bank, then to draw on these stored supplies during dry years to help meet demands. Based on projected demands, and Valley Water's existing and planned sources of supply, Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands through 2045 under normal, a single dry, and five consecutive dry year conditions.

The Drought Risk Analysis (DRA) indicates that if a five-year drought were to occur under existing conditions, Valley Water will need to employ a range of response actions, including using supplies stored in the local groundwater, local reservoirs, and Semitropic groundwater bank, as well as augmenting supplies with supplemental sources such as water transfers and exchanges, to meet potential shortage. See Chapter 7 of Valley Water's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for details of supplies and demands in various years types.

2. ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Valley Water projects available water supplies on an annual basis. Water supply operations planning considers all of Valley Water's water supply system and sources, including imported water (deliveries, banking, sales, transfers, exchanges, carry-over), local surface water reservoirs, local water supply diversions, groundwater recharge systems, groundwater subbasins, and water treatment plants. A summary of available water resources is provided in Table 1. Because Valley Water's supply comes from a variety of sources, many factors and events affect water supply availability in any given year. Through its long-term practice, Valley Water has determined that projected end-of-year groundwater storage serves as the best indicator of potential water shortages and early warning signal, and therefore uses it to determine a potential water supply shortage.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Table 1. Water Supply Sources

Source	Description
Central Valley Project (CVP)	Contract for 152,500 acre-feet per year (AFY). Actual allocations are based on availability of water supplies after meeting regulations to protect the environment, water quality, and other factors.
State Water Project (SWP)	Contract for 100,000 AFY. Actual allocations are based on availability of water supplies after meeting regulations to protect the environment, water quality, and other factors.
Natural Groundwater Recharge	Approximately 61,000 AF of precipitation and other natural flows are directly recharged to the groundwater basins in an average year. This amount varies with hydrologic conditions. Natural recharge differs from Valley Water's managed recharge program where precipitation is captured in reservoirs and purposely released for recharge in ponds and along managed creeks.
Local Surface Water	Valley Water has water rights to capture and use 223,000 AFY at the reservoirs and diversion structures. Currently, 53,000 AFY are used for water supply on average. This is expected to increase to an average of 83,000 AFY by 2040. The total volume used depends on rainfall and demands.
Recycled Water	Recycled water is produced by the County's four wastewater treatment plants for various non-drinking water (non-potable) purposes. In addition, Valley Water provides advanced treated purified water to South Bay Water Recycling to improve the quality of the non-potable supply. Recycled water use is projected to increase from approximately 17,000 AFY in 2025 to approximately 28,000 AFY by 2045.
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)	SFPUC's Regional Water System provides water to some cities in the northern part of the County. On average about 55,000 AF is delivered to the County each year.
Semitropic Groundwater Bank	Valley Water has invested in 350,000 AF of out-of-county water storage capacity. Water is delivered to the groundwater bank when surplus supplies are available and withdrawn when supplies are limited. Valley Water's contract allows the withdraw between approximately 31,000 to 78,000 AF of banked water per year, depending on SWP allocation (larger withdrawals are permitted during larger allocation years).
Local Reservoirs	Valley Water operates 10 reservoirs in the County with a total capacity of approximately 166,000 AF that capture runoff from the watershed for release through the year to recharge the groundwater basins. Water captured at Anderson, Coyote, Almaden, and Calero Reservoirs can also be sent to the water treatment plants. Anderson Dam is currently undergoing a seismic retrofit and is not able to provide water storage. Valley Water expects the retrofit project to be completed in 2030.
Groundwater Storage	As the County's Groundwater Sustainability Agency, Valley Water manages the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins and strives to maintain adequate storage in wet and average years to ensure water supply reliability during dry periods or shortages. The estimated operational storage capacity of the groundwater subbasins is up to 548,000 AF.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Annual water supply operations planning begins each September for the upcoming year and considers water year scenarios that span from wet to very dry. This annual water supply planning considers current groundwater storage, treated water contracts, local water rights and storage, environmental restrictions, source water quality, planned facility maintenance, imported water carryover, imported water contract terms, stored water in carryover and the Semitropic Bank, and potential water transfers. Operations planning serves as the basis for daily operational decisions consistent with the annual strategy to manage water supplies and reserves. The process for annual water supply operations planning is depicted in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Annual Water Operations Planning

Water supply operations planning is dynamic, and rain fall data, imported water allocations, water supply projections, availability of supplemental supplies, and facility capacities are updated at least monthly to reflect current conditions. The projection of water supplies through the end of the year is based on assumed dry conditions (90% exceedance), median conditions (50% exceedance), and in some cases, critically dry conditions (99% exceedance). As assumptions and projections are updated through the year, Valley Water continues to update its end-of-year groundwater storage projections.

The state of the groundwater basins is reported monthly through a Groundwater Conditions Report (<https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/groundwater-monitoring>) and Water Tracker (<https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/monthly-water-tracker>). The Groundwater Conditions Report and Water Tracker contain a description and quantification of available water supplies including local reservoirs, imported water, treated water, recycled water, conserved water, and groundwater data, such as recent managed recharge, pumping, and storage trends. The annual water supply operations planning process together with the monthly

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

reports are how Valley Water tracks and reports its annual water supply, demands, and overall water supply reliability. Projected end-of-year groundwater supply is the indicator for determining a potential water supply shortage and is based on current hydrology and demands, infrastructure capabilities and constraints, and assumed dry and median hydrology scenarios through the rest of the year.

Staff provides the Valley Water Board of Directors (Board) updates on available water supplies, groundwater storage projections, and water demand projections as needed throughout the year and at least once a year, typically in April. Starting in 2022, this update will take the form of an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment). The Annual Assessment will provide an update on projected demands through the current year, a description and quantification of available water supplies considering dry hydrological and regulatory conditions through the remainder of the current year, and existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints. The Assessment will also include a forecast of water supplies conditions assuming the following year is dry. The forecast for the following year is provided as an informational piece and to provide context of Valley Water's water supply reliability.

The Annual Assessment will include a recommendation if WSCP actions are needed. The recommendation on WSCP actions will be based on the end-of-current-year groundwater storage projection and the water storage stages presented in Section 3. The Annual Assessment will be brought to the Board for their information as part of the regular water supply update. If WSCP actions are recommended based on the WSCP, the Board will be asked to decide on taking water shortage actions. The Annual Assessment will be provided to the state annually by July 1. The steps and timeline of the WSCP Annual Assessment Procedure are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. WSCP Annual Assessment Procedure

Action	Description	Lead	Timeline
Start water supply operations planning	The water supply operations planning process sets targets for use of available water supplies for the coming year.	Raw Water Operations Unit	September
Initial end-of-Year Groundwater Storage Projection	Modeling / calculation of initial projected groundwater storage for coming year.	Groundwater Management Unit	September
Updates to water supply operations planning	Water supply operations planning projections are updated at least monthly to reflect actual conditions, operations, and updated groundwater storage projections. Projections are made for both dry and median hydrology for the remainder of the year.	Raw Water Operations Unit Groundwater Management Unit	Monthly
Preparation of WSCP Annual Assessment	Based on updates to water supply operations planning and groundwater storage projections, the WSCP Annual Assessment is prepared to document available water supplies, projected demands, and projected end-of-current-year groundwater storage. Recommendations for WSCP actions are based on assumed dry conditions the remainder of the year.	Water Supply Planning and Conservation Unit	March

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Action	Description	Lead	Timeline
	The Annual Assessment will also provide a forecast of water supply reliability should the following year be dry.		
Board review of WSCP Annual Assessment / Determination of WSCP shortage actions	The Assessment is presented to the Board for their information and discussion. If shortage actions are recommended by the WSCP, the Board will be asked to take water shortage actions.	Board of Directors	April (Calls for WSCP shortage actions can be brought to the Board at any time during extended droughts and emergencies.)
Finalization of WSCP Annual Assessment	The Annual Assessment is finalized based on feedback provided by the Board.	Water Supply Planning and Conservation Unit Chief Operating Officer	May
Submittal of WSCP Annual Assessment	The Annual Assessment is submitted to DWR.	Water Supply Planning and Conservation Unit	June

3. SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE STAGES

Valley Water uses five stages to categorize its water supply shortage. The stages are based on projected countywide end-of-year groundwater storage and include a normal stage and four progressive levels of water shortage (Table 3), as described below.

