

UWMP & WSCP

Urban Water Management Plan

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Mid-Peninsula Water District (MPWD) staff and its consulting team are nearing completion of the District's 2020 UWMP Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The UWMP will be effective for five years through 2025. The plan also includes an updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Once the draft copies are released, both documents will be made available to the community for review and virtual public hearings will follow. Regular public updates will be available at MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP. The intent of the UWMP is to provide the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the general public with information on present and future water supply and demand and to provide an assessment of water resources needed. It also serves the purpose of helping ratepayers better understand our water system, service area, water reliability and contingency planning.

Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) are prepared every five years in accordance with the California Water Code. The purpose of the UWMP is to:

Assess water supplies and demands over a 25-year planning time frame.

Describe demand management measures.

Report progress toward meeting targeted reductions in per-capita use.

Discuss alternative water supplies.

Develop and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

SERVING YOU SINCE 1929...



Serving You Is Our Business... those are values of the Mid-Peninsula Water District (MPWD) – our service commitment in the delivery of quality water, customer services, and resources to YOU. This brochure keeps with that promise by providing outreach materials and information for your benefit. While the information in this brochure might be overwhelming for some, please know that it was designed with our customers in mind – to educate and inform, and hopefully spark interest in our operations. You will learn more about the water supply, management, and short-age contingency planning processes, and the significant legislative requirements and competing water supply interests impacting regional system reliability.



This brochure essentially serves as an executive summary of the MPWD's plans. The acronyms UWMP and WSCP are defined and general purposes are provided on the cover page. You will find on page 5 an illustration and description of where the MPWD gets its water supply. The remaining sections in the brochure include:

- **What is an UWMP? What is a WSCP?**
- **MPWD's 2020 UWMP and WSCP**
- **Bay-Delta Plan and Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement**
- **California Conservation Way of Life Legislation**



A handy, loose-leaf insert and an MPWD water conservation magnet are enclosed for you to save important hearing and meeting dates and to encourage your input on the plans. We want to hear from YOU! In fact, the MPWD is taking extra steps to involve its customers. Besides the distribution of this brochure, a second public hearing is planned, and the public comment period has been extended to allow adequate time for your review and input. That means the MPWD has targeted October 1, 2021 as its submittal date to the DWR, which is beyond the regulatory deadline of July 1. But, rest assured, there are no consequential impacts to the MPWD or its customers.

We appreciate the opportunity to share this information and your time in reviewing it. We also provided links to additional resources that should be helpful. Enjoy the summer and thank you for your continued water conservation efforts!

Tammy Rudock
General Manager



WHAT IS AN UWMP?

An UWMP is the legal and technical water management foundation for suppliers throughout California. The MPWD's UWMP provides its staff, the public, and elected officials with an understanding of past, current, and future water conditions and management. This UWMP integrates local and regional land-use planning, regional water supply, infrastructure, and demand management projects, as well as statewide issues of concern like climate change and regulatory revisions. For its 2020 UWMP, the MPWD gathered, characterized, and synthesized water-related information, including using local, regional, and statewide sources. The intent of the UWMP is to provide the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the public with information on present and future water sources and system demands and to provide an assessment of MPWD's water resource needs.

The original UWMP Act, signed into law in 1984, requires an urban water supplier that provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers to adopt an UWMP every five years demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years for a 20-year planning period. It also must identify and quantify the adequacy of water supplies for existing and future demands during normal, dry and drought years, and assure efficient use of urban water supplies. The Act also requires water shortage contingency planning and drought response actions.

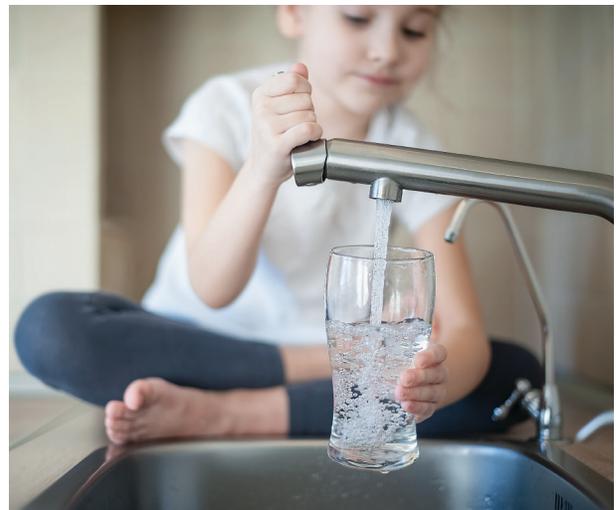
WHAT IS A WSCP?

