Appendix A

Completed UWMP Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Pages 1-4
x	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.	Plan preparation	n/a	Pages 1-4
x	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Page 8
x	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Page 8 and Table 2-1
x	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Page 8 and Table 2-2
x	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Page 9 and Table 2-3
x	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the 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	n/a	Page 13
x	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Pages 12-13
x	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Pages 12-13 and Table 2-4
n/a	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	n/a

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Pages 14-15
x	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Pages 21-23 and Table 3-5
x	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Pages 16-19 and Table 3-2
x	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Pages 20-21 and Table 3-4
x	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Pages 23-24
x	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Pages 25-36 and Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3
x	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Pages 37-38 and Tables 4-7 and 4-8
x	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Pages 39-40 and Table 4-9
x	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Pages 34-35 and Tables 4-4 and 4-5
x	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	4-3	Pages 35-36 and Table 4-6
x	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Pages 31-32 and 102, Table 4-3, and Appendix B

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… 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.	System water use	4-3	Pages 35-36 and Table 4-6
x	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Page 41 and Table 4-10
n/a	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	n/a
x	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Pages 43-44 and Table 5-1
x	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	n/a	Pages 46-61
x	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, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Pages 70-92

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	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	n/a	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	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	6-9	Page 53 and Table 6-2
x	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Pages 62-64 and Tables 6-9 and 6-10

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Page 61
x	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)	6-2	Pages 54-57 and Tables 6-3 and 6-4
x	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)	6-3	Pages 58-59 and Table 6-5
x	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Pages 58-59 and Table 6-4
x	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)	6-4	Pages 58-59 and Table 6-4
x	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 describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Pages 58-60 and Table 6-5 and 6-6
x	10633(f)	Describe the actions that 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)	6-6	Pages 58-59 and Table 6-7
x	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Pages 58-59
x	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Pages 60-61
x	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 five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Pages 61-62 and Table 6-8
x	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Pages 65-66 and Table 6-11

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	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	n/a	Pages 76-77
x	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 Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Pages 77-89 and Tables 7-3, 7-4a, 7-4b, 7-5a, and 7-5b
x	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	n/a	Pages 86-90
x	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	n/a	Pages 90-92
x	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 five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Pages 90-92
x	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	n/a	Pages 81-85
x	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Pages 90-92 and Table 7-6
x	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	n/a	Pages 66-69
x	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% 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	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Table 8-1 and Appendix D
x	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Table 8-2 and Appendix D
x	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Table 8-3 and Appendix D
x	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Appendix D
x	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	Table 8-3	Appendix D
x	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	8-2 and 8-3	Table 8-3 and Appendix D
x	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Appendix D
x	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	n/a	Appendix D

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Appendix D

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	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	n/a	Appendix D
x	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Page 106 and Appendix D
x	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	n/a	Pages 95-102
n/a	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	n/a
x	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	n/a	Page 103
x	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Page 103
x	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 103
x	10642	The 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	10-1	Page 103 and Table 10-1
x	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 105

Retail (x = required)	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Page 106
x	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	n/a	n/a

Appendix B

Executive Summary and Section 5 of BAWSCA's Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Study

Executive Summary

The Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) and its 26 member agencies face a dynamic and challenging water future, shaped by population growth, climate change, regulatory requirements, and evolving patterns of water use. This report presents a comprehensive regional water demand and conservation analysis, providing a robust foundation for long-term planning and strategic decision-making through 2050.

The primary objective of the Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Study (2025 Demand Study or Project) was to deliver updated, agency-specific water demand forecasts and conservation assessments to support the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) cycle and align with BAWSCA's Long-Term Water Supply Reliability Strategy (Strategy 2050) initiative. The effort integrated socioeconomic and demographic data collection, econometric modeling, and conservation program evaluation to forecast water demand across major water use sectors and customer classifications.

The demand projections presented in this report were developed for the specific purpose of this Project, utilizing a single, standardized set of planning assumptions. These assumptions were collaboratively agreed upon by the member agencies solely for the uniform analysis conducted herein.

It is important to note that as individual member agencies develop their own unique, official planning documents for their own purposes, including regulatory compliance (e.g., UWMPs), their internal decision-making processes may necessitate the use of different assumptions, methodologies, or policy considerations, which may differ from the illustrative estimates unique to this specific project.

Furthermore, agencies often do not consider any demand projections finalized until they have been formally reviewed and adopted by their respective Council or Board. For the most current and officially adopted demand projections, please consult the corresponding member agency's planning documents.

Demand Projection Approach

The Project employed a hybrid water demand modeling framework (illustrated in Figure ES-1) that integrates econometric regression techniques with end-use conservation accounting. This approach allows for a clear separation between the structural factors influencing water demand – such as demographic changes, climate variability, and economic trends – and the impacts resulting from policy decisions and conservation programs.

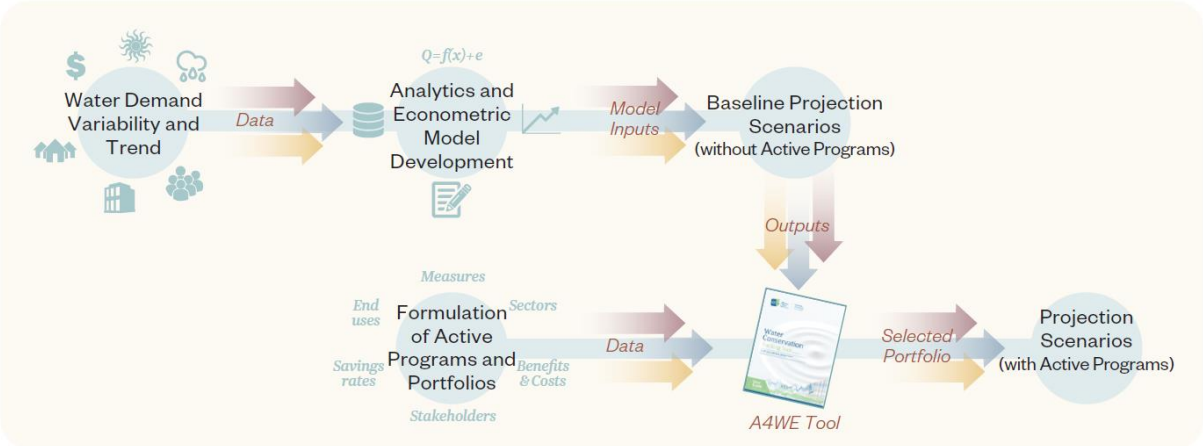

Figure ES-1: Overview of Water Demand Projection Framework

The econometric models describe the influence of key explanatory variables on historical water demand; these explanatory variables include weather conditions, the price of water, regional macroeconomic conditions, socioeconomic factors, long-term trends in passive conservation savings, and historical drought restrictions. The models forecast future water demand based on projected scenarios that define the values of the same explanatory variables. The baseline water demand scenario as well as additional scenarios that help bound future uncertainty are further described below.

Separate to econometric modeling, the Project explicitly quantified both passive conservation impacts, driven by codes and regulations, and future active conservation impacts, resulting from programmatic initiatives and behavioral changes. Passive and active conservation savings were estimated using an end use accounting framework via the Alliance for Water Efficiency Tracking Tool (AWE Tracking Tool).

The Project concluded with scenario analyses to address uncertainties inherent in long-term planning. The scenarios examined demographic shifts different from those presented in the baseline, unforeseen economic fluctuations, climate variability, and the prevalence of demand sectors with highly uncertain growth and water use rates (e.g., data centers). These scenario analyses provide valuable insights into the range of possible future outcomes and support informed decision-making for regional water supply planning. Five scenarios in addition to the baseline were considered, establishing both "high" and "low" bookends of projected water demand based on differences in underlying model assumptions.

Baseline Scenario Water Demand Projections

The baseline scenario was developed through close collaboration with BAWSCA member agencies and is grounded in the following key assumptions:

- **Demographics:** Future population, housing units, and jobs were based on Plan Bay Area 2050 growth rates, with adjustments from member agency planning departments to reflect local realities.
- **Climate:** Future temperatures were adjusted using annual average projections from CalAdapt CMIP5 RCP 8.5 modeling, while precipitation was held at historical averages.

- **Economy:** The mix of industries, regional rates of change in GDP, and unemployment rates were assumed to remain constant at recent historical levels.
- **Conservation:** Passive conservation (fixture and appliance turnover, new construction standards) was assumed to continue steadily into the future, while active conservation programs were assumed to be implemented based on plans discussed and reviewed by member agencies.
- **Water Pricing:** Water rates are assumed to keep pace with inflation, resulting in no real change in price over the planning horizon, except for agencies that provided approved future rate increases.
- **Non-Revenue Water and Other Uses:** Held constant at recent observed levels.

Under these conditions, regional water demand is projected to increase gradually over the planning period, moderated by ongoing conservation efforts and efficiency improvements. The forecasted total demand (all sectors, including passive and active conservation) is presented in Table ES-1 below.

Table ES-1: Summary of Baseline Regional Water Demand Forecast

Assumption	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Regional Demand without Additional Conservation (mgd)	192	205	214	222	229	238
Passive and Active Conservation (mgd)	1	6	10	12	14	16
Total Regional Demand	**191**	**198**	**204**	**210**	**215**	**222**

The projections reflect a modest but steady increase in demand, primarily driven by demographic growth, with conservation programs offsetting what would otherwise be higher increases.

Alignment with Expected Urban Water Use Objectives

The Project also evaluated each member agency's baseline projected water use, including passive and active conservation, against the State's Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) regulatory standards through 2050. The results illustrate that the majority of BAWSCA member agencies are expected to remain in compliance with their UWUOs throughout the planning period. With both passive and active conservation in place, only 4 out of 23 agencies are projected to exceed their UWUO at any point between 2025 and 2050. This demonstrates that, under baseline assumptions, the region is generally well-positioned to meet regulatory efficiency requirements, though a small number of agencies may need to consider additional measures or targeted strategies in future years.

Addressing Uncertainty

The Project attempted to address future uncertainty in water demands through a scenario analysis informed through coordination with member agency representatives, external stakeholders, and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The scenario analysis aimed to demonstrate how variations in demographic, economic, climate, pricing, and conservation assumptions influence regional

water demand trajectories through 2050. Five scenarios were developed that reflected a range of plausible regional narratives. Key findings from the analysis included the following:

- Demographics are the dominant factor shaping long-term demand.
- Pricing and conservation assumptions, particularly rate increases over inflation and additional conservation programming can exert off-setting (downward) pressures on demand.
- High-water-use customers (e.g., data centers) can introduce localized risk under high-growth futures.

By 2050, volumetric demand differences between High and Low scenarios exceed 30% (266 mgd on the high end and 157 mgd on the low end), underscoring the potential impact of uncertainties in planning assumptions.

Future Analyses and Next Steps

The report identifies several recommendations to improve monitoring, tracking, and understanding water demands as key drivers evolve in the future, including:

- **Monitor Emerging High-Use Sectors:** Establish ongoing tracking of data centers and other large water users and explore incorporating energy consumption as a driver in future econometric models.
- **Consider Future Droughts in Scenario Planning:** Expand scenario analysis to include severe drought conditions and test rebounds from future droughts, integrating lessons from recent events.
- **Consider Optimization of Conservation Measures:** Conservation modeling suggests that member agencies could further optimize their active conservation programming by prioritizing investment in lower cost-per-gallon-saved programs.
- **Continuous Model Improvements:** Maintain clear documentation, continue annual data collection from member agencies, and regularly refine model structure and assumptions to reflect new trends in development and other drivers.

5. Baseline 2050 Water Demand Projection Scenario

The baseline scenario serves as the foundation for BAWSCA's regional water demand projections, providing a consistent set of assumptions for demographic growth, climate, economic conditions, and efficiency trends across all member agencies. BAWSCA worked closely with member agency representatives to adjust published regional assumptions for the baseline scenario, that are agency-approved forecasts for housing units, population, and jobs to 2050. This section provides a summary of the baseline scenario assumptions and reviews the resulting water demand and conservation forecast regionally and by member agency.

5.1 Selection of Base Period and Econometric Model Calibration

Calibration refers to adjustments for residual biases in the output of fitted econometric models to establish an historical point in time to anchor projections of the future to a recent, representative historical period for each agency and sector. The calibration approach implemented a simple scalar calibration at the per-account (rate-of-use) level for each agency and sector. The use of simple scalar (i.e., a constant multiplicative factor) preserves the econometric relationships (e.g., weather and price elasticities) while removing differences/errors in the statistical model predictions for the selected calibration period. The 2022–2023 time frame was selected as the base period for SF and MF sectors and 2021–2022 for CII. These windows align the model to the most recent billed records provided by each member agency for which model predictions were available and not subject to drought restrictions.

For each member agency and model sector a calibration factor was calculated as the ratio needed to make the model's average predicted per-unit use equal the observed per-unit use over the selected calibration period. Calculated factors were then applied multiplicatively to all forward-looking monthly rate-of-use predictions. The initial calibrated forecast point, 2025, was checked against FY23-24 volumetric data reflected in BAWSCA's most recent Annual Survey and member agency profiles. Across member agencies, the initial calibrated 2025 forecast point closely aligned with FY23-24 volumetric data. A handful of member agencies[18] were able to provide preliminary FY24-25 volumetric data to further refine the calibration factors. Table 5-1 provides a summary of the final calibration factors developed for the econometric models. Since each member agency and sector has a unique calibration factor, Table 5-1 illustrates the range for each model sector.

Table 5-1: Summary of Calibration Factors

Model Sector	Calibration Factor Range
SF	0.900 to 1.300
MF	0.920 to 2.000
CII	0.800 to 1.250
Dedicated Irrigation (potable)	0.400 to 1.400
Recycled & Raw Water	0.681 to 1.270

[18] ACWD, City of Palo Alto, City of Redwood City, City of Hayward, City of Sunnyvale, and the City of Milpitas.

5.2 Scenario Definition and Assumptions

Over the course of two Water Management Representative (WMR) meetings[19] and individual comments from member agency representatives over a four-month period, BAWSCA reviewed and solicited feedback on the baseline forecast assumptions. Table 5-2 below provides a summary of key assumptions for the baseline future water demand scenario. Additional discussion of demographic, weather and climate, economic, conservation and pricing, and losses are included in the following subsections.

Table 5-2: Summary of Baseline Scenario Assumptions

Explanatory Variable	Future Assumption and Data Sources
Demographic Variables	
Housing Units	• Based on growth rates from Plan Bay Area 2050, reviewed and adjusted by member agencies' planning departments and cities (see Figure 5-1, Figure 5-2, Figure 5-3).
Population	
Total Jobs	
Persons Per Household (PPH)	• Derived from projected housing units and population identified above.
Housing Density	• Derived from projected housing units and residential land use processed from the California General Plan Land Use dataset published by the California State Geoportal.
Jobs per Account	• Assumed to be consistent with 2023 averages.
MF Housing Units per Account	
SF, MF, CII Accounts	• Grows proportionally to housing units and jobs projections using jobs and MF housing units per account factors.
Irrigation and Recycled Water Accounts	• Held constant into future unless specific account growth specified from member agency representatives.[20]
Weather and Climate Variables	
Monthly Maximum Temperature	• Climate change adjusted temperature from 2025-2050 from CalAdapt CMIP-5 downscaled projections.
Monthly Total Precipitation	• Consistent with historical normal values.
Economic Variables	
Mix of Industries / Economic Activity	• Consistent with 2022 sectoral jobs reports from LODES dataset. • Assumed to hold constant into the future.
Regional GDP and Unemployment Rate	• Consistent with long-term trend in historical data. • Assumed to hold constant into the future.
Conservation and Pricing	
Passive Savings	• Consistent with AWE Tracking Tool projections given projected demographic data (housing units, population, jobs).
Active Savings	• Consistent with projected savings from annual measures described in Section 3.
Price of Water	• Member agencies with known rate increases provided expected changes in prices. • Otherwise, prices held constant in real terms (i.e., assumed to keep pace with inflation).
Losses and Other Assumptions	
Non-Revenue Water	• Non-revenue water volumes consistent with 2023 AWWA water loss audits. • Assumed constant into the future.
Other Water Uses	• Held constant at average of billed consumption for years 2000-2023.

[19] May 29, 2025 and July 8, 2025.

[20] ACWD, City of Brisbane, City of Hayward, and the City of Redwood City provided specific account growth for irrigation and recycled water accounts.

5.3 Demographic Assumptions

Future demographic projections for housing units, population, and jobs are foundational inputs for both the econometric water demand model and a conservation planning tool (i.e., AWE Tracking Tool). These projections drive estimates of future water use, passive savings, and the capacity for conservation programs across BAWSCA member agencies.

Future demographic projections for population, SF housing units, MF housing units, and jobs were extrapolated from the historical values used to develop the econometric models as defined in Section 2.3.1.

Future projections of these explanatory variables were primarily based on the Plan Bay Area 2050 TAZ dataset,[21] which provides modeled demographic data for 2015, 2035, and 2050. TAZ geographies, which are similar in size and shape to census tracts, were aggregated and reprojected to align with member agency service areas using the procedure described in Section 2.2.1. Rather than using absolute values from Plan Bay Area (which may not align with historical estimates), the rate of change (slope) between projection years was applied to the most recent historical estimates for each agency. Application of the rate of change based on Plan Bay Area, as opposed to the actual Plan Bay Area values, avoids unrealistic jumps and ensures continuity between historical and projected data. The rate of change was applied to the most recent historical values in two steps, that reflect the two disparate growth rates in the Plan Bay Area forecasts:

- An initial "Slope A" reflecting 2015–2035 Plan Bay Area projections was calculated for population, SF/MF housing units, and jobs and imposed on 2023 historical data to generate annual projections.
- A second "Slope B" reflecting 2035–2050 Plan Bay Area projections was calculated for population, SF/MF housing units, and jobs and imposed on the 2035 projection.

As an additional validation step, the resulting demographic projections were compared to member agency Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) targets and were reviewed by member agency representatives. Adjustments to make the Plan Bay Area projections consistent with RHNA requirements were made as needed to reflect local planning realities as communicated by member agency representatives.