Table 3. Valley Water's Shortage Stages and Recommended Water Use Reductions

Stage	Stage Title	Projected End-of-Year Groundwater Storage	Recommended Short-Term Water Use Reduction
Stage 1	Normal	Above 300,000 AF	None
Stage 2	Alert	250,000 – 300,000 AF	0 – 10%
Stage 3	Severe	200,000 – 250,000 AF	10 – 20%
Stage 4	Critical	150,000 – 200,000 AF	20 – 40%
Stage 5	Emergency	Below 150,000 AF	>40%

- Stage 1 is normal water supply availability when groundwater storage is substantially full and no water shortage actions are necessary.
- Stage 2 is the alert stage that is meant to warn the public that current water use is tapping groundwater reserves. This stage is triggered when groundwater storage is projected to drop below 300,000 AF and the Board may request the public and retailers reduce water use by up to 10%.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Stage 3 is the severe stage. Shortage conditions are worsening, requiring close coordination with retailers and cities to enact ordinances and water use restrictions. This stage is triggered when groundwater storage falls below 250,000 AF. The Board may pass a resolution that requests the public and retailers to reduce water use by 20%.
- Stage 4 represents critical conditions. This is typically the most severe stage in a multi-year drought. This stage is triggered when groundwater storage is projected to fall below 200,000 AF. The Board may increase the demand reduction request up to 40%.
- Stage 5 is for emergency situations. It is meant to address an immediate crisis such as a major infrastructure failure when water supply may only be available to meet health and safety needs. Stage 5 can also be triggered in a deep drought when groundwater levels are projected to fall below 150,000 AF. Water reduction may need to exceed 40%.

Table 4 shows a crosswalk between Valley Water's five (5) stages and the standard six (6) stages as defined by the DWR.

Table 4. Crosswalk Between Valley Water's Stages and Standard Stages

Stage	Title	Projected Countywide End of Year Groundwater Storage (AF)	Suggested short-term reduction in water use		Stage	Standard water shortage levels
1	Normal	>300,000	None			
2	Alert	300,000 - 250,000	0-10%	→	1	Up to 10%
3	Severe	250,000 - 200,000	10-20%	→	2	10 to 20%
4	Critical	200,000 - 150,000	20-40%	→	3	20 to 30%
					4	30 to 40%
5	Emergency	<150,000	Over 40%	→	5	40 to 50%
					6	> 50%

4. SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

Water supply shortages can occur for a variety of reasons including droughts; loss in ability to capture, divert, store, or utilize local supplies; and/or facility outages. As a wholesale agency, Valley Water does not have direct authority over retail rates and generally does not employ staff to enforce water restrictions. Therefore, Valley Water's water shortage response actions are focused mainly on public education and coordination with municipalities and retailers in the County. During droughts or shortages, Valley Water considers all available tools, including balancing demands for treatment plants and recharge facilities, incentives or requests for retailers to use either groundwater or treated water, and community outreach to maximize the use of available supplies. The collective response actions between Valley Water, residents, businesses, large landscapers, agriculture, municipalities, and retailers preceding and during a water supply shortage are described below (Table 5).

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Table 5. Water Shortage Response Actions

Stage	Requested Short-Term Water Use Reduction	Actions
Stage 1 Normal	None	Valley Water continues ongoing outreach strategies aimed toward achieving long-term water conservation targets. Messages in this stage focus on services and rebate programs Valley Water provides to facilitate water use efficiency for residents, agriculture, and business. While other stages are more urgent, successful outcomes in Stage 1 are vital to long-term water supply reliability.
Stage 2 Alert	0 – 10%	This stage is meant to warn water users that current water use is tapping groundwater reserves. Work begins to coordinate ordinances with the County, cities, and retailers to prepare for Stage 3. Additional communication tools are employed to augment Stage 1 efforts, promote immediate behavioral changes, and set the tone for the onset of shortages. Specific implementation plans are developed in preparation of a drought deepening such as identifying supplemental funding to augment budgeted efforts and initiation of discussions with local, state, and federal agencies to call on previously negotiated options, transfers, and exchanges.
Stage 3 Severe	10 – 20%	Shortage conditions are worsening, requiring close coordination with the County, cities, retailers, large landscapers and agricultural users to implement ordinances and water use restrictions. Significant behavioral change is requested of water users. The intensity of communication efforts increases with the severity of the shortage. Messages are modified to reflect more dire circumstances. Water supplies are augmented through the implementation of options, transfers, exchanges, and withdrawals from groundwater banks.
Stage 4 Critical	20 – 40%	This is generally the most severe stage in a multi-year drought. Stage 3 activities are expanded, and Valley Water will encourage the County, cities, and retailers to increase enforcement of their water shortage contingency plans, which could include fines for repeated violations; and all water users to significantly reduce water use.
Stage 5 Emergency	40 – 50%	Stage 5 is meant to address an immediate crisis such as a major infrastructure failure but may also be needed in exceptional multi-year drought. Water supply may only be available to meet health and safety needs. Valley Water will encourage all water users to significantly reduce water use, activates its Emergency Operations Center, coordinates closely with municipalities and retailers, and provides daily updates on conditions.

4.1 Water Conservation

When the Board calls for short-term water use reductions, cities and water retailers consider implementing their WSCP actions to achieve the necessary water use reductions. Actions to achieve the desired shortage response may be different for each city/water retailer depending on their service area composition (commercial, industrial, residential) and source of water supplies. However, effort is made to make actions common to as many cities/water retailers as possible to provide for more consistent implementation and messaging.

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Reducing water consumption during a water shortage is generally achieved through increased education leading to behavioral changes (e.g., shutting off the water while brushing one's teeth) and water use restrictions (e.g., yard irrigation limited to specific days of the week). These water savings are considered short-term water use reductions and are distinct from long-term and on-going conservation programs described in Chapter 9 of Valley Water's UWMP.

The response to the 2012 to 2016 drought illustrates how Valley Water, cities, the County, and retailers coordinate to reduce water use during water shortages. On February 25, 2014, the Board approved a resolution setting a countywide water use reduction target equal to 20% of 2013 water use through December 31, 2014, and recommended that retail water agencies, cities, and the County implement mandatory measures as needed to achieve the 20% water use reduction target. The water use reduction achieved for calendar year 2014 was 13% compared to 2013 water use.

On March 24, 2015, as the drought continued, the Board called for 30% water use reductions and recommended that retail water agencies, cities and the County implement mandatory measures as needed to accomplish that target, including a two day per week outdoor irrigation schedule. To assist the retailers, cities, and the County achieve the water use reduction targets, Valley Water:

- Increased rebates for water-efficient landscape conversions, irrigation hardware upgrades, graywater laundry to landscape systems, and certain commercial fixtures.
- Created a Water Waste Reporting and Inspection Program.
- Increased staffing to support a water conservation call center.
- Developed several multimedia water conservation outreach campaigns, including "Brown is the New Green" and "Fight the Drought, Inside and Out".
- Hosted dozens of panels, forums, and presentations.
- Encouraged participation in conservation programs through direct mail letters.
- Reduced the amount of treated water that it supplied to retailers.

Valley Water and retailers coordinated very closely during the drought, with regular meetings and information exchange on water supply conditions, operations, and actions/messaging to achieve water use reduction. All retailers took actions to implement water use reduction requirements and many adopted a coordinated maximum two day per week watering schedule. Together these actions achieved a 28% demand reduction in 2015 over 2013 levels. In 2015, Valley Water held two summits, one with retailers and another with elected officials, to facilitate increased water use reductions and increase coordination to meet the 30% reduction target. A common theme of the summits was that messaging and policy development should be consistent and coordinated throughout the County to reduce confusion among residents, increase ease of implementation, and make compliance and enforcement easier.