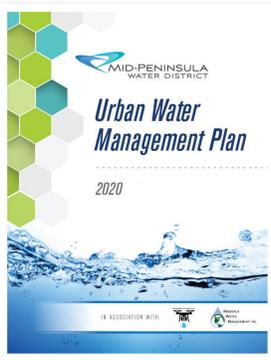
The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) serves as a “stand alone” preparedness and response plan for the MPWD, not only during water shortage conditions, but before and after as well. It includes specific actions for management of the MPWD's water supply and demand, addresses the impacts associated with water shortages, and facilitates the timely implementation of effective contingency responses.

The 2020 UWMP has undergone significant expansion and revision. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions not only affect a supplier's water reliability determinations, but also the broad picture of statewide water reliability overseen by the DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the State of California Legislature.

Numerous additional requirements were added by the DWR for 2020 UWMPs since the last plan document in 2015. Key new requirements include:

- Five Consecutive Dry-Year Water Reliability Assessment
- Drought Risk Assessment
- Seismic Risk
- Climate Change Considerations
- Groundwater Supplies Coordination
- Layperson's Description





MPWD'S UWMP & WSCP

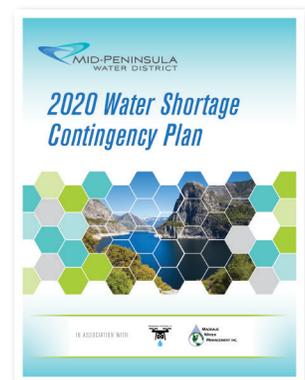
The MPWD is a California Special District and a public agency directly providing water for municipal purposes since 1929. The MPWD serves 27,560 customers and has 8,111 service connections. As defined in Water Code Section 10617, MPWD qualifies as an “urban water supplier” and is required to complete an UWMP for 2020. This is the seventh UWMP prepared by the MPWD.

The 2020 UWMP updates MPWD’s previous 2015 UWMP that was submitted to DWR on July 1, 2016. MPWD’s comprehensive urban water management planning process integrates information about supply and demands to address short- and long-term water planning. In so doing, the MPWD:

- Assesses changes in natural hydrology, climate, and groundwater conditions.
- Anticipates the implications of regional, state, and federal regulations.
- Understands supply conditions and water use variability.
- Identifies regional constraints on or opportunities for shared water resources.
- Integrates local land-use changes, development, plans, and population growth.
- Prepares for water shortages and unforeseen calamities.
- Anticipates infrastructure vulnerabilities and plans mitigation measures.
- Recognizes project funding needs and opportunities.

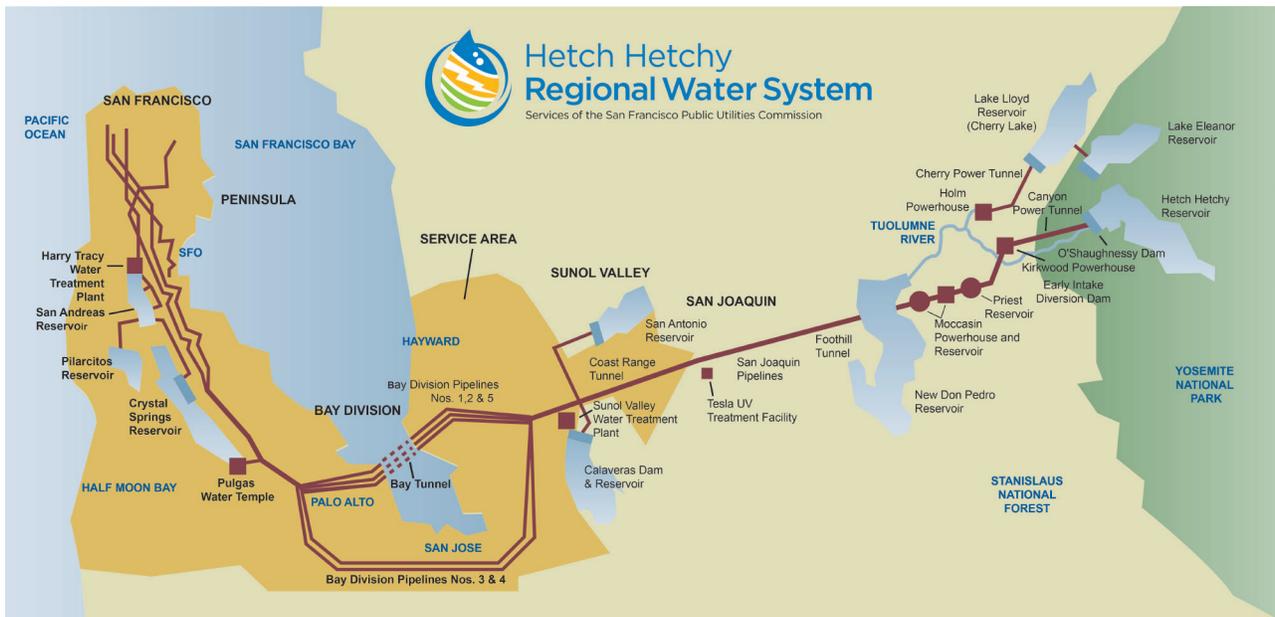
For its 2020 UWMP, the MPWD added the most current data to ensure its 2020 UWMP continues to be its go-to reference for reliable information about its water system and water management. The MPWD 2020 UWMP is an important resource for the MPWD staff, management, the Board of Directors, and its customers. The 2020 UWMP addresses the following MPWD’s water-planning fundamentals:

- A detailed review of current and future water use.
- Evaluation of potable and potential non-potable water supplies.
- Analysis of water supply reliability by the SFPUC under normal conditions, single dry-year conditions, and five consecutive dry years through at least 2040.
- A realistic Drought Risk Assessment by including the water supply and projected water use in a hypothetical five-year drought; and
- An effective and practical Water Shortage Contingency Plan that specifies opportunities to reduce demand and augment supply under various and unpredictable water shortage conditions.



SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM MAP

The San Francisco Regional Water System's (RWS) main source of water is from the Hetch Hetchy watershed, an area located in Yosemite National Park. During the winter, the majority of the source water is stored in the watershed as snow. The spring snowmelt drains to the Tuolumne River and fills the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, the largest reservoir in the San Francisco Regional Water System (RWS). The RWS is a 167-mile, gravity-driven network of dams, reservoirs, tunnels, pump stations, aqueducts, and pipelines that transport water to the San Francisco Bay Area. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission operates the RWS and is the MPWD's sole water provider by contract. The next section will explore potential regulatory and legislative impacts.



LEARN MORE!

Explore additional resources for topics covered in this brochure.*

- Mid-Peninsula Water District 2020 UWMP & WSCP MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP
- California Special Districts Association csda.net/special-districts/learn-about
- Bay Area Water Supply & Conservations Agency bawsca.org
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission – 2020 UWMP & WSCP tinyurl.com/sfpuc-uwmp-2020
- SFPUC – Tuolumne River Watershed tinyurl.com/sfpuc-watershed
- Making Conservation a California Way of Life tinyurl.com/2018-wc-legislation
- California Department of Water Resources water.ca.gov/What-We-Do

* Some URLs in this list have been shortened to make the links easier to follow. You can also use the links at MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP

Potential Impacts on SFPUC Water Supply Reliability

On December 12, 2018, the SWRCB adopted amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan or BDP) to establish objectives to maintain the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem. It was developed with the stated goal of increasing salmonid populations in three San Joaquin River tributaries (the Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne Rivers), collectively known as the Bay-Delta. The plan requires the release of 30%-50% of the “unimpaired flow” (natural flow) on the three tributaries from February through June in every year type. In an extended multi-year, state-declared drought that could result in an almost 50% cutback in water supply to most customers served by the SFPUC, **including the MPWD**.

If the BDP is implemented, for normal years, the SFPUC would be able to meet the projected water demands of its wholesale customers (including the MPWD). However, without augmentation from other sources, the SFPUC expects it would experience supply shortages in single dry years and multiple dry years, and implementation of the BDP would require rationing.

Implementation of the BDP is uncertain for multiple reasons, including the proposition of several voluntary agreements by water suppliers, including the SFPUC, and lawsuits that have been filed in both state and federal courts challenging various aspects of the BDP.