Demographic projections illustrated in Figures 5-1 through 5-3 on the following pages indicate steady growth across all key drivers—population, housing units, and employment—through 2050, consistent with regional planning assumptions from Plan Bay Area 2050 and local agency inputs. Regional population is expected to grow 37% over the planning horizon. Housing unit growth closely tracks population trends, with a notable shift toward higher-density multifamily development, reflecting urbanization and land-use constraints. This shift has implications for per-capita water use, as multifamily units typically exhibit lower indoor consumption but may increase outdoor irrigation demand in shared

[21] Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). *Plan Bay Area 2050: Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) Dataset*. San Francisco, CA, 2021. Plan Bay Area, https://planbayarea.org/. Accessed 2024.

landscapes. Regional employment projections show a similar growth rate to population, which is likely to influence growth in CII water use.

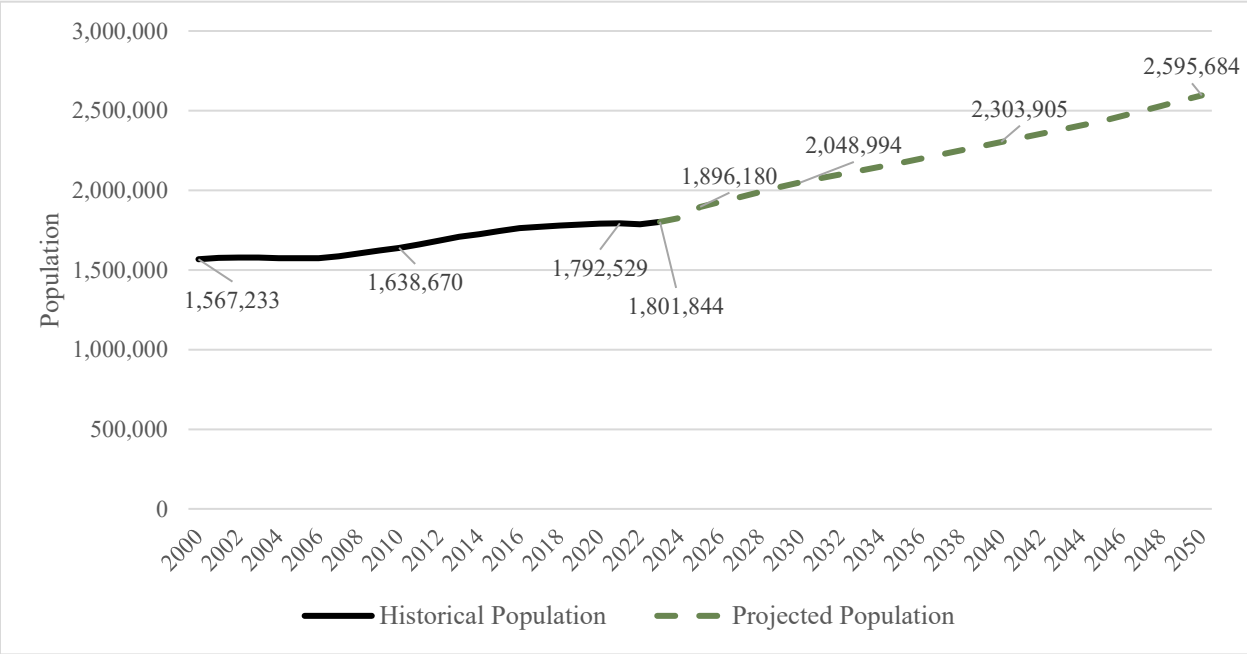

Figure 5-1: Historical and Projected Regional Population

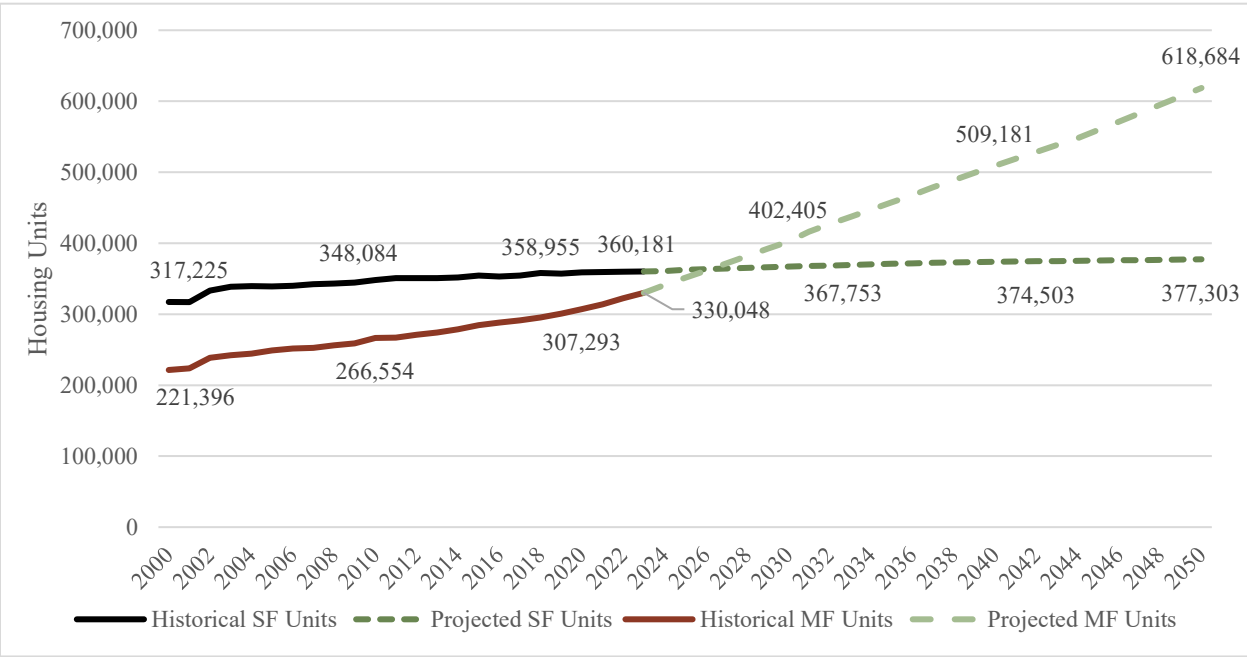

Figure 5-2: Historical and Projected Regional Housing Units

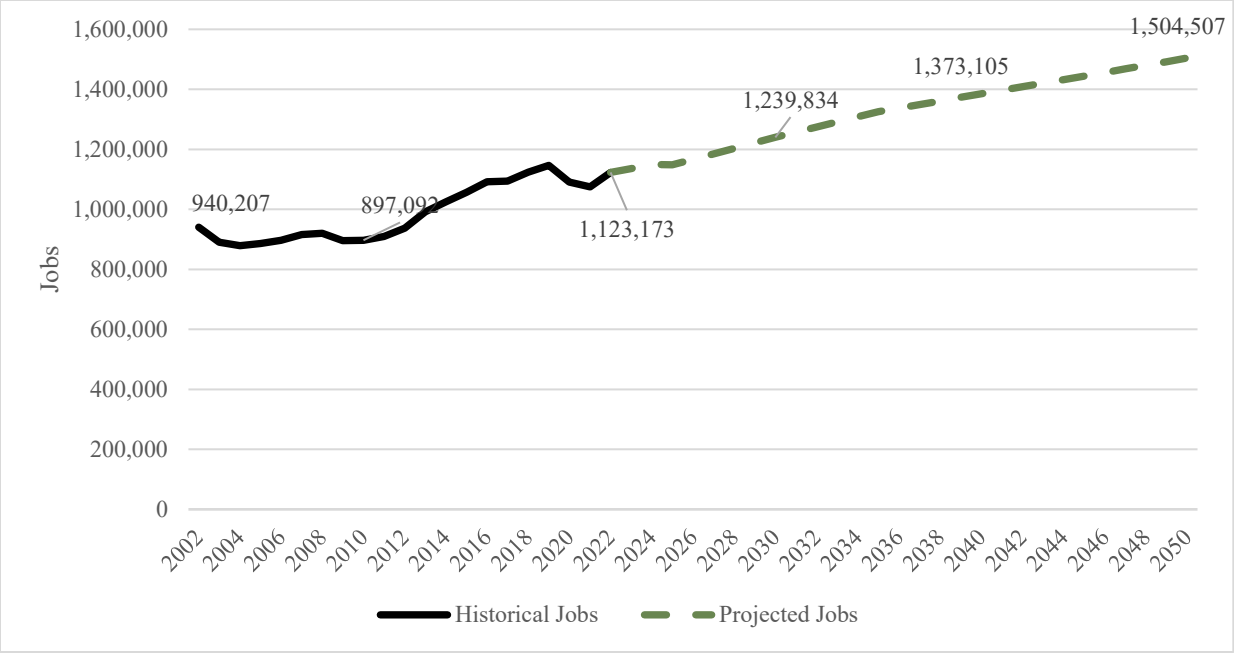

Figure 5-3: Historical and Projected Regional Jobs[22]

As discussed in Table 5-2, all additional future demographic variables, including future accounts, PPH, and housing density were derived from the projected population, housing units, and job projections illustrated in Figures 5-1 through 5-3.

5.4 Weather and Climate Assumptions

Based on discussions with member agency representatives, inclusion of climate change adjusted future weather conditions was considered appropriate to include as a part of the baseline scenario assumptions. Downscaled CMIP5 data[23] were obtained from CalAdapt's Local Climate Change Snapshot tool.[24] Climate projection data, including annual precipitation and maximum temperature, was collected for the three counties that overlay BAWSCA's member agencies, including Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties. Data were collected for two Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5[25] for the multi-ensemble means[26] of the CalAdapt CMIP5 projections.

[22] Note that historical jobs data from the LODES dataset start in 2002.

[23] Note that at the time climate change data were obtained for this study, only CMIP5 data were available in a post-processed form from CalAdapt. CMIP6 data have since been released.

[24] https://cmip5.cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot

[25] RCP 4.5 represents a moderate climate change scenario where greenhouse gas emissions peak around 2040 and then decline, assuming significant mitigation efforts. In contrast, RCP 8.5 assumes continued high emissions throughout the century, leading to more severe warming and climate impacts due to minimal mitigation.

[26] The multi-ensemble mean refers to the average output derived from multiple climate model simulations, often across different models and scenarios. This approach helps reduce individual model biases and internal variability, providing a more robust and representative projection of future climate conditions—such as temperature, precipitation, or water demand—by capturing the consensus across a range of plausible futures.

Modeled temperatures from the CalAdapt CMIP5 RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 datasets were processed annually for 2025 – 2050 and included as potential inputs to the demand model. Table 5-3 summarizes the estimated increases in temperature between 2025 and 2050. Based on conversations with BAWSCA staff and member agency representatives, future changes from historical normal temperatures associated with RCP 8.5 were selected to include in the baseline scenario. Using RCP 8.5 captures the upper-end warming signal from CalAdapt's multi-model ensemble, supporting a conservative (i.e., non-understating) baseline for regional planning.

Table 5-3: Average Annual Maximum Temperature Increases in 2050 (Relative to 2025) Derived from CalAdapt CMIP5 RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5

County	RCP 4.5	RCP 8.5
Alameda	1.20 °F	2.03 °F
Santa Clara	1.25 °F	2.05 °F
San Mateo	1.06 °F	1.77 °F

Climate change impacts for annual precipitation were also considered for inclusion in the baseline scenario assumptions. Based on the analysis, precipitation impacts were excluded from initial climate change considerations as modeled changes in precipitation in each county did not appear to have a significant change in mean between 2025 and 2050 for either RCP 4.5 or RCP 8.5. An example plot[27] illustrating this concept for Santa Clara County is presented below in Figure 5-4.

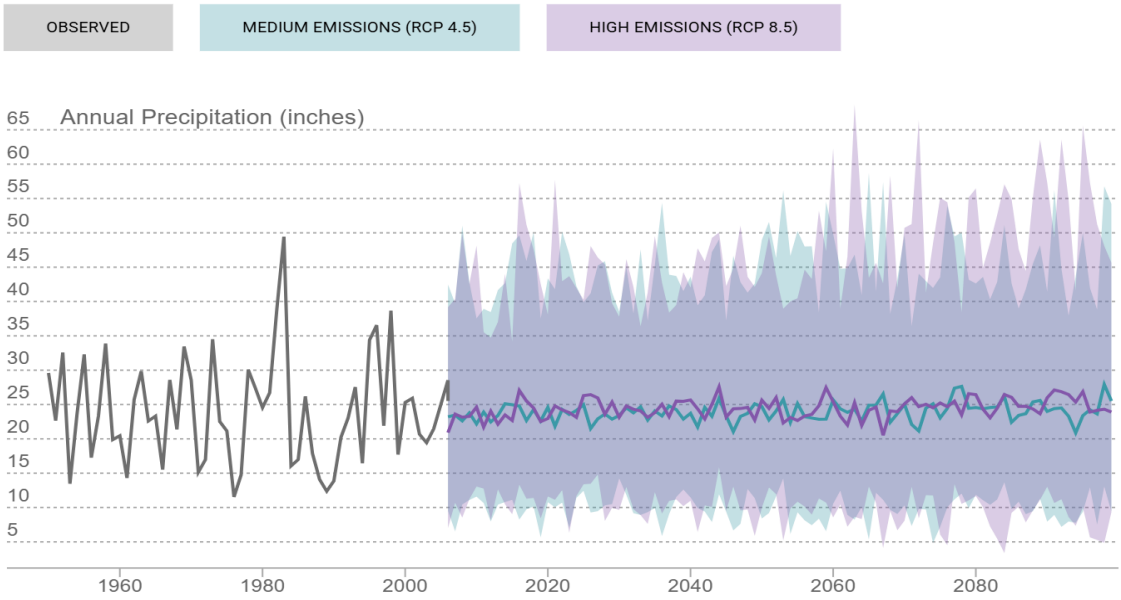

Figure 5-4: Example Modeled Annual Precipitation in Santa Clara County Under Future Climate Change Conditions

[27] Similar trends were observed for Alameda and San Mateo Counties.

5.5 Assumptions for Economic Variables

Three economic explanatory variables were considered as inputs to the CII econometric model including, the future mix of industries in each member agency service area, regional GDP, and county-wide unemployment rate. Future shifts in jobs between industries are highly uncertain (Plan Bay Area did not indicate a significant shift between 2035 and 2050) and therefore the relative percentages were assumed to be constant based on 2022 observations from the LODES dataset.[28] Future evolution of GDP and unemployment are similarly difficult to predict and were elected to remain constant at historical trends in the baseline scenario.

5.6 Conservation and Pricing Assumptions

Future conservation, both passive efficiency gains and active program implementation, moderates projected water demand growth. These savings are applied as annual deductions to sectoral consumption forecasts generated by the econometric models. Detailed methodologies and assumptions related to conservation are provided in Section 4; this section summarizes only the key elements relevant to demand projections.

Passive Savings reflect ongoing fixture and appliance turnover and code-compliant installations in new construction, consistent with California standards (Title 20 and CALGreen). These improvements occur independently of utility programs and are incorporated prospectively using the AWE Tracking Tool to ensure demand forecasts account for gradual efficiency gains.

Although new development contributes to total water demand growth, it also adds only high-efficiency fixtures to the system, thereby reducing average use per housing unit over time. These effects are considered passive because they occur independently of active utility programs and are not captured in the historical water-use data used to estimate average per-unit consumption in the econometric demand models. The AWE Tracking Tool therefore provides a mechanism to incorporate these incremental efficiency gains prospectively, ensuring that future demand projections reflect the ongoing impact of both fixture turnover and efficient new construction. Member agency estimates developed using the AWE Tracking Tool indicate that passive conservation will continue at a steady rate through 2050 driven by both ongoing MF housing growth and plumbing fixture turnover in existing SF homes.

Active Savings represent incremental reductions achieved through utility-sponsored programs beyond natural turnover. Program assumptions draw from the analysis in Section 4.3 and include measures targeting indoor and outdoor use across single-family, multifamily, and CII sectors.

[28] The City of Hayward provided alternate future distribution of jobs by industry based on a Lightcast dataset. These projections were incorporated into the baseline scenario for the City of Hayward but were not applied to other agencies given the geographical specificity of the dataset.

5.6.1 Future Water Prices

In addition to conservation effects, the econometric models explicitly account for changes in the real price of water, allowing the impacts and of pricing and conservation to be evaluated independently. To keep the baseline focused on "business-as-usual conditions" and to avoid making assumptions associated with future policy choices, the baseline scenario generally assumes no real change in customer prices over time with the exception of a handful of agencies[29] that provided approved rate increases for inclusion. More specifically, nominal rates are assumed to change with general inflation so that the real (inflation-adjusted) marginal volumetric price is held constant throughout the forecast horizon. This treatment isolates the effects of demographics, weather/climate, efficiency, and the economy from unapproved or uncertain future pricing actions. This establishes a neutral, defensible baseline for comparing alternative conservation portfolios, without presuming future Board / Council actions on rates.

A review of SFPUC's 10-year financial plan[30] indicates that wholesale rates are expected to rise in *nominal terms* at an annual average of 2.2% over the next 10-years, which is slightly *below* the assumed rate of general inflation of 3% annually. This also suggests that holding prices constant in real terms is a reasonable baseline from which other pricing scenarios can be evaluated.

5.7 NRW and Other Water Use Assumptions

NRW and "Other" water use were handled outside the econometric rate-of-use equations to avoid introducing noise into the modeled sectors and to preserve a transparent link to member-reported data and AWWA water-loss practices.

For each agency, "Other" water use was projected using the latest five-year average, with no applied trend. Meanwhile, NRW was anchored to member agency-reported 2023 AWWA water loss reporting (and/or historical production-vs-consumption series), ensuring consistency with the State reporting framework. For each member agency, NRW was assumed to be constant in percentage terms with the aforementioned historical data. These percentages were multiplied by total projected water use for the total of each modeled sector plus other water uses. The baseline scenario holds NRW at a constant share of total consumption in the future, consistent with each agency's 2023 AWWA water loss reporting (or historically observed production-consumption relationship). As total demand grows or declines, the volumetric NRW moves proportionally, but the percentage remains constant.

5.8 Baseline Forecast Results

This section summarizes the baseline water demand projections for BAWSCA member agencies between 2025-2050. The forecast reflects the combined influence of assumptions articulated in Sections 2, 3, and 4, including demographic growth, passive efficiency improvements, planned active conservation implementation, and expected climate change, while holding general economic conditions and real water rates constant. It serves as the reference point for evaluating conservation strategies and UWUO

[29] Several agencies, including the City of Redwood City, City of Palo Alto, and Estero MID provided approved increases in water rates, which were incorporated into the baseline assumptions.