The WSCP was developed in accordance with 2020 Urban Water Management Plan guidebook. It provides general guidance on recommended actions to address water supply shortages. Valley Water continuously seeks to improve its water shortage planning efforts, which may be reflected in future refinements to this WSCP. Under extraordinary circumstances and/or rapidly changing water supply

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conditions, Valley Water may need to undertake water conservation measures that are stricter than those set forth in this WSCP.

4.2 Water Supply Augmentation

Valley Water works to maintain high groundwater storage in normal and wet years through a comprehensive managed recharge program and by providing treated water in lieu of groundwater pumping. Excess supplies are stored in the Semitropic Groundwater Bank, and Valley Water can carryover imported supplies in some years in San Luis Reservoir. During a dry year, Valley Water can use these stored supplies without having to call on the public to reduce demands. During an extended drought, Valley Water would need to pursue additional water shortage actions. Valley Water uses a combination of options to bring in additional water supplies to support local demands, including:

- Recovery and import of Valley Water's supplies stored in groundwater banking and exchange programs.
- Use of existing multi-year agreements between Valley Water and other water agencies that provide options to call on pre-negotiated transfer/exchange water.
- Collaboration with water agencies that have available resources to develop and implement agreements for the transfer/exchange of water to Valley Water.
- Participation in pooled water transfer programs with other SWP and CVP contractors.

The quantities of water available through these options are variable and depend on hydrology, pumping capacity, environmental restrictions, and demands from other agencies. These supplemental supplies help Valley Water mitigate the impact of a drought. For example, in 2015 Valley Water secured approximately 69,000 acre-feet in supplemental supplies through transfers, exchanges, public health and safety allocations, and Semitropic banking withdrawals, which helped mitigate the impact of the severely low imported water allocation that year.

4.3 Catastrophic Interruption Planning

This section describes planning that Valley Water has undertaken to prepare for catastrophic interruption of water supplies during a disaster.

Infrastructure Reliability Plan

Valley Water completed its first Infrastructure Reliability Plan (IRP) in 2005 and updated it in 2016. The IRP analyzes several outage scenarios for Valley Water's system, including an earthquake, extreme storm, Delta outage, and power outage. Valley Water and retailers agreed on a reliability target during an emergency that Valley Water should be able to restore treated water deliveries to meet the equivalent of a winter month's demand (i.e., February) within 30 days after a major disaster event. Modeling and analyses estimated service restoration time of Valley Water's existing system for minimum winter demands in each of the outage scenarios.

The worst-case outage scenario was a magnitude 7.9 earthquake on the San Andreas fault, which would result in an estimated 30-day outage time before Valley Water can provide minimum treated water demands to retailers. In the Delta outage scenario, modeling demonstrated Valley Water can continue limited service (at an assumed 20% demand reduction) for a 24-month period with no imported water supplies if it occurred in a normal hydrologic year and started with normal groundwater supplies. In a

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regional power outage, Valley Water can operate facilities on backup fuel storage for an estimated 3 to 10 days, or longer given regular external fuel deliveries.

The 2016 IRP recommends efficient and targeted opportunities to improve system reliability and performance by either shortening Valley Water system outage time following an event or strengthening retailer capability to withstand Valley Water system outages. Important concepts that were incorporated into the identification of project opportunities and the analysis methodology are:

1. *Incorporate recent operational knowledge:* Planned and unplanned maintenance outages of Valley Water pipelines and treatment plants have allowed retailers to learn how to operate their systems without Valley Water treated water supplies. Retailers have operated with Valley Water treated water supply interruptions for up to eight weeks in some cases.
2. *Account for backup supply redundancy:* Most retailer service areas have adequate groundwater pumping capacity to serve as a backup to treated water deliveries and may not require large investments in additional reliability.
3. *Consider raw water and treated water system interdependencies:* Strengthening Valley Water's treated water pipeline system alone may not dramatically improve reliability in scenarios where raw water pipelines fail. The opposite also applies, as strengthening Valley Water's raw water pipeline system alone may not dramatically improve reliability in cases where treated water pipelines fail. Strengthening key portions of both the raw and treated water pipeline systems is needed to provide improved reliability. These improvements are being planned and recommended through the development of a distribution system master plan.
4. *Leverage existing investments:* Where possible and beneficial, leveraging existing assets is preferred, as Valley Water, retailers, and SFPUC have made significant investments in increasing system reliability and operational flexibility since the 2005 IRP.
5. *Favor frequently used assets:* Assets, particularly groundwater wells, which can be used more frequently to enhance daily operations or periodic maintenance operations, are preferred over assets that would be designated as standby for infrequent use only during major emergencies.
6. *Address specific vulnerable areas:* There are specific retailer service areas that are more vulnerable to outages of Valley Water treated water or managed recharge. Focusing on localized solutions to improve reliability in these specific areas may be more effective, with lower costs, than major infrastructure improvements.

Ultimately, Valley Water and retailers determined that targeting specific vulnerable areas for improvement will effectively address identified reliability needs. A total of 20 projects are identified in the 2016 IRP to improve reliability in these specific areas. Some projects were identified for retailer implementation, some for Valley Water implementation, and others for joint implementation. Valley Water has been working to complete the identified projects since 2016.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Valley Water's 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2017 LHMP) identifies capabilities, resources, information, and strategies for building resilience and reducing physical and social vulnerabilities to disasters. It also coordinates mitigation actions, providing essential guidance for Valley Water to reduce its vulnerability to disasters. Valley Water developed the 2017 LHMP to be consistent with current legislation, conditions, and best available science. This ensures that hazards are accurately profiled;

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policies are consistent with current Valley Water standards and relevant federal, state, or regional regulations; and Valley Water has an updated LHMP consistent with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Response Plan (ERP) requirements. The 2017 LHMP also includes strategies to reduce vulnerability to disaster through education and outreach programs, foster the development of partnerships, and implement risk reduction activities.

Emergency Operations Center

Valley Water's Emergency Services and Security Unit (ESSU) coordinates emergency response and recovery for Valley Water. During any emergency, Valley Water continues the primary missions of providing clean, safe water and flood protection to the people of Santa Clara County. ESSU maintains a full-time professional emergency management staff trained and equipped to respond quickly to support Valley Water's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and field responders. The ESSU ensures that critical services are maintained, and emergency response is centralized.

The EOC is connected to other agencies and jurisdictions by an array of telecommunications, two-way radio, satellite telephone, and wireless messaging systems. In addition, two response vehicles with many of the same communications capabilities of the EOC enable staff to establish mobile emergency command posts just about anywhere field operations may require. Office of Emergency Services (OES) maintains communications with local, state, and national emergency management organizations and allied disaster preparedness and response agencies.

Milpitas Intertie

During an emergency, in addition to retailers relying on groundwater and their own supplies, Valley Water has a 40-million gallon per day intertie with the SFPUC located in the City of Milpitas, which allows the SFPUC and the East Pipeline systems to exchange water during emergencies and planned maintenance.

4.4 Delta-Conveyed Supply Interruption

A strategy was developed by DWR, the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Bureau of Reclamation, California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and the State Water Contractors to provide water supply protections that would enable resumption of at least partial deliveries from the Delta in less than six months in the event of an outage.

Valley Water analyzed the impacts of a six-month Delta outage to determine the effect on service. The analysis assumed that all local infrastructure remains intact, as an earthquake or flood in the Delta is unlikely to badly damage local infrastructure. The analysis also assumed normal hydrologic conditions and starting storage conditions, rather than stacking disaster upon disaster (i.e., earthquake plus drought, etc.), access to SFPUC supplies, and implementation of water use reductions of 20%. The impacts of such an outage are largely operational as retailers would be required to use groundwater instead of their usual treated water supplies and Valley Water would actively manage the groundwater recharge program to meet countywide needs. Even with increased pumping, groundwater storage is estimated to remain in the normal (Stage 1) range. Thus, the impacts of a six-month Delta outage are manageable assuming a normal starting position. Valley Water would potentially need to call for more aggressive water use reductions if a Delta outage were to occur during or immediately following a drought.

