

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WESTBOROUGH WATER DISTRICT
JUNE 2026



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PREPARED BY:

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2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL | June 2026

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2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Westborough Water District

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACS	American Community Survey
AF	Acre-Feet
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
AWS	Alternative Water Supply
AWSP	Alternative Water Supply Program
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
Bay-Delta Plan Amendment	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary
BG	Billions of Gallons
CA	California
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGC	California Government Code
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CMIP5	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand Management Measures
DSOD	Division of Safety of Dams
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ETo	Evapotranspiration
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FY	Fiscal Year
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
gpm	Gallons per Minute
GPSCD	Gallons per Service Connection per Day
HET	High-Efficiency Toilet
HHLSM	Hetch Hetchy and Local Simulation Model
HHWP	Hetch Hetchy Water and Power

HRL	Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program
HTWTP	Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant
ISG	Individual Supply Guarantee
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
kWh/MG	Kilowatt-hours per Million Gallons
kWh/vol	Kilowatt-hours per Volume
LOCA	Localized Constructed Analogs
LOS	Level of Service
LTVA	Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment
MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MG	Million gallons
MGD	Million gallons per day
mgd	Million Gallons per Day
MWEL0	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance
NCCWD	North Coast County Water District
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PWS	Public Water System
RGSR	Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RWS	Regional Water System
SB	Senate Bill
SBX7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SVWTP	Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
WSA	Water Supply Agreement
WSAP	Water Shortage Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIP	Water System Improvement Plan
WWD	Westborough Water District
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WY	Water years

LAY DESCRIPTION

☒ CWC §10630.5

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

This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) is prepared for Westborough Water District (WWD), which serves approximately 249 million gallons (MG) of drinking water to a population of approximately 13,576. WWD meets the definition of an urban water supplier.¹ Therefore, in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) §10621(e), WWD is obligated to develop and submit an UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026.

This UWMP serves as a foundational planning document and includes descriptions of historical and projected water demands and supplies, and the resulting reliability during a set of defined water supply conditions over a minimum 20-year planning horizon. This Plan also describes the actions WWD is taking to promote water conservation (referred to as “demand management measures” [DMM]) and includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to address potential water supply shortages from drought or other impacts to supply availability. This Plan is updated every five years in accordance with state requirements under the UWMP Act and amendments (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the CWC §10610 – 10656). Past plans developed for WWD are available on the DWR Water Use Efficiency Data Portal website: <https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/>.

Pursuant to the requirements of the CWC §10630.5, this Executive Summary provides a simple lay description of this UWMP. This Plan includes ten sections, which are summarized below.

Section 1 Plan Introduction

This section presents the background and purpose of the UWMP, describes the Plan organization and provides an overview of the Plan. For agencies that rely on water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), this section also discusses and demonstrates consistency with the Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council. WWD relies solely on water purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS); therefore, this requirement does not apply to its water sources.

Section 2 Plan Preparation

This section discusses key structural aspects related to the preparation of this UWMP, and describes the coordination and outreach conducted as part of the preparation of the Plan, including coordination with local agencies (i.e., the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), BAWSCA member agencies, SFPUC, the County of San Mateo, and the City of South San Francisco), and the public.

Section 3 Service Area Description

This section provides a description of WWD's water system and service area, including information related to the climate, population, and demographics. WWD is located in San Mateo County and serves water to

¹ Per CWC §10617, “urban water supplier” means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually.

Lay Description

customers located in the Westborough area of the City of South San Francisco (City). WWD serves a population of approximately 13,576 and has a climate characterized by mild summers and cool wet winters. The majority of the 24.9 inches of average annual precipitation fall between late October and early May. WWD is largely built-out with primarily residential land use, with some commercial uses. WWD only provides water to urban users.

Section 4 Water Use Characterization

This section provides a description and quantifies WWD's current and projected demands through the year 2050. WWD provides drinking water (also referred to as "potable water") to customers. Water demands refer not only to the water used by customers, but also includes the water used as part of the system's maintenance and operation, as well as unavoidable losses inherent in the operation of a water distribution system. Total water demand within WWD was 249 MG in 2025. Taking into account historical water use, expected population increase and other growth, climatic variability, and other assumptions, water demand within WWD is projected to increase to 294 MG by 2050, a change of 18% compared to the 2025.

Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), enacted in November 2009, required the State to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 2020 and directed retail suppliers to establish an urban water-use target (2020 Target) to support this goal. Because the CWC does not set an end date for reporting progress toward the 2020 Target, this section documents WWD's compliance with SB X7-7 as of 2020. WWD is not a member of a "Regional Alliance" and was not part of a service area merger or consolidation after 2020.

In July 2024, the State enacted the Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulation to promote long-term water conservation and drought resilience beyond SB X7-7. MCCWL established annual Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO) for water suppliers and UWUO compliance falls under the authority of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). As such, although UWUO compliance projections are not required as part of an UWMP, they can provide valuable insight into the potential need and timing for additional conservation measures. For this reason, this section also documents WWD's progress towards meeting the UWUOs.

Section 6 Water Supply Characterization

This section presents an analysis of WWD's water supplies, as well as an estimate of water-related energy-consumption. The intent of this section is to present a comprehensive overview of WWD's water supplies, estimate the volume of available supplies over a minimum 20-year planning horizon, and assess the sufficiency of WWD's supplies to meet projected demands under "normal" hydrologic conditions.

WWD relies solely on purchased water from the SFPUC RWS. WWD's contractual allocation to SFPUC supplies (known as its Individual Supply Guarantee) is 1.32 million gallons per day (MGD), or approximately 482 MG per year.

Reporting calculated water system energy intensity is a requirement for the UWMPs. Energy intensity is defined as the net energy used for water treatment, pumping, conveyance, and distribution for all water entering the distribution system and does not include the energy used to treat wastewater. The energy intensity for WWD is estimated to be 1,789 kilowatt hours per million gallons of water (kWh/MG).

Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This section assesses the reliability of WWD’s water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints such as 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 WWD’s supply (such as drought conditions) to support WWD’s planning efforts to ensure that its customers are well served. Water service reliability is assessed during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions.

Based on this analysis, WWD expects the available supplies to be sufficient to meet projected demands in normal years. However, the WWD is potentially expected to experience significant shortfalls of its SFPUC RWS supplies during single dry and multiple dry year conditions as a result of Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) implementation. At this time, numerous uncertainties remain in the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and the resultant allocation of the available supply to WWD and the other SFPUC Wholesale Customers.

Further, potential water quality issues are not expected to affect the quality of water served to WWD’s customers, as water quality is routinely monitored and WWD is able to make all appropriate adjustments to its treatment and distribution system to ensure only high quality drinking water is served.

Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This section describes the WSCP for WWD, which serves as a standalone document (see **Appendix E**), to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios (e.g., implementing customer water budgets and surcharges, or restricting landscape irrigation to specific days and/or times). Consistent with DWR requirements, the WSCP includes six levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10 percent to greater than 50 percent shortage.

Section 9 Demand Management Measures

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

Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, Plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP and WSCP. Prior to adopting the Plan, WWD held a formal public hearing to present information on its WWD UWMP and WSCP on June 11, 2026 at 7:30 p.m. This UWMP and corresponding WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline.

1 PLAN INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the importance and uses of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the relationship of this Plan to the California Water Code (CWC), the relationship of this Plan to other local and regional planning efforts, and how this Plan is organized and developed in general accordance with the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.²

1.1 Background and Purpose

The Westborough Water District (WWD or District) was formed in 1961 under the County Water District Act of California. WWD serves approximately 13,576 people in the Westborough area of the City of South San Francisco (City). The District provides potable water to residential, commercial, and landscape irrigation customers. Residential customers comprised approximately 95% of service connections³ and 78% of water use in WWD in 2025.

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about WWD's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other things, it is used as:

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

WWD's last UWMP was adopted in 2021, referred to herein as the "2020 UWMP." This Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, carries forward information from that plan that remains current and relevant, and provides additional information as required by the UWMP Act (CWC §10610-10657). Although this Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and California Water Code

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

The UWMP Act was enacted in 1983. Over the years it has been amended in response to water resource challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009 following the Governor's call for a statewide 20% reduction in urban water use by 2020, referred to as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, or "SB X7-7." This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to

² The 2025 UWMP Guidebook is available at: <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans>

³ Includes fire service connections.

establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20% by 2020. Beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 to be eligible for state water grants or loans. **Section 5** of this Plan contains the data and calculations used to determine compliance with these requirements.

In 2016, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-37-16 Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL). Subsequently, the Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668, which added new drought planning requirements, including:

- 1) Additional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) requirements (CWC §10640),
- 2) Drought risk assessments to assess water supply reliability in UWMPs for a drought period lasting five consecutive water years (WY) (CWC §10635(b)), and
- 3) Annual water supply and demand assessments to determine water supply reliability for the current year and one subsequent dry year (CWC §10632(a)).

These elements are included in **Section 7** and **Section 8** of this Plan. Additionally, SB 606/AB 1668 set new requirements for urban water suppliers to further increase water use efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). Although UWUO compliance projections are not required as part of an UWMP, they can provide valuable insight into the potential need and timing for additional conservation measures. For this reason, **Section 5.2** of this Plan documents WWD's progress towards meeting the UWUOs.

The UWMP Act contains numerous other requirements that a UWMP must satisfy. **Appendix A** lists each of these requirements and where in the Plan they are addressed.

1.3 Plan Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the same sequence as outlined in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

- Section 1 Plan Introduction
- Section 2 Plan Preparation
- Section 3 Service Area Description
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization
- Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment
- Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning
- Section 9 Demand Management Measures
- Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

In addition to these sections, this Plan includes appendices providing supporting documentation and supplemental information. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this Plan utilizes the standardized forms, tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This Plan also includes additional tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR, as appropriate. The table headers indicate if the table is part of DWR's standardized set of submittal tables. A lay description of the UWMP, including information related to water service reliability, potential issues, and strategies for managing reliability risks, is provided at the beginning of this UWMP.

1.4 UWMP Relationship with Other Efforts

This Plan provides information specific to water management and planning within WWD’s service area. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents include relevant General Plans, Water Master Plans, and others.

This Plan was prepared in coordination with City staff and has been informed by the City’s planning efforts. As such, WWD’s 2025 UWMP has been developed to be consistent with the City’s 2040 General Plan and subsequent documents, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Plan Bay Area 2050, and the regional water resource plans such as the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency’s (BAWSCA’s) Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy (**Section 2.5.1**) to the extent data from these plans are applicable and available. Primary coordination was achieved through WWD staff’s participation in two workshops (held on January 29, 2026, and April 7, 2026). At these workshops, key information regarding the 2025 UWMP content was presented and WWD representatives were provided the opportunity to review, comment, and present additional information.

1.5 Special Considerations

This Plan includes information beyond the requirements of the UWMP Act to support other regulatory processes that rely on UWMP data, including the Sacramento San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) Plan and permitting for ocean desalination projects.

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

Although not required by the UWMP Act, in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, DWR recommends that all suppliers that are participating in, or may participate in, receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a “covered action” under The Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council—such as a (1) multiyear water transfer, (2) conveyance facility, or (3) new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta—provide information in their UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 23, Section 5003).

The SFPUC, WWD’s wholesale water supplier, has made a legal determination that this requirement does not apply to their water sources.⁴

1.5.2 Permitting for Ocean Desalination Projects

California’s *Water Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future* updates state priorities to address water supply shortages due to long-term drought and the accelerating impacts of climate change, including identifying opportunities to access new water sources such as ocean desalination. To streamline permitting for ocean desalination projects, the *Seawater Desalination Siting and Streamlining Report to Expedite Permitting* recommends that UWMPs clearly demonstrate the need for future or proposed ocean desalination projects.

As discussed in **Section 5.2** WWD does not anticipate the need for an ocean desalination project. Therefore, WWD will not pursue ocean desalination to augment its supply portfolio.

⁴ Email from BAWSCA, dated February 9, 2021.

2 PLAN PREPARATION

This section discusses the type of UWMP prepared by WWD and includes information that apply throughout the Plan. It also summarizes coordination and outreach during Plan development.

2.1 Basis for Preparing the UWMP

☑ CWC §10617

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

☑ CWC §10608.12

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

(w) “Urban wholesale water supplier” means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

☑ CWC §10620

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

☑ CWC §10621

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

☑ California Health and Safety Code §116275

(h) “Public Water System” means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

An urban water supplier is defined in CWC §10617 as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AFY.

WWD operates the Public Water System (PWS) listed in **Table 2-1**. PWSs are the systems that provide drinking water for human consumption and are regulated by the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). The SWRCB requires that water agencies report water use and other relevant PWS information via the electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program (eARDWP). These data are used by the state to determine, among other things, whether an urban retail water supplier has reached the threshold for submitting a UWMP. In 2025, WWD provided water to 3,958 accounts⁵ and served 249 million gallons (MG) of water (**Table 2-1**). WWD is therefore subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act.

⁵ Includes 57 fire connections.