[30] https://www.sfpuc.gov/sites/default/files/about-us/policies-reports/FY-2026-10-Year-Plan-Report.pdf

regulatory compliance as developed by the State Water Resources Control Board (see Section 6). Forecasted demand is summarized sectorally without additional conservation, regionally with passive and active conservation, and by member agency.

5.8.1 Sectoral Forecasts without Additional Conservation

Across the region, SF demand remains the largest share of total consumption, but its growth is modest due to near build-out conditions. MF demand shows a stronger upward trajectory, driven by regional housing policies and higher-density development patterns anticipated in Plan Bay Area 2050 projections. The CII sector reflects moderate growth aligned with employment forecasts. Dedicated Irrigation demand remains sensitive to climate assumptions and are generally expected to be stable into the future. Low growth in this sector is consistent with the baseline assumption that Dedicated Irrigation accounts are not expected to significantly increase in the region. Recycled and raw water projections reflect expected use of ***existing*** recycled and raw water accounts.[31] As discussed in Section 3, Other water use and non-revenue water are assumed to remain constant at existing (i.e., 2023) volumes and rates, respectively. The baseline forecast organized by modeled sector is presented in Figure 5-5.

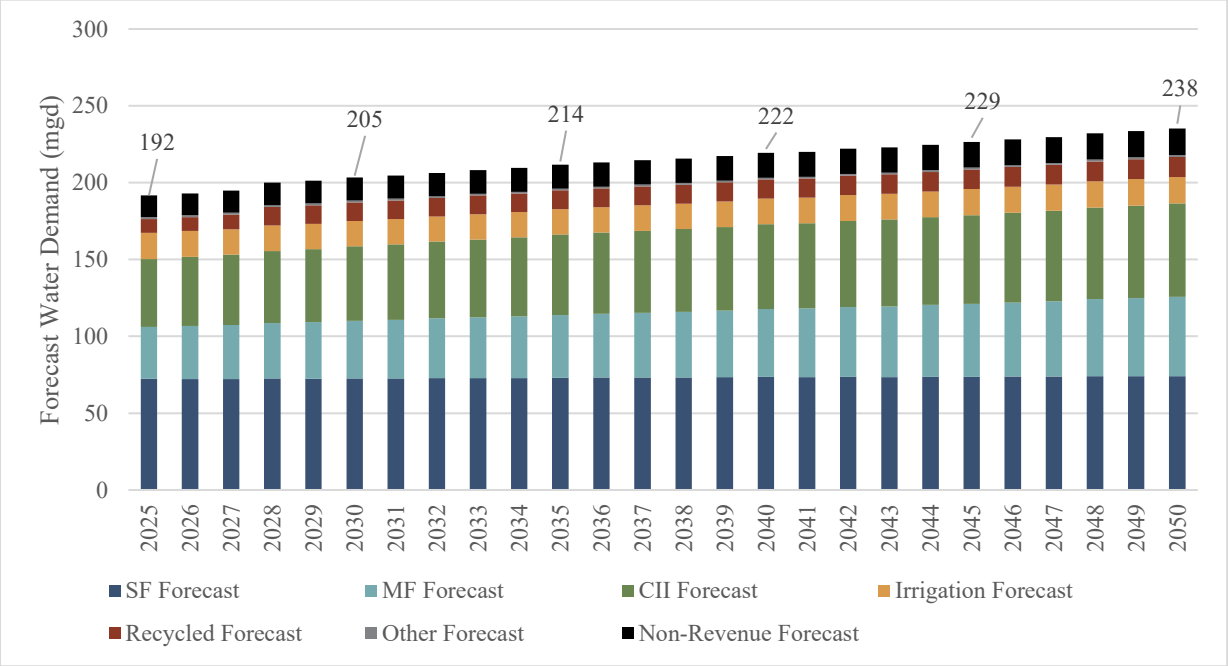

Figure 5-5: Baseline Sectoral Forecast Without Additional Conservation

[31] Several agencies indicated that several existing CII accounts and some MF accounts may switch supply sources to recycled water in the future. These changes in classification are not reflected in the baseline forecast, and should be evaluated as changes in source of supply.

5.8.2 Regional Forecasts Including Conservation

Between 2025 and 2050, passive conservation is expected to deliver a steady, compounding reduction in indoor water use as legacy fixtures and appliances are naturally replaced with code-compliant, higher-efficiency models. This effect is strongest in the SF and MF sectors driven by turnover of toilets, showerheads, faucets, clothes washers, and dishwashers) and remains meaningful for select CII end uses such as urinals). Passive savings trajectories are based on adopted California fixture standards and assumed replacement rates developed through the AWE Tracking Tool.

Building on the underlying passive glidepath, active conservation programs deliver incremental, implementation-dependent water savings. Measure options encompass both indoor and outdoor applications across SF, MF, CII, and irrigation sectors including direct-install and rebate programs, landscape conversions, smart controllers. Unit savings and measure costs taken from member submittals or Valley Water inputs supplemented by AWE Tracking Tool defaults where local data were unavailable.

Because the econometric baseline holds real prices constant and embeds only passive efficiency gains, the water savings attributed to active program portfolios are modeled as additive adjustments to the forecast. This approach supports transparent comparisons among alternative program mixes and budget levels.

In aggregate, the 2025–2050 period is characterized by monotonic increases in passive savings that steadily lower indoor use per unit, with discretionary active savings layered on where and when agencies choose to implement programs. Outdoor savings potential is especially sensitive to active measures such as turf conversion, irrigation system retrofits and smart control adoption), while indoor savings reflect a mix of passive fixture turnover and active program acceleration). Figure 5-6 and Table 5-4 summarize the baseline forecast incorporating estimates of future passive and active conservation effects across all sectors. Between 2025 and 2050, passive conservation is projected to reduce total regional demand by roughly 12 MGD, a 5 percent reduction relative to the baseline forecast. When active conservation measures are included, total demand declines by approximately 16 MGD, or about 7 percent below the baseline by 2050. These reductions equate to roughly 13,500 acre-feet per year (AFY) from passive efficiency improvements alone, and up to 19,000 AFY when active programs are implemented.

While passive savings accrue steadily across all sectors as fixtures turn over and new developments are built to California's stringent efficiency codes, active savings depend on continued program investment and customer participation. Together, these effects moderate long-term demand growth and improve the region's supply reliability, effectively offsetting the equivalent of a small new water supply source by 2050.

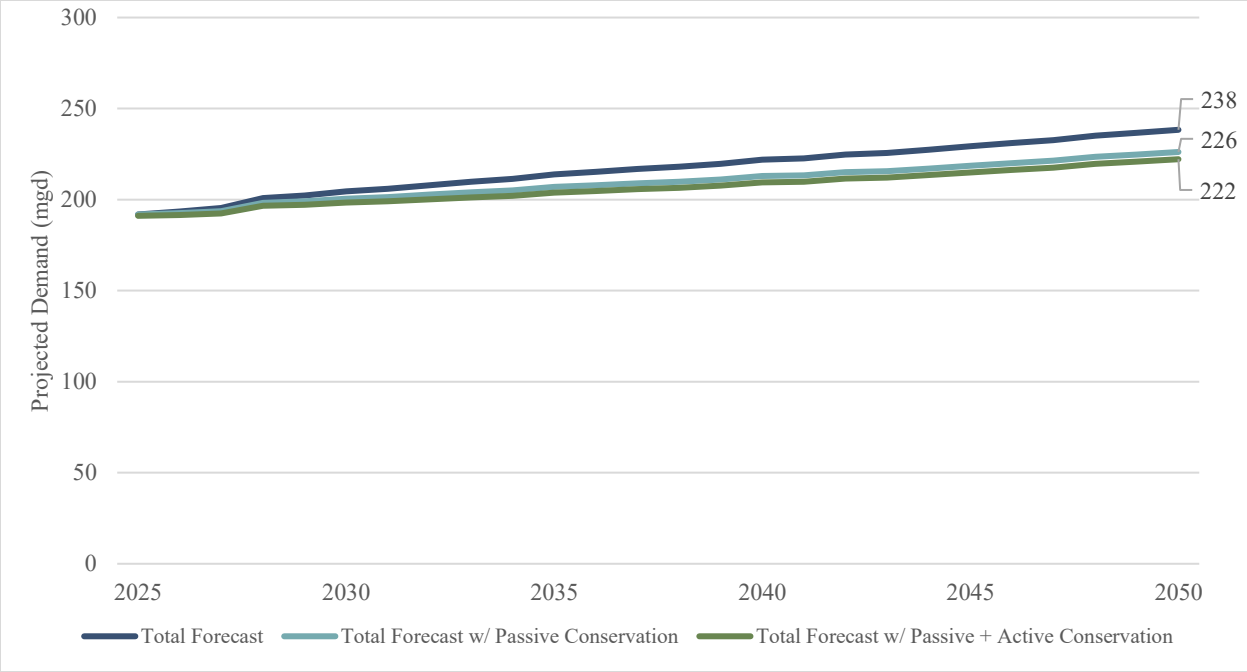

Figure 5-6: Baseline Forecast Including Passive and Active Conservation

Table 5-4: Baseline Forecast Including Passive and Active Conservation (MGD)

Forecast Assumption	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Forecast without Additional Conservation	192	205	214	222	229	238
Total Forecast w/ Passive Conservation	192	101	207	213	219	226
Total Forecast w/ Passive + Active Conservation	191	198	204	210	215	222

5.9 Total Forecasts by Member Agency

The total baseline forecast scenario for each member agency with and without conservation is summarized in Tables 5-5 through 5-7 on the following pages. As previously stated, the demand projections presented in this report were developed exclusively for the analytical scope of this Project. Final, official demand projections must be obtained directly from the corresponding member agency's adopted planning documents. Separate to this report each member agency has been provided a water demand projection workbook containing detailed model inputs, econometric model equations, and sectoral summaries of water conservation projections.

Table 5-5: Total Baseline Forecast Without Additional Conservation by Member Agency (MGD)

Member Agency	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda County Water District	36.10	37.12	38.23	39.27	40.24	42.60
California Water Service Company -- Bear Gulch	9.01	9.14	9.28	9.33	9.36	9.40
California Water Service Company -- Mid-Peninsula	11.59	11.80	12.02	12.13	12.19	12.27
California Water Service Company -- South San Francisco	5.54	5.89	6.24	6.41	6.54	6.69
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.68	0.95	0.97	1.00	1.01	1.01
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.89	4.01	4.13	4.36	4.56	4.75
City of Daly City	6.34	6.39	6.45	6.65	6.81	6.98
City of East Palo Alto	1.64	1.68	1.73	1.76	1.78	1.80
City of Hayward	13.67	15.73	17.01	18.46	20.06	21.93
City of Menlo Park	2.70	2.80	2.90	2.99	3.07	3.16
City of Millbrae	1.89	2.03	2.17	2.29	2.41	2.52
City of Milpitas	8.76	9.19	9.68	10.11	10.39	10.69
City of Mountain View	9.12	9.96	10.80	11.37	11.89	12.46
City of Palo Alto	10.30	10.23	10.45	10.55	10.62	10.72
City of Redwood City	8.31	8.23	8.42	8.75	9.05	9.36
City of San Bruno	2.90	2.94	2.99	3.08	3.15	3.22
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San José - Alviso	4.72	8.41	9.02	10.00	10.91	11.81
City of Santa Clara	19.76	21.28	22.82	23.74	24.58	25.48
City of Sunnyvale	17.52	18.59	19.66	20.28	20.83	21.41
Coastside County Water District	1.57	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.66
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.94	4.01	4.12	4.18	4.21	4.25
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.66	2.89	3.09	3.34	3.57	3.63
North Coast County Water District	2.25	2.37	2.49	2.61	2.62	2.65
Purissima Hills Water District	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.39	1.40
Stanford University	2.65	2.86	3.08	3.16	3.24	3.32
Town of Hillsborough	2.12	2.12	2.14	2.16	2.17	2.19
Westborough Water District	0.85	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.98
Regional Total	**192**	**205**	**214**	**222**	**229**	**238**

Table 5-6: Total Baseline Forecast with Passive Conservation by Member Agency (MGD)

Member Agency	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda County Water District	36.10	36.44	37.10	37.82	38.54	40.53
California Water Service Company -- Bear Gulch	9.01	9.02	9.08	9.07	9.05	9.05
California Water Service Company -- Mid-Peninsula	11.59	11.51	11.51	11.45	11.38	11.35
California Water Service Company -- South San Francisco	5.54	5.74	5.97	6.05	6.12	6.22
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.68	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.97
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.89	3.94	4.00	4.17	4.31	4.46
City of Daly City	6.34	6.20	6.13	6.21	6.28	6.38
City of East Palo Alto	1.64	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.62
City of Hayward	13.67	15.36	16.38	17.65	19.11	20.85
City of Menlo Park	2.70	2.75	2.82	2.89	2.95	3.02
City of Millbrae	1.89	1.97	2.05	2.15	2.24	2.35
City of Milpitas	8.76	9.04	9.40	9.74	9.96	10.21
City of Mountain View	9.12	9.71	10.34	10.82	11.28	11.79
City of Palo Alto	10.30	10.05	10.12	10.15	10.17	10.23
City of Redwood City	8.31	8.05	8.12	8.34	8.55	8.79
City of San Bruno	2.90	2.82	2.79	2.81	2.83	2.86
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San José - Alviso	4.72	8.33	8.87	9.76	10.58	11.40
City of Santa Clara	19.76	20.99	22.30	23.07	23.78	24.57
City of Sunnyvale	17.52	18.27	19.11	19.54	19.93	20.39
Coastside County Water District	1.57	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.55
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.94	3.93	3.99	4.01	4.02	4.03
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.66	2.83	2.98	3.19	3.40	3.44
North Coast County Water District	2.25	2.31	2.39	2.46	2.46	2.47
Purissima Hills Water District	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37
Stanford University	2.65	2.84	3.04	3.10	3.16	3.23
Town of Hillsborough	2.12	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.14
Westborough Water District	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.89
Regional Total	**192**	**201**	**207**	**213**	**219**	**226**

Table 5-7: Total Baseline Forecast with Passive and Active Conservation by Member Agency (MGD)

Member Agency	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda County Water District	34.27	34.28	34.74	35.38	36.02	37.93
California Water Service Company -- Bear Gulch	9.00	8.99	9.03	9.02	9.00	9.00
California Water Service Company -- Mid-Peninsula	11.58	11.47	11.45	11.38	11.30	11.27
California Water Service Company -- South San Francisco	5.53	5.72	5.94	6.02	6.08	6.17
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.63	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.81
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.89	3.92	3.99	4.15	4.30	4.44
City of Daly City	6.33	6.18	6.08	6.15	6.21	6.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.64	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.62
City of Hayward	13.38	14.97	15.92	17.17	18.61	20.33
City of Menlo Park	2.69	2.73	2.79	2.86	2.91	2.98
City of Millbrae	1.88	1.91	1.99	2.09	2.18	2.29
City of Milpitas	8.73	8.92	9.22	9.51	9.69	9.89
City of Mountain View	9.11	9.67	10.28	10.75	11.20	11.71
City of Palo Alto	10.16	9.69	9.61	9.58	9.58	9.63
City of Redwood City	8.29	7.93	7.92	8.13	8.36	8.60
City of San Bruno	2.90	2.82	2.79	2.81	2.83	2.86
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San José - Alviso	4.71	8.29	8.79	9.68	10.51	11.33
City of Santa Clara	19.74	20.84	22.02	22.72	23.36	24.09
City of Sunnyvale	17.52	18.26	19.11	19.54	19.93	20.39
Coastside County Water District	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.54
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.93	3.90	3.92	3.93	3.91	3.90
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.66	2.82	2.97	3.18	3.39	3.43
North Coast County Water District	2.24	2.27	2.33	2.40	2.40	2.40
Purissima Hills Water District	1.37	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.37
Stanford University	2.65	2.82	3.02	3.08	3.14	3.21
Town of Hillsborough	2.11	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.11	2.12
Westborough Water District	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.86
Regional Total	**191**	**198**	**204**	**210**	**215**	**222**

Appendix C

SFPUC and BAWSCA Supply Reliability Letters and Common Language for the 2025 UWMPs

March 11, 2026

TO: BAWSCA Member Agencies

FROM: Danielle McPherson, Senior Water Resources Specialist
Tom Francis, Water Resources Manager

SUBJECT: San Francisco Regional Water System Supply Reliability for 2025 Urban Water Management Plans

On March 11, 2026, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) provided a letter with analysis on the Regional Water System (RWS) supply reliability for use in your 2025 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs). This memorandum transmits that letter (Attachment A) and provides additional context regarding individual agency cutbacks outlined in Attachment B.

Regulatory and Demand Scenarios
To account for the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the State Water Resources Control Board's Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SFPUC modeled water supply reliability under two regulatory scenarios and two demand scenarios:

- **Regulatory Scenarios:**
  1. With implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.
  2. Without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

- **Demand Scenarios:**
  1. Projected SFPUC retail demand and Wholesale Customer purchases for 2030-2050.
  2. Projected SFPUC retail demand for 2050 and the Wholesale Customer Supply Assurance of 184 MGD.

Key Findings and Impacts on Allocation
Attachment B provides specific cutbacks for each agency based on Demand Scenario 1 (projected RWS demand). Please note the following critical impacts on how these shortages are managed:

- **Extreme Shortages Under Bay-Delta Implementation:** Under the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario, system-wide cutbacks exceed the SFPUC's Level of Service Goal to limit system-wide cutbacks to 20% or less. In these instances, the Water Supply Agreement (WSA) allows for negotiated allocations between

retail and Wholesale Customers collectively. In the absence of a negotiated agreement, SFPUC has applied the Tier 1 split for a system-wide cutback up to 20%.

- **Application of the Tier 2 Plan:** The Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan only applies during system-wide shortages of 20% or less. Because the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario results in wholesale cutbacks ranging from 31% to 48%, the Tier 2 Plan cannot be applied.
- **BAWSCA Recommendation:** In the absence of a negotiated approach for allocating RWS supply among the Wholesale Customers during shortages exceeding 20%, BAWSCA suggests that agencies apply these cutbacks equally across all agencies for their 2025 UWMPs.
- **"Without Bay-Delta" Scenario:** The SFPUC analyses do not anticipate any cutbacks during the required five-year drought sequence under the "Without Bay-Delta Plan" scenario.