The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan (DWR, 2018) provides strategies for responses to Delta levee failures, including earthquake-induced numerous levee failures during dry conditions with multiple flooded islands and extensive saltwater intrusion, resulting in curtailment of export operations. Under

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these severe conditions, an emergency freshwater pathway would be established from the central Delta along Middle River and Victoria Canal to the export pumps in the south Delta. The plan includes the pre-positioning of emergency construction materials at stockpile and warehouse sites in the Delta, and development of tactical modeling tools (DWR Emergency Response Tool) to predict levee repair logistics, timelines of levee repair, and suitable water quality to restore exports. Using pre-positioned materials, multiple earthquake-generated levee breaches and levee slumping along the freshwater pathway can be repaired in less than six months. Significant improvements to the central and south Delta levee systems along the emergency freshwater pathway began in 2010 and are continuing. Continued efforts under analysis strive to mitigate not only flood and earthquake risk but also meet future sea-level rise risk.

5. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

When the Board calls for short-term water use reduction actions under the WSCP, the cities and water retailers consider implementation of their WSCP actions to achieve the necessary shortage response. Clear, consistent, and effective communication with the cities, retailers, and the public is essential to achieving desired results. Internally, Valley Water works with its Office of Government Relations to coordinate with external stakeholders.

Communication strategies include:

- Clear explanations to the public of the WSCP stages and triggers.
- Early and continuous coordination with retailers regarding response actions, use of groundwater versus treated water, and treated water quality concerns.
- Hosting drought summits with retailers and elected officials to develop coordinated response actions such as drought ordinances and enforcement of a day per week irrigation schedules.
- Providing a straightforward methodology for water use reporting by retailers.
- Allowing treated water contracts with retailers to be adjusted to avoid penalizing retailers for not taking contract amounts and support the use of groundwater and SFPUC for blending, if necessary.
- Working with the agricultural community on water conservation methods.

Valley Water provides communications to stakeholders with various frequencies depending on the WSCP stages. Valley Water's communication protocol are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Valley Water's Communication Protocol Under the WSCP Stages

Stage	Short-Term Water Use Reduction	Communication Strategies
Stage 1 Normal	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing public outreach aimed toward achieving long-term water conservation targets. • Quarterly meetings with retailers to discuss water supply issues.

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Stage	Short-Term Water Use Reduction	Communication Strategies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Groundwater Conditions Report and Water Tracker posted on website. • Annual Assessment to Board.
Stage 2 Alert	0 – 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Stage 1 communications. • Coordinate potential ordinances with cities, County, and retailers to prepare for the potential of a worsening drought. • Additional public outreach to augment Stage 1 efforts, promote immediate behavioral changes, and set the tone for the onset of shortages. • Updates to the Board, Committees, and retailers on preparation for drought messaging.
Stage 3 Severe	10 – 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All communications above. • Monthly coordination with cities, County, and retailers to discuss conditions and to enact and review the progress of ordinances and water use restrictions. • Extensive public outreach to specific user groups such as residential, businesses, large landscapers, and agriculture to support behavioral change of water users. • Work with the press to disseminate drought messages.
Stage 4 Critical	20 – 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All communications above. • Outreach expanded further to support significant behavioral change of water users. • More frequent meetings with cities, County, and retailers to discuss conditions and update enforcement of ordinances and water use restrictions. • Workshops and summits with retailers, elected officials, and other water user groups. • Monthly updates to the Board on water supplies and demands. • Coordination with local, state, and federal emergency agencies.
Stage 5 Emergency	40 – 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All communications above. • Activation of the Emergency Operations Center. • Weekly meetings with cities and retailers on shortage conditions and response. • Expanded coordination with local, state, and federal emergency agencies. • Weekly updates to the press and public on conditions.

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6. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

In general, most water shortage compliance and enforcement actions occur at the retailer level and with city or County enforcement staff or law enforcement. Valley Water does not issue citations, fines, or surcharges to the public regarding water waste. Instead, Valley Water works with cities and retailers that have a direct relationship with water customers to develop ordinances and water use restrictions to prevent water waste and reduce demand during droughts.

7. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

This section describes Valley Water's Legal Authorities as required by Water Code § 10632(a)(7). Valley Water will coordinate with any city or the County to which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

7.1 Statutory Authority

[Water Code Sections 350 and 375 et seq.](#)

Sections 375 *et seq.* and 350 *et seq.* of the Water Code authorize Valley Water, a wholesale urban water supplier and special district, to, upon appropriate factual findings, implement a water conservation program and/or declare a water shortage emergency by resolution or ordinance and adopt and enforce related conservation measures. If appropriate, Valley Water can reduce the amount of treated water it supplies to local retailers and/or impose water reduction measures.

[Santa Clara Valley Water District Act](#)

One source of statutory authority that empowers Valley Water to implement or enforce water shortage response actions is its District Act (The Santa Clara Valley Water District Act, Chapter 1405 of Statutes 1951 of the State of California, Water Code Appendix, Chapter 60). Sections 4 and 5 of the District Act grant Valley Water power to conserve waters within its jurisdiction (as well as import and distribute water).

Specifically, section 4(c) of the District Act authorizes Valley Water to:

- provide for the conservation and management of floodwater, stormwater, or recycled water, or other water from any sources within or outside the watershed in which the district is located for beneficial and useful purposes.
- protect, save, store, recycle, distribute, transfer, exchange, manage, and conserve in any manner any of the waters.
- prevent the waste or diminution of the water supply in the district.
- retain, protect ... drainage, stormwater, floodwater, or treated wastewater, or other water from any sources, within or outside the watershed

(District Act, §4 [Objects and purposes], subd. (c)(3), (4), (5) & (6).)

District Act Section 5, paragraph 5, similarly provides that Valley Water may:

... store water in surface or underground reservoirs within or outside of the district ... conserve, reclaim, recycle, distribute, store, and manage water for present and future use within the district; [and]

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appropriate and acquire water and water rights, and import water into the district and to conserve within or outside the district, water for any purpose useful to the district

Valley Water does, though, charge a groundwater extraction fee on reported extractions and requires all significant groundwater extraction facilities to be metered and extractions reported on either a monthly, semi-annual, or annual basis.

Statutory Groundwater Sustainability Agency Powers

In addition to the District Act and Water Code §§ 350 and 375 et seq., Valley Water is the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Santa Clara and Llagas groundwater subbasins under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and has a DWR-approved Alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in place for managing these subbasins. Although Valley Water does not currently restrict groundwater pumping or impose extraction allocations upon owners or operators of groundwater extraction facilities and is not planning to do so, it has the power to do this, if necessary (See Water Code § 10726.4(a)). In February 2018, the Board adopted Resolution 18-04, which describes the fundamental approach to respond to worsening basin conditions, including the steps that Valley Water would take in coordination with stakeholders prior to implementing SGMA authorities to regulate pumping.

7.2 Past Valley Water Resolutions

In response to past droughts, Valley Water’s Board has passed resolutions calling for reductions in water use. Valley Water passed water conservation related resolutions in April 1988, March 1989, April 1990, March 1992, June 2007, March 2009, July 2010, September 2010, January 2014, February 2014, November 2014, March 2015, November 2015, and June 2016.

Resolutions prior to 2014 generally called for either “voluntary” or “mandatory” reductions in water use. Since 2014, Valley Water has generally avoided use of these words and instead passed resolutions with language identical to, or substantially similar to, the following:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District that a water use reduction target equal to [e.g., 20] percent of [e.g., 2013] water use is called for through _____ [future date], and it is further recommended that retail water agencies, local municipalities and the County of Santa Clara implement mandatory measures as needed to achieve the [e.g., 20] percent water use reduction target.