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

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025 (a)	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG)
CA4110027	Westborough Water District	3,958	249
Total		3,958	249
NOTES: (a) Includes fire service connections. (b) The number of connections differs from the value provided in Table 4-4 , which presents the number of connections in calendar year 2024.			

2.2 Individual or Regional Plan

Urban water suppliers may elect to prepare individual or regional UWMPs. WWD has elected to prepare an individual UWMP (**Table 2-2**). Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) individually or as a member of a “Regional Alliance.” As described in **Section 5**, WWD is not a member of a Regional Alliance and this UWMP provides information on WWD’s compliance with SB X7-7 as an individual urban retail water supplier.

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

Type of Plan			Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
☒	Individual UWMP		
☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance		N/A
☐	RUWMP		N/A

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

CWC §10608.20

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers ... may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

Per CWC §10617, WWD is an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually, as identified in **Table 2-3**. WWD is not a wholesale water supplier.

Annual volumes of water reported in this UWMP are measured in MG and are reported on a fiscal year basis (**Table 2-3**). Water use and planning data reported in this UWMP for fiscal year 2025 cover the full twelve months of the year, as required by the UWMP Guidelines.

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the UWMP preparer is requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

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

Type of Supplier	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier.
☒	Supplier is a retail supplier.
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☐	UWMP tables are in calendar years.
☒	UWMP tables are in fiscal years (fiscal year begins: 07/01).
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	MG

2.4 Standard Submittal Tables and Alignment with UWMP Act Requirements

The Plan has been prepared in general accordance with the format suggested in DWR’s 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Text from the UWMP Act has been included in text boxes at the beginning of relevant sections of this UWMP. The information presented in the respective UWMP sections, and the associated text, figures, and charts are collectively intended to fulfill the requirements of that subsection of the UWMP Act. Sources for the information contained herein are provided in the references section of the document.

Per CWC §10644(a)(2), selected information for the UWMP updates must be presented in standardized tables for electronic submittal to DWR. Text and tables in the main body of the UWMP document have been cross-referenced to the companion DWR tables. UWMP preparers are also requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and community organizations in the region is an important part of preparing the updated UWMP and WSCP. This section identifies the agencies and organizations WWD sought to coordinate during the preparation of this Plan.

2.5.1 Role of BAWSCA and the UWMP Common Language

Among its other functions, BAWSCA represents the District and the 25 other water districts, cities, and utilities, collectively referred to as the “Wholesale Customers”, in negotiations and other coordination efforts with the SFPUC. Together with SFPUC, BAWSCA developed common language for inclusion in each Wholesale Customers’ 2025 UWMP regarding the following common issues:

- Description of BAWSCA;
- Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections;
- Long Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy;
- Tier One Drought Allocations;
- Tier Two Drought Allocations;
- SFPUC Regional Water System;
- Individual Supply Guarantees (ISGs);

- 2028 SFPUC Decisions (formerly 2018 SFPUC Decisions);
- Reliability of the Regional Water System;
- Climate Change;
- SFPUC's Efforts to Develop Alternative Water Supplies;
- Rate Impacts of Water Shortages; and
- BAWSCA Conservation Programs.

For clarification purposes, and as shown below, the common language provided by BAWSCA and SFPUC is shown in grey font and has been indented for emphasis; it is otherwise presented unchanged from the original text. As a result, there may be some redundancy in the information presented and the number of times that certain terms are abbreviated or defined. A description of BAWSCA's role generally and related to the 2025 UWMP development process is provided below.

BAWSCA provides regional water reliability planning and conservation programming for the benefit of its 26 member agencies (collectively the "Wholesale Customers" or "BAWSCA Member Agencies") that purchase wholesale water supplies from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Collectively, the Wholesale Customers deliver water to over 1.8 million residents and nearly 40,000 commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts in Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties.

BAWSCA also represents the collective interests of the Wholesale Customers on all significant technical, financial, and policy matters related to the operation and improvement of the SFPUC's Regional Water System (RWS).

BAWSCA's role in the development of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) updates is to work with its Member Agencies and the SFPUC to seek consistency among UWMP documents.

2.5.2 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

☒ CWC §10631

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

(f) An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

Urban retail water suppliers relying on one or more wholesalers for water supply are required to provide these wholesalers with information regarding projected water supply and demand. As shown in **Table 2-4**, WWD derives all of its water from SFPUC.

WWD coordinated with the SFPUC to ensure alignment of demand and supply projections presented in this UWMP. Additionally, as described in more detail in **Section 7**, WWD has relied upon the water supply

reliability projections provided by the SFPUC for the purposes of analyzing the reliability of its SFPUC supplies during normal and dry years through 2050.

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

Wholesale Water Supplier Name
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

2.5.3 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

☒ **CWC §10620**

(d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

☒ **CWC §10642**

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan...

WWD coordinated with other regional agencies during preparation of this UWMP to ensure that data and issues are presented accurately. As a member of BAWSCA and the BAWSCA Water Management Representative Committee, WWD has coordinated closely with BAWSCA and its 25 other member agencies throughout the update of WWD's UWMP. Between January 8, 2026 and April 2, 2026, WWD staff representatives attended a series of meetings on supply reliability hosted by BAWSCA. During the meetings, BAWSCA and the member agencies reviewed the water supply reliability projections provided by the SFPUC, as well as the updated dry year supply allocations described in **Section 7**. Representatives for WWD also attend monthly water management meetings with BAWSCA and its member agencies that, among other topics, include discussion of items pertinent to the preparation of the 2025 UWMPs.

WWD also contacted the North San Mateo Sanitation District, the wastewater agency that treats wastewater collected from WWD's service area. WWD's UWMP has also been prepared in coordination with the City and has been integrated with the WWD's planning efforts. Accordingly, WWD's UWMP is consistent with the City's 2040 General Plan and subsequent documents.

2.5.4 Notice to Cities and Counties

☒ **CWC §10621**

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

WWD provided a 60 Day Notice to the entities and the communities it serves more than 60 days prior to the public hearing it held on June 11, 2026, informing them that the Plan was going to be reviewed and updated. As a courtesy, WWD also provided a 60-Day Notice to other local and regional water retailers and public agencies (such as SFPUC, BAWSCA, and the BAWSCA member agencies) due to geographical proximity and to ensure regional alignment in water management. The 60-Day Notice recipients are listed in **Section 10 (Table 10-1)**, and copies of correspondence with the agencies are provided in **Appendix B**.

WWD also sought public participation and notified the public of its intent to adopt its UWMP through a public hearing and notices to members of the community. Additional information on public participation, including information on notifications, is provided in **Section 10** and in **Appendix C**.

3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

This section describes the WWD’s water system and service area, including climate, population, demographics, and land uses to help in understanding various elements of water supply and demand.

3.1 General Description

☒ **CWC §10631**

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier...

WWD is located in northern San Mateo County (County), about nine miles south of San Francisco. WWD serves the Westborough area of the City, which includes approximately 21% of the City’s population. The California Water Service’s South San Francisco District, a private investor-owned utility, also serves customers within the City.

Figure 3-1 shows the WWD service area. WWD encompasses about one square mile of land on the eastern slopes of the coastal mountains overlooking San Bruno Mountain, South San Francisco, and San Francisco Bay, and features hilly terrain, with elevations ranging from 400 to 600 feet above sea level.

WWD was formed in 1961 under the County Water District Act of California. WWD is governed by a five-member Board of Directors and is an independent special district. WWD is a member of BAWSCA and purchases all of its potable water from SFPUC Regional Water System (RWS). WWD has no locally developed surface or groundwater supplies, and no recycled water or desalinated water is distributed in its service area by WWD or others.

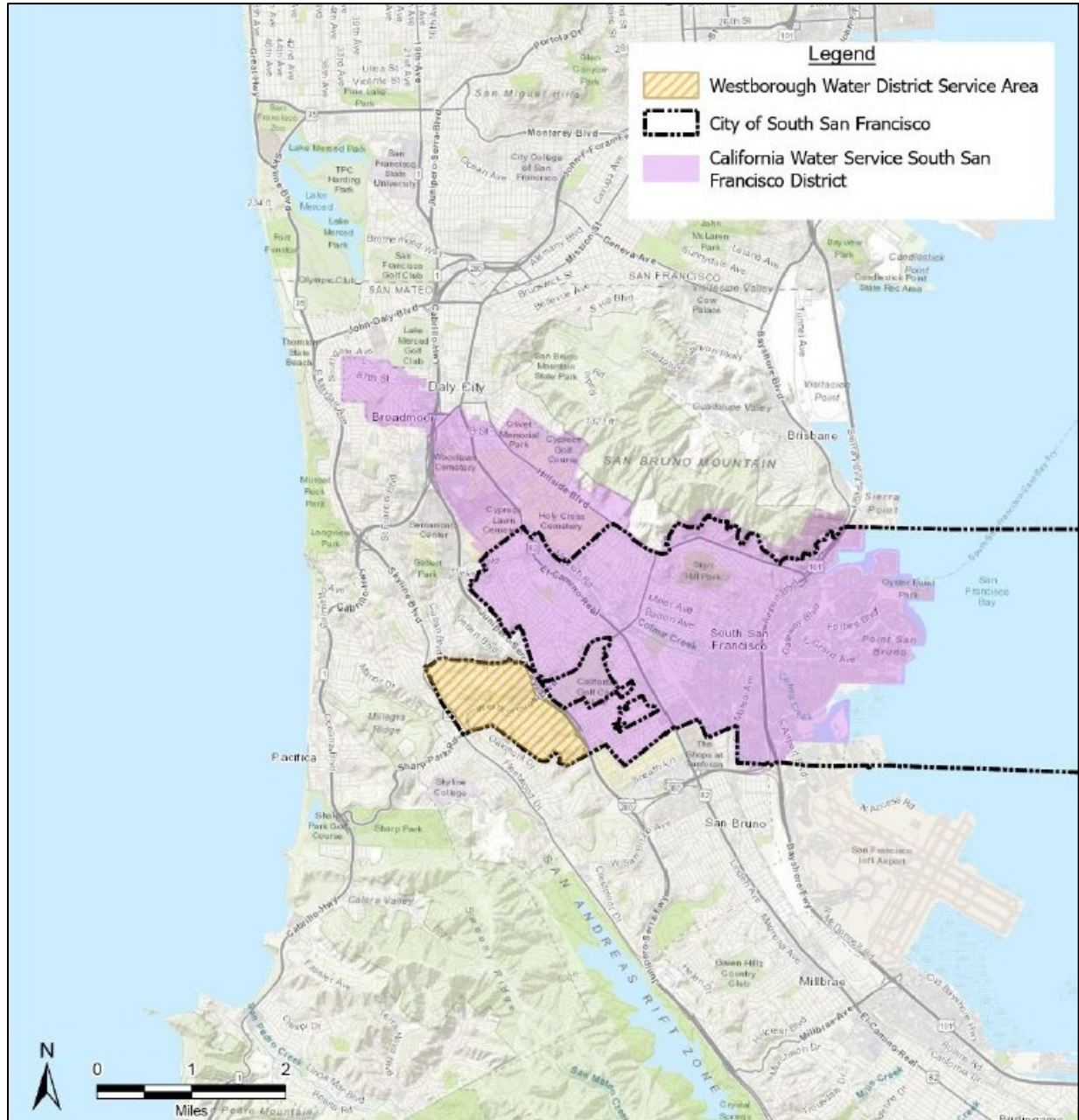


Figure 3-1 WWD Location and Service Boundaries

3.2 Service Area Climate

☒ **CWC §10631**

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, ... “climate...”

☒ **CWC §10635**

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

WWD’s climate is characterized by mild summers and cool, wet winters. As shown in **Table 3-1** and **Figure 3-2**, rainfall in the area averages 24.9 inches per year and is generally confined to the wet season from late October to early May. Maximum daily air temperature averages 70 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) during the summer months and in the winter averages 58°F. The average reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) for the region is 39 inches per year per the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS). The ET_o is a standard measurement related to the water demand by plants in a specific region. Because the average annual ET_o is approximately 20 inches more than the average annual precipitation, and because 91% of the annual precipitation occurs between the months of November and April, growing turf or other plantings in this region require some amount of irrigation during the dry season. This irrigation demand contributes to the observed small seasonal variation in water demand throughout the WWD service area (see **Section 4.6**).

Table 3-1 Climate Characteristics

Month	Average Temperature (a)		Standard Average ET _o (inches) (b)	Average Rainfall (inches) (a)
	Min (°F)	Max (°F)		
January	44	58	1.24	4.8
February	46	60	1.68	4.8
March	47	62	3.10	3.6
April	48	63	3.90	1.8
May	50	65	4.65	0.8
June	52	68	5.10	0.2
July	54	69	4.96	0.0
August	55	70	4.65	0.1
September	55	73	3.90	0.1
October	53	71	2.79	1.0
November	48	63	1.80	2.4
December	45	58	1.24	5.3
Annual	50	65	39	24.9
NOTES:				
(a) Average temperature and rainfall data were obtained from the PRISM datasets from 1991 to 2020 (PRISM Group, 2026).				
(b) Average evapotranspiration data for the Zone 2 Coastal Mixed Fog Area per the CIMIS Reference Evapotranspiration Zones Map (CIMIS, 2026).				