Guidance for 2025 UWMP Reporting

For the 2020 UWMPs, most member agencies utilized the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario for their standard tables and included the "Without Bay-Delta Plan" scenario in supplemental tables or appendices. BAWSCA understands that the SFPUC intends to follow this same approach for its own 2025 UWMP.

Note on Future Modeling (HRL Program)

While the SFPUC previously indicated it would model the Tuolumne River Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program (HRL), they have not provided that modeling at this time due to significant implementation uncertainties.

Enclosed: Attachment A – 2025 UWMP Supply Reliability Letter_2026-03-11
Attachment B – 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations

cc: Tom Smegal
Allison Schutte

San Francisco
Water Power Sewer
Operator of the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System

525 Golden Gate Ave
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-3155
sfpuc.gov

March 11, 2026

Danielle McPherson
Senior Water Resources Specialist
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, CA 94402

Dear Ms. McPherson,

This letter contains the supply reliability of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS) that the SFPUC has prepared for the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which the Wholesale Customers may also use in their respective 2025 UWMPs. The SFPUC has assessed the RWS's supply reliability under the following planning scenarios:

1. Projected supply reliability for years 2030 through 2050, assuming total demand is equivalent to the sum of the projected retail and wholesale demands on the RWS, which includes Wholesale Customer purchase projections provided to the SFPUC by BAWSCA on March 4, 2026 (refer to Table 1 below).
2. Projected supply reliability for 2050, assuming total demand is equivalent to the sum of the projected retail demands on the RWS and the Wholesale Customers' Supply Assurance of 184 MGD.
3. Under each of the above demand conditions, projected supply reliability for the following scenarios: (a) with implementation of the 2018 amendments to the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) and (b) without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

Table 1. Retail and Wholesale RWS Demand Assumptions Used for Supply Reliability Modeling (MGD)

	2025[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail	61.1	62.7	61.2	61.9	64.0	66.7
Wholesale[2]	130.1	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4
Total	**191.2**	**196.6**	**197.5**	**202.5**	**208.1**	**215.1**

[1] 2025 demands are from the FY 2024-25 Table J-1 water use calculations, prepared pursuant to the Water Supply Agreement between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers.

[2] 2030 through 2050 Wholesale Customer purchase projections were provided to the SFPUC by BAWSCA on March 4, 2026, and include demands for the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara.

The total amount of water the SFPUC can deliver to the Retail and Wholesale Customers from the RWS depends on several factors, including (1) the amount of water that is available to the SFPUC from natural runoff, (2) the amount of water in reservoir storage, and (3) the amount of water that the SFPUC releases from the RWS for purposes other than customer deliveries (e.g., instream flow releases below RWS reservoirs). For planning purposes, the SFPUC “average year” or “normal year” is based on historical hydrology under conditions that allow the RWS reservoirs to be filled over the course of the snowmelt season, allowing full deliveries to customers. For “dry-year” supply scenarios, the SFPUC plans its water deliveries using a water-supply planning methodology with reference to a simulated 8.5-year design drought.

In each demand scenario for 2030 through 2050, the SFPUC estimated RWS deliveries using the standard SFPUC procedure, which includes adding increased levels of rationing as needed in dry years to balance the demands on the RWS with available water supply. The five consecutive dry-year sequence shown in the tables below represent years 2 through 6 of the design drought. The SFPUC chose this sequence because year 2 is the first year in which system-wide water use reductions could take effect, as the design drought sequence generally begins year 1 with full reservoirs. All simulations that the SFPUC has prepared for its 2025 UWMP have increased levels of rationing in the final years of the design drought sequence. The SFPUC has presented the results in the standardized format prescribed by DWR.

Assumptions about the status of the dry-year water supply projects included in the SFPUC’s Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) are provided below in Table 2 titled “WSIP Project Assumptions for RWS Supply Modeling.” The table reflects instream flow requirements at San Mateo and Alameda Creeks,

as described in the UWMP "common language" that the SFPUC provided to BAWSCA and the Wholesale Customers separately from this letter.

The SFPUC utilized the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) that is incorporated in the Water Supply Agreement between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers to allocate the RWS supply available during dry years between the Retail Customers and the Wholesale Customers in the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis. The WSAP, also known as the Tier 1 Plan, defines the method for allocating between the Retail Customers collectively and Wholesale Customers collectively the available RWS supplies during system-wide shortages. The SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers most recently amended the WSAP in 2025. Also in 2025, the Wholesale Customers adopted an updated Tier 2 Plan, which allocates the collective Wholesale Customers' share of available RWS supplies from the Tier 1 Plan among each of the 26 Wholesale Customers. The WSAP addresses shortages that require a system-wide reduction in water use of 20% or less, consistent with the SFPUC's Level of Service Goal. For any shortage scenario requiring a system-wide reduction in water use above 20% in the supply reliability analysis, the SFPUC applied the Tier 1 Plan's allocation of supplies between the Retail Customers and Wholesale Customers for a shortage requiring a system-wide reduction in water use of 16-20%.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the RWS supply reliability assessment evaluates two future supply scenarios: (1) with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, and (2) without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. It is unknown when implementation may begin on the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment; for the purposes of the 2025 UWMP analysis, the SFPUC included it beginning in the 2030 modeling scenarios (see Tables 4a-4g and 6).

The SFPUC incorporated additional modeling assumptions in the 2025 UWMP analysis regarding the State Water Resources Control Board curtailments and assumptions regarding agreements with Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts pertaining to instream flow obligations.

1. During the last two drought periods, 2013-2016 and 2021-2023, the State Water Resources Control Board implemented curtailments through emergency regulations and curtailment orders that attempted to limit diversions from Central Valley watersheds including the Tuolumne River at certain times. Due to the uncertain legality of the State Water Resources Control Board's curtailment actions as well as the

uncertainties regarding any potential future curtailment actions against San Francisco, the SFPUC's RWS supply reliability analyses do not assume curtailments are in effect.

2. Through a 1966 agreement with the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts (Districts), who are more senior downstream appropriative water rights holders on the Tuolumne River, San Francisco may become responsible for up to approximately 51.7% of any flow releases the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) may require through issuance of a new license for the Districts' Don Pedro Hydropower Project. The exact flow contribution for which San Francisco may become responsible is highly uncertain and may depend on multiple currently unknown factors, including an anticipated Endangered Species Act biological opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service and a Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification from the State Water Resources Control Board. San Francisco's potential responsibility for FERC-ordered flows may further depend on San Francisco's ability to enter into a new or extended agreement with the Districts to offset a portion of San Francisco's flow contributions in exchange for payment. Due to the high levels of uncertainty surrounding the Districts' FERC-relicensing process, as well as the unknown timing for license issuance, the SFPUC's RWS water supply reliability analyses do not assume additional water supply losses from any potential new FERC-ordered flow releases.
3. The simulation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario assumes that a 1996 agreement between San Francisco and the Districts (the Side Agreement), which allows San Francisco to pay the Districts in lieu of contributing a portion of current FERC-ordered flow releases, remains in effect, and that the San Francisco share of flows in excess of and not covered by the Side Agreement is approximately 51.7%. These assumptions were made for the purpose of completing the modeling for the UWMP update, and they do not represent a commitment by San Francisco or the Districts to any future agreement or of San Francisco accepting responsibility for any future FERC-ordered flow releases.

Based on current projected demands, supply modeling for the two future supply scenarios shows significantly different supply reliability projections for the RWS:

- <u>With implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment</u>: Under this scenario, using the demand assumptions shown in Table 1, RWS supplies are expected to range from full availability in an average year

(100%) to as low as 57% in multiple dry years when compared to water supplies in an average year. In other words, RWS supplies could be reduced by up to 43% in a multi-year drought. See Tables 4a-4g and 6.

- Without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment: Under this scenario, using demand assumptions shown in Table 1, there are no anticipated shortages of RWS supplies. See Tables 5a-5g and 7.

Table 8 below provides the Wholesale Customer purchase projections and Wholesale Customer allocation of RWS supply for the five-year drought risk assessment from 2026 to 2030. The supply projections for 2026 to 2030 are based on a linear growth from 2025 to 2030 levels of demand as calculated by BAWSCA. This table does not assume implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment because the start of implementation remains uncertain.

In the forthcoming 2025 UWMP, the SFPUC acknowledges that it has a Level of Service objective to meet an average annual water demand of 265 MGD from the SFPUC watersheds for Retail and Wholesale Customers during non-drought years, as well as a contractual obligation to supply 184 MGD to the Wholesale Customers, subject to reduction under certain conditions. The SFPUC will, accordingly, include the results of modeling based on a Wholesale Customer demand of 184 MGD to facilitate planning that supports meeting this Level of Service objective and its contractual obligations. The results of this modeling will be in an appendix to the 2025 UWMP prepared by the SFPUC. The RWS supply projections shown in the tables below are more accurately characterized as supplies that will be used to meet projected Retail and Wholesale Customer demands.

It is our understanding that you will pass this information on to the Wholesale Customers. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Jennifer Lee at jenlee@sfwater.org or (415) 551-4563.

Sincerely,

Steven R. Ritchie

Steven R. Ritchie
Assistant General Manager, Water Enterprise

Table 2: WSIP Project Assumptions for RWS Supply Modeling

Projects	Base Year 2025	Base Year 2030 and Beyond	Base Year 2040 and Beyond
Lower Crystal Springs Dam Improvements	Crystal Springs storage not fully restored	Crystal Springs storage not fully restored	Crystal Springs storage not fully restored
Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery (GSR) Project	GSR account partially filled at spring 2020 level of 43,000 AF; GSR recovery rate of 5.2 MGD[a]	GSR account fully filled; GSR recovery rate of 5.2 MGD[a]	GSR account fully filled; GSR recovery rate of 6.2 MGD[a]
Alameda Creek Recapture Project	Project not built	Project built and operating	Project built and operating
Dry-Year Transfers	Not in effect	Not in effect	Not in effect

a. The GSR Project was intended to provide 7.2 MGD over 7.5 years, however current limitations on the number of wells available will result in deliveries less than 7.2 MGD over 7.5 years.

Table 3: Projected Total Regional Water System Supply Utilized and Portion of Regional Water System Supply Utilized by Wholesale Customers in Normal Years [For Table 6-9]:

RWS Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
RWS Supply Utilized (MGD)	196.6	197.5	202.5	208.1	215.1
RWS Supply Utilized by Wholesale Customers[a] (MGD)	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4

a. RWS supply utilized by Wholesale Customers from 2030 through 2050 is equivalent to Wholesale Customer purchase projections provided to the SFPUC by BAWSCA on March 4, 2026, and includes demands for the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara.

Basis of Water Supply Data: With Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Table 4a: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2030, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Single dry year	2030	147.5	75%	92.2	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2030	147.5	75%	92.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.

Table 4b: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2035, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Single dry year	2035	146.2	74%	91.3	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2035	146.2	74%	91.3	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.

Table 4c: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2040, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Single dry year	2040	145.8	72%	91.1	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2040	145.8	72%	91.1	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.

Table 4d: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2045, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Single dry year	2045	145.7	70%	91.0	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2045	145.7	70%	91.0	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.

Table 4e: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Single dry year	2050	146.2	68%	91.4	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	146.2	68%	91.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.

Table 4f: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and Wholesale Demands at 184 MGD Supply Assurance

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	250.7	100%	184.0	
Single dry year	2050	145.4	58%	90.9	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	145.4	58%	90.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.

Table 4g: Projected RWS Supply Availability [Alternative to Table 7-1], Years 2030-2050, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
Average year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single dry year	75%	74%	72%	70%	68%	58%
Consecutive 1st dry year	75%	74%	72%	70%	68%	58%
Consecutive 2nd dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 3rd dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 4th dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 5th dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%

Basis of Water Supply Data: Without Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Table 5a: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2030, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Single dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	

Table 5b: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2035, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Single dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	

Table 5c: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2040, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Single dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	

Table 5d: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2045, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Single dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	

Table 5e: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Single dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	

Table 5f: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and Wholesale Demands at 184 MGD Supply Assurance

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	250.7	100%	184.0	
Single dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	At 10% shortage, wholesale allocation is 64% (144.4 MGD) and retail allocation is 36% (81.2 MGD). Retail allocations above 66.7 MGD are re-allocated to Wholesale Customers, per the Water Supply Agreement. Therefore, 14.5 MGD is added to wholesale allocation, bringing it to 158.9 MGD.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.

Table 5g: Projected RWS Supply [Alternative to Table 7-1], Years 2030-2050, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
Average year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 1st dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 2nd dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 3rd dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 4th dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 5th dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%

Supply Projections for Consecutive Five Dry Year Sequences

Table 6: Projected Multiple Dry Years RWS Wholesale Allocation [For Table 7-4], With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
First year	92.2	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.4	90.9
Second year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2
Third year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2
Fourth year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2
Fifth year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2

Table 7: Projected Multiple Dry Years RWS Wholesale Allocation [For Table 7-4], Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
First year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Second year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Third year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Fourth year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Fifth year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9

Table 8: Projected RWS Supply for 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment [For Table 7-5]

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Wholesale Purchase Projections[a] (MGD)	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2	133.9
RWS Supply Utilized by Wholesale Customers[b] (MGD)	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2	133.9

a. Wholesale Purchase Projections for 2026-2030 assume a linear growth between 2025 actual demands and 2030 projections, as calculated by BAWSCA.
b. This table does not assume implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment because the start of implementation remains uncertain.

Basis for SFPUC's Water Supply Reliability Modeling

Actual (2025) and Projected (2030-2050) RWS Purchases

Agency	ISG	2025[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda CWD	13.76	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45	13.76
Brisbane / GVMID	0.98	0.68	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	5.23	3.23	3.92	3.99	4.15	4.30	4.44
Coastside CWD	2.18	1.01	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	35.68	29.50	27.04	26.89	26.93	26.80	26.89
Daly City	4.29	3.55	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	3.46	1.72	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.19
Estero MID	5.90	3.78	3.90	3.92	3.93	3.91	3.90
Hayward	22.09	13.66	14.74	15.66	16.82	18.14	19.71
Hillsborough	4.09	2.32	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.11	2.12
Menlo Park	4.46	2.72	2.58	2.64	2.71	2.76	2.83
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.89	2.34	2.82	2.97	3.18	3.39	3.43
Millbrae	3.15	1.81	1.91	1.99	2.09	2.18	2.29
Milpitas	9.23	4.68	5.30	5.35	5.41	5.46	5.52
Mountain View	12.46	7.69	7.87	8.12	8.59	9.04	9.55
North Coast CWD	3.84	2.58	2.23	2.29	2.37	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	16.58	9.31	8.30	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.18
Purissima Hills WD	1.63	1.51	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.37
Redwood City	10.93	7.43	6.84	6.54	6.73	6.91	7.09
San Bruno	3.25	1.03	1.85	2.27	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose		3.99	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara		2.91	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	3.03	1.59	1.77	1.96	2.02	2.07	2.13
Sunnyvale	12.58	10.28	10.72	11.15	11.92	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	1.32	0.70	0.82	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.91
Total	**184.00**	**130.1**	**133.9**	**136.3**	**140.6**	**144.1**	**148.3**