Some Valley Water resolutions have also included language calling for “a restriction on outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or lawns with potable water to [e.g., 4] days a week through _____ [future date].”

7.3 Contractual Authority

In addition to its statutory authority, Valley Water has contractual authority to reduce the amount of potable, treated water it provides to its retail customers.

Article C, Section 4(c) of Valley Water’s standard-form treated water contract with its retailers provides that, if the Board passes a resolution providing for a reduction in water use by more than 10%, it shall reduce the amount of potable treated water it provides to retailers by this same amount, minus 10%. Thus, if the Board calls for a 30% reduction in water use during a drought, it will reduce treated water

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supplies to its retailers by 20% (a call for a 20% reduction would result in a 10% reduction in treated water supplies, etc.).

Additionally, under Valley Water's standard-form treated water contract, retailers may purchase "non-contract" water above their monthly purchase commitment when additional supplies are available. In the past, in conjunction with a resolution reducing contractual treated water supplies, while Valley Water has continued to allow retailers to purchase "non-contract" treated water, it has increased the price of such "non-contract" water to discourage overuse. Valley Water has the authority to eliminate non-contract water sales altogether if necessary. Although Valley Water's contractual authority relates only to treated water deliveries, not to groundwater extraction, the contracts give Valley Water the ability to adjust treated water pricing to incentivize the use of either treated water or groundwater by its water retailer customers, depending on what best supports local water supply needs and operations.

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8. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

Under a water shortage scenario, Valley Water expenses are anticipated to increase due to actions to augment water supply and encourage demand reduction. At the same time, revenue would decrease because of a reduction in water sales. Table 7 outlines financial consequences and anticipated mitigation actions for each shortage response action stage.

Table 7. Valley Water’s Financial Consequences and Anticipated Mitigation Actions for Each WSCP Stage

Stage	Stage Title	Requested Short-Term Water Use Reduction	Financial Consequences	Anticipated Mitigation Actions
Stage 1	Normal	None	None	Funding provided for supplemental water supply reserve.
Stage 2	Alert	0 – 10%	Potential increase in operating and maintenance (O&M) expenses and mild to moderate reduction in revenue.	Identify supplemental funding options and reductions to O&M expenses.
Stage 3	Severe	10 – 20%	Moderate to significant increase to O&M expenses and decrease in revenue.	Stage 2 actions plus identify supplement(s) to water rate revenue (likely incremental rate adjustment) and deferral of capital expenditures; use of reserves if necessary.
Stage 4	Critical	20 – 40%	Significant increases to O&M expenses, including supplemental water purchases, and decreases in revenue.	Stage 3 plus short- and long-term O&M budget reductions.
Stage 5	Emergency	40 to 50%	Likely a greater degree of Stage 4.	Stage 4 plus operations limited to core business only.

During past droughts, increased expenses and reduced revenue put upward pressure on future water rates. Valley Water incurred significant costs from actions taken in response to the previous drought (2012 to 2016) and water charges were increased to cover those costs. To minimize rate impacts, Valley Water maintains supplemental funds in its financial reserves to help pay for increased expenditures to remedy shortages. The FY 2021 budget for the supplemental water supply reserve is \$15.5M and is projected to grow to roughly \$19.5M by FY 2031. The minimum for this reserve is 20% of the annual water purchase budget. The Board may adjust its adopted groundwater production charges midway through the fiscal year, which provides an opportunity to react to unanticipated changes in expenditures or revenue in a timely fashion. Following a drought and the use of the supplemental water supply reserve, funds need to be replenished in subsequent years through groundwater production and treated water charges.

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9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

This section does not apply to wholesale agencies such as Valley Water.

10. WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

To ensure timely actions are taken per the WSCP during shortages, Valley Water increases its monitoring of its supplies and demands including:

- Groundwater subbasin and land subsidence conditions
- Reservoir storage
- Monthly and season-to-date rainfall at four rainfall stations within the County
- Monthly recycled water deliveries
- Monthly and year-to-date water use for each water retailer in the County
- Current retailer water use compared to a desired decrease in use

Not all water use data is available monthly and there is a time-lag from when water is used and reported. A small percentage of all water use, primarily private well owners, is unmetered and is estimated based on standard tables. Finally, Valley Water does not have access to individual water use account data for water users that purchase water from Valley Water's water retailers. Therefore, Valley Water cannot determine reductions by customer class or by customer unit (per household, for example). This data is only available to the direct retailers.

After a water shortage event is over, Valley Water will conduct an internal 'lessons learned' to determine if the WSCP performed as desired and identify changes to the WSCP if needed. Valley Water holds quarterly meetings with its retailers that allow an opportunity for any retailer to raise issues with the WSCP. In addition, Valley Water reviews its Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP) report annually as part of its Water Supply Master Plan. The MAP allows the public to raise water supply planning concerns such as the WSCP. Any changes to the WSCP would be prepared by staff and brought to the Board for adoption and amendment to the WSCP.

This WSCP is an independent document separate from the UWMP and may be updated separately at any time. Amendments to this WSCP outside of the UWMP five-year update process will be brought to the Water Conservation and Demand Management Board Committee meetings for public review and comment and to the Board for a public hearing and approval. Valley Water will provide notice to its retailers, cities, and County, and publish this notice on its website, at the start of an amendment process to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate. Notice will also be provided to retailers, cities, and County at least 30 days prior to a public hearing before the Board that includes the time and place of the hearing.

Amendments approved by the Board will be provided to retailers, cities, County, DWR, and the California State Library within 30 days of approval.

11. SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

Since Valley Water is not a water retailer, it does not make distinctions for special water features such as pools, spas, and decorative water features.

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12. PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

Valley Water's Board of Directors set the time and place for the WSCP public hearing for June 8, 2021 at an on-line meeting. Valley Water notified the water retailers and the cities and County of Santa Clara on May 17, 2021 of the time and date of the public hearing. The draft WSCP was posted on Valley Water's web site (<https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan>) and made available for public review on May 17, 2021. The public hearing notice was published in **San José Mercury News** on May 18, 2021 and May 25, 2021 and **Metro** on May 19, 2021. Documentation of noticing of the public hearing is included in Appendix B.

Valley Water's Board held the public hearing on June 8 and June 9, 2021 and adopted the WSCP on June 9, 2021. The final WSCP will be posted on Valley Water's website within 30 days of adoption. Paper copies will be made available at the same time the WSCP is posted on the web site for public review during normal business hours.

Within 30 days of Board adoption and prior to July 1, 2021, the adopted WSCP will be submitted electronically to DWR via its Water Use Efficiency data online submittal portal (WUEdata). Electronic copies of the WSCP will also be provided to the cities and County within 30 days of adoption.

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Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

Santa Clara Valley Water District
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**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA
RATIFYING THE JUNE 15, 2021 PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY
BY THE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
RELATING TO EXTREME DROUGHT CONDITIONS**

WHEREAS, Government Code section 8630 and County of Santa Clara (“County”) Ordinance Code section A8-9 authorize the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim a local emergency when Santa Clara County is threatened by conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within Santa Clara County that are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the County, and the Board of Supervisors is not in session;

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services proclaimed such a Local Emergency on June 15, 2021, based on conditions of extreme peril and the imminent and proximate threat to residents and the environment related to extreme drought conditions throughout Santa Clara County;

WHEREAS, in recognition of the extreme drought conditions, on June 9, 2021, the Santa Clara Valley Water District declared a water shortage emergency condition in Santa Clara County, and further requested that the County proclaim a local emergency in Santa Clara County;

WHEREAS, on May 10, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency relating to the widespread drought conditions in California, but that proclamation does not include Santa Clara County; however, USDA Designation #S4916 - D2, D3, D4 Drought, currently lists Santa Clara County among the “Eligible Primary Counties,” and the U.S. Small Business Administration declared Santa Clara County among the primary counties forming a disaster area as a result of the USDA Designation; and

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WHEREAS, under County Ordinance Code section A8-9(a), the Board of Supervisors must ratify a Proclamation of Local Emergency issued by the Director of Emergency Services within 7 days or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara that the June 15, 2021 Proclamation of Local Emergency by the Director of Emergency Services is hereby ratified, and shall remain in effect for 60 days until August 21, 2021, unless terminated earlier by the Board.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on _____ by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:


MIKE WASSERMAN
President, Board of Supervisors

Signed and certified that a copy of this document has been delivered by electronic or other means to the President, Board of Supervisors.