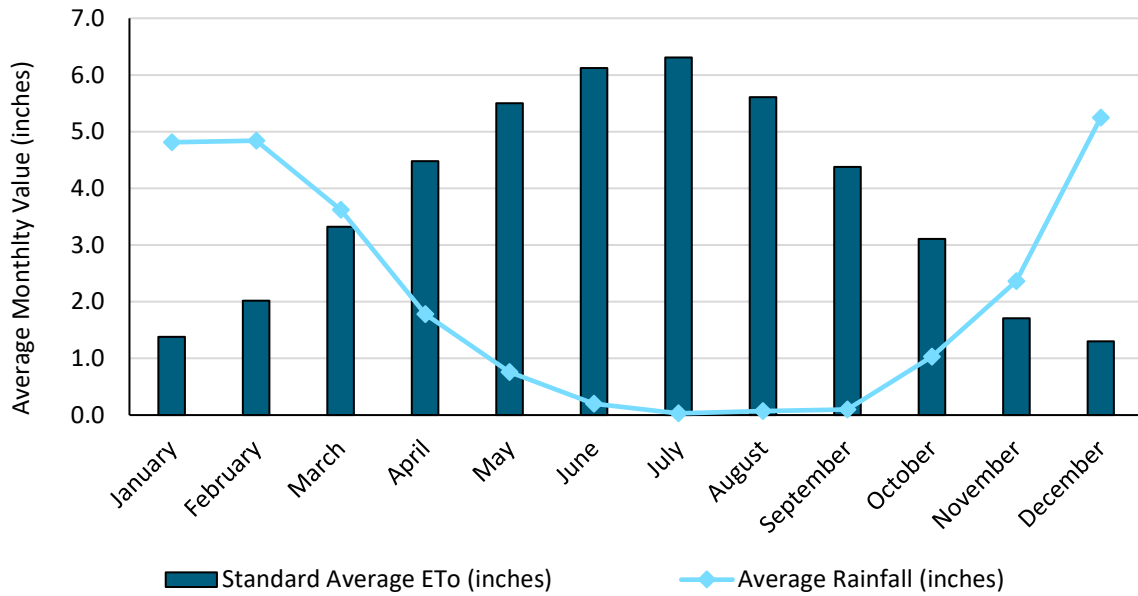


Figure 3-2 Average Monthly Climatic Conditions

According to the Cal-Adapt tool, developed by UC Berkeley’s Geospatial Innovation Facility and the California Energy Commission, future projections for WWD’s service area using Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) downscaled Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) model indicate an average increase in temperature of 2.6°F for medium emissions (RCP 4.5) models and 3.4°F for high emissions (RCP 8.5) models by 2064 (**Figure 3-3**).

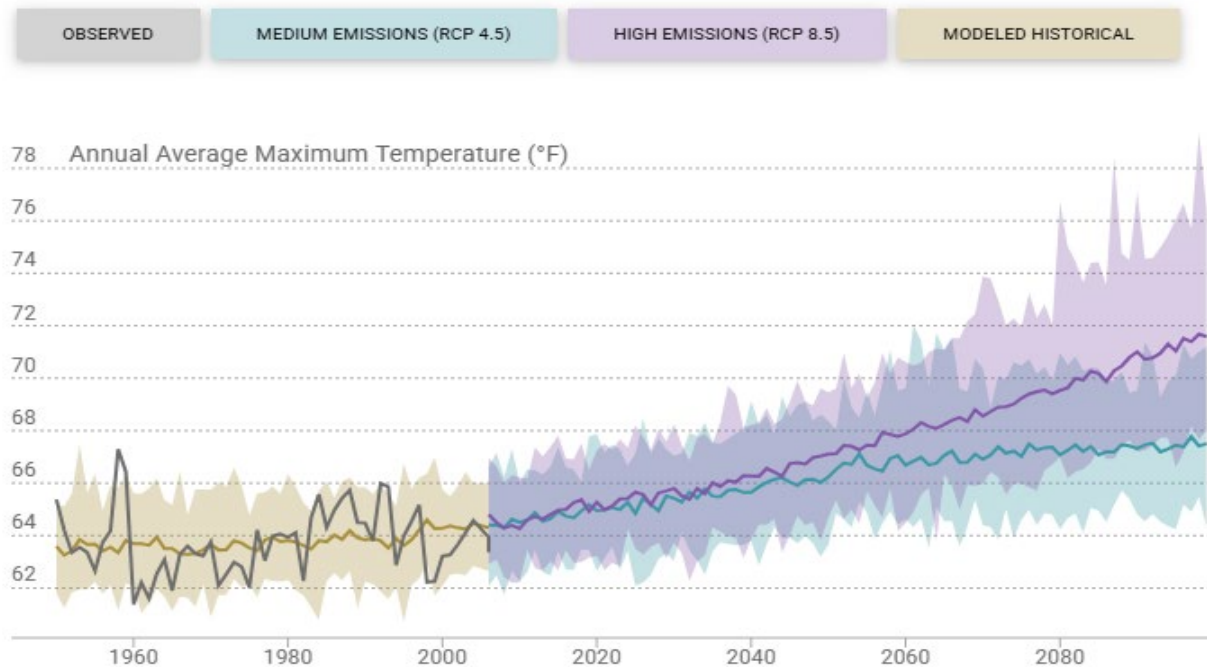


Figure 3-3 Observed and Forecasted Temperature for WWD’s Service Area

Section 4.5.1 discusses potential climate change impacts on water demands, and Section 6.10.1 discusses potential climate change impacts on supplies. Pursuant to the CWC requirements and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, this Plan incorporates climate change considerations into following relevant sections:

- Section 3 Service Area Description;
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization;
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization; and
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment.

In addition, this Plan incorporates the following documents by reference that include information on climate change hazards and mitigation actions within the WWD service area:

- Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment, 2018: The first step of the Sea Change San Mateo County initiative, this assessment provides an overview of the risk within the County from current and future flooding. The assessment identified many built and natural assets in WWD that are vulnerable, including stormwater, power, and wastewater infrastructure. Due to its elevation relative to the San Francisco Bay (approximately 400 to 600 feet above mean sea level), no vulnerable assets within the WWD service area were identified by this study. However, impacts to regional infrastructure outside of the service area have the potential to impact WWD (County of San Mateo, 2018).
- Formation of the Flood and Sea Level Rise Resiliency District (One Shoreline), 2019: As a result of the Sea Change San Mateo County initiative, the cities and County formed One Shoreline to address sea level rise, flooding, coastal erosion, and large-scale storm water infrastructure improvements through integrated regional planning, investment, and project implementation.

3.3 Land Uses within Service Area

☒ **CWC §10631**

(a) ...The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities...

General Plans are required by State law to guide land use and development within cities (California Government Code [CGC] §65030.1). The Westborough area of the City was developed in the 1960s and early 1970s, shortly before Interstate 280 was built, and is primarily a residential community with local-serving commercial uses. The City updated its General Plan in October 2022 and Figure 6 of the 2040 General Plan details existing land use within the WWD service area. WWD's service area is built-out. Currently, only one single family residence on Avalon Drive is being constructed.

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

☒ **CWC §10631**

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population ... other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

3.4.1 Future Population Growth

WWD’s current and projected service area population are shown in **Table 3-2** and **Figure 3-4** in five-year increments through 2050. Current population estimates were estimated using the 2020 United States Census Bureau historical population estimates, allocated to the WWD’s water service area based on existing land use data.

Projected population through 2040 is provided by the City’s Economic and Community Development Department based on the 2040 General Plan for areas within the WWD’s service area boundary (City of South San Francisco, 2022). These values are then projected through the 2050 planning horizon and incorporated into BAWSCA’s 2025 Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Study (2025 Demand Study).

The WWD service area is largely built out and has a very stable population, with limited opportunities for future growth. Most of the easily developable land in the Westborough area has been utilized since the early 1980s. Consistent with the growth anticipated in the City’s 2040 General Plan, the total projected population within the WWD service area is expected to be 16,166 by 2050, which is equivalent to a 0.70% average annual increase over 25 years relative to the 2025 population of 13,576. This growth in population is largely due to projected increases in multi-family housing density. Given the limited historical growth in population within WWD, these population projections are considered conservative for planning purposes.

Table 3-2 Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	13,576	14,022	14,558	15,094	15,630	16,166

NOTES:

(a) Service area population in 2025 was estimated using 2020 United States Census Bureau data allocated to WWD’s service area (Re-Districting Partners, 2022).

(b) Projected employment growth for WWD’s service area was estimated based on Plan Bay Area 2050 demographic forecasts and the City’s 2040 General Plan.

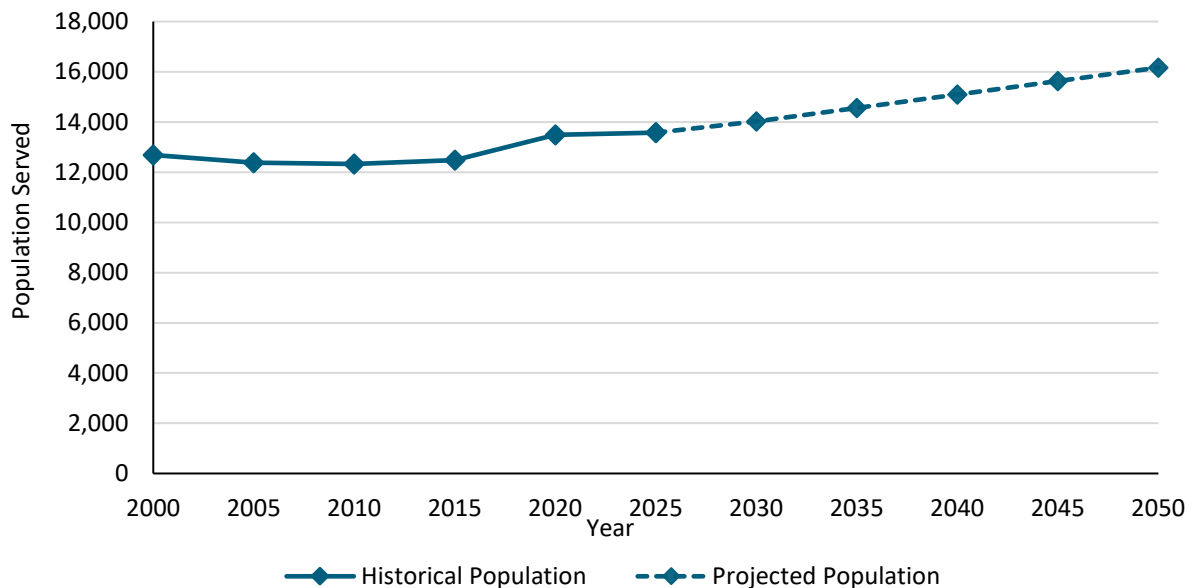


Figure 3-4 Population – Historical and Projected

3.4.2 Future Employment Growth

The current and projected service area employment estimates from 2025 through 2050 are based on the BAWSCA 2025 Demand Study, which projects employment based on the most recent historical estimate and applies growth rates derived from Plan Bay Area 2050 demographic forecasts (ABAG, 2021).

The job growth in the WWD service area is expected to be minimal over the planning horizon because only a limited amount of new commercial space is available. As shown in **Table 3-3**, by 2050, employment within the WWD’s service area is anticipated to grow to 1,663 jobs, an increase of 3.9% relative to 2025 and an annual growth rate of 0.15%.

Table 3-3 Employment – Current and Projected

Service Area Employment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	1,601	1,616	1,632	1,643	1,653	1,663

NOTES:
(a) Projected employment growth for WWD’s service area was estimated based on Plan Bay Area 2050 demographic forecasts and the City’s 2040 General Plan.



Figure 3-5 Employment – Historical and Projected

3.4.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Demographics for the City, the principal city served by WWD’s service area are summarized in **Table 3-4**. These data are from the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2024 5-Year Estimates.⁶ Relative to the rest of California, the City’s population is slightly older and more racially diverse. Median and per capita income in the City is higher than for the state as a whole and the population below the poverty level is comparatively lower. Educational attainment in the City is higher than for the state, as is median household income. The largest proportion of the housing stock was built 1940 to 1959 (City of

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2024. *2020-2024 ACS 5-year Estimates*. United States Census Bureau, dated 2024. Retrieved from: <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

South San Francisco, 2023). Homes built after 1990 are more likely to have plumbing fixtures that are compliant with state and federal water and energy efficiency standards.