[1] Source: FY 2024-25 J-Table

Basis for SFPUC's Water Supply Reliability Modeling

Actual (2025) and Projected (2026-2030) RWS Purchases

Agency	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Alameda CWD	10.08	10.32	10.55	10.78	11.02	11.25
Brisbane / GVMID	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.94
Burlingame	3.23	3.36	3.50	3.64	3.78	3.92
Coastside CWD	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.17
CWS Total	29.50	29.00	28.51	28.02	27.53	27.04
Daly City	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.14	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.72	1.62	1.51	1.40	1.30	1.19
Estero MID	3.78	3.80	3.83	3.85	3.88	3.90
Hayward	13.66	13.87	14.09	14.31	14.53	14.74
Hillsborough	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.09
Menlo Park	2.72	2.69	2.67	2.64	2.61	2.58
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.34	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.73	2.82
Millbrae	1.81	1.83	1.85	1.87	1.89	1.91
Milpitas	4.68	4.80	4.93	5.05	5.18	5.30
Mountain View	7.69	7.73	7.76	7.80	7.83	7.87
North Coast CWD	2.58	2.51	2.44	2.37	2.30	2.23
Palo Alto	9.31	9.11	8.91	8.71	8.50	8.30
Purissima Hills WD	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.39	1.36
Redwood City	7.43	7.32	7.20	7.08	6.96	6.84
San Bruno	1.03	1.20	1.36	1.52	1.69	1.85
San Jose	3.99	4.09	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50
Santa Clara	2.91	3.23	3.54	3.86	4.18	4.50
Stanford	1.59	1.62	1.66	1.70	1.73	1.77
Sunnyvale	10.28	10.37	10.46	10.55	10.63	10.72
Westborough WD	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.82
Total	**130.1**	**130.9**	**131.6**	**132.4**	**133.2**	**133.9**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2025
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Wholesale RWS Demand	130.12	130.88	131.64	132.40	133.16
Wholesale RWS Supply	130.12	130.88	131.64	132.40	133.16
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2025 RWS Purchases**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Alameda CWD	10.08	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Burlingame	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23
Coastside CWD	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
CWS Total	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50
Daly City	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
East Palo Alto	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Estero MID	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78
Hayward	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66
Hillsborough	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Menlo Park	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Millbrae	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Milpitas	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Mountain View	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69
North Coast CWD	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Palo Alto	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31
Purissima Hills WD	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Redwood City	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
San Bruno	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
San Jose	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Santa Clara	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Stanford	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
Sunnyvale	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
Westborough WD	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	**130.12**	**130.12**	**131.28**	**131.59**	**132.03**	**132.48**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2030
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9
Wholesale RWS Supply	92.2	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4
Percent Cutback	31%	42%	42%	42%	42%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2030 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.65	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Burlingame	3.92	2.70	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
Coastside CWD	1.17	0.81	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
CWS Total	27.04	18.61	15.63	15.63	15.63	15.63
Daly City	4.29	2.95	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
Estero MID	3.90	2.69	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Hayward	14.74	10.15	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52
Hillsborough	2.09	1.44	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Menlo Park	2.58	1.78	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	1.94	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Millbrae	1.91	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Milpitas	5.30	3.65	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Mountain View	7.87	5.42	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
North Coast CWD	2.23	1.54	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Palo Alto	8.30	5.72	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.94	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Redwood City	6.84	4.71	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
San Bruno	1.85	1.27	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
San Jose	4.50	3.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Santa Clara	4.50	3.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Stanford	1.77	1.22	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Sunnyvale	10.72	7.38	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Westborough WD	0.82	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Total	**133.92**	**92.2**	**77.4**	**77.4**	**77.4**	**77.4**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2035
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	136.32	136.32	136.32	136.32	136.32
Wholesale RWS Supply	91.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8
Percent Cutback	33%	43%	43%	43%	43%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2035 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.56	7.74	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
Brisbane / GVMID	0.95	0.64	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Burlingame	3.99	2.67	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.78	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
CWS Total	26.89	18.01	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35
Daly City	4.29	2.87	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.80	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Estero MID	3.92	2.63	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Hayward	15.66	10.49	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
Hillsborough	2.08	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Menlo Park	2.64	1.77	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.97	1.99	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
Millbrae	1.99	1.33	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Milpitas	5.35	3.58	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Mountain View	8.12	5.44	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63
North Coast CWD	2.29	1.53	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Palo Alto	8.20	5.49	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Purissima Hills WD	1.35	0.90	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Redwood City	6.54	4.38	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73
San Bruno	2.27	1.52	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
San Jose	4.50	3.01	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Santa Clara	4.50	3.01	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Stanford	1.96	1.31	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Sunnyvale	11.15	7.47	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36
Westborough WD	0.80	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total	**136.32**	**91.3**	**77.8**	**77.8**	**77.8**	**77.8**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2040
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	140.57	140.57	140.57	140.57	140.57
Wholesale RWS Supply	91.1	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2
Percent Cutback	35%	45%	45%	45%	45%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2040 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.00	7.78	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Burlingame	4.15	2.69	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.75	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
CWS Total	26.93	17.45	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79
Daly City	4.29	2.78	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.77	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Estero MID	3.93	2.54	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Hayward	16.82	10.90	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24
Hillsborough	2.09	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Menlo Park	2.71	1.75	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.18	2.06	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Millbrae	2.09	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Milpitas	5.41	3.51	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
Mountain View	8.59	5.57	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72
North Coast CWD	2.37	1.53	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Palo Alto	8.15	5.28	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Redwood City	6.73	4.36	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
San Bruno	2.68	1.74	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
San Jose	4.50	2.92	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Santa Clara	4.50	2.92	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Stanford	2.02	1.31	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Sunnyvale	11.92	7.73	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Westborough WD	0.84	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total	**140.57**	**91.1**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**77.2**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2045
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	144.11	144.11	144.11	144.11	144.11
Wholesale RWS Supply	91	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7
Percent Cutback	37%	47%	47%	47%	47%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2045 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.45	7.86	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Burlingame	4.30	2.72	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.73	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
CWS Total	26.80	16.92	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26
Daly City	4.29	2.71	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
East Palo Alto	1.18	0.75	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Estero MID	3.91	2.47	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Hayward	18.14	11.45	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
Hillsborough	2.11	1.33	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Menlo Park	2.76	1.75	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.39	2.14	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Millbrae	2.18	1.38	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Milpitas	5.46	3.45	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Mountain View	9.04	5.71	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81
North Coast CWD	2.36	1.49	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Palo Alto	8.15	5.14	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.86	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Redwood City	6.91	4.36	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68
San Bruno	2.68	1.69	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
San Jose	4.50	2.84	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Santa Clara	4.50	2.84	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Stanford	2.07	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Sunnyvale	12.58	7.94	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
Westborough WD	0.88	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Total	**144.11**	**91.0**	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.7**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2050
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	148.35	148.35	148.35	148.35	148.35
Wholesale RWS Supply	91.4	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6
Percent Cutback	38%	48%	48%	48%	48%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2050 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	7.67	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Burlingame	3.92	2.65	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Coastside CWD	1.17	0.71	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
CWS Total	27.04	16.51	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.84
Daly City	4.29	2.64	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.73	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
Estero MID	3.90	2.41	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
Hayward	14.74	11.18	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37
Hillsborough	2.09	1.30	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Menlo Park	2.58	1.70	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	2.09	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Millbrae	1.91	1.34	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Milpitas	5.30	3.36	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
Mountain View	7.87	5.57	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67
North Coast CWD	2.23	1.45	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Palo Alto	8.30	5.02	4.21	4.21	4.21	4.21
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.84	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Redwood City	6.84	4.26	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57
San Bruno	1.85	1.65	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
San Jose	4.50	2.77	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Santa Clara	4.50	2.77	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Stanford	1.77	1.28	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sunnyvale	10.72	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Westborough WD	0.82	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Total	**133.92**	**88.8**	**74.4**	**74.4**	**74.4**	**74.4**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2026
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Wholesale RWS Demand	130.1	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2
Wholesale RWS Supply	130.1	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2025 RWS Purchases**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Alameda CWD	10.08	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Burlingame	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23
Coastside CWD	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
CWS Total	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50
Daly City	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
East Palo Alto	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Estero MID	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78
Hayward	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66
Hillsborough	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Menlo Park	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Millbrae	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Milpitas	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Mountain View	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69
North Coast CWD	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Palo Alto	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31
Purissima Hills WD	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Redwood City	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
San Bruno	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
San Jose	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Santa Clara	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Stanford	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
Sunnyvale	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
Westborough WD	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	**130.12**	**130.12**	**131.28**	**131.59**	**132.03**	**132.48**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2030
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9
Wholesale RWS Supply	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2030 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Burlingame	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Coastside CWD	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
CWS Total	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero MID	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Hayward	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74
Hillsborough	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
Menlo Park	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
Millbrae	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Milpitas	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
Mountain View	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87
North Coast CWD	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Palo Alto	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84
San Bruno	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
Sunnyvale	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72
Westborough WD	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Total	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2035
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3
Wholesale RWS Supply	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2035 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56
Brisbane / GVMID	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Burlingame	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Coastside CWD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero MID	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Hayward	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66
Hillsborough	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Menlo Park	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
Millbrae	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Milpitas	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
Mountain View	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12
North Coast CWD	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Palo Alto	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
Purissima Hills WD	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Redwood City	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54
San Bruno	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Sunnyvale	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
Westborough WD	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Total	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2040
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	1st/Single	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Wholesale RWS Demand	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6
Wholesale RWS Supply	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	2040 Proj. RWS	1st/Single Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda CWD	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
Coastside CWD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero MID	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
Hayward	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82
Hillsborough	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
Menlo Park	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18
Millbrae	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
Milpitas	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
Mountain View	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59
North Coast CWD	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Palo Alto	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73
San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
Sunnyvale	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92
Westborough WD	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
Total	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2045
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1
Wholesale RWS Supply	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2045 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Coastside CWD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Estero MID	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
Hayward	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14
Hillsborough	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Menlo Park	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39
Millbrae	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Milpitas	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
Mountain View	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04
North Coast CWD	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
Sunnyvale	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Total	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**

For UWMP Tables 7-2 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2050
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3
Wholesale RWS Supply	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2050 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	3.92	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Coastside CWD	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	27.04	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Estero MID	3.90	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
Hayward	14.74	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14
Hillsborough	2.09	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Menlo Park	2.58	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39
Millbrae	1.91	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Milpitas	5.30	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
Mountain View	7.87	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04
North Coast CWD	2.23	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	8.30	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.84	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
San Bruno	1.85	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	1.77	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
Sunnyvale	10.72	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Total	**133.92**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**

Appendix D

Mid-Peninsula Water District's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Public Draft

Mid-Peninsula Water District

July 2026

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Mid-Peninsula Water District

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A SFPUC Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
CalWARN	California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
CGC	California Government Code
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CWC	California Water Code
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FY	Fiscal Year
HRL	Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (Program)
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MPWD	Mid-Peninsula Water District
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OA	Operational Area
RWS	Regional Water System
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SWRCB	State Water Resource Control Board
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WELO	Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIP	Water System Improvement Program

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 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 Mid-Peninsula Water District's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) provides the steps and water shortage response actions to be taken in times of water shortage conditions. As part of its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Code Section 10640 (b) requires that MPWD prepares and adopts a WSCP that consists of the following elements.

- An analysis of water supply reliability.
- The water shortage response actions for each of the six standard water shortage levels that correspond to water shortage percentages ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent.
- An estimate of potential to close the supply gap for each measure.
- Process to communicate identified actions for current or predicted water shortage conditions.
- Procedures for an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA).
- Monitoring and reporting requirements to determine customer compliance, and the re-evaluation and improvement procedures for evaluating the WSCP.

This 2025 WSCP supersedes the 2020 WSCP. Planning for water shortages necessitates that water suppliers consider the regional and local water supply reliability and understand the key factors that could contribute to water supply constraints (see Chapter 7, MPWD, 2025 UWMP).

The MPWD 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 WSCP can be updated in-between UWMP cycles.

2. Water Supply Reliability Analysis

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a)(1)***

The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

☑ ***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.

This section assesses the reliability of MPWD's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints, including purchased water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this section is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of MPWD's supply during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions. This section is summarized from Chapter 7 of MPWD's 2025 UWMP.

MPWD purchases all of its potable water supply from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS). The reliability of the SFPUC RWS may vary greatly in different year types, particularly depending on how and when the 2018 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) is implemented. MPWD has relied on the supply reliability estimates provided by the SFPUC for the RWS and the drought allocation structure provided by SFPUC and the Bay Are Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) to estimate available RWS supplies in dry year types through 2050. MPWD has reviewed these inputs for consistency with its historical supply experience and contractual entitlements and applies them here as planning-level assumptions for this MPWD-specific reliability analysis. In addition to the long-term reliability assessment, this section also presents a Drought Risk Assessment to evaluate MPWD's supply risks under a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years (i.e., through 2030; Section 7.3 of the UWMP).

MPWD's supply reliability assessment relies on the reliability projections of the SFPUC RWS and BAWSCA planning assumptions. The SFPUC has committed to, among other things, meeting the retail and wholesale customers' average annual water demand during non-drought years and meeting dry-year delivery needs while limiting rationing to a maximum 20% system-wide reduction in water service during extended droughts. However, several potential constraints have been identified on the future supply availability of the SFPUC RWS. One of the key factors is the adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. If the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, the SFPUC is anticipated to have sufficient supplies to meet the projected water demands in normal years, but would experience significant supply shortages in single dry and multiple dry years (Section 7.2.3 of the UWMP). Without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SFPUC is anticipated to have sufficient supplies to meet MPWD's demands in normal, single dry, and multiple dry year supply types. Actual supply availability may vary depending on hydrologic conditions, regulatory actions and allocation methodologies.

Based on the allocation methodology and SFPUC dry year cutbacks described above, with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, MPWD is anticipated to experience up to 38% supply shortfalls in single dry years and 48% supply shortfalls under multiple dry years by 2050. Without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, MPWD is not anticipated to experience supply shortfalls under any supply scenario.

Numerous uncertainties remain in the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and the allocation of the available supply between the wholesale customers. SFPUC, in partnership with other key stakeholders, has proposed a voluntary substitute agreement to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, known as the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes (HRL) Program, that provides a collaborative approach to protect the environment and plan for a reliable and high-quality future potable water supply. This is a dynamic situation, and the projected drought cutback allocations may need to be revised before the next UWMP in 2031 depending on the outcome of ongoing negotiations. Additionally, benefits from SFPUC's Alternative Water Supply Plan are not accounted for in SFPUC's reliability analysis, which are anticipated to reduce the projected RWS supply shortfalls. Due to these factors, resultant actual supply reliability and the frequency of supply shortfalls for MPWD cannot be known currently.

MPWD has developed this WSCP to address water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP identifies a variety of actions that MPWD will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

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.

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.

☑ ***§ 10632 (a) (2)***

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.

On an annual basis, as required by the California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB), MPWD conducts an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the following year. Because MPWD's sole source of potable water supply is from the SFPUC RWS, the evaluation of MPWD supplies for a particular year is conducted as part of a coordinated effort led by BAWSCA and SFPUC. The procedure used by BAWSCA and SFPUC in conducting an AWSDA is outlined in Attachment 1 of this WSCP. AWSDAs were first required in 2022, and MPWD has been submitting them annually since.

As part of the AWSDA process, MPWD provides unconstrained demand information to BAWSCA and SFPUC incorporating anticipated water demand from development projects that are anticipated be completed in the coming year.

4. SIX STANDARD 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.

This section explains MPWD's WSCP's six standard water shortage Levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and more than 50 percent shortages. These shortage levels are intended to address various shortage scenarios caused by a range of shortage conditions, including regional environmental hazards such as earthquakes, fires, or floods, regional power outages, infrastructure issues such as large main breaks or storage disruptions, regulatory restrictions, and droughts. The severity of the actions included in the shortage levels range from voluntary reductions in customer water use to more extreme measures to address catastrophic disruptions in water supply. Shortage stages may be triggered by external factors such as SFPUC and/or the SWRCB, or by internal factors such as District-specific supply and demand conditions. Table 4-1 below summarizes the shortage Levels and the actions associated with each level.

Table 4-1: Water Shortage Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Reduction	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative Description)
Level 0	0%	**Water Stewardship**: This level represents baseline operational conditions where the District focuses on long-term efficiency, permanent waste prohibitions, and compliance with state conservation mandates. This represents normal water supply conditions in which MPWD does not forsee likely water supply shortages or reductions. Customers are encouraged to use water efficiently and support a culture of long-term water stewardship to help maintain a reliable and sustainable water supply.
Level 1	up to 10%	**Water Shortage Watch**: This stage serves as a precautionary phase triggered by supply uncertainty, prioritizing voluntary conservation and expanded public information efforts to achieve up to a 10 percent demand reduction. This condition exists when drought, supply uncertainty, or other factors indicate the potential for future water supply constraints. Customers are asked to voluntarily reduce water use through increased water-use efficiency and conservation practices. MPWD will increase public outreach and provide water-saving information through its website, billing communications, and other customer engagement efforts.
Level 2	up to 20%	**Water Shortage Alert**: This stage acknowledges supply constraints, formalizing a 20 percent demand reduction target through increased monitoring and the implementation of mandatory efficiency requirements. Mandatory water-use restrictions will be implemented to improve water-use efficiency and respond to existing water supply conditions. MPWD will increase conservation messaging, monitor water-use trends, and implement appropriate shortage response measures.
Level 3	up to 30%	**Water Shortage Emergency**: This stage is triggered by significant supply deficits, includes a formal water shortage emergency declaration to mandate a 30 percent demand reduction. This condition exists when available water supplies require a mandatory reduction in customer water use of up to 30 percent to ensure adequate supplies for human safety, consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. MPWD will declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and implement mandatory conservation measures necessary to achieve the required reduction.

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Reduction	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative Description)
Level 4	up to 40%	**Severe Water Shortage Emergency**: This stage expands the emergency declaration to address acute supply gaps, requiring a 40 percent demand reduction through intensified compliance monitoring and enforcement actions. This condition exists when available water supplies require mandatory customer demand reductions of up to 40 percent to protect essential public health and safety needs, including human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Additional restrictions, compliance monitoring, and enforcement actions may be necessary to achieve sustained reductions. MPWD will maintain a Water Supply Shortage Emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350.
Level 5	up to 50%	**Critical Water Shortage Emergency**: This stage mandates a 50 percent reduction in demand, necessitating strict enforcement of non-essential use prohibitions and the transition to alternative water sources, where feasible. This condition exists when available water supplies require mandatory customer demand reductions of up to 50 percent. Sustained reductions of this magnitude would require significant restrictions on non-essential water use. Strict enforcement measures, including penalties for non-compliance, may be necessary. Customers will be encouraged to utilize alternative water sources, including graywater and available recycled water, for appropriate non-potable uses. MPWD will maintain a Water Supply Shortage Emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350.
Level 6	over 50%	**Extreme Water Shortage Emergency**: This stage dictates a reduction of greater than 50 percent, focusing all remaining resources on essential health and safety needs through the application of extraordinary conservation measures and maximum utilization of alternative supplies. This condition exists when available water supplies require customer demand reductions greater than 50 percent to preserve water for essential public health and safety needs, including human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Extraordinary restrictions on water use may be necessary, and all conservation measures will be implemented. Customers will be encouraged to maximize the use of alternative water supplies, including graywater and available recycled water, for appropriate non-potable uses. MPWD will maintain a Water Supply Shortage Emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350.

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 § 10632.2***

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.

5.1 Demand Reduction

The demand reduction actions that MPWD could implement to address shortage levels are listed in Table 5-1. This table indicates the levels, actions per level, if enforcement will be applied, and estimated range of demand reduction per action. This list provides an extensive "menu" of demand reduction options for MPWD to implement and choose from based on reduction needs and customer response.

MPWD's specific response actions will depend on the severity of the shortage condition, local conditions, and be based on assessment of the effectiveness of the actions already implemented as a shortage progresses. The shortage response actions presented in Table 5-1 will be applied to include locally appropriate elements as required by CWC § 10632 (a)(4).

Lower levels rely primarily on voluntary reductions such as limiting irrigation, requesting businesses to evaluate their non-essential water use (including pressure washing building exteriors, ceasing operation of non-essential ice machines, or washing company vehicles, among others), expanding and enhancing rebate programs offered by the District, and increasing customer outreach and messaging. Higher shortage levels include mandatory restrictions such as stricter irrigation schedules, ceasing non-essential commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water use, and emptying of pools. The most severe levels will likely require substantial limitations of non-essential water use and strict enforcement.

MPWD's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology enables the District access high frequency water consumption data that can be used for managing water demand and close monitoring of its water use sectors, including enhancing outreach, leak detection, and pressure zone management.

The ability of MPWD to achieve the water use reductions associated with each shortage level will rely in large part on targeting outdoor irrigation use. If MPWD enacts any shortage level above level 0, the District will estimate the proportion of indoor and outdoor water uses from its customers and use that information to gain a better understanding of the potential for outdoor water savings and enhanced targeted outreach.