ATTEST:

MEGAN DOYLE
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:



KAVITA NARAYAN
Assistant County Counsel

Exhibit A: June 15, 2021 Director of Emergency Services Local Emergency Proclamation

**PROCLAMATION OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY
BY THE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
RELATING TO EXTREME DROUGHT CONDITIONS**

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 8630 and County of Santa Clara (“County”) Ordinance Code Section A8-9 authorize the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim a local emergency when Santa Clara County is threatened by conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within Santa Clara County that are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the County, and the Board of Supervisors is not in session; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services finds that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within Santa Clara County due to the following:

1. Santa Clara County is in its second consecutive drought year as a result of extreme dry conditions; according to the United States Drought Monitor, a partnership of the National Drought Mitigation Center, the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Santa Clara County was in “D3 (Extreme Drought)” conditions as of June 8, 2021 (see <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?CA>);
2. In areas under D3 (Extreme Drought) conditions, the United States Drought Monitor identifies impacts to pasture and livestock maintenance, health of fruit trees and maintenance of orchards, availability of federal water supplies available to meet agricultural irrigation contracts, quality of life in mountain communities, fish migration and survival rates, welfare of wildlife such as bears. In these conditions, water is inadequate for agriculture, wildlife, and urban needs; reservoirs are extremely low; water sanitation is a concern; wells and aquifer levels decrease, along with drying of surface water; and fire season lasts year-round and fires may occur in typically wet parts of the state;
3. Local surface water storage in Santa Clara County is at a historic low. Dry conditions in the past two years have significantly limited local watershed runoff;
4. In February 2020, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ordered the Santa Clara Valley Water District to drain Anderson Reservoir, by far the largest local surface water reservoir, for reasons of public safety as a seismic retrofit is undertaken. Anderson Reservoir is not expected to be available as a surface water storage facility for the anticipated 10-year duration of the retrofit project; in addition, Coyote Reservoir, the Santa Clara Valley Water District’s second-largest reservoir, is also

limited in its current surface water storage due to California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams storage limits;

5. Due to these significant limitations on local surface water storage, little water can be stored locally; as a result, Santa Clara County communities must rely heavily on imported water to meet local water demands and specifically to supplement local water for drinking water treatment plants, replenish local groundwater, prevent adverse community impacts such as land subsidence due to groundwater depletion, ensure sufficient water for fire protection, and ensure groundwater supply for households that depend on domestic wells for drinking water;
6. These imported water supplies are decreasing because of the historic dry season. In particular, the snowpack in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains was 5% of normal levels and the statewide snow water equivalent was 0% of normal levels as of June 1, 2021. The depleted snowpack is causing a major reduction in the amount of imported water that will come into Santa Clara County this year, and there is ongoing uncertainty about local and statewide water supply conditions as reservoirs throughout the State are far below capacity;
7. If drought conditions continue into 2022 and imported water supplies continue to be severely limited, the Santa Clara Valley Water District projects the worst-case scenario to be that groundwater will drop to the “Emergency” stage (Stage 5), which would greatly increase the risk of resumed land subsidence in northern Santa Clara County, risk wells going dry in residential areas of Santa Clara County where groundwater is the sole source of drinking water, and risk that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers will not be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection;

Based on these conditions, there is an extreme threat to the safety of persons and property within the County that is, or is likely to be, beyond the ability of the County’s resources to contain; and

WHEREAS, Government Code section 8558(c) recognizes “drought” among the conditions constituting a local emergency; and

WHEREAS, in recognition of the above conditions, on June 9, 2021, the Santa Clara Valley Water District declared a water shortage emergency condition in Santa Clara County, and further requested that the County proclaim a local emergency in Santa Clara County due to drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, on May 10, 2021, California Governor Gavin Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency relating to the widespread drought conditions, but that proclamation does not include Santa Clara County; however, USDA Designation #S4916 - D2, D3, D4 Drought, currently lists Santa Clara County among the “Eligible Primary Counties,” and the U.S. Small Business Administration declared Santa Clara County among the primary counties forming a disaster area as a result of the USDA Designation; and


WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors is not in session, and cannot immediately be called into session; and

WHEREAS, during a local emergency, the Director of Emergency Services or other person authorized to serve in that capacity under County Ordinance Code Section A8-8 is empowered by County Ordinance Code Section A8-15 to issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by the emergency, provided they are confirmed at the earliest possible time by the Board of Supervisors;


NOW THEREFORE, the Director of Emergency Services hereby (1) proclaims that a local emergency, as defined in Government Code Section 8558 and County Ordinance Code Section A8-3, now exists within Santa Clara County; and (2) requests that the Governor of the State of California include Santa Clara County within the State’s drought emergency proclamation and request a federal declaration to provide assistance including, but not limited to, California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) and Federal Individual Assistance Act, to assist with losses and emergency repairs required in Santa Clara County, including its affected cities and special districts.

The local emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven days unless it has been ratified by the Board of Supervisors.

Date: 6/15/2021
Time: 18:55

By: 
21E905DBD1084D7
Jeffrey V. Smith
County Executive/Director of Emergency Services

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:


A2A23FA692AE4D5
Kavita Narayan
Assistant County Counsel

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT**

RESOLUTION NO. 21-68

**RESCINDING RESOLUTION 17-43, DECLARING A WATER SHORTAGE
EMERGENCY CONDITION CALLING FOR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS, AND
URGING THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA TO PROCLAIM A LOCAL EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 9, 2021, on the matter of whether the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) Board of Directors should declare that a water shortage emergency condition exists within Santa Clara County (County); and

WHEREAS, notice of said hearing was published on June 2, 2021, in the *San Jose Mercury News*, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the County; and

WHEREAS, at said hearing, all persons present were given an opportunity to be heard by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board heard and considered public testimony, staff's presentation, and other evidence presented at said hearing; and

WHEREAS, the County is in its second consecutive year of drought, and the County is now in an extreme drought condition according to the United States Drought Monitor; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code Section 350 a "governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection"; and

WHEREAS, the Board seeks to conserve the limited water supply of Valley Water for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to public health, fire protection, and domestic use without threatening local land subsidence, by ensuring the conservation of water, by avoiding the waste of water, and to the extent necessary and by reason of the existing water shortage emergency condition, by reducing water use in the County in a manner that is fair and equitable; and

WHEREAS, on March 22, 2021, the California State Water Resources Control Board mailed early warning notices to water rights holders in California, including Valley Water, urging them to plan for potential shortages by reducing water use and adopting practical conservation measures; and

WHEREAS, local watershed runoff was substantially limited in the 2020 and 2021 water years due to extreme dry conditions and Valley Water's current local surface water storage as of June 1 is at 26 percent of the 20-year average; and

WHEREAS, Anderson Reservoir is Valley Water's largest surface water reservoir and holds up to 89,278 acre-feet of water—more than all of Valley Water's other nine surface water reservoirs combined; and

Rescinding Resolution 17-43, Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for
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WHEREAS, on February 20, 2020, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, for public health and safety reasons, ordered Valley Water to drain Anderson Reservoir to deadpool beginning no later than October 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, Anderson Reservoir has been drained to deadpool and will not be available as a surface water storage facility for the duration of the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project, which is expected to last 10 years; and

WHEREAS, the availability of Coyote Reservoir, Valley Water's second largest reservoir, is also limited because of California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams storage limits; and