Table 3-4 Demographic and Housing Characteristics, 2020-2024

Demographics (a)	City of South San Francisco	California
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years	4.2%	5.3%
Persons under 18 years	17.2%	21.3%
Persons 65 years and older	19.2%	16.5%
Female persons	49.9%	50.1%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone	23.7%	69.8%
Black or African American alone	1.6%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.0%	1.8%
Asian alone	42.3%	17.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.9%	0.5%
Two or More Races	15.1%	4.4%
Hispanic or Latino	32.1%	40.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.0%	33.6%
Families & Living Arrangements		
Persons per household	2.90	2.84
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+	92.1%	89.2%
Language other than English spoken at home, age 5 years+	53.8%	44.4%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, persons age 25 years+	86%	84.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, persons age 25 years+	40.8%	37.1%
Income & Poverty		
Median Household Income (2024 dollars)	\$136,578	\$99,122
Per-capita income in past 12 months (2024 dollars)	\$62,611	\$49,513
Persons in poverty	6.7%	11.8%
NOTES:		
(a) 2025 demographic data per the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts website (U.S. Census, 2024).		

3.5 Water Distribution System

Water from the SFPUC RWS is delivered to WWD's main pump station via a 14-inch pipeline in Westborough Boulevard, which is connected to the SFPUC's transmission pipeline near West Orange Avenue. WWD operates and maintains a distribution system that includes three pressure zones, five

pumps, three water tanks, and four pressure regulating valves (**Figure 3-6**). The system includes many miles of water mains with fire hydrants at regular intervals along all the streets in the service area. WWD has the ability to transfer water between pressure zones either in a pump up or flow down mode.

Water is stored in WWD’s three water storage tanks at the Skyline site, plus shared capacity in a fourth tank, providing an aggregate water storage volume of 6.7 MG. The largest water storage facility is Skyline Tank #2, which holds 2.75 MG. The smallest facility is Skyline Tank #1, which holds 1.52 MG. Additionally, WWD has 0.5 MG of storage capacity in the 3.5 MG Christen Hill tank owned by the North Coast County Water District (NCCWD), pursuant to a joint agreement between the two districts. The current storage capacity provides an adequate reserve for fire defense and is sufficient to supply six days of emergency water supply based on the current level of demand. WWD’s storage tank capacities are listed below in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5 WWD Treated Water Storage Facilities

Tank Identification	Capacity (MG)
Skyline #1	1.52
Skyline #2	2.75
Skyline #3	1.88
Christen Hill tank allocation (a)	0.5
Total	6.65
NOTES: (a) WWD has 0.5 MG of storage capacity in the 3.5 MG Christen Hill tank owned by the NCCWD.	

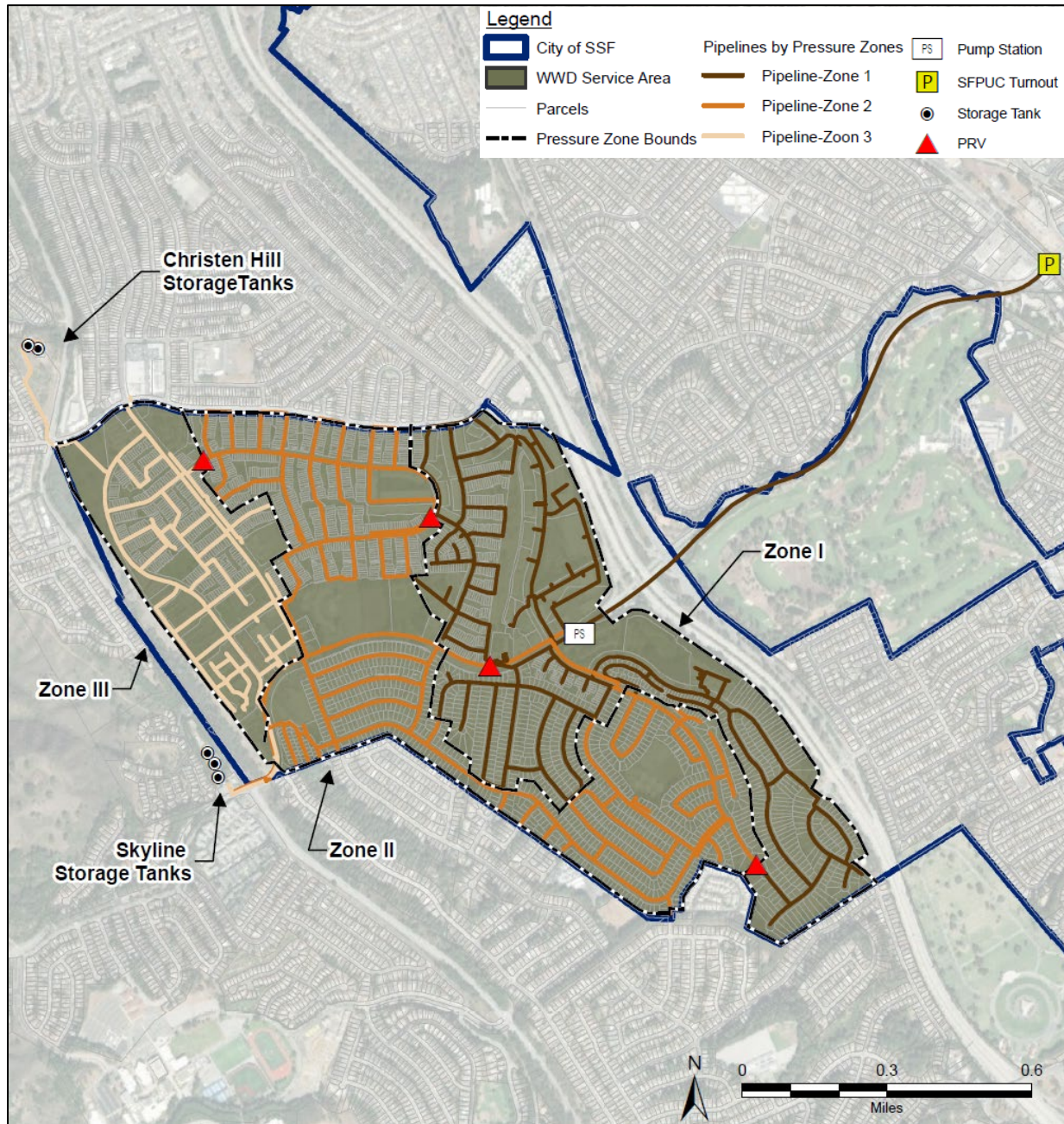


Figure 3-6 WWD Water Distribution System

WWD has interties with the adjoining water systems operated by the NCCWD and the City of Daly City. Water from the SFPUC RWS is routinely transferred and exchanged between the District and NCCWD in the course of operating the shared storage tank. The intertie with Daly City is not frequently used but is available to either purveyor in the event of a local emergency. However, the intertie's meter is currently non-functional, preventing measurement of water consumption through the connection. WWD is currently working to restore the meter to operational status.

The interties and exchanges with these adjoining purveyors are neither a current nor planned source of water supply for the WWD. The interconnection with NCCWD is used to manage existing supplies, while both the NCCWD and Daly City interconnections provide potential emergency back-up sources of water.

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

☒ CWC §10635

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

☒ CWC §10631

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following...

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

(d)(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(d)(4)(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections. (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

This section describes and quantifies WWD’s historical, current, and projected water uses through 2050. For the purposes of this UWMP, the terms “water use” and “water demand” are used interchangeably.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

Potable water deliveries comply with Title 22 Drinking Water Standards. Non-potable water uses may include recycled and untreated raw water deliveries, such as tertiary treated recycled water, remediated groundwater, or untreated surface or groundwater supplies that do not meet potable drinking water standards. Water losses are further categorized consistent with American Water Works Association (AWWA) water audit methodology, including apparent losses (e.g., unauthorized consumption and metering inaccuracies) and real losses (e.g., leakage from distribution mains and service connections). All demands within WWD’s service area are currently met with potable water, which is purchased wholesale from the SFPUC RWS.

4.2 Water Use Sectors

☒ CWC §10631

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

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

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

Demand within WWD's water service area is measured using water meters installed at each customer account. Records of current and historical water use at each account are maintained by WWD. Demand within WWD's service area is tracked and reported for the following sectors:

- **Single Family Residential:** Attached or detached dwelling units that are individually metered.
- **Multi-Family Residential:** Two or more dwelling units served by a common water meter. Water use is predominately for indoor water uses; landscape water use for multiple family sites is usually separately metered and listed in the landscape sector.
- **Commercial:** Includes commercial and institutional customers. Landscape water use at these sites is usually separately metered and listed in the landscape sector.
- **Landscape:** Water meters used exclusively for outdoor uses associated with multiple family residential customers (i.e., homeowner associations) and other irrigation sites.

WWD's total water demand is the sum of potable water demands within its service area. WWD's total water demand includes water consumed by metered accounts in the service area (metered water use), authorized but unbilled uses, and water losses within the system. These losses are categorized as either apparent or real losses. Real losses represent physical losses from the distribution system, such as seepage, leaks, and spills. Apparent losses reflect non-physical losses, including meter inaccuracies, data handling errors, and unauthorized consumption.

4.3 Past and Current Water Demand

☒ CWC §10631

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use... based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors...

Past water uses inform an understanding of water use trends which are crucial for developing water use projections. **Figure 4-1** shows historical and current water use from 2015 through 2025, **Figure 4-2** shows WWD's per capita potable water use during the same time period, and **Table 4-1** summarizes the data from both figures. Since 2015, total demand declined by 19%, even though 2015 was an extreme drought year during which mandatory conservation requirements were in effect. Per-capita water use has also decreased, falling from 66 gallons per person per day (GPCD) in 2015 to 50 GPCD in 2025, a drop of 24%.

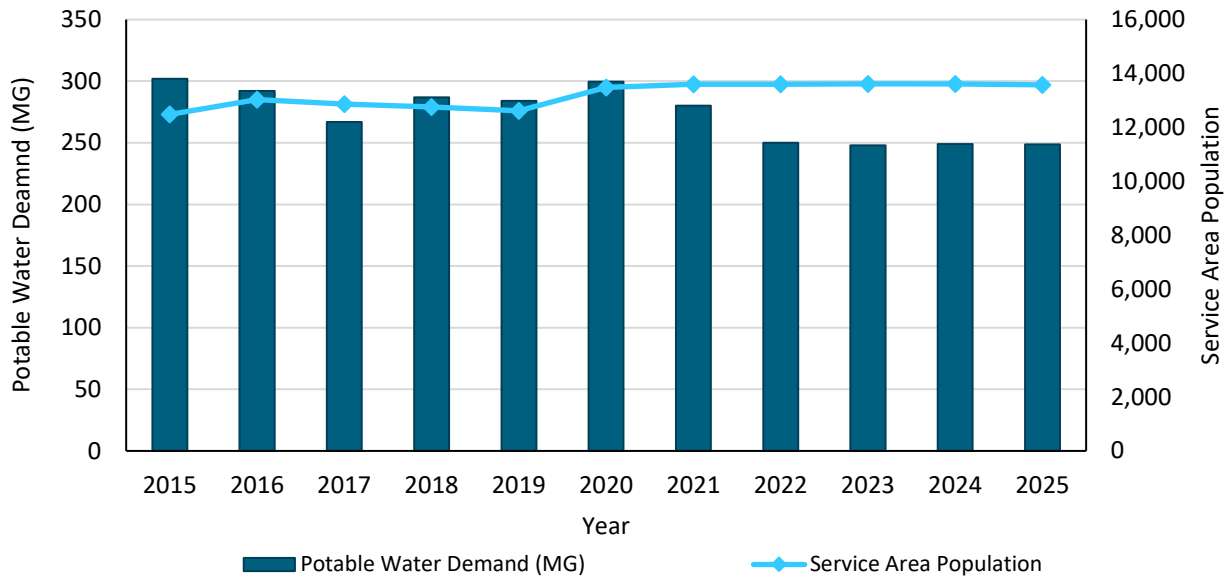


Figure 4-1 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water - 2015 – 2025 Actual

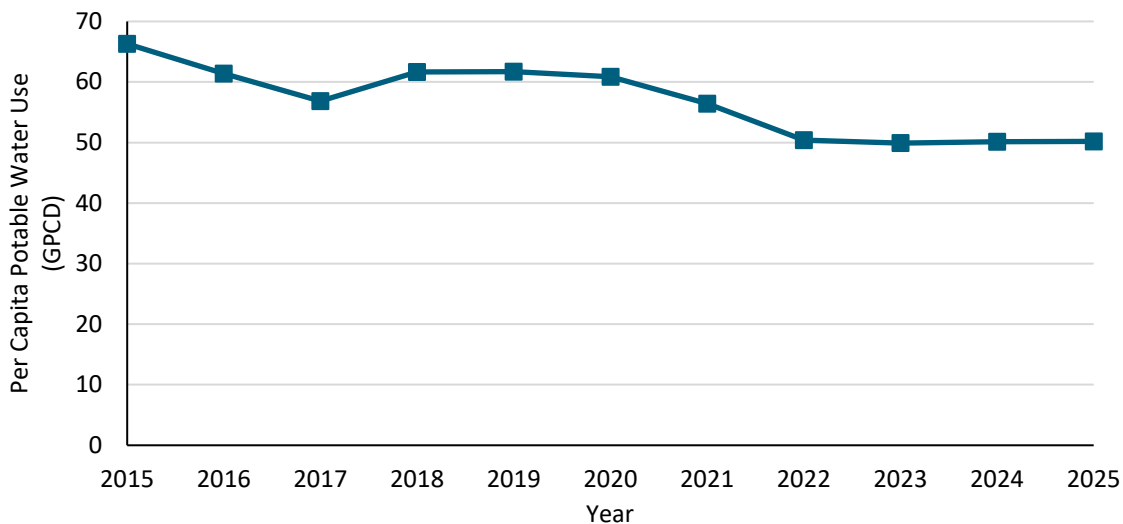


Figure 4-2 Per Capita Potable Water Use From 2015 – 2025 Actual

Table 4-1 Historical Water Demand and Per Capita Water Demand

Year	Total Water Demand (MG)	Service Area Population (a)	Per Capita Potable Water Use (GPCD) (b)
2015	302	12,481	66
2016	292	13,028	61
2017	267	12,864	57
2018	287	12,755	62
2019	284	12,613	62
2020 (c)	300	13,486	67
2021	280	13,600	56
2022	250	13,597	50
2023	248	13,615	50
2024	249	13,611	50
2025	249	13,576	50

NOTES:

- (a) Service area population from 2015 through 2019 from the 2020 UWMP. Population in 2020 is from the Westborough Water District Final 2022 Map (Plan A) developed by Re-Districting Partners (Re-Districting Partners, 2022). Population from 2020 through 2025 estimated by assuming that the population from the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau census block-level data grew proportionally with the number of residential accounts.
- (b) Per-capita potable water use is calculated by dividing the total annual potable water demand by the service area population and the number of days in a year.
- (c) The 2020 per capita potable water use value shown here differs from the SB X7-7 value presented in **Table 5-1** due to updates in historical data since the 2020 UWMP was submitted.