Download the Bay-Delta Plan from tinyurl.com/2018WQCP

Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement

In response to the BDP, the SFPUC and the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts have proposed the Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement (TRVA), a combination of flow and non-flow measures sufficient to improve all life-stages of native fish populations in the lower Tuolumne River. The SFPUC has consistently stated that voluntary agreements are the best path forward for the Bay-Delta, as the voluntary agreement strikes the right balance between environmental stewardship and water reliability.

While the long-term voluntary agreement work continues, the SFPUC does not want to wait to restore the Tuolumne River’s ecosystem. In 2021, the SFPUC and the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts launched a proactive pilot program with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that provided an immediate \$4 million investment for habitat improvements for fisheries in the Tuolumne River.



For more info about the TRVA, visit untilthelastdrop.com/voluntary-agreement

Why Is This Relevant to the MPWD’s 2020 UWMP & WSCP?

Due to the current uncertainty about the implementation of the BDP, in mid-January 2021 the SFPUC provided two contrasting scenarios of projected future water supplies – with and without the BDP impacts. These projections were refined through mid-April 2021, and other alternatives modeled, during the development of the MPWD’s 2020 UWMP and WSCP. Like the majority of the RWS wholesale customers, the MPWD followed the lead of the SFPUC and used the two contrasting water supply scenarios. A graph from MPWD’s UWMP that reflects the Drought Risk Assessment results of what a potential 50% cutback of water supply looks like is available at MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP

CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE LEGISLATION



BACKGROUND: In 2018, the California State Legislature enacted two policy bills, Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 to establish a new foundation for long-term improvements in water conservation and drought planning to adapt to climate change and the resulting, longer and more intense droughts in California. These two bills amended existing law to provide expanded and new authorities and requirements to enable permanent changes and actions for the purposes of improving the state's water future for generations to come. SB 606 and AB 1668 were direct outcomes of Governor Brown's Executive Order B-37-16 issued in May 2016, and they will continue to evolve.

DISCUSSION: DWR, in coordination with the SWRCB, shall partner in conducting the necessary studies and investigations to develop recommendations and report back to the Legislature on the all standards, variances, objectives, etc. as outlined under the timeframe model provided below:

JANUARY 2021 – PRESENT

- Report on standards for indoor residential use that include benefit and impact assessment.
- Provide retail suppliers with data regarding the area of residential irrigable lands for implementation of outdoor standards.

OCTOBER 2021

- Develop recommendations for standards for outdoor residential water use that incorporate the Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance.
- Study and investigate performance measures on Commercial/Industrial/Institutional (CII) water use and recommend measures that include: a CII water use classification system for significant uses, thresholds for the requirement of a dedicated irrigation meter(s), and best management practices (stakeholder participation must be sought).
- Develop appropriate variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an retail water suppliers urban water use objective and the corresponding thresholds of significance for each recommended variance, as well as guidelines / methods that identify how a retail supplier calculates its urban retail water use objective.

MAY 2022

- Identify proposed standards for outdoor residential water use and outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use and consider proposed standards potential effects.

JUNE 2022

- Adopt CII water use performance measures.

JULY 2022

- Retail water suppliers shall implement CII water use performance measures.
- Adopt urban water use standards, performance measures (CII only) and related methodology/guidance.

NOVEMBER 1, 2023 and ANNUALLY THEREAFTER

- Each retail supplier shall calculate its water use objective and submit annual reports to the DWR.
- SWRCB may issue an informal, written or formal notice to retail suppliers not meeting their water use objective to identify technical assistance needs.

JANUARY 2024

- Retail suppliers shall adopt and submit to DWR a supplement to their adopted 2020 UWMP on demand management measures to achieve water use objectives.
- Legislative analyst(s) shall provide a report to both houses and the public evaluating implementation of efficiency standards and water use reporting.

JANUARY 2026

- DWR director and SWRCB chairperson shall appear before the appropriate policy committees and report on implementation of water use standards and reporting requirements.

JANUARY 2027

- Retail suppliers shall achieve water use objectives.

UWMP & WSCP SCHEDULE 2021



- June 10** Release of UWMP & WSCP Public Review Draft
- June 10 – July 22** Written Public Comment Period
- June 24** First Public Hearing – Introduction of / Background for UWMP & RWS
- July 22** Second Public Hearing – Presentation of UWMP & WSCP
- September 23** MPWD Board Meeting – Adoption of UWMP & WSCP
- October 1** UWMP & WSCP Submittal to DWR

2020 UWMP / WSCP Public Review Drafts



Available for download at MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP beginning June 10. You may also review paper copies of the plans at the public locations listed at right.