WHEREAS, due to the unavailability of Anderson Reservoir and limited availability of Coyote Reservoir due to regulatory restrictions, Valley Water's ability to store water locally for groundwater recharge and water treatment plant supplies, and as a buffer to mitigate against current and future water shortages, is significantly limited; and

WHEREAS, the snowpack in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains was 5 percent of normal and the statewide snow water equivalent was zero percent of normal as of June 1, 2021; and the 2021 State Water Project allocation is 5 percent, and the 2021 South-of-Delta Central Valley Project allocation is currently 25 percent for Municipal & Industrial water and zero percent for Agricultural water; and

WHEREAS, there is significant uncertainty as to local and statewide water supply conditions, and imported supplies may continue to be negatively impacted; and

WHEREAS, Santa Clara County relies heavily on unpredictable imported water to supplement local water to supply its drinking water treatment plants, to replenish the local groundwater basins, and to prevent adverse community impacts such as the return of historic overdraft and land subsidence in northern Santa Clara County; and

WHEREAS, through careful groundwater management, Santa Clara County groundwater storage at the start of 2021 was well within the "Normal" stage (Stage 1) of Valley Water's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, but without additional water use reduction this storage is expected to drop significantly by as much as 80,000 acre-feet by the end of 2021 due to limited recharge and increased pumping as a result of drought conditions, reduced imported water allocations, and the loss of Anderson Reservoir as a surface water storage facility; and

WHEREAS, if drought conditions continue into 2022 and imported water supplies continue to be severely limited, the worst case scenario projects groundwater to drop to the "Emergency" stage (Stage 5) of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan without additional water use reduction, which would greatly increase the risk of resumed land subsidence in northern Santa Clara County, risk wells going dry in residential areas of the County where groundwater is the sole source of drinking water, and risk that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers will not be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, due to historic groundwater overdraft, the greater San José metropolitan area and heart of Silicon Valley had up to 14 feet of permanent subsidence, which resulted in seawater

Rescinding Resolution 17-43, Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for
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intrusion, increased flood risk, and widespread damage to infrastructure, conservatively estimated to cost over \$947 million in 2021 dollars; and

WHEREAS, over 3,000 domestic wells users in southern Santa Clara County depend on groundwater for potable water supplies and these wells are often more vulnerable than public water supply wells, which are typically deeper; and

WHEREAS, Valley Water must maintain sufficient groundwater storage to guard against land subsidence, meet local water demands, cope with supply interruptions from natural disasters and ensure sufficient water for fire protection; and

WHEREAS, it is Valley Water's policy and is in the interest of Valley Water and the community to reduce the severity and occurrences of drought or dry weather induced water shortages by encouraging water use reduction measures so that available water supplies can meet at least 80 percent of average annual demand in drought years; and

WHEREAS, Santa Clara County and the region are subject to reoccurring droughts of varying severity, such as those prompting Valley Water to call for water use reductions in 1977, 1987 to 1992, 2007 to 2010; and

WHEREAS, Santa Clara County and California experienced a historic, multiyear drought from 2012 to 2016, prompting Valley Water to call for mandatory water use reductions between 20 to 30 percent since 2014; and

WHEREAS, on June 13, 2017, by Resolution 17-43, Valley Water continued its call for a voluntary 20 percent water use reduction (as compared to 2013 water use), and called for efforts to make water conservation a way of life; and

WHEREAS, on April 27, 2021, the Board voted to call for a voluntary 25 percent water use reduction (as compared to 2013 water use); and

WHEREAS, continuing the progress and momentum of community water use reductions and water wise efforts to make water conservation a way of life will improve long-term water supply reliability; and

WHEREAS, increasing long-term water conservation efforts and improving water use efficiency; strengthening local and regional drought planning; and increasing water supply and land use planning coordination are critical to Santa Clara County's resilience to drought, which may be intensified in the future with climate change; and

WHEREAS, Valley Water continues to work closely with its retail water agencies, untreated surface water customers, well owners, farmers, regulatory agencies, state and federal project operators, other water districts, and local municipalities and land use agencies to develop common sense approaches with the goal of achieving drought resiliency.

Rescinding Resolution 17-43, Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for
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NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District hereby:

1. Rescinds Board Resolution 17-43; and
2. Declares pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 that a water shortage emergency condition now prevails within the County and a continued supply of water cannot be assured for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection without threatening local land subsidence, and that such water shortage emergency condition shall continue until the Valley Water's Board adopts a finding determining otherwise; and
3. Establishes a water reduction program pursuant to Article C(4)(c) of Valley Water's treated water contracts by calling for water retailers to achieve a water use reduction equal to 33 percent of 2013 water use (15 percent of 2019 water use), which will result in a 23 percent reduction of Valley Water treated water scheduled deliveries to water retailers while such water reduction program is in effect; and
4. Commits to aggressively promote its conservation programs and information for the public, residents, businesses, agricultural and untreated water customers, and retailers to support all sectors in reducing water use; and
5. Urges Santa Clara County farmers and untreated water customers to consider the water shortage emergency condition in planting and irrigation practices; and
6. Calls for the public to restrict outdoor watering of ornamental landscapes or lawns with potable water to a maximum of three days a week; and
7. Urges local enforcement of other water waste restrictions currently in effect by local agencies and retailers, or as may be amended; and
8. Requests that the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors proclaim a local emergency now exists throughout the County due to drought conditions; and
9. Supports local adoption and enforcement of additional water waste restrictions by cities, retailers, and the County as needed to achieve the water use reduction target of 15 percent of 2019 water use (33 percent of 2013 water use); these may include prohibitions against the following:
 - Use of potable water for more than minimal landscaping, as defined in the landscaping regulated of the jurisdiction or as described in Article 10.8 of the California Government Code in connection with new construction;
 - Excessive use of water: when a utility has notified the customer in writing to repair a broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering or irrigation system and the customer has failed to affect such repairs within five business days, the utility may install a flow restriction device;
 - Use of potable water that results in flooding or runoff in gutters or streets;

Rescinding Resolution 17-43, Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for Water Use Restrictions, and Urging the County of Santa Clara to Proclaim a Local Emergency
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- Individual private washing of cars with a hose except with the use of a positive action shut-off nozzle. Use of potable water for washing commercial aircraft, cars, buses, boats, trailers, or other commercial vehicles at any time, except at commercial or fleet vehicle or boat washing facilities operated at a fixed location where equipment using water is properly maintained to avoid wasteful use;
 - Use of potable water for washing buildings, structures, driveways, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced areas, except in the cases where health and safety are at risk;
 - Use of potable water to irrigate turf, lawns, gardens, or ornamental landscaping by means other than drip irrigation, or hand watering without quick acting positive action shut-off nozzles, on a specific schedule, for example: 1) before 9:00 a.m. and after 5:00 p.m.; 2) every other day; or 3) selected days of the week;
 - Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes (if street sweeping is not feasible), or to protect the health and safety of the public;
 - Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, dust control, or other uses unless no other source of water or other method can be used;
 - Use of potable water for construction purposes unless no other source of water or other method can be used;
 - Use of potable water for street cleaning;
 - Operation of commercial car washes without recycling at least 50 percent of the potable water used per cycle;
 - Use of potable water for watering outside plants, lawn, landscape, and turf areas during certain hours if and when specified in CPUC Tariff Schedule No. 14.1 when the schedule is in effect;
 - Use of potable water for decorative fountains or the filling or topping off of decorative lakes or ponds. Exceptions are made for those decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds which utilize recycled water;
 - Use of potable water for the filling or refilling of swimming pools;
 - Service of water by any restaurant except upon the request of a patron; and
 - Use of potable water to flush hydrants, except where required for public health or safety.
10. Recommends cities, retailers, and the County consider adopting water waste restrictions that are permanent.