Table 4-2 and **Figure 4-3** break down the 2025 actual water use by customer sector. The residential sector accounted for an average of approximately 78% of the potable water demand in WWD’s service area in 2025. WWD has a small commercial base, which accounted for approximately 9.5% of water demand in 2025, while landscape customers accounted for 9.4% of potable water demand. Landscape customers include irrigation water use at accounts that have a separate irrigation meter and do not represent all outdoor irrigation water use within WWD.

Table 4-2 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	Additional Description	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Potable or Non-Potable	Volume (MG)
Single Family		Potable	167
Multi-Family		Potable	29
Commercial		Potable	24
Landscape		Potable	23
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	6.4
Total			249

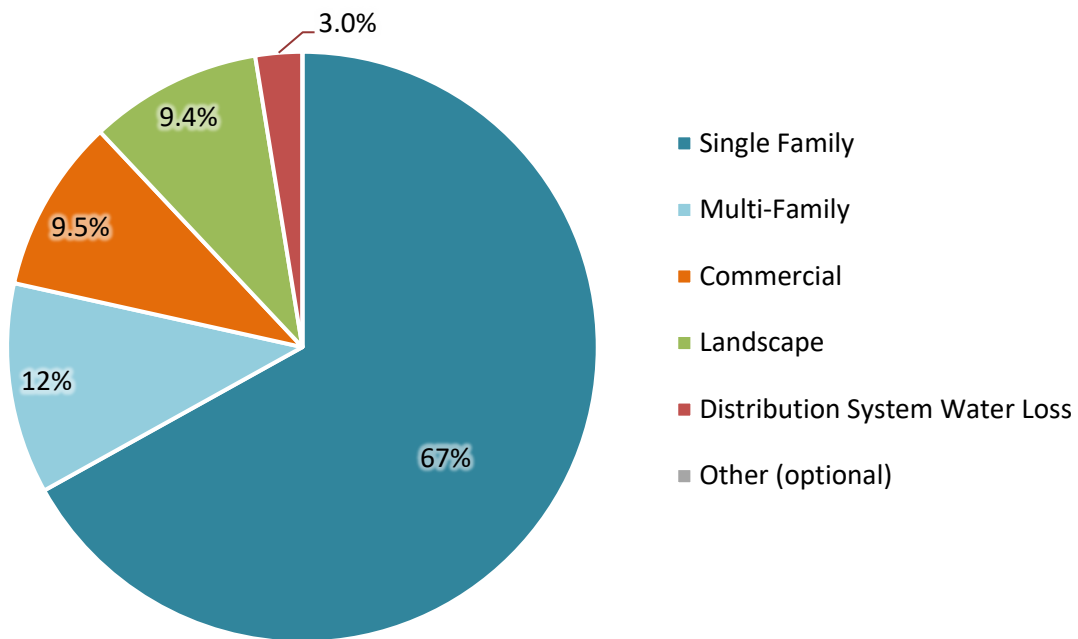


Figure 4-3 2025 Percentage of Total Water Demand by Sector⁷

⁷ Percentages may differ from **Table 4-2** due to rounding.

4.4 Distribution System Water Loss

☒ **CWC §10631(3)**

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

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

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

Water loss is the sum of apparent and real losses. Apparent loss is associated with metering inaccuracies, billing and administrative errors, authorized unmetered uses (e.g., system flushing and firefighting), and unauthorized uses. Real loss is associated with physical loss of water through line breaks, leaks and seeps, and overflows of storage tanks. Since 2016, urban retail water suppliers have been required under CWC §10608.34 and CCR §638.1 et seq to quantify distribution system water losses using the AWWA Free Water Audit Software (referred to as “water loss audit reports”). **Table 4-3** summarizes the water loss audit reports submitted to DWR for the PWS in WWD since 2021. The water loss audit reports are available through DWR’s Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.⁸

Table 4-3 Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A) (DWR Table 4-5)

PWS ID # (reported in DWR Table 2-1)	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
CA4110027	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR Notes: Suppliers will provide a link to WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES: (a) Water loss is reported from the AWWA Free Water Audit Software and is reported on a fiscal year basis.		

In 2022, the SWRCB adopted water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers that would reduce water loss by nearly 35%. Effective starting in 2023, the SWRCB established individual volumetric standards for each urban retail water supplier that sets cost-effective levels of achievable water loss based on each water system’s characteristics and budgets. Suppliers will be required to start meeting individual volumetric loss standards over a three-year period beginning January 2028. This water loss is one component of the MCCWL (SWRCB, 2022).

CWC §10631 (3)(c) requires that this UWMP demonstrate whether WWD has met the distribution loss standards enacted by the SWRCB pursuant to CWC §10608.34. **Table 4-4** demonstrates WWD’s progress towards meeting the 2028 water loss standard. Per the most recently submitted AWWA water loss audit (Fiscal Year [FY] 2024; DWR, 2025a), WWD’s real and apparent water losses are currently compliant with the standards.

⁸ DWR’s Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans

Table 4-4 Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR Table 4-6)

PWS ID #	Did the SWRCB Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this PWS?	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		SWRCB Standard		Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit			SWRCB Standard		Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss (b)	Number of Units	Volume of Total Real Loss (MG)	Real Water Loss per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss (a)	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (MG)	Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day
CA4110027	YES	9.8	GPSCD	3,952	2.7	1.9	3.0	GPSCD	3,952	3.7	2.5

NOTES:

- (a) GPSCD = Gallons per service connection per day.
- (b) Provided by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
- (c) Provided by AWWA (DWR, 2025a).
- (d) Units in MG.

4.5 Projected Water Demand

☑ CWC §10631

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, ... projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors...

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

☑ CWC §10631.1

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

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

☑ CWC §10633

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water...and shall include all of the following:...

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

☑ CWC §10635

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

Future water demands within the WWD service area are estimated through the BAWSCA 2025 Demand Study effort, discussed in more detail below.

4.5.1 Basis of Demand Projections

A description of BAWSCA's 2025 Demand Study's goals and outcomes is provided below.

In December 2025, BAWSCA completed the Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Report (Demand Study).⁹ The goal of the Demand Study was to develop transparent, defensible, and uniform demand and conservation savings projections for each member agency using a common methodology to support both regional and individual agency planning efforts and compliance with the new statewide water efficiency targets required by Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606.

⁹ https://bawasca.org/water/use/2025_Demand_Study

Through the Demand Study process, BAWSCA and the Wholesale Customers (1) quantified the total average-year water demand for each Wholesale Customer through 2050, (2) quantified passive and active conservation water savings potential for each individual Wholesale Customer through 2050, and (3) identified conservation programs with high water savings potential and/or BAWSCA Member Agency interest. Implementation of these conservation measures, along with passive conservation, is anticipated to yield an additional 16.14 million gallons per day (mgd) of water savings by 2050. Based on the revised water demand projections, the identified water conservation savings, increased development, and use of other local supplies by the Wholesale Customers, and other actions, the collective purchases of the BAWSCA Member Agencies from the SFPUC are projected to stay below 184 mgd through 2050.

As part of the Demand Study, each Wholesale Customer was provided with a demand model that can be used to support ongoing demand and conservation planning efforts, including UWMP preparation.

The Demand Study demand model also assesses the sensitivity of WWD's water demand to weather and incorporates predicted weather and climate change data into the demand projections. Based on data published by Cal-Adapt's CMIP5 RCP 8.5 climate scenario, a predicted annual mean temperature increase of 1.77°F for San Mateo County was incorporated into the Demand Study forecast for the time period of 2025 to 2050. A description of the weather and climate change data incorporated into WWD's demand model is provided in Section 5.4 of the BAWSCA Demand Study (BAWSCA, 2025). As a result, the demand projections presented in this section reflect considerations of climate change.

Additionally, WWD's projected water demands are estimated based on the population and employment projections discussed in **Section 3.3**, among other inputs.

4.5.2 Projected Total Water Demand

Projected total water demand for each water use sector within WWD's service area in five-year increments is summarized by sector in **Table 4-5** and **Figure 4-4**. Total demand is estimated to be 294 MG in 2050, an increase of 18% relative to the total actual demand in 2025 (249 MG). Over the same period, population is estimated to increase by 19% and employment by 3.9% (**Section 3.3**).

Single-family residential demand is projected to decrease from 2025 to 2050. In contrast, multi-family residential demand is expected to grow through 2050. Commercial and landscape demand is projected to remain relatively constant through the planning horizon.

Table 4-5 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (a)					
		Potable or Non-Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
Single Family		Potable	172	167	164	162	160
Multi-Family		Potable	31	37	43	49	54
Commercial		Potable	43	43	43	43	43
Landscape		Potable	29	29	29	30	30
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
Total			281	283	286	289	294
NOTES:							
(a) Volumes are in units of MG.							

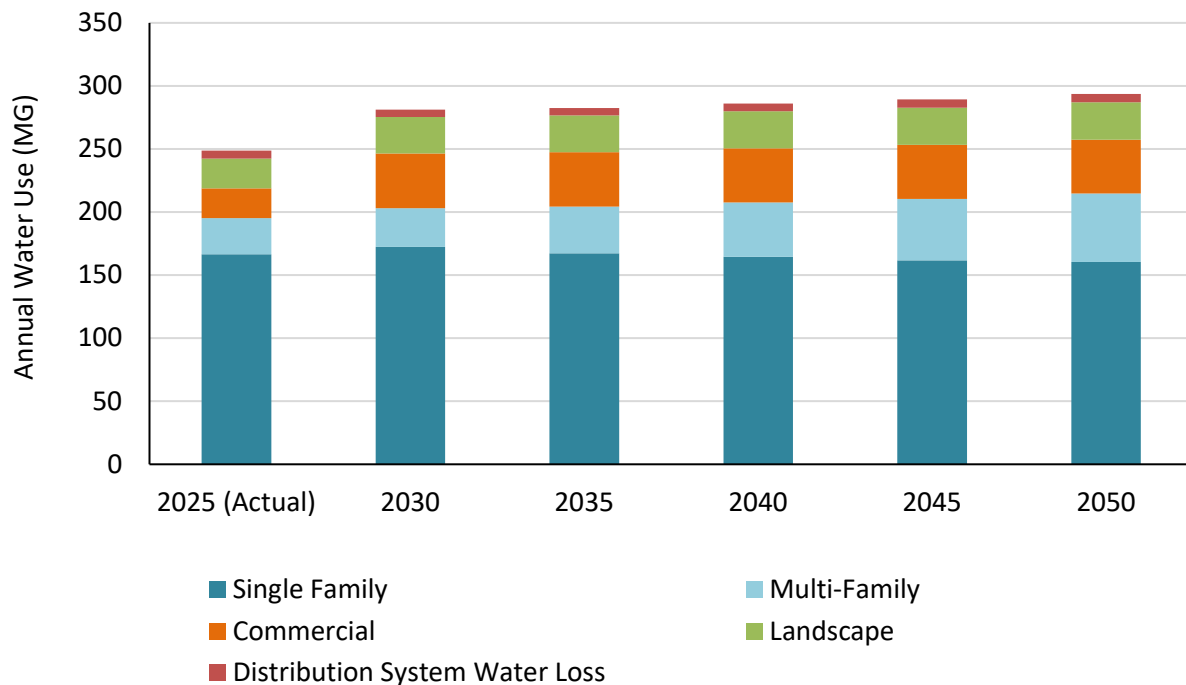


Figure 4-4 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

4.5.3 Water Savings from Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Transportation and Land Use Plans

☒ **CWC §10631(d)(4)**

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

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

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

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

“Passive conservation” refers to water savings resulting from actions and activities that do not depend on direct financial assistance or educational programs implemented by water suppliers. These savings result primarily from: (1) the natural replacement of existing plumbing fixtures with water-efficient models required under current plumbing code standards, (2) the installation of water-efficient fixtures and equipment in new buildings and retrofits as required under CALGreen Building Code Standards, (3) inclusion of low-water use landscaping and high-efficiency irrigation systems to minimize outdoor water use in new connections and projects in accordance with the State’s Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), and (4) restricted use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) properties in accordance with AB 1572.