Table 5-1: Demand Reduction Actions

Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
Level 0 – Water Stewardship	
1. Maintain a water waste reporting system, which may include reporting via phone, email, and/or the District's website. 2. Conduct public outreach and education about responsible uses of water at public events and through regular outreach efforts. 3. Continue coordination with BAWSCA and SFPUC. 4. Continue timely responses to water main leaks and breaks.	1. Any new landscaping must be installed in accordance with MPWD's WELO, as applicable. Drought tolerant plants are always encouraged. 2. Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers promptly/within 10 day(s). 3. No single pass cooling systems may be installed in new or remodeled buildings. 4. Food preparation establishments must use water efficient kitchen spray valves. 5. Watering or irrigation of vegetated areas is prohibited between 10am and 6 pm except by use of a handheld device, hose equipped with an automatic shutoff device, or for adjusting or repairing an irrigation system for short periods of time. 6. Use of shutoff nozzles on hoses is required. 7. Unauthorized use of hydrants is prohibited. Authorization for use must be obtained from water supplier.
Level 1 – Water Shortage Watch – Up to 10% Reduction Needed	
1. District will evaluate financial impacts and consider implementing shortage level 1 water shortage rate factors. 2. Expand community outreach and messaging campaigns 3. Consider implementing customer leak reports via a customer water use portal. 4. Consider enhancing or expanding water conservation rebate programs. 5. Enhance real water loss reduction and monitoring, including pressure management and more aggressive leak detection. 6. Consider providing new conservation rebates for plumbing fixtures and devices, such as toilets or clothes washers.	1. Continue with actions and measures from shortage level 0 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Customers are encouraged to wash only full loads when washing dishes or clothes. 3. Customers are encouraged to use pool covers to minimize evaporation. 4. Restaurants may only serve water upon request. 5. Loging establishments must offer opt out linen service. 6. New and existing residential automated irrigation systems must be equipped with rain sensors that shut off the system when it rains, or smart controllers or evapotranspiration sensors that use weather-based data to set efficient watering schedules. 7. Outdoor irrigation cannot occur during and/or within 24 hours of measurable rainfall.

Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
	8. All commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) customers are encouraged to evaluate their outdoor irrigation water uses and limit watering where possible. 9. All CII customers should evaluate their non-essential water use, which includes, but is not limited to, pressure washing and cleaning building exteriors with potable water, washing company vehicles on site, operating non-essential ice machines, or maintaining recreational swimming pools and spas.
Level 2 – Water Shortage Alert – Up to 20% Reduction Needed	
1. District will evaluate financial impacts and consider implementing shortage level 2 water shortage rate factors. 2. Improve customer billing reports to include more details on water use. 3. Increase coordination with the fire department to evaluate the need and frequency of using potable water for training purposes. 4. Decrease water main flushing without impacting water quality. 5. Use AMI data to expand customer messaging by engaging in targeted messaging to customers that are not adhering to the watering schedule implemented by Level 2. 6. Use AMI data to expand customer messaging by engaging in targeted messaging to the highest water using customers within each sector. 7. District may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by MPWD, after notice to customers. 8. Implement water waste patrols.	1. Continue with actions and measures from previous Shortage Stages except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Require leaks or faulty sprinklers to be fixed within 5 day(s). 3. Irrigation shall be limited to 3 days per week turf watering when using potable water. Plant containers, trees, shrubs and vegetable gardens may be watered additional days using only drip irrigation or hand watering. 4. Filling or refilling ornamental lakes and ponds is prohibited. Ornamental lakes and ponds that sustain aquatic life of significant value and were actively managed prior to the storage declaration are exempt. 5. Require covers for pools and spas. 6. All CII customers should cease their non-essential water use, which includes, but is not limited to, pressure washing and cleaning building exteriors with potable water, washing company vehicles on site, operating non-essential ice machines, or maintaining recreational swimming pools and spas. 7. Allow filling of swimming pools and spas only when an appropriate cover is in place.
Level 3 – Water Shortage Emergency – Up to 30% Reduction Needed	
1. District will evaluate financial impacts and consider implementing shortage level 3 water shortage rate factors.	1. Continue with actions and measures from previous Shortage Stages except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Require leaks or faulty sprinklers to be fixed within 3 day(s).

Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
2. Explore the implementation of a water budget-based rate structure. 3. Expansion/Enhancement of the Turf Rebate Program, including increasing $/sq ft rebate amount and increasing program budget. 4. Use AMI data to expand customer messaging by engaging in targeted messaging to customers that are not adhering to the watering schedule implemented by Level 3. 5. MPWD may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by MPWD, after notice to customers.	3. Decorative water features that use potable water must be drained and kept dry. 4. Car washing is only permitted using a commercial carwash that recirculates water or by high pressure/low volume wash systems. 5. Except for landscapes watered with non-potable water, limit the installation of new landscaping to drought tolerant trees, shrubs and groundcover. Prohibit installation of new turf or hydroseed. Customers may apply for a waiver to irrigate during an establishment period for the installation of new turf or hydroseed. 6. Irrigation shall be limited to 2 days per week turf watering when using potable water. Plant containers, trees, shrubs, and vegetable gardens may be watered additional days using only drip irrigation or hand watering. 7. Plant containers, trees, shrubs, and vegetable gardens shall be watered only by drip irrigation or hand watering.
Level 4 – Severe Water Shortage Emergency – Up to 40% Reduction Needed	
1. District will evaluate financial impacts and consider implementing shortage level 4 water shortage rate factors. 2. Coordinate with the City of Belmont to cease issuance of new swimming pool and spa permits. 3. No new landscape installations or renovations will be permitted. 4. Previous waivers for watering during an establishment period will be revoked. 5. Use AMI data to expand customer messaging by engaging in targeted messaging to customers that are not adhering to the watering schedule implemented by Level 4. 6. MPWD may implement other prohibited water uses as determined by MPWD, after notice to customers.	1. Continue with actions and measures from previous Shortage Stages except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Require leaks or faulty sprinklers to be fixed within 2 day(s). 3. Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using potable water unless required for public health and safety purposes. 4. Irrigation shall be limited to 1 day per week turf watering when using potable water. Plant containers, trees, shrubs and vegetable gardens may be watered additional days using only drip irrigation or hand watering.
Level 5 – Critical Water Shortage Emergency – Up to 50% Reduction Needed	
1. District will evaluate financial impacts and consider implementing shortage level 5 water shortage rate factors.	1. Continue with actions and measures from previous Shortage Stages except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Require leaks or faulty sprinklers to be fixed within 1 day.

Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
2. Use AMI data to expand customer messaging by engaging in targeted messaging to customers that are not adhering to the watering schedule implemented by Level 5. 3. Evaluate implementation of a net zero demand increase on new connections.	3. Potable water for agricultural or commercial nursery purposes, is prohibited. 4. All irrigation is prohibited. 5. Watering of parks, school grounds, and recreation fields is prohibited, except for rare plant or animal species. 6. Limit water use for public health and safety purposes only.
Level 6 – Extreme Water Shortage Emergency – Over 50% Reduction Needed	
1. District will evaluate financial impacts and consider implementing shortage level 6 water shortage rate factors. 2. MPWD may shut off all non-essential water services. 3. MPWD may discontinue service to consumers who willfully violate any water conservation provisions. 4. Use AMI data to expand customer messaging by engaging in targeted messaging to customers that are not adhering to the watering schedule implemented by Level 6. 5. Expand MPWD's public information campaign which may include increased frequency and intensity of messages about water shortage conditions. For example, frequency may increase to several days a week and messaging may include direct messages from community leaders. 6. Consider moratorium on new connections.	1. Continue with actions and measures from previous Shortage Stages except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Water for new cooling towers is prohibited, except for health and safety. 3. Require all decorative turf to be removed permanently and replaced with drought-tolerant planting upon sale of property. 4. Prohibit decorative turf on all new construction. 5. All irrigation is prohibited. 6. Water use for public health and safety purposes only. Customer rationing may be implemented.

5.2 Supply Augmentation

Supply augmentation actions potentially available to MPWD are presented in Table 5-2, and include potential graywater and recycled water programs. Funding would be necessary to implement these augmentation measures safely, reliably, and on a large scale throughout MPWD's service area to supplement the SFPUC supply during water shortages. Each option has its own regulatory and permitting issues, as well as logistical challenges that would need to be evaluated at the time of program implementation.

Table 5-2 (DWR Table 8-2): Supply Augmentation and other Actions

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
1- 5	Other Actions- Graywater reuse	0 – 1 %	Implementation will likely require resources for coordination with San Mateo Co. Health Dept. and the Cities of Belmont and San Carlos. Large-scale water savings will be difficult to achieve and verify. Monitoring water savings and other impacts will require new funding and resources.
5	Other Actions - Use existing recycled water fill station (s)	0 – 1%	Large-scale water savings will be difficult to achieve and verify. Monitoring water savings and other impacts will require new funding and resources.
5	New Recycled Water - Install new recycled water fill stations	1 – 5%	Multi-year project, costly project, likely implementation in many phases, will require new funding and resources
NOTES: The feasibility and cost-effectiveness of the above-listed augmentation measures will need to be evaluated in detail for local and regional implementation. Funding and resources will be necessary to develop feasibility studies, design and install the alternate supplies, develop Best Practices and compliance criteria, and monitor and maintain the infrastructure.			

Additionally, BAWSCA has the authority to plan for and acquire supplemental water supplies and continues to evaluate the feasibility of water transfers as part of its implementation of its Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy (see Section 7.1.1 of the 2025 UWMP).

For the long term, SFPUC is investing resources for the long-term reliability of its water supply portfolio. As presented in Chapter 7 of MPWD's 2025 UWMP, SFPUC is working on potential water augmentation projects and additional storage to supplement its anticipated supply gaps due to hydrologic, climate, and regulatory changes that it projects will improve its future supply reliability and reduce the likelihood of shortages.

5.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, MPWD operations may be affected by reduced demand. The MPWD reviewed its operational procedures to identify changes that could be implemented to address water shortage on a short-term basis, including:

- Reduce or temporarily stop system flushing operations.
- MPWD may suspend temporary water service meters.
- Delay planned projects.
- Defer water storage tank projects that require emptying tanks.
- Defer planned system outages.
- Temporarily reduce pressure in zones during periods of low demand, when safe.
- Implement other short-term operational adjustments to increase water savings while maintaining safe conditions in system water quality and supply.

Multi-year extended and severe water shortages will necessitate an increase in system water quality and demand monitoring and analysis. Management of the additional data collected and its analysis will also likely necessitate additional resources.

5.4 Emergency Response Plan

The MPWD Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is aligned with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). It complies with all state, federal, and local statutes, and in instances where conflicts arise, applicable laws take precedence over the policies and procedures outlined in this plan. MPWD's ERP was last updated in 2021, and is currently in the process of updating it for certification by December 30, 2026, in compliance with Section 2013 of America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018.

MPWD's ERP will be activated if a credible or confirmed threat has been established, which could include a catastrophic loss of supply. Once the decision to activate the ERP has been made, subsequent notification to the San Mateo County Office of Emergency Services would be made. Based on the severity of the incident, the General Manager or designee may also recommend that the County Operational Area / Emergency Operations Center (OA / EOC) be activated.

MPWD may also initiate a mutual aid request if additional support is needed. MPWD has an informal agreement with the City of Belmont on mutual assistance during an emergency, as well as a formal agreement through the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CalWARN).

The MPWD is also participating in the update of the Countywide San Mateo Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LHMP is expected to be complete in July 2026, and was last updated in 2021. The LHMP identifies risks from flooding, sea level rise, earthquakes, and other natural hazards. The District aligns its capital improvement projects, emergency preparedness efforts, and strategic priorities with the LHMP to reduce hazard impacts.

MPWD staff attend monthly Water Management Representative meetings hosted by BAWSCA, which discuss a variety of water supply related topics, including emergency planning. The District also participates in emergency drills and emergency training and tabletop exercises with partner agencies, whenever possible.

5.5 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.

Since the MPWD purchases 100% of its water from the SFPUC, it is highly dependent on the SFPUC RWS infrastructure reliability. The SFPUC conveyance system crosses five major faults and the majority (about 85 percent) travels 167 miles through pipelines and tunnels from the Hetch Hetchy watershed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. SFPUC also has four major storage facilities and distribution lines in the San Francisco Bay Area. Both the regional and San Francisco Bay Area portions of the SFPUC system are vulnerable to seismic events. However, the SFPUC's nearly completed Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) provides improvements in reliability for water delivery and supply through the SFPUC RWS. The SFPUC's Fiscal Year (FY) 2026-27 to FY 2035-36 10-Year Capital Plan includes various projects to enhance reliability of the SFPUC RWS.[1]

MPWD's seismic risk assessment is part of the San Mateo County 2026 Multijurisdictional LHMP that is required under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390). The 2026 LHMP identifies earthquakes as a high-risk hazard for nearly all jurisdictions within San Mateo County, driven by the region's proximity to major fault systems including the San Andreas, San Gregorio, Butano, and Monte Vista faults. The risk assessment utilizes modeling to evaluate the vulnerability of critical facilities and infrastructure to potential ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismic-induced failures. To mitigate these risks, the plan emphasizes the importance of retrofitting structures, enforcing stringent building codes, and improving regional emergency response coordination to enhance community resilience and protect lifelines from significant seismic events. As mentioned in Section 5.5, the LHMP is currently being updated and is expected to be finalized by July 2026 and can be viewed or downloaded on the County of San Mateo's Department of Emergency Management's webpage: https://www.smcgov.org/dem/multijurisdictional-local-hazard-mitigation-plan.

5.6 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Estimating water savings for specific demand reduction actions is challenging for numerous reasons. First, since multiple demand reduction actions are employed at the same time, the effect of each specific action on customer water use cannot be readily isolated. Second, multiple local and regional variables impact customer water use (e.g., economy, media influence, weather, etc.), and isolating these customer water use behaviors from those resulting from drought response is even further challenging.

[1] https://www.sfpuc.gov/about-us/reports/operating-and-capital-budgets

For these reasons, MPWD elected to represent the expected reductions in water use shown in Table 5-1 as ranges of reductions corresponding to the Shortage Level in which the demand reduction action is being implemented.

To understand the effectiveness of MPWD's shortage response actions, the District analyzed water use patterns under two recent droughts: the 2014-2017 drought and the 2021-2023 drought. A baseline period was chosen against which to compare water use during each drought. 2013 was the representative baseline period for the 2014-2017 drought and 2020 was the baseline period for the 2021-2023 drought. Monthly water use for each baseline period was compared to the respective drought year water use to obtain a monthly reduction or increase in water use. During the 2014-2017 drought, monthly water savings ranged from a 22% increase to a 37% decrease in water use, and achieved an average 20% reduction over that time period. For the 2021-2023 drought, monthly water savings ranged from an 11% increase to a 26% decrease relative to baseline (2020) demand, and averaged at an 11% reduction.

It is useful to compare these savings to the savings targets called for by MPWD and the state during each drought. From January 2014 through April 2015, a reduction target of 20% was in place, during which MPWD achieved a 13% reduction in water use. During the later stage of the 2014-2017 drought, from April 2015 through April 2017, a reduction target of 25% was set, during which MPWD achieved a 27% reduction, surpassing the water reduction target.

For the 2021-2023 drought, a 10% voluntary reduction target was in place from November 2021 through June 2022, during which MPWD customers reduced water use by 9%. The target was increased to 20% during the later portion of the drought, from June 2022 through May 2023, during which MPWD customers reduced water use by 18%.

Table 5-3 and the associated charts below show the drought-period water savings compared to the baseline demand and water reduction targets.

Table 5-3: Water Demand Reductions Compared to Savings Targets

Time Period	Savings Target	Achieved Savings
2014-2017 Drought		
January 2014 - April 2015	20%	13%
April 2015 - April 2017	25%	27%
2021-2023 Drought		
November 2021 - June 2022	10%	9%
June 2022 - May 2023	20%	18%