Rescinding Resolution 17-43, Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency Condition Calling for Water Use Restrictions, and Urging the County of Santa Clara to Proclaim a Local Emergency
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PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District by the following vote on June 9, 2021:

AYES: Directors R. Santos, N. Hsueh, T. Estremera, B. Keegan, G. Kremen,
L. LeZotte, J. Varela
NOES: Directors None
ABSENT: Directors None
ABSTAIN: Directors None

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT



TONY ESTREMER
Chair, Board of Directors

ATTEST: MICHELE L. KING, CMC



Clerk, Board of Directors

RESOLUTION NO. 2015-15

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOS ALTOS
TO ADOPT WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES**

WHEREAS, the State of California is currently under severe drought conditions as a result of the State's unprecedented water supply shortage and outlook for water consumption; and

WHEREAS, historical evidence indicates that the State of California drought conditions are increasing due to the prolonged periods of drought in recent years; and

WHEREAS, it is not known how long the severe drought conditions will last; and

WHEREAS, measures are needed to encourage and promote water conservation efforts as ongoing practices now and in future years; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of the State of California declared drought emergencies on January 17, 2014 and April 25, 2014, and on April 1, 2015 mandated Californians reduce water consumption by 25% state-wide; and

WHEREAS, Executive Order B-29-15, issued on April 1, 2015, provisions include: 1) ordering the State Water Resources Control Board to impose restrictions to achieve a 25% reduction in potable urban water usage through February 28, 2016; 2) directing the California Department of Water Resources to lead a state-wide initiative, in partnership with local agencies, to collectively replace 50 million square feet of lawns and ornamental turf with drought tolerant landscapes; and 3) directing the California Energy Commission to implement a state-wide appliance rebate program to provide monetary incentives for the replacement of inefficient household devices; and

WHEREAS, the Governor directed local water agencies to update their legally-required urban and agricultural water management plans; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's drought declaration also calls upon local urban water suppliers and municipalities to implement their local water shortage contingency plans immediately in order to avoid or forestall outright restrictions that could become necessary later in the drought season; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Altos will comply with recently updated State of California Emergency Building Standards and will continue to require new residential and commercial construction to calculate water usage for the site based on updated standards, and, in addition, will comply with recent State-mandated updates to the Model Landscape Ordinance as required by Executive Order B-29-15; and

WHEREAS, the long-term health, safety, and prosperity of the community depends upon having a reliable supply of potable water, and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Altos Environmental Commission heard input from community groups and the public that encouraged communication and outreach efforts to the public in support of water reduction measures; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Altos endeavors to work in partnership with the Santa Clara Valley Water District to promote water conservation programs and rebates; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Altos endeavors to work in partnership with its local water retailer, California Water Service, as it implements its water reduction mandates, enforcement measures in accordance with Schedule No. 14.1 and promotes water conservation programs and rebates; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Altos recommends practical water conservation methods and measurable reduction goals for water users to achieve (as compared to 2013 water usage data as provided by California Water Service) in an effort to provide clear reduction guidelines set forth by the local water retailer, California Water Service, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District; and

WHEREAS, the City of Los Altos organization has taken steps to reduce its water consumption by 32% and implement communication and outreach education efforts to the community; and

WHEREAS, the City recognizes that the local water retailer, California Water Service has activated Stage 2 of its Schedule No. 14.1 and may utilize different Stages in Schedule No. 14.1 during the course of the drought conditions and thereby, the City resolution seeks to comply with any forthcoming requirements initiated by California Water Service.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Los Altos hereby encourages the Los Altos community to reduce water consumption by 32% based on 2013 water usage data that is now available to customers from California Water Service.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Los Altos hereby recommends that City of Los Altos residents, businesses, and water users adopt the following water conservation measures:

- 1. Lawn, Landscape, Vegetated Watering Time and Day Restrictions** – watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape and/or other vegetated area with potable water may not take place between the hours of **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.** The purpose of time restrictions is to avoid watering during the heat and high evaporation conditions of the day.

In accordance with California Water Service Schedule No. 14.1, California Water Service will enforce the following outdoor irrigation schedule:

- a. **even numbered street address** will water on Tuesday and Friday
- b. **odd numbered street addresses** will water on Monday and Thursday;
- c. **no numbered street addresses** will water on Monday and Thursday

Water users are encouraged to limit, as much as possible, the use of potable water during the days they are scheduled for water irrigation or during any usage of potable water.

The time restriction provisions above do not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two (2) gallons of water per hour and to microspray irrigation on lawns, landscaping and trees. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

Violation of any of these water use restrictions may be subject to enforcement measures, which are Schedule No. 14.1 Stage-sensitive, by California Water Service including waste-of-water penalties, installation of flow restrictors or discontinuance of water service. Waste of water in California Water service areas can be reported online at www.calwater.com/water-waste-report

During all months of the year, users are encouraged to provide only minimal water to sustain plant growth without water run-off and to avoid over-watering and achieve the 32% water usage reduction. Irrigation is to be reduced or discontinued in cool and wet weather conditions. **No water is allowed to be applied during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.** Use of mulch or moisture enhancing materials on planting beds is encouraged to avoid rapid evaporation and to prolong water availability to the plants.

Other prohibited uses of water in accordance with Cal Water Schedule No. 14.1:

- Applying potable water to outdoor landscapes that causes runoff onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures
- Using a hose to wash vehicles, buses and boats with potable water unless the hose is filled with a shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use
- Applying potable water to driveways and sidewalks
- Using potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature except when the water is part of a recirculating system
- Using potable water to irrigate outside of new construction without drip or microspray systems
- Filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds with potable water except to sustain existing aquatic life as defined in Schedule No. 14.1
- Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians with potable water.
- Serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes cafeterias, bars or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased
- Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently

display notice of this option in each guest room using clear and easily understood language

2. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions** – all leaks, breaks or other malfunctions in the water user’s plumbing or distribution system **must be repaired within five business days** upon receipt of notification or when discovered by the user.
3. **No Washing of Hard or Paved Surfaces** – washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when required to address an immediate health or safety need, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device or cleaning machine that only utilize recycled water.
4. **Recommendations to Avoid Excess Water Usage** – avoid use of continually running water sources such as a hose without a shut-off nozzle. When using a hose, a shut-off nozzle shall be used at all times to avoid unintended water flow and prevent runoff. Avoid washing or cleaning a vehicle except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device. **Pools and Spas** - refrain from overfilling swimming pools, spas and ponds and keep water at a minimum operational level. Draining and refilling swimming pools or spas is advised to be avoided for the duration of the drought condition. Use of pool/spa cover or cut-to-fit-floating foam cover is recommended in order to avoid evaporation. Refrain from use of automatic water filters to avoid water waste. Refrain from use of pool/spa water features to avoid evaporation of water. Construction or reconstruction of existing pools that are shallow or smaller is encouraged to reduce the water volume and energy usage. Initial filling or refilling of pools or spas will be charged to the customer’s water budget and subject to drought surcharge and other measures in accordance with Schedule No. 14.1.
5. **Water Conservation in the Business Community** – use table signs stating that drinking water is served upon request only in eating or drinking establishments. Commercial lodging establishments are encouraged to provide guests the option to decline daily linen service. Avoid installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems in buildings requesting new water service; avoid installation of non-re-circulating water systems in commercial car wash and laundry systems. Restaurants are encouraged to use water conserving dish wash spray valves; use of recirculating water in non-drinking water fountains and decorative water features is encouraged for business and residential users.
6. **Parties Review and Comply with the City of Los Altos Water Efficient Landscape Regulations** – updated regulations are available at City Hall.

Other duly adopted restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time-to-time by the water retailer, California Water Service or by the State of California are incorporated herein by reference.

This resolution shall remain active for the duration of the Governor's drought emergency declaration.


I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a Resolution passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Los Altos at a meeting thereof on the 9th day of June, 2015 by the following vote:

AYES: BRUINS, MORDO, PEPPER, PROCHNOW, SATTERLEE
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE



Janis C. Pepper, MAYOR

Attest:



Jon Maginot, CMC, CITY CLERK