“Active conservation” refers to water savings resulting from WWD’s implementation of water conservation programs, education programs, and the offering of financial incentives (e.g., rebates). WWD’s current and planned active conservation programs, or Demand Management Measures (DMM), are discussed in **Section 9**.

The potable water demand projections discussed in **Section 4.5.2** take into account the effects of passive conservation savings, as indicated in **Table 4-6**. Additional water savings are expected due to WWD’s active conservation efforts; however, for conservative planning purposes these conservation savings are not included in the total potable water demand projections. As can be seen in **Table 4-7**, by 2050, it is estimated that passive conservation savings will reduce total projected water demand by 10% within WWD’s service area (i.e., the total 2050 demand will be reduced from 326 MG to 294 MG). As such, it is estimated that annual water demands including passive conservation will be approximately 281 MG in 2030 and 294 MG in 2050 (**Figure 4-5**).

Table 4-6 Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-3)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of codes, ordinances, or otherwise utilized in demand projections are found.	UWMP Section 4.5.2
Are Lower-Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes
(OPTIONAL) If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	UWMP Section 4.5.4
NOTES: All of WWD's residential customers, regardless of income level, are metered and thus the demands of residential customers with lower incomes are part of the single- and multi-family water uses shown in DWR Table 4-2 and DWR Table 4-6.	

Table 4-7 Projected Total Water Demand and Projected Passive Water Conservation

Water Conservation Type	Projected Total Water Demand (a)				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Water Demand	292	301	310	318	326
Projected Water Conservation					
Passive Conservation	11	18	24	29	33
Total Water Demand after Passive Conservation Savings (b)	281	283	286	289	294
NOTES: (a) Projected water demands and conservation are from the 2025 Demand Study, based on population and employment projections shown in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3 . Volumes are in units of MG. (b) Total water demand is the sum of potable water demand and includes metered water consumption and losses. The projected water demands include savings from plumbing codes. Totals may not sum due to rounding.					

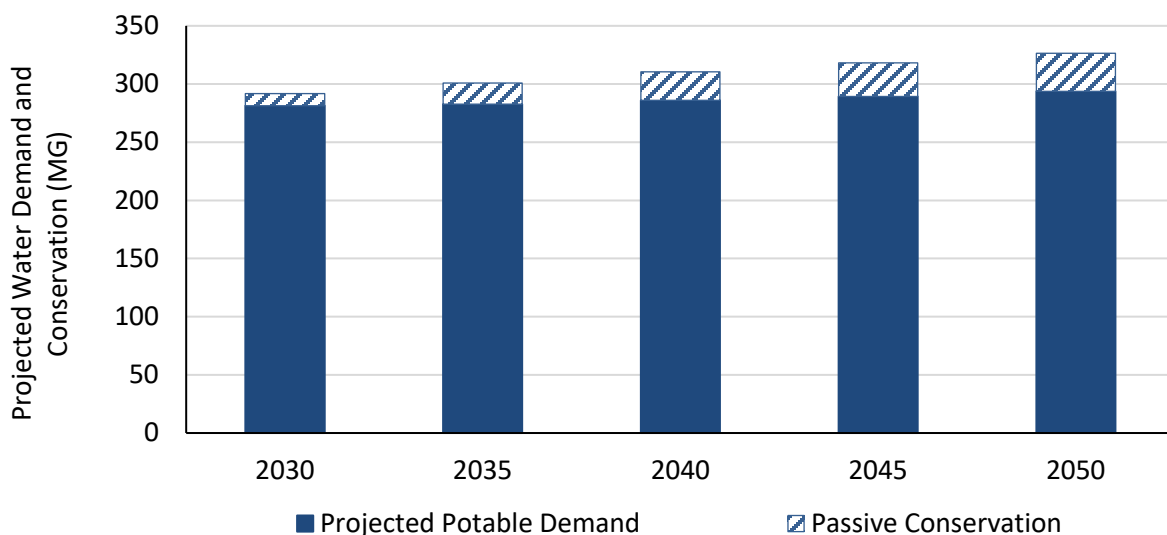


Figure 4-5 Projected Total Water Demand and Projected Water Conservation

4.5.4 Water Use by Lower Income Households

☑ **CWC §10631.1**

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

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

☑ **California Health and Safety Code §50079.5**

(a) "Lower income households" means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families... In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.

As affirmed in **Table 4-6**, income residential demands are included in the projections of future water use. Per Health and Safety Code 50079.5, a lower income household is defined as a household with lower than 80% of its city's median income.

According to the City's 2023-2031 Housing Element (City of South San Francisco, 2023), the City has the potential to accommodate new housing during the planning period in four focus areas or corridors: Lindenville, North El Camino Real, South El Camino Real, and South Airport. The potential sites in all of these areas could accommodate densities of 30 dwelling units per acre or greater, which is a level of density that the State acknowledges is consistent with providing lower-income multi-family housing.

The Housing Element does not specifically identify any sites in WWD's service area as having the potential for the development of lower income housing. Nevertheless, the water demand in described above considers all potential residential growth and water for any lower income units that might be built in WWD's service area.

4.5.5 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

☑ **CWC §10635**

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

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

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

In accordance with CWC §10635(b)(3), UWMPs must provide a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (see **Section 7.5**). As a first step, DWR suggests that water suppliers estimate their unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. These numbers can then be adjusted to estimate the five-years' cumulative drought effects. The Drought Risk Assessment presented in **Section 7.5** accounts for this increase in unconstrained water demand. **Table 4-8** shows unconstrained demands for 2026-2030 for normal weather and multiple-dry-year scenarios.

The Drought Risk Assessment must include a consideration of climate change impacts on demand. Hotter and drier weather may lead to increased demand for landscape irrigation. The WWD's demand projections incorporate climate change considerations, including predicted temperature increases through 2050, as described in **Section 4.5.1**.

Table 4-8 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use (MG)

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
255	262	268	275	281
NOTES: The table shows unconstrained demand (i.e., demand in the absence of drought water use restrictions).				

4.6 Water Use Sectors Not Included in Demand Projections

Historical and projected water demands for the water use sectors described in CWC §10631(d)(1)(G) through (I) and listed below were not included in WWD's water demand calculations because they are not applicable to WWD:

- Industrial – WWD does not currently, nor does it plan to, provide water for industrial uses.
- Sales to other agencies – WWD and NCCWD routinely exchange water through shared use of the Christen Hill tank. However, WWD does not sell water to other agencies and does not plan to in the future.
- Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof – WWD does not currently use, nor does it plan to use, water for saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use.
- Agricultural – WWD does not currently, nor does it plan to, provide water for agricultural uses.

4.7 Coordinating Water Use Projections

☒ CWC § 10631(h)

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

WWD provides SFPUC with water use projections annually as part of reporting to the BAWSCA Annual Surveys and other BAWSCA-led water demand and supply coordination efforts (such as the Demand Study). As part of the coordination effort for the 2025 UWMP, and in compliance with CWC §10631(h), WWD supplied BAWSCA with its water demand projections through 2050 for transmittal to the SFPUC.

5 SB X7-7 BASELINE, 2020 TARGET, AND 2025 REPORTING

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill (SB) X7-7, required that urban retail water suppliers¹⁰ reduce their baseline per capita water use by 20% by 2020. Because the CWC does not set an end date for reporting progress in meeting the 2020 Target, this section of the UWMP demonstrates WWD’s compliance with SB X7-7 in 2020.

5.1 Demonstration of Compliance with SB X7-7 2020 Target

☒ **CWC §10608.40**

Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631.

☒ **CWC §10608.12**

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

WWD achieved its 2020 Target in 2020. The data used to calculate WWD’s 2020 Target and demonstrate compliance are documented in WWD’s 2020 UWMP. **Table 5-1** below summarizes WWD’s 2020 Target and actual 2020 GPCD, confirming that WWD met the SB X7-7 compliance requirements.

Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of SB X7-7 individually or as a member of a “Regional Alliance.” WWD is not a member of a Regional Alliance and this UWMP provides information on WWD’s progress towards meeting its SB X7-7 water conservation targets as an individual urban retail water supplier only.

Table 5-1 SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress (DWR Table 5-1)

☐ Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 reporting cycle.						
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	124	72	Yes		
NOTES: (a) The 2020 per capita potable water use value shown here differs from the value presented in Table 4-1 due to updates in historical data since the 2020 UWMP was submitted.						

¹⁰ CWC §10608.12 defines an urban retail water supplier as “a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.”

5.2 Urban Water Use Objective

☒ CCR §966

(h) If a supplier's calculated objective-based total use is larger than its target-based total use, the supplier's urban water use objective shall be its Water Code section 10608.20 individual target less excluded demands as described in paragraph (3). If the supplier's section 10608.20 target is expressed in gallons per capita daily, the supplier shall multiply the target by its residential service area population for the reporting year and the number of days in the year.

In July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation (implementing SB 606 and AB 1668) to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. These regulations establish annual UWUOs for water suppliers and introduce Performance Measures for CII water users.

The UWUO is a water budget-based approach to water use efficiency unique to each urban water supplier and consists of the following components: (1) residential indoor water standard, (2) residential outdoor water budget, (3) CII landscape outdoor water use standard (for landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, (4) water loss standard, (5) variance, and (6) bonus. Suppliers will need to assess whether they meet their UWUO collectively (i.e., they are not required to comply with the individual standards if they meet the overall UWUO). Compliance with UWUOs is required beginning January 2027. Per the MCCWL regulation, over the next 25 years, the water efficiency standards for residential indoor and outdoor water use as well as CII outdoor water use will become increasingly stringent.

Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual UWUO. WWD's UWUO submittals are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.¹¹

Although UWUO compliance projections are not required as part of an UWMP, they can provide valuable insight into the potential need and timing for additional conservation measures. For this reason, WWD has elected to develop preliminary UWUO projections for its service areas and to compare these projections to projected regulated water uses.

Table 5-2 summarizes WWD's anticipated compliance with UWUOs through 2050 by comparing the water demand subject to UWUO compliance and projected UWUOs. The methodology for estimating WWD's projected UWUOs and water demand subject to UWUO compliance is described in Section 6 of the BAWSCA Demand Study (BAWSCA, 2025). These estimates show that WWD is anticipated to comply with its UWUOs through 2050 (see **Figure 5-1**).

¹¹ DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/uwuo_plans

Table 5-2 Current and Projected Urban Water Use Objectives Compliance

Year	Current and Projected Water Demand Subject to UWUO Compliance (a) (b)	Current and Projected UWUO Targets (High ETo) (a)	Current and Projected UWUO Targets (Low ETo) (a)
2025 (c)	222	320	
2030	235	302	290
2035	236	286	276
2040	240	284	276
2045	243	292	284
2050 (Opt)	248	300	292

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG. The 2025 Demand Study evaluated two different evapotranspiration scenarios, a scenario in which there is high evapotranspiration (i.e., assumed higher outdoor use), and low evapotranspiration.
(b) Water demand subject to UWUO compliance includes single family, multi-family water, irrigation, and water loss sectors. These water use projections incorporate passive conservation.
(c) 2025 compliance per the UWUO report submitted by WWD to DWR on December 16, 2025 (DWR, 2025b).