Chart 5-3A: 2014-2017 Drought Period Water Savings

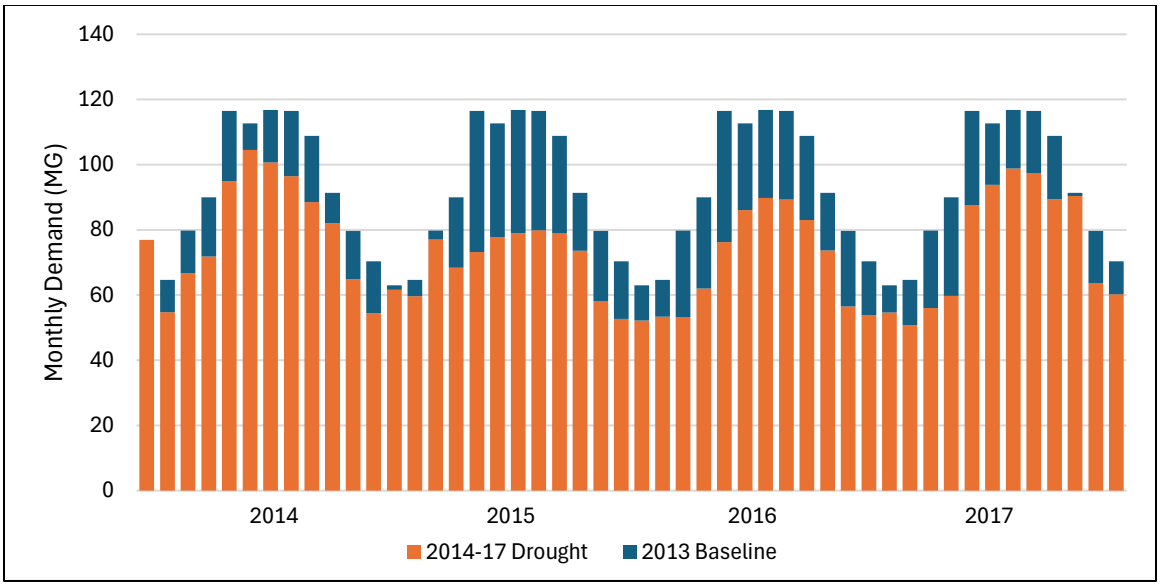


Chart 5-3B: 2021-2023 Drought Period Water Savings

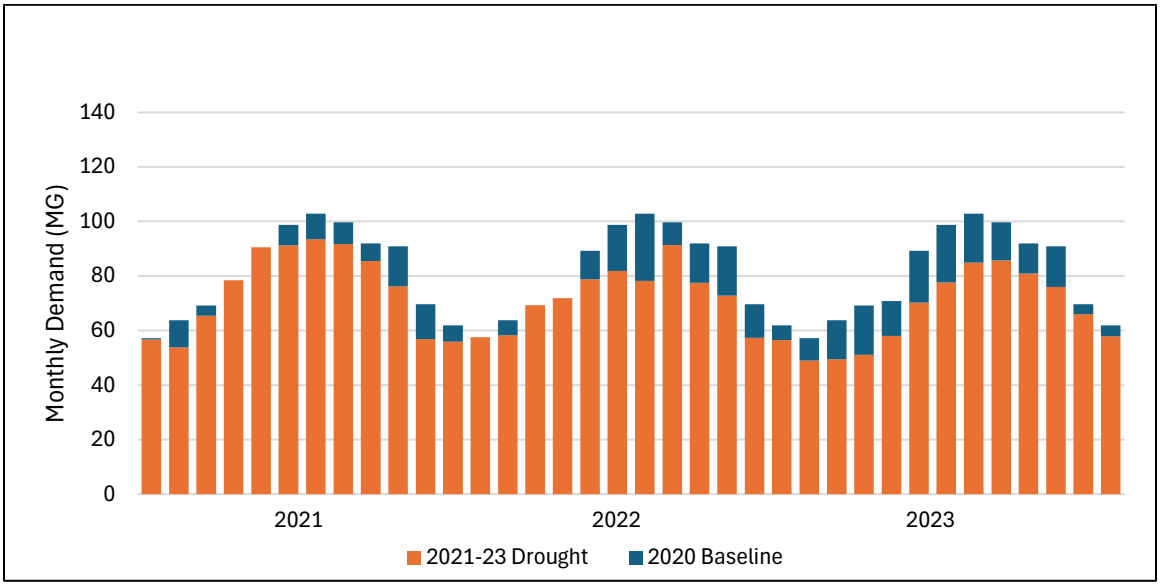
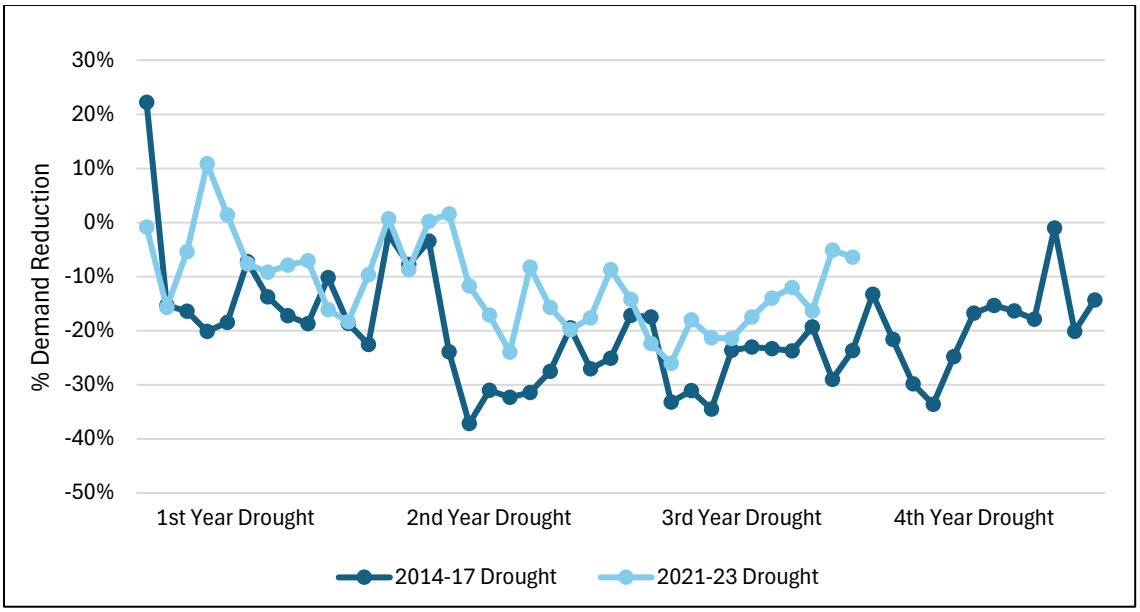


Chart 5-3C: Drought Period Demand Reduction from Baseline



6. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a)***

Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan consists of each of the following elements:

(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.

This section addresses communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or expected shortages, implementation of corresponding shortage response actions, and related information.

Timely and effective communication is a key element of MPWD's WSCP implementation. Per CWC §10632 (a)(5), the MPWD has established communication protocols and procedures to inform customers and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or predicted shortages (CWC §10632.1). Also, MPWD's procedures include communication about shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to CWC §10632.1.

Prior to a water shortage level declaration, unless it is a sudden catastrophic event requiring immediate action, MPWD informs its customers about the water shortage levels, level definitions, and targeted water savings for each Level. MPWD also provides guidelines for customers to follow during each Level and directs customers to its web site for current information on its supply and demand response conditions. The type and degree of communication varies with each shortage level, thus MPWD has established predefined and actionable communication protocols.

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.

MPWD has defined customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions of the MPWD Ordinances. MPWD has instituted various Ordinances and Resolutions to manage water demand and consumption. They are presented in Chapter 4 of MPWD's 2025 UWMP and in Section 7 below.

When needed, MPWD will coordinate with BAWSCA, the City of Belmont, the City of San Carlos, and San Mateo County for the possible proclamation of a local emergency. Once the MPWD Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency, MPWD will communicate with its customers that a specific WSCP level is invoked and requires compliance. Customers will also be notified about MPWD's enforcement measures for non-compliance.

For the first and subsequent water waste violations, penalties will be issued according to MPWD's Ordinance 103, Article 4.2, and MPWD Ordinance 111, Section 4. While maintaining adequate minimum fire flows for those homes with fire sprinklers, the MPWD may install a flow restrictor on the service line if customer's average daily usage is not reduced to within the allocation threshold after 10 days from the date of the written notice.

A flow restrictor may be installed for a minimum of 10 days. The flow restrictor may remain in place during the irrigation season until December 1st or the MPWD may suspend service temporarily until the violation is corrected. The flow restrictor may be removed based on the General Manager's approval and payment of all outstanding penalty and water service charges have been paid. A minimum of a reconnection fee will be charged per MPWD Water Service Ordinance 103. A customer may appeal the termination of water service or installation of a flow restrictor in writing to the General Manager per MPWD Ordinance 111, Section 5.

MPWD works collaboratively with its customers and provides timely information about water conservation measures on its website.

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.

The MPWD WSCP is adopted by Resolution No. 2026-XX, a resolution of the Board of Directors adopting a Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The District is a County Water District enabled under CWC §30000, and as such has the authority to implement and enforce its shortage response actions. If necessary, the MPWD shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1 as stated below:

> The 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.

If a water shortage emergency is declared, MPWD has broad powers to implement and enforce regulations and restrictions for managing a water shortage. For example, CWC § 375(a) provides:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or Wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity.

Upon declaring a water shortage emergency [CWC §10632 (a)(7) (B)], to coordinate implementation of its WSCP Levels and in the evet of a local emergency declaration under the California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558), MPWD's General Manager will contact the City of Belmont, the City of San Carlos, and San Mateo County to coordinate implementation of its WSCP Levels [CWC §10632 (a)(7)(C)].

When necessary, the District 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 California Government Code (CGC) §8558. A list of contacts that the cities and counties served by MPWD is provided below:

City of Belmont
City Manager
1 Twin Pines Lane
Belmont, CA 94002
(650) 595-7408

City of San Carlos
City Manager
600 Elm St.
San Carlos, CA 94070
(650) 802-4228

San Mateo County
County Manager
400 County Center, 1st Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4123

The District is a member of BAWSCA and would coordinate with other member agencies via BAWSCA during a water shortage emergency.

9. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF A 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.

The reduced water demand during a water shortage will result in a commensurate reduction in the revenue collected by the volumetric portion of MPWD's water rates. However, during a water shortage, many of MPWD's expenditures do not decline in proportion to the reduced water sales, as they are necessary for on-going maintenance, operations, and capital investment. In fact, expenditures related to shortage response actions would be expected to go up, including increased outreach efforts, new or increased conservation incentive programs, potentially increased staff, and more, depending on the severity of the shortage. To minimize the potential financial impacts of water supply shortages that necessitate significant water sales reductions, MPWD customer water rates include water shortage rate factors, and a pass-through provision that allow for rate adjustments commensurate with any increases to SFPUC Wholesale water rates. These adjustments would need to be implemented by the Board, and would be considered based on the specific financial needs of the District at the time of the shortage. Measures available to the District to reduce financial impacts due to supply shortages are listed below:

- **Implement water shortage rate factors** – these factors were updated and adopted through a Proposition 218 process in 2024. These correspond to each shortage level and could be enacted to offset the corresponding loss in revenue. This would require an action by the Board and a 30-day notice provided to customers before implementation.

- **Apply SFPUC pass-through rate adjustment** – the District has adopted a pass-through adjustment for changes in wholesale rates from SFPUC, per California Government Code §53756. If SFPUC adjusts wholesale rates during a shortage, the incremental increase in rates could be passed through to MPWD's customer rates and would offset the increased expense for purchased water. This would require an action by the Board and a 30-day notice provided to customers before implementation.

- **Use of financial reserves** – the District's Financial Management Policy[2] includes reserves for working capital. The purpose of the Working Capital (Operating) Reserve is to ensure that the District will always have sufficient funding available to meet operating costs, and is set equal to 50% of the District's annual operating budget. This would be used to offset impacts if there is a timing delay between reduced

[2] MPWD's Financial Management Policy can be found on MPWD's website at https://www.midpeninsulawater.org/documents.

revenues or increased wholesale water costs and enaction of the above mitigation methods.

- **Postponement of capital improvements** – The District could potentially delay work on capital improvements, if revenue impacts were expected to be substantial and over a longer-term.

The District prohibits excessive water use pursuant to CWC §365 et seq through its Ordinance 103. This ordinance has already been adopted and therefore no additional cost is anticipated.

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.

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics are fundamental to water supply management and planning. Monitoring is also essential in times of water shortage to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reductions, or if improvements and new actions should be considered (see Section 11). Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions.

MPWD uses its AMI metering system to monitor and track water consumption for its six water-use sectors (see Chapter 3, MPWD 2025 UWMP). Under normal conditions, MPWD routinely monitors its potable water consumption as well as production from SFPUC's meters, and provides monthly reports to the SWRCB per California Code of Regulations Title 23 §991.[3] Routinely, MPWD also participates in monthly BAWSCA water resources and management group meetings that review regional supply and consumption data and monitoring.

The monthly consumption and production data are queried from MPWD's billing system, which allows for a variety of reports, including analysis by sector and individual customer basis. During or when a potential shortage is anticipated, the District is able to query and use these data to monitor consumption trends more frequently (e.g., weekly or even daily), in order to evaluate the effectiveness of demand reduction actions and to further refine and adapt the District's response. For example, the data may be used to tailor and target messaging and education and potentially enforcement to key customers.

[3] Monthly SWRCB reports can be found here:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/conservation_reporting.html

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.

The WSCP is best implemented as an adaptive management plan. Per CWC §10632 (a)(10), MPWD will provide reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of its WSCP to ensure its water shortage mitigation strategies are appropriate to implement during all six levels of water shortages. As described above, MPWD will continue to monitor water supply and demand and evaluate trends in consumption, and adapt its shortage responses as needed, by improving or considering additional conservation measures. During regional water shortages, MPWD will also work with BAWSCA and member agencies to develop and implement regional conservation actions.

MPWD's WSCP is typically revised and updated during the five-year UWMP update cycle. However, if revisions are warranted before the next UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. While preparing the Annual Assessment each year, MPWD staff will routinely review the WSCP and, if needed, prepare recommendations for MPWD's Board to consider.

12. SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

☑ ***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.

Per CWC §10632 (b), MPWD defines "water features" as features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains. Water features are not swimming pools or spas. Swimming pools and spas are defined separately in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

Non-pool or non-spa water features may use or be able to use recycled water, whereas swimming pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety considerations. Limitations to pools and spas may require different considerations compared to non-pool or non-spa water features.

MPWD's WSCP specifies that when a limitation or restriction is applied to water features (i.e., ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains), it is not applicable to swimming pools and spas. If MPWD applies limitations on pools or spas, MPWD will list those separately from limitations on water features. See Table 5-1 for specific demand reduction actions related to limitations on pools and spas.

13. Plan Adoption, Submittal, Availability, and Amendment Procedures

☑ ***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.

☑ ***CWC § 10642***

…Prior to adopting either [UWMP and WSCP], the urban water supplier shall make both the plan [UWMP] and water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon…After the hearing or hearings, the plan [UWMP] or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

☑ ***CWC § 10640 (b)***

…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 [Article 3 Sections 10640 -10645]

☑ ***CWC § 10644(a)(2)(b)***

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

As described in Section 10 of the 2025 UWMP, MPWD informed the public and the appropriate agencies of: (1) its intent to prepare a WSCP, (2) where the WSCP was available for public review, and (3) when the public hearing regarding the WSCP would be held. All notifications were completed in compliance with the stipulations of CGC §6066.

A copy of the adopted WSCP including any amendments will be provided to DWR, the California State Library, San Mateo County, and SFPUC within 30 days of the adoption. An electronic copy of the adopted WSCP will be submitted to the DWR using the DWR online submittal tool.

A copy of the adopted WSCP will be available for public review at the MPWD administrative office during normal business hours and on MPWD's website within 30 days after filing the plan with DWR.

14. REFERENCES

County of San Mateo, 2021. 2021 Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, prepared by TetraTech for the County of San Mateo, dated October 2021.

MPWD, 2021. Emergency Response Plan, Mid-Peninsula Water District, dated December 31, 2021.

Attachment A

SFPUC Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

SECTION 2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

The SFPUC has a robust process for assessing its annual water supply and demand. This process involves considering a range of input factors unique to the SFPUC's water supplies and system configuration and provides the SFPUC with flexibility to consider new factors. The SFPUC reports on an assessment of its system's water supply and demand to the State through the following methods:

- On or before July 1 of each year, the SFPUC prepares a Water Supply and Demand Assessment (WSDA), consistent with California Water Code Section 10632.1 requirements, by evaluating the total amount of water it expects to be in storage within the RWS that year and comparing that amount to expected Retail and Wholesale Customer demands. The following subsections outline the SFPUC's procedures for preparing the annual WSDA.
- Every month, the SFPUC completes the SWRCB's Drought and Conservation Reporting on the SAFER Clearinghouse online portal.

2.1 DEMAND ASSESSMENT

To calculate unconstrained customer demand on the RWS for the purpose of its annual WSDA, the SFPUC collects information on the demands of both the Retail and Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC estimates retail customer demand based on the best available information to date, typically including the previous year's demands as well as consideration of current demand use patterns or other conditions impacting demands, such as weather and growth. For estimated wholesale demands, each February, the SFPUC receives from BAWSCA a report of estimated Wholesale Customer demands on the RWS for the upcoming year. BAWSCA compiles this report based on demand estimates it receives from each of its 26 member agencies. The SFPUC estimates the relatively small demands of Cordilleras Mutual Water Company and Groveland CSD, its other two wholesale customers for the purposes of its UWMP, that are not parties to the WSA and are not BAWSCA member agencies as it does the demands of its retail customers: based on the best available information to date, typically including the previous year's demands as well as consideration of current demand use patterns or other conditions impacting demands, such as weather and growth.

2.2 SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

The RWS collects water from the Upper Tuolumne River watershed in the Sierra Nevada and from the local Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. The RWS draws an average of 85% of its supply from the Tuolumne River watershed. This water feeds into an aqueduct system delivering water 167 miles by gravity to Bay Area reservoirs and customers. The remaining 15% of the RWS supply is drawn from local surface waters in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. The percentage split between the Upper Tuolumne River and Bay Area watersheds varies from year to year depending on the water year hydrology and operational circumstances.

To evaluate water supply conditions each year, the SFPUC uses measurements of precipitation and snowpack in the watersheds above Hetch Hetchy, Cherry, and Eleanor Reservoirs. The Cooperative Snow Survey (conducted

by the SFPUC in partnership with state and federal agencies) evaluates snowpack conditions every year beginning in late January. The SFPUC also estimates snowpack conditions using information from the Airborne Snow Observatory, which is a developing technology that uses aerial surveys to quantify snowpack, along with other sources. The SFPUC maintains a hydrologic model of the upcountry watersheds that uses this information to project runoff for the coming year. This process also includes a statistical analysis of additional expected precipitation. In addition to projected runoff, the determination of projected available water supply also considers stored water throughout the RWS, water acquired by the SFPUC from non-SFPUC sources, reservoir losses, and allowances for carryover storage.

Additionally, the SFPUC accounts for groundwater provided by the San Francisco Groundwater Supply Project for the in-City retail system and recycled water provided for irrigation at Harding Park, Fleming, and Sharp Park Golf Courses.

The RWS relies on precipitation and snowmelt captured and stored in its reservoirs. During droughts, water supply deliveries can exceed inflows, requiring the use of water stored in previous years to meet demands. Because of the importance of carry-over storage, the SFPUC constantly monitors and evaluates water supply conditions in the RWS, updating look-ahead forecasts as a year's hydrology and operations change. Generally, in early winter of any year, SFPUC staff can begin providing a forecast of water supply conditions for the upcoming year based on known and anticipated winter and spring precipitation and snowpack. The predictive power of this forecast improves greatly through the spring. The annual precipitation, snowmelt, and carry-over storage together constitute the SFPUC's reservoir storage conditions. Using data for each of these factors, the SFPUC can determine whether the reservoir system will be capable of serving full deliveries to its customers. Section 2.4 describes the system modeling SFPUC conducts.

The SFPUC sells water to 26 wholesale customers (collectively referred to as the Wholesale Customers) under the terms of a 25-year contract known as the Water Supply Agreement between the City and County of San Francisco and Wholesale Customers in Alameda County, San Mateo County, and Santa Clara County (WSA) and associated individual water sales contracts with each Wholesale Customer. Collectively, the Wholesale Customers on average receive over two-thirds of the RWS's annual deliveries, with the remaining approximately one-third provided to the SFPUC's retail customers.