MPWD Dairy Lane Office
Belmont County District Library
Belmont City Hall
San Carlos City Hall
San Mateo County Center

First Public Virtual Hearing – 2020 UWMP & WSCP



All interested parties are invited to attend the public hearing and present their views. The public hearing will be held live online on **Thursday, June 24, 2021, 6:30 pm PT** at MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP. Persons who are unable to attend the public hearing may also submit written comments regarding the subject of the hearing. These comments will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors and will become part of the official public record. See below.

Written Public Comment Period



Written comments about the MPWD's 2020 UWMP and WSCP draft plans can be delivered to the MPWD from June 10 through July 22, 2021 in one of three ways:

- 1 Email to GM_UWMP20@MidPeninsulaWater.org
- 2 Mail to the following address:
Mid-Peninsula Water District
Attn: General Manager
3 Dairy Lane
Belmont, CA 94002
- 3 Go to MidPeninsulaWater.org/UWMP and click on "Submit Comments."

WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS OF ACTION

The MPWD's WSCP contains six standard water shortage levels of up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-, and greater than 50-percent shortages. A systematic approach and framework were developed for the MPWD's 2020 WSCP, which included the necessary flexibility for MPWD and practical, initial voluntary conservation levels, followed by mandatory water rationing in response to increasingly severe water shortages. **MPWD's shortage levels align with its response actions that will be implemented to meet the severity of future shortages.**

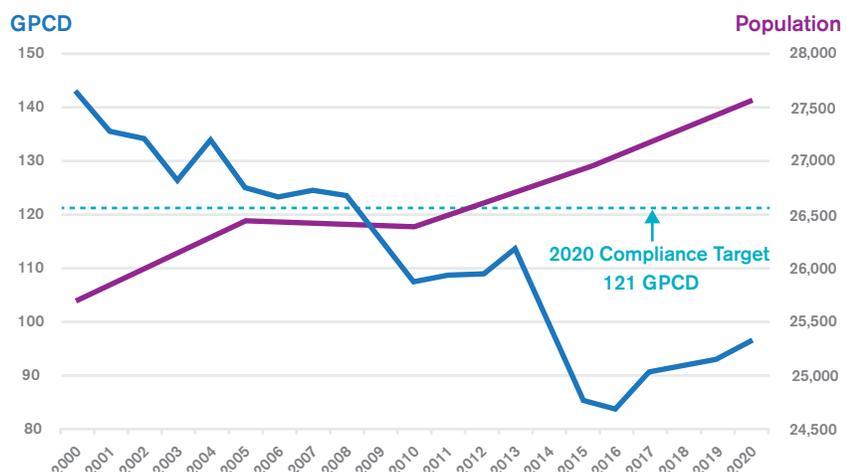


Shortage Level	% Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
0	0	NORMAL: Condition exists when MPWD notifies its water users that no supply reductions are anticipated.
1	>0 to 10	WATER SUPPLY SHORTAGE: Condition exists when the MPWD notifies its water users that due to drought or other supply reductions, a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% is necessary.
2	>10 to 20	WATER WARNING: Condition exists when MPWD notifies its water users that due to drought or other supply reductions, a consumer demand reduction of up to 20% is necessary.
3	>20 to 30	WATER RESTRICTED: Condition exists when MPWD declares a water shortage restricted condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that up to 30% consumer demand reduction is required.
4	>30 to 40	WATER CRISIS: Condition exists when MPWD declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that up to 40% consumer demand reduction is required.
5	>40 to 50	WATER EMERGENCY: Condition exists when MPWD declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that up to 50% consumer demand reduction is required.
6	>50	EXTREME EMERGENCY: Condition exists when MPWD declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that greater than 50% consumer demand reduction is required.

Consecutive dry years may necessitate drastic actions enacted by agency for Level 6 Extreme Emergency. Possible water conservation measures may include: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD) consumption limits; water use for indoor public health and safety purposes only; ban on ALL outdoor irrigation; water budgets; net-zero demand on new connections; emergency rate adjustments; fines and/or penalties; prohibitions on pool filling, car washing, other outdoor uses; operational changes.

MPWD Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD) vs. Population 2000-2020

GPCD ■
Population ■



Graph provided by ManageWater Consulting, Inc.