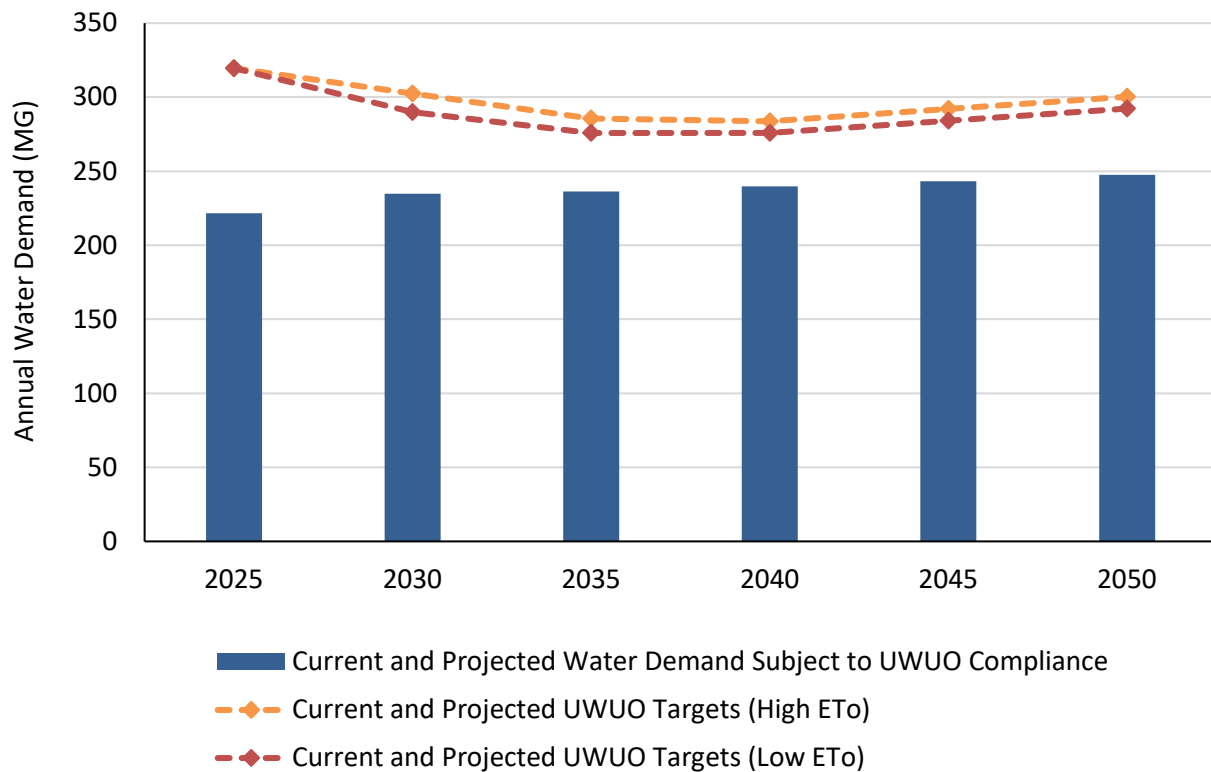


Figure 5-1 Current and Projected Urban Water Use Objectives Compliance

6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

☒ CWC §10631

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

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

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

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

This section describes WWD’s current and potential water supplies, as well as assessment of the energy intensity used to operate WWD’s treatment and distribution systems. The District’s sole source of water supply is purchased water from the SFPUC RWS.

To maintain consistency with the UWMPs prepared by the SFPUC and the other BAWSCA member agencies, much of the language describing the SFPUC wholesale water supply in the following sections is common language provided by BAWSCA, in coordination with the SFPUC (**Appendix D**).

6.1 Purchased Water

☒ CWC §10631

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

This section describes the sources of wholesale water provided by SFPUC, and the process for allocating water between SFPUC, BAWSCA, and wholesale customers.

6.1.1 Description of SFPUC RWS

Approximately 85% of the water supply to the SFPUC RWS originates in the Hetch Hetchy watershed, located in Yosemite National Park, and flows down the Tuolumne River into the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Water from the Hetch Hetchy watershed is managed through the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Project. The remaining 15% of the water supply to the SFPUC RWS originates locally in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds and is stored in six different reservoirs in Alameda and San Mateo Counties. Details of the various components of the SFPUC RWS are provided below and are shown on **Figure 6-1**. Information regarding the Hetch Hetchy, Alameda, and Peninsula water systems is sourced from common language provided by BAWSCA, in coordination with the SFPUC.



Figure 6-1 Regional Water System and Main Facilities

Water Distribution

The RWS consists of more than 280 miles of pipelines, 60 miles of tunnels, 11 reservoirs, five pump stations, two water filtration plants, and two treatment facilities for pH adjustment and/or disinfection. It includes the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power (HHWP) Project and the Bay Area water system facilities. The HHWP Project is generally composed of the reservoirs, hydroelectric generation and transmission facilities, and water transmission facilities from the Hetch Hetchy Valley west to the Alameda East Portal of the Coast Range Tunnel in Sunol Valley. Water system components of the HHWP Project are also referred to as the Hetch Hetchy System. The local Bay Area water system is comprised of two parts—the Alameda System and the Peninsula System—generally consisting of the facilities west of the Alameda East Portal of the Coast Range Tunnel, including the 63,000-acre Alameda and Peninsula watersheds, storage reservoirs, two water filtration plants, and the distribution system that delivers water to both retail and wholesale customers. The Hetch Hetchy, Alameda, and Peninsula Systems are described in more detail below.

- Hetch Hetchy System:** In the Hetch Hetchy System, water is diverted from the Tuolumne River watershed into the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and is then transported in a series of tunnels and aqueducts from the Sierra Nevada to the San Joaquin Pipelines that cross the San Joaquin Valley to the Coast Range Tunnel, which connects to the Alameda System at the Alameda East Portal. Hetch Hetchy System water is disinfected at the Tesla Treatment Facility.
- Alameda System:** The Alameda System includes two reservoirs, San Antonio Reservoir and Calaveras Reservoir, which collect water from the San Antonio Creek, Upper Alameda Creek, and Arroyo Hondo watersheds in Alameda County. San Antonio Reservoir also receives water from the Hetch Hetchy System. Conveyance facilities in the Alameda System connect the Hetch Hetchy System and Alameda System to the Peninsula System. The Bay Division Pipelines cross the South Bay to the Peninsula System delivering water to customers along the pipeline

route. The Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) filters and disinfects water supplied from San Antonio Reservoir and Calaveras Reservoir. The Sunol Valley Chloramination Facility treats Hetch Hetchy supplies with aqueous ammonia to form chloramines and with sodium hydroxide to adjust pH, then blended in the Alameda Siphons for delivery to Bay Area customers via the Irvington Tunnels.

- Peninsula System: The Peninsula System includes conveyance facilities connecting the Bay Division Pipelines to the distribution system in San Francisco and to other customers on the Peninsula. Two reservoirs, Crystal Springs Reservoir and San Andreas Reservoir, collect runoff from the San Mateo Creek watershed. Crystal Springs Reservoir also receives water from the Hetch Hetchy System. A third reservoir, Pilarcitos Reservoir, collects runoff from the Pilarcitos Creek watershed and directly serves one of SFPUC's Wholesale Customers, the Coastside County Water District (which includes the City of Half Moon Bay), along with delivering water to Crystal Springs and San Andreas Reservoirs. The Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) filters and disinfects water supplied from Crystal Springs Reservoir and San Andreas Reservoir before it is delivered to customers on the Peninsula and in San Francisco.

Water Treatment

The Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is the largest unfiltered water supply on the West Coast and one of only a few large unfiltered municipal water supplies in the nation. The water originates from well-protected wilderness areas in Yosemite National Park and flows down the Tuolumne River to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. This water meets or exceeds all federal and State criteria for watershed protection. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, which is protected in pipes and tunnels as it is conveyed to the Bay Area, requires pH adjustment to control pipeline corrosion and disinfection for bacteria control. Based on the SFPUC's disinfection treatment practice, extensive bacteriological quality monitoring, and high operational standards, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water (DDW) determined that the Hetch Hetchy water source meets federal and State drinking water quality requirements without the need for filtration.

The Tesla Treatment Facility was a key component of the SFPUC's Water System Improvement Program and enhances the high-quality water from the RWS. The facility has a capacity of 315 MGD, making it the third largest ultraviolet drinking water disinfection facility in the United States.

The SFPUC treats all water derived from sources other than Hetch Hetchy Reservoir at one of two water filtration facilities: the SVWTP or the HTWTP. The SVWTP primarily treats water from the Alameda System reservoirs and has a design capacity of 160 MGD. Treatment processes include powder activated carbon treatment for taste and odor control, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, corrosion control treatment, and chloramination. The nearby Sunol Valley Chloramination Facility can also provide fluoridation, chloramination, and corrosion control treatment for Hetch Hetchy System and blending with water treated from the SVWTP. The HTWTP treats water from the Peninsula System reservoirs and has a design capacity of 140 MGD. Treatment processes at SVWTP include ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, corrosion control treatment, and chloramination. The SFPUC completed major upgrades to the SVWTP in 2013 and to the HTWTP in 2015.

Water Storage

Most of the water delivered by the SFPUC is supplied by runoff from the upper Tuolumne River watershed on the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada. Three major reservoirs collect runoff: Hetch Hetchy, Cherry (also known as Lake Lloyd), and Lake Eleanor. The storage capacity of these three reservoirs is included in Table 6-1. A "water bank" in Don Pedro Reservoir is also integrated into

RWS operations.¹² Don Pedro Reservoir, which is jointly owned and operated by Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District (the Districts), is located on the Tuolumne River downstream of the Hetch Hetchy System.

San Francisco generates hydroelectric power through the HHWP Project as a by-product of water delivery and water supply management. Water released from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is used for hydroelectric generation and provides instream flows when released downstream. Normally, only Hetch Hetchy Reservoir water supplies are exported to the Bay Area, while releases from Lake Eleanor and Cherry Reservoir are used to provide instream flows, satisfy the Districts' Raker Act allocations, and produce hydroelectric power. The HHWP Project includes four hydroelectric powerhouses along the Tuolumne River—Holm, Kirkwood, Moccasin, and Moccasin Low Head—that have a collective generating capacity of nearly 400 megawatts.

In the Bay Area, the SFPUC utilizes the local Peninsula and Alameda watersheds. Crystal Springs, San Andreas, and Pilarcitos Reservoirs, located in San Mateo County, capture local runoff in the Peninsula watershed, and Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs, located in Alameda County, capture local runoff in the Alameda watershed. In addition to capturing local runoff, San Andreas, San Antonio, and Crystal Springs Reservoirs provide storage for water conveyed to the Bay Area from the Hetch Hetchy System. These five local reservoirs are an important water supply source in the event there is an interruption to Hetch Hetchy System deliveries. The storage capacity of each of these Bay Area reservoirs is included in Table 6-1.

Prior to 2019, Calaveras Reservoir had been operating at one-third of its capacity due to restrictions imposed by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). The Calaveras Dam Replacement Project, which took place from 2011 to 2019, involved the construction of a new dam downstream of the then-existing dam. The DSOD restrictions on filling Calaveras Reservoir to full capacity have since been removed, and Calaveras Reservoir reached full capacity during the 2022-2023 winter season when it was refilled completely in January 2023 following the dam replacement project.

¹² The Turlock Irrigation District and Modesto Irrigation District (the Districts) have senior water rights compared to those held by the City and County of San Francisco for the Tuolumne River water diversions and are provided the first increment of flow in the Upper Tuolumne River watershed according to the apportionment set forth in the Raker Act of 1913 (38 Stat. 242). The water bank at Don Pedro Reservoir provides a credit and debit system, which allows the City and County of San Francisco to divert water upstream while meeting its obligations to the Districts. Through this agreement, the SFPUC may pre-deliver the Districts' Raker Act and contractual allocations and credit the water bank so that at other times the SFPUC may retain water upstream that would otherwise be allocated to the Districts while the Districts debit the water bank.

Table 6-1 Regional Water System Storage Capacity

RWS Reservoir	Storage Capacity in Acre-Feet (AF)	Storage Capacity in Billions of Gallons (BG)
Upcountry (a)		
Hetch Hetchy	360,360	117.4
Cherry (b)	273,500	89.1
Lake Eleanor	27,100	8.8
Water Bank (c)	570,000	185.7
Subtotal Upcountry	1,230,960	401.0
Local		
Calaveras (Alameda)	96,800	31.5
San Antonio (Alameda)	50,500	16.5
Crystal Springs (Peninsula) (d)	69,300	22.6
San Andreas (Peninsula) (e)	19,000	6.2
Pilarcitos (Peninsula) (f)	3,100	1.0
Subtotal Local	238,700	77.8
Total Regional Water System Storage (g)	1,469,660	478.8
NOTES: (a) Three other regulating reservoirs are also part of the RWS: Early Intake, Priest, and Moccasin Reservoirs. (b) Storage capacity shown includes flashboards, which are structures placed in a spillway to increase the capacity of a reservoir. (c) The SFPUC may draw against a credit of up to 740,000 AF in storage in a water bank account in Don Pedro Reservoir; 170,000 AF of this water bank storage is only available under certain circumstances and for a limited time. For this reason, the SFPUC considers 570,000 AF in contributing to total storage for planning purposes. (d) Crystal Springs Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 22.6 BG (at 294.6 feet). Based on permit conditions, the reservoir is currently operated at 286.6 feet (8 feet below capacity). (e) San Andreas Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 6.2 BG (at 451.8 feet). Since August 2020, in response to safety concerns about the seismic stability of the dam and a directive from the Division of Safety of Dams, the SFPUC has held the maximum water level at approximately 447.8 feet (4 feet below capacity). (f) Pilarcitos Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 1.0 BG (at 696.5 feet). Since April 2025, in response to safety concerns about the seismic stability of the dam and a directive from the Division of Safety of Dams, the SFPUC has held the maximum water level at approximately 681.5 feet (15 feet below capacity). (g) For planning purposes, the total RWS storage is 1,469,660 AF. This includes 63,700 AF in dead storage (i.e., the volume in a reservoir below the lowest controllable level).		