The WSA carries forward many components of its predecessor agreement, including the SFPUC's "Supply Assurance" of 184 million gallons per day (MGD) to the Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC has agreed to deliver water to the Wholesale Customers up to the amount of the Supply Assurance, and this agreement is perpetual and survives the expiration of the WSA. The Supply Assurance is, however, subject to reduction due to water shortage, drought, scheduled RWS maintenance activities, and emergencies. As part of the Phased Water System Improvement Plan (WSIP) in 2008, the SFPUC established a temporary 265 MGD annual average limitation on water deliveries from RWS watersheds, the "Interim Supply Limitation" (ISL). The SFPUC has allocated the ISL between the Retail Customers and Wholesale Customers as follows:

- Retail supply allocation: 81 MGD
- Wholesale supply allocation: 184 MGD

Table 2-1 shows the availability of RWS supplies for the SFPUC's Retail Customers and Wholesale Customers in normal years. Table 2-2 shows the current and projected RWS supply needs to meet Retail and Wholesale Customer demands based on information and projections presented in the SFPUC's 2025 UWMP.

Table 2-1. Regional Water System Supply Availability in Normal Years (MGD)

RWS Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail Customers[a, b]	81	81	81	81	81
Wholesale Customers[c, d]	184	184	184	184	184
Total RWS Supplies	265	265	265	265	265

a Groundwater and recycled water are assumed to be used before RWS supplies to meet retail demand. However, if these alternative supplies are not available, up to 81 MGD of RWS supply could be used in normal years.

b The SFPUC reports Groveland CSD as a wholesale customer in its UWMP, but the SFPUC otherwise considers Groveland CSD a retail customer and includes Groveland CSD's demands (approximately 0.3 MGD) within the retail supply allocation of 81 MGD.

c Projected Wholesale Customer deliveries are limited to 184 MGD, including the demands of the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, which are supplied on a temporary and interruptible basis.

d Cordilleras Mutual Water Company is a wholesale customer of the SFPUC, but is not a party to the WSA or a BAWSCA member agency, and it is not included in the Wholesale Customer supply allocation of 184 MGD. The demands of Cordilleras Mutual Water Company are minor (projected to be less than 0.01 MGD).

Table 2-2. Regional Water System Supply Utilized in Normal Years (MGD)

RWS Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail Customers[a, b]	62.7	61.2	61.9	64.0	66.7
Wholesale Customers[c, d]	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4
Total RWS Supplies	196.6	197.5	202.5	208.1	215.1

a Groundwater and recycled water are assumed to be used before RWS supplies to meet retail demand. However, if these alternative supplies are not available, up to 81 MGD of RWS supply could be used in normal years.

b The SFPUC reports Groveland CSD as a wholesale customer in its UWMP, but the SFPUC otherwise considers Groveland CSD a retail customer and includes Groveland CSD's demands (approximately 0.3 MGD) within the retail supply allocation of 81 MGD.

c Projected Wholesale Customer deliveries are limited to 184 MGD, including the demands of the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, which are supplied on a temporary and interruptible basis.

d Cordilleras Mutual Water Company is a wholesale customer of the SFPUC, but is not a party to the WSA or a BAWSCA member agency, and it is not included in the Wholesale Customer supply allocation of 184 MGD. The demands of Cordilleras Mutual Water Company are minor (projected to be less than 0.01 MGD).

2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE CONSIDERATIONS

On an ongoing basis, three groups within the SFPUC's Water Enterprise – Hetch Hetchy Water and Power, Water Supply and Treatment Division, and Hydrology and Water Systems – conduct analyses of the RWS that incorporate planned facility outages and multiple levels of projected system demands to evaluate operational capabilities and plan for potential water delivery constraints. These three groups meet quarterly to share plans and coordinate how facility outages, changes in service area demand, wet or dry weather, and other variables shape the operating plans each year. Facility outages due to maintenance or upgrades are coordinated in an adaptive manner to respond to changes as they occur. For new water supplies or new capital projects related to supply distribution, impacts on the

RWS are evaluated extensively prior to initiation of any changes. Results from these modeling efforts are considered in the annual WSDA.

2.4 SYSTEM MODELING

To proactively plan for conditions that would result in a shortage of water supplies, the SFPUC models conditions using a hypothetical drought that is more severe than what the RWS has historically experienced. This drought sequence is referred to as the "design drought" and serves as the basis for planning and modeling of future scenarios. The design drought consists of an 8.5-year sequence of dry conditions.

In applying its water supply planning methodology, the SFPUC performs an initial model simulation of the system for the design drought sequence and then reviews the ability of the system to deliver water to the service area through the entire design drought sequence. If the projected water supply runs out before the end of the design drought sequence in the initial model run, system-wide water use is reduced by applying water supply reductions and the scenario is re-run. This process continues iteratively until a model simulation of the system is achieved in which the water supply in storage at the end of the design drought sequence is brought to the system "dead pool," where no additional storage is available for delivery (currently simulated as 96,775 acre-feet). Drawing system storage down to the dead pool without going below it indicates that water supply delivery, including the adjusted amount of water use, is maintained through the design drought sequence.

Estimated levels of water supply reduction and corresponding storage threshold values that initiate each level of supply reduction can then be used to simulate the operation of the system through the historical record of hydrology, or to evaluate system water supply conditions during an ongoing drought. While the design drought sequence does not occur in the historical hydrology, the reduced water use and storage threshold values that are adjusted to allow a system configuration to maintain water delivery through the design drought sequence can be used to evaluate system performance in the historical record, or as a basis for comparing with real-time system conditions. Through use of this planning method, the SFPUC can simulate a response to declining water supply in storage that is appropriate for the system conditions being evaluated.

The SFPUC plans its water deliveries using indicators for demand reduction that are developed through analysis with the design drought sequence. As a result, the SFPUC system operations are designed to provide sufficient carry-over water in SFPUC reservoirs to continue delivering water, although at reduced levels, during multiple-year droughts.

2.5 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Regardless of the expectation of shortage conditions, as part of the normal course of business, the SFPUC provides a water supply condition update to its executive team every two weeks throughout the year. Pursuant to the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP), also known as the Tier 1 Shortage Plan, that is incorporated in the WSA and described further in Section 3 below, the SFPUC also provides an initial estimate of available water supply for the upcoming Supply Year (defined as the period between July 1 through June 30) to its Wholesale Customers on February 1 every year. A Wholesale Customer Annual Meeting is held in February at which the SFPUC makes a

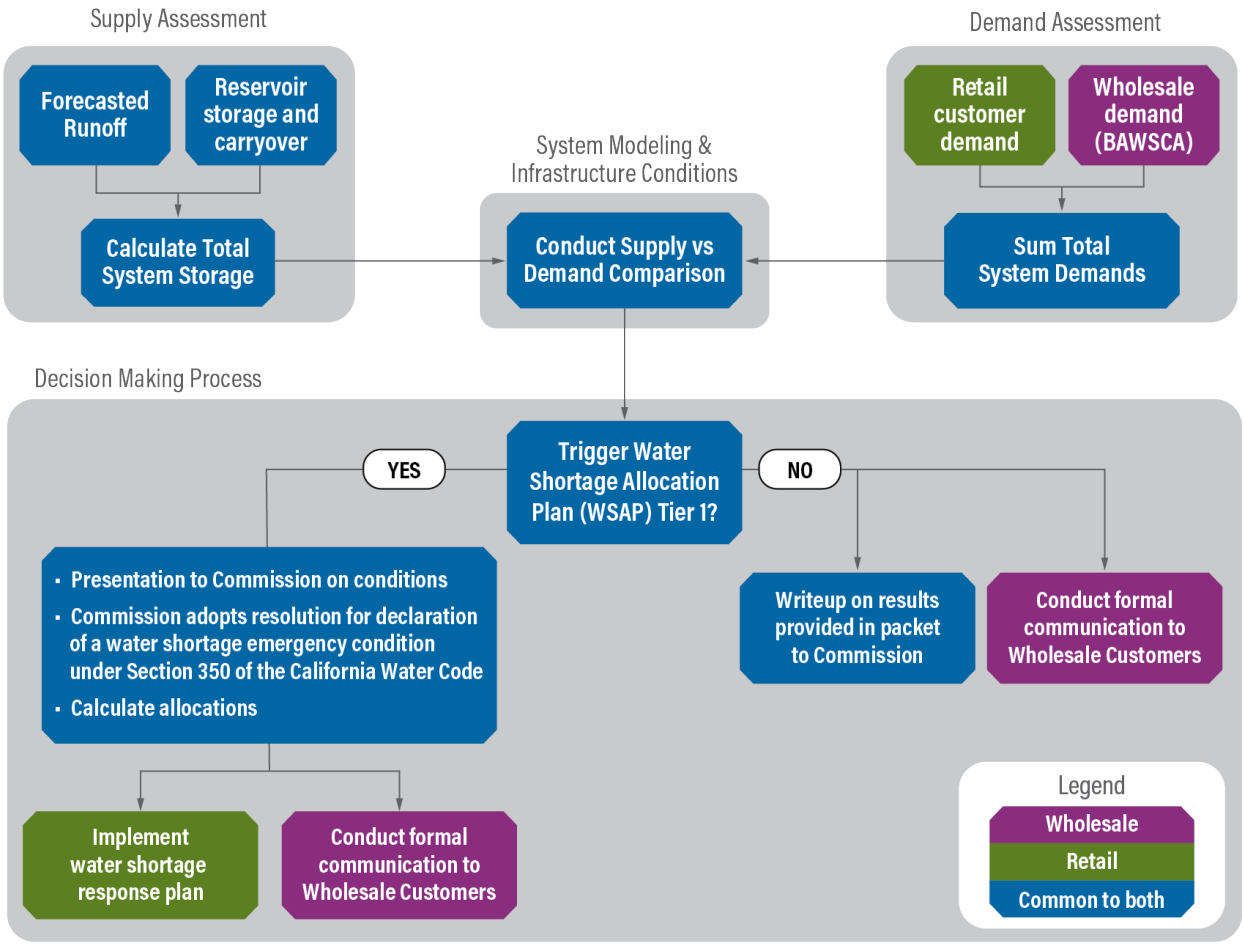
presentation on current water supply conditions and forecasts. The SFPUC issues a revised estimate of available water supply for the upcoming Supply Year on March 1 and uses the snow survey that occurs in the first week of April and an associated runoff forecast to refine an estimated total system storage expected on July 1. By the middle of April, the SFPUC issues a final estimate of available water supply and determines whether there will be a system-wide shortage for the coming Supply Year.

If the SFPUC determines that a water shortage exists, the SFPUC may call for voluntary demand reductions among its customers or issue a declaration of water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350 et seq. In support of a declaration of water shortage emergency, SFPUC staff will deliver a presentation to the Commission with information that explains the basis for the shortage conditions, such as conditions of precipitation to date, snowpack, and storage levels, with more information as necessary depending on the particulars of the supply forecast. Depending on the level of shortage, the SFPUC may determine that voluntary actions by its Retail and Wholesale Customers will be sufficient to accomplish the necessary reduction in water use throughout its service area or that mandatory actions will be required.

Prior to initiating any water delivery reductions to its retail customers, whether it be initial implementation of delivery reductions or implementing a different water shortage level, the SFPUC will outline a water shortage response plan to address the following: the water supply situation; proposed demand reduction objectives; alternatives to demand reductions; methods to calculate water use allocations and adjustments; compliance methodology and enforcement measures; and budget considerations. Details on the expected allocation program are described further in Section 4. SFPUC staff will present this water shortage response plan at a regularly scheduled Commission meeting and advertise it in accordance with the requirements of Section 6066 of the California Government Code. Water demand reductions that are applicable to Wholesale Customers will be formally communicated following the Commission's declaration of a water shortage emergency under Section 350 of the California Water Code.

An example of the general WSDA process for water shortages caused by a drought is presented in Figure 2-1 for illustrative purposes. Other non-drought water shortages may not trigger the WSAP and therefore would not follow the same process shown below. For more information about procedures in response to non-drought water shortages, such as those caused by a catastrophic supply interruption, see Section 10.

Figure 2-1: Water Supply and Demand Assessment Process



Appendix E

2025 UWMP Agency Notice of Preparation Letters

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Laura Hidas
Director of Water Resources
Alameda County Water District
43885 S Grimmer Boulevard
Fremont, CA 94538

RE: Notice of Preparation of Mid-Peninsula Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code § 10608-10656) requires Mid-Peninsula Water District to update its UWMP and WSCP every five years. The District is currently reviewing its UWMP and WSCP, which were both last updated in 2021 and is considering revisions separately to each plan. The purpose of this letter is to formally invite your agency to participate in this process.

A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review and a hearing will be held mid-2026 prior to adopting both the UWMP and WSCP. In the meantime, if you would like more information on our existing 2020 UWMP or WSCP, the schedule for preparing these reports, or have additional questions please contact:

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager
Mid-Peninsula Water District
1075 Old County Rd Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002
E: sscheidt@midpeninsulawater.org
T: 650-591-8941

Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Tom Smegal
Chief Executive Officer/General Manager
BAWSCA
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, California 94402

RE: Notice of Preparation of Mid-Peninsula Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code § 10608-10656) requires Mid-Peninsula Water District to update its UWMP and WSCP every five years. The District is currently reviewing its UWMP and WSCP, which were both last updated in 2021 and is considering revisions separately to each plan. The purpose of this letter is to formally invite your agency to participate in this process.

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Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager
Mid-Peninsula Water District
1075 Old County Rd Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002
E: sscheidt@midpeninsulawater.org
T: 650-591-8941

Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Michael Bolzowski
Senior Engineer
California Water Service Company
341 North Delaware Street
San Mateo, California 94401-1727

RE: Notice of Preparation of Mid-Peninsula Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)

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Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager
Mid-Peninsula Water District
1075 Old County Rd Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002
E: sscheidt@midpeninsulawater.org
T: 650-591-8941

Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Carlos de Melo
Community Development Director
City of Belmont
1 Twin Pines Lane
Belmont,CA 94002

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MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
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January 22, 2026

Afshin Oskoui
City Manager
City of Belmont
1 Twin Pines Lane
Belmont,CA 94002

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Sincerely,

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Operations Manager

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1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
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January 22, 2026

Edric Kwan
Public Works Director
City of Belmont
1 Twin Pines Lane
Belmont,CA 94002

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January 22, 2026

Jerry Flanagan
Deputy Director of Public Works
City of Brisbane
50 Park Place
Brisbane, CA 94005

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Sincerely,

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Operations Manager

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January 22, 2026

Weizhi Cheng
Senior Civil Engineer
City of Burlingame
501 Primrose Road
Burlingame, CA 94010

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Sincerely,

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January 22, 2026

Joshua Cosgrove
Director of Water and Wastewater Resources
City of Daly City
333 90th St
Daly City, CA 94015

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Sincerely,

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1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Melvin Gaines
City Manager
City of East Palo Alto
2415 University Avenue
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

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Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Cheryl Munoz
Water Resources Manager
City of Hayward
777 B Street
Hayward, CA 94541

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Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
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January 22, 2026

Azalea Mitch
Public Works Director
City of Menlo Park
701 Laurel St.
Menlo Park, CA 94025

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January 22, 2026

Craig Centis
Superintendent
City of Millbrae
621 Magnolia Avenue
Millbrae, CA 94030

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January 22, 2026

Elaine Marshall
Deputy Public Works Director
City of Milpitas
455 East Calaveras Boulevard
Milpitas, CA 95035

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January 22, 2026

Emily Yarsinske
Water Resources Analyst
City of Mountain View
500 Castro St.
Mountain View, CA 94041

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January 22, 2026

Adriana Artola
Senior Resource Planner
City of Palo Alto
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301

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January 22, 2026

Justin Chapel
Public Works Superintendent
City of Redwood City
P.O. Box 391
Redwood City, CA 94064-0391

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January 22, 2026

Steve Salazar
Water Quality Technician
City of San Bruno
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, CA 94066

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January 22, 2026

Jeff Maltbie
City Manager
City of San Carlos
600 Elm Street
San Carlos, CA 94070

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January 22, 2026

Albert Savay
Community Development Director
City of San Carlos
600 Elm Street
San Carlos, CA 94070

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January 22, 2026

Steven Machida
Public Works Director
City of San Carlos
600 Elm Street
San Carlos, CA 94070

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January 22, 2026

Lawrence Tam
Utility Operations Engineer
City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

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January 22, 2026

Tim Kirby
City Manager
City of Sunnyvale
456 W. Olive Ave
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

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January 22, 2026

Mary Rogren
General Manager
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

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Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager
Mid-Peninsula Water District
1075 Old County Rd Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002
E: sscheidt@midpeninsulawater.org
T: 650-591-8941

Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Andrew Brozyna
Public Works Director/City Engineer
Estero Municipal Improvement District
610 Foster City Boulevard
Foster City, CA 94404

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Sincerely,

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MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
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January 22, 2026

Adrianne Carr
General Manager
North Coast County Water District
2400 Francisco Blvd.
Pacifica, CA 94044

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Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
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January 22, 2026

Tammy Rudock
Interim General Manager
Purissima Hills Water District
26375 W. Fremont Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

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Sincerely,

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tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Sandra Cranford
Executive Assistant
San Jose Municipal Water
200 East Santa Clara St.
San Jose, CA 95113

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Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Mike Callagy
County Executive Officer/Clerk of the Board
San Mateo County
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

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1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Dr. Shruti Dhapodkar
Director, Department of Emergency Management
San Mateo County
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Sincerely,

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Operations Manager

MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
1075 Old County Road, Suite A, Belmont, CA 94002
tel: 650.591.8941 fax: 650.591.4998 MidPeninsulaWater.org

January 22, 2026

Department of Public Works Administrative Office
San Mateo County
555 County Center, 5th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Sincerely,

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MID-PENINSULA WATER DISTRICT
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January 22, 2026

Rob Bartoli
Executive Officer
San Mateo Local Agency Formation Commission
455 County Center, Second Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Sincerely,

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January 22, 2026

Barbara Hale
Assistant General Manager
SFPUC
525 Golden Gate Ave
San Francisco, CA 94102

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Sincerely,

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January 22, 2026

Matthew Zucca
Manager
Silicon Valley Clean Water
1400 Radio Road
Redwood City, CA 94065-1220

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January 22, 2026

Julia Nussbaum
Stanford Water Resources
Stanford University
315 Bonair Siding, Second Floor
Stanford, CA 94305

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January 22, 2026

Doug Davis
City Manager
Town of Hillsborough
1600 Floribunda Avenue
Hillsborough, CA 94010

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January 22, 2026

Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District
P.O. Box 2747
So. San Francisco, CA 94083-2747

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Sincerely,

Sarah Scheidt
Operations Manager

Appendix F

2025 UWMP Notices of Public Hearing

Appendix G

Resolution No. XXX, Adopting the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, and Resolution No. XXX, Adopting the 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, for the Mid-Peninsula Water District