6.1.2 Wholesale Water Contractual Obligation

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), the SFPUC sells water to 26 wholesale customers (collectively referred to as the Wholesale Customers). The SFPUC has associated individual water sales contracts with each Wholesale Customer, as well. Collectively, the Wholesale Customers receive over two-thirds of the

RWS's annual deliveries, with the remaining approximately one-third provided to the SFPUC's retail customers located inside and outside of San Francisco (collectively referred to as the Retail Customers). Of the 26 Wholesale Customers, 10 rely on the SFPUC for 100% of their total supply. The remaining 16 Wholesale Customers rely on the SFPUC for a significant portion of their water supply needs, but also use other local and imported supplies to meet their retail water customers' demands, including, but not limited to, local groundwater and surface water, recycled water, and, in some cases, purchases from the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the State Water Project.

The WSA became effective on July 1, 2009, as its predecessor agreement, the 1984 Settlement Agreement and Master Water Sales Contract between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers (1984 Agreement), expired. The WSA, as amended and restated in 2025, describes the current contractual relationship between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers.

The WSA carries forward many components of the 1984 Agreement, including the SFPUC's "Supply Assurance" of 184 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.

The Supply Assurance is shared among 24 of the 26 Wholesale Customers (all Wholesale Customers, which have "permanent" status, except the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, which are "temporary, interruptible" customers). Twenty-three of these 24 Wholesale Customers have an "Individual Supply Guarantee" (ISG), which represents their dedicated individual share of the 184 MGD Supply Assurance. The ISGs are also perpetual and survive the expiration of the WSA. The City of Hayward is the 24th Wholesale Customer that shares in the Supply Assurance, but it does not have an ISG due to the terms of its 1962 individual water supply contract with the SFPUC that did not contain a fixed allocation of water. The City of Hayward's unspecified water supply allocation is included in the Supply Assurance as the difference between 184 MGD and the sum of the other 23 permanent Wholesale Customers' ISGs (22.1 mgd). If Hayward's water purchases from the RWS exceed 22.1 MGD over a period of three consecutive fiscal years (an event that has not occurred to date and is not projected to occur before 2050), the 23 Wholesale Customers with ISGs would be required to reduce their individual ISGs to accommodate the demands of Hayward.

Each Wholesale Customer also has an individual water sales contract with the SFPUC that describes the service area of the customer, identifies the location and size of service connections between the RWS and the customer's distribution systems, and in some instances contains additional specific provisions unique to the customer. The individual water sales contracts may be amended from time to time by the SFPUC and the applicable Wholesale Customer pursuant to the terms of the WSA.

WWD's ISG is 1.32 MGD, or approximately 482 MG per year. Between 2021 and 2025, the District purchased between 51% and 58% of its ISG (see Section 6.9).

6.1.3 Future Water Supply Decisions

In the 2009 WSA, the SFPUC committed to make two decisions before the end of 2018 regarding future water supplies, with the prerequisite of the SFPUC having completed any necessary California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review relevant to those decisions:

- Whether or not to make the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara permanent customers of the RWS, if the SFPUC determines that RWS long-term water supplies are available to support their permanent status, and

- Whether or not to increase the Supply Assurance above 184 MGD to meet future Wholesale Customer demands.

Prior to 2018, the SFPUC determined that it was prudent to defer these decisions due to uncertainty about water supply availability and future growth patterns in the Bay Area, as well as unprecedented reductions in demands on the RWS, which indicated that total Wholesale Customer demands (including the demands of San Jose and Santa Clara, who do not share in the 184 MGD Supply Assurance) would be 173.9 MGD in 2040. Accordingly, the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers amended the WSA in 2018, deferring the future water supply decisions to the end of 2028 to allow the SFPUC to conduct further water supply planning, including a reevaluation of RWS demands and supply options, and any necessary CEQA analysis. Based on current projections, Wholesale Customer demands (including the demands of San Jose and Santa Clara) will continue to be less than the 184 MGD Supply Assurance through the year 2050.

The SFPUC's planning efforts to support its decision regarding the status of San Jose and Santa Clara are a part of the SFPUC's Alternative Water Supply Program.

6.2 Groundwater

☒ CWC §10631

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

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

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

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

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

To date, the District has not utilized groundwater as a potable water source (i.e., as described above, the sole source of the District's potable water has been wholesale water supplied by the SFPUC RWS) and does not expect to utilize groundwater as a regular potable water source in the future. Therefore, as indicated in **Table 6-2**, WWD has not completed DWR Table 6-1.

Table 6-2 Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1)

☒	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.						
☐	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total			0	0	0	0	0

6.3 Surface Water

Water that is self-supplied to agencies from streams, lakes and reservoirs is considered a surface water supply. Although WWD’s potable water supply is originally derived from surface water, it is categorized as “purchased” water since the water is obtained from the SFPUC RWS. WWD does not currently, nor does it plan to in the future, use self-supplied surface water as part of its water supply portfolio.

6.4 Stormwater

WWD does not currently, nor does it plan to in the future, use diverted stormwater as part of its water supply portfolio.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

☒ CWC §10633

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recycling water involves treating wastewater to an acceptable level such that it can be reused for irrigation, cooling, and other non-potable applications. A key benefit of water recycling is its potential to offset the use of potable supplies. The regulatory requirements for recycled water are defined in the CCR, Title 22, Article 3 (Title 22) and differ for different uses (e.g., irrigation for food crops, landscape, and recreation). Because recycled water is treated wastewater, its availability is closely linked to the location and treatment capability of the wastewater treatment plant that receives and treats wastewater from a water supplier's service area.

WWD does not currently use recycled water and does not have plans to use recycled water in the future. The following section describes wastewater collection and treatment for the District service area.

6.5.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

☒ CWC §10633

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

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

WWD operates and maintains the sewage collection system that serves all of its customers. The collected sewage is delivered to the North San Mateo County Sanitation District (Sanitation District), a subsidiary of

the City of Daly City. The Sanitation District operates a wastewater treatment plant in Daly City at 153 Lake Merced Boulevard. **Table 6-3** summarizes the estimated volume of wastewater collected within WWD's service area in 2025.¹³

The Daly City wastewater treatment plant has a permitted capacity of 8.0 MGD (dry weather flows) and a design capacity of 10.3 MGD. It serves the City of Daly City and portions of South San Francisco, including the District's service area. The plant provides secondary treatment and discharges to the Pacific Ocean through an ocean outfall pipe. Wastewater collected from the District's service area is treated and disposed of outside of the District service area, as indicated in **Table 6-4**.

A portion of the wastewater treatment plant's secondary effluent is diverted to a tertiary treatment plant that was completed in 2004. This plant provides reclaimed wastewater for irrigation use in the City of Daly City and for in-plant use.

WWD is at the opposite end of the Sanitation District's collection system, more than 4.5 miles from the wastewater treatment plant, and at a higher elevation. Although there are likely some potential recycled water application sites in WWD's service area, they have not been inventoried or investigated because it is not currently feasible to transport the recycled water from the wastewater treatment plant to the District's service area. At this time, WWD has concluded that there are no sources of recycled water that are likely to become available within the District's service area in the foreseeable future.

¹³ WWD's wastewater flow collected from its service area in 2025 was estimated by summing the estimated indoor residential and indoor commercial use in 2025. These indoor values were estimated assuming indoor use is about 95% of the water use during the minimum use month.

Table 6-3 Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-2)

☐	Checked box indicates there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
100	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
100	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? (OPTIONAL)	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (a) (b)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Westborough Water District	Estimated	196	North San Mateo County Sanitation District WWTP, Place ID 244566	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		196		
NOTES: (a) Volumes are in units of MG. (b) Total collected wastewater was estimated by summing the estimated indoor residential and indoor commercial use in 2025. These indoor values were estimated assuming indoor use is about 95% of the water use during the minimum use month.				

Table 6-4 Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-3)

☒	Checked box indicates no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. Proceed to the next table.													
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL)	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in DWR Table 6-2)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment		
				Treat-ment Level	Volume	Treat-ment Level	Volume	Treat-ment Level	Volume	Treat-ment Level	Volume	Treat-ment Level	Volume	Name of other entity
Total														

6.5.2 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

☒ CWC §10633 (c-g)

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

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

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

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

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

As shown in **Table 6-5** and **Table 6-6**, WWD does not have any current or projected beneficial use of recycled water.

Table 6-5 Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4)

☒	Checked box indicates recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.									
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL):										
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL):										
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (Volume). Include units (OPTIONAL):										
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL):										
Use Type	Water Type (After treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Additional Information (As needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume	Narrative Page Number (OPTIONAL)
Total										

Table 6-6 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5)

☒	Checked box indicates recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
Total		

6.5.3 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Currently there are no financial or other incentives to WWD customers to encourage use of recycled water, as recycled water is not available within WWD's service area, as indicated in **Table 6-7**. If and when recycled water becomes available within the WWD's service area in the future, appropriate financial incentives would be considered to encourage recycled water use.

Table 6-7 Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6)

☒	Checked box indicates that Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
6-15	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Total			

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

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

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

Opportunities to develop desalinated water supplies from ocean water, brackish surface, and brackish groundwater are being investigated by the BAWSCA as part of its Strategy 2050 (see **Section 7.3.4.1**). According to BAWSCA, there are high costs and intensive permitting requirements associated with desalination. However, it does potentially provide a substantial yield given the limited options for generating significant new water supplies for the region.

WWD does not anticipate opportunities for development of desalinated water supplies within the planning horizon of this UWMP and this water supply is not being considered.

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

☒ CWC §10631

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

WWD has interties with the adjoining water systems operated by NCCWD and the City of Daly City. WWD shares a water storage tank with NCCWD and water from the SFPUC RWS is routinely exchanged between the District and NCCWD in the course of operating this storage tank. The interties and exchanges with these adjoining purveyors are neither a current nor planned source of water supply for WWD. The interconnection with the NCCWD is used to manage existing supplies, while both the NCCWD and Daly City interconnections provide potential emergency backup sources of water.

There are other potential transfer and exchange opportunities within and outside of the SFPUC RWS. WWD does not presently anticipate the need for water right transfers during normal year conditions. However, should that condition change in the future, it is possible that WWD could purchase water from another agency or entity either within or outside of the SFPUC RWS.

Within the SFPUC RWS, it is possible to transfer water entitlements and/or banked water among agencies. For example, the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) adopted by all BAWSCA agencies and the SFPUC provides the basis for voluntary transfers of water among BAWSCA agencies during periods when mandatory rationing is in effect on the SFPUC RWS (see **Section 7.1.1.1**). Some BAWSCA agencies have the capacity to rely on groundwater or other sources during dry years and thus may be willing to transfer a portion of their wholesale water entitlement to other BAWSCA agencies in need of supply above their allocations.

Securing water from willing sellers outside the SFPUC RWS is a more complex process than transfers within the RWS, which requires both a contract with the seller agency and approval by the SFPUC. 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 Strategy 2050.

6.8 Future Water Projects

☒ CWC §10631

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

WWD's wholesaler SFPUC has been implementing its Water System Improvement Plan (WSIP) since it was adopted in 2008. The WSIP includes several water supply projects to address the Level of Service (LOS) Goals and Objective established in the WSIP and updated in November 2023. SFPUC has also developed an Alternative Water Supply Program (AWSP) to explore other projects that would increase overall water supply resiliency. These programs and future water supply projects are described in **Section 7.3.4**. Currently, WWD does not have plans for independent water supply projects or programs aside from its support for SFPUC's WSIP and AWSP. The effects of these SFPUC projects on WWD's long-term water

supply are not all quantifiable at this point in time, therefore only narrative descriptions are provided above, as indicated in **Table 6-8**.

Table 6-8 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7)

☒	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.						
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
6-16	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP.						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other suppliers?		Additional Description (As needed)	Water Type (After treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (a)
	Yes/no	If Yes, Supplier Name					

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

WWD purchases potable water from the SFPUC RWS to meet all of the water demands within its service area. The District purchased approximately 249 MG in 2025 from the SFPUC RWS. WWD's historical and current supply is presented in **Table 6-9** and **Figure 6-2**.

The District plans to continue to purchase wholesale water from the SFPUC RWS and does not anticipate developing additional long-term water supplies from other sources in the near future. Reasonably available water supplies from the SFPUC RWS through 2050 are projected to be equivalent to WWD's projected demand, and the total entitlement of supply is equal to the District's ISG of 482 MG. The District's ISG is WWD's contractual entitlement to SFPUC wholesale water, which survives in perpetuity. WWD's total water supply projections are shown in **Table 6-10** and **Figure 6-3** in five-year increments through 2050.

Table 6-9 Water Supplies – 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Description (As needed)	2025		
		Water Type (After treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Actual Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) (a)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC RWS	Potable	249	482
Total (b)			249	482
NOTES: (a) WWD has an ISG of 1.32 MGD, or approximately 482 MG per year. (b) Volumes are in units of MG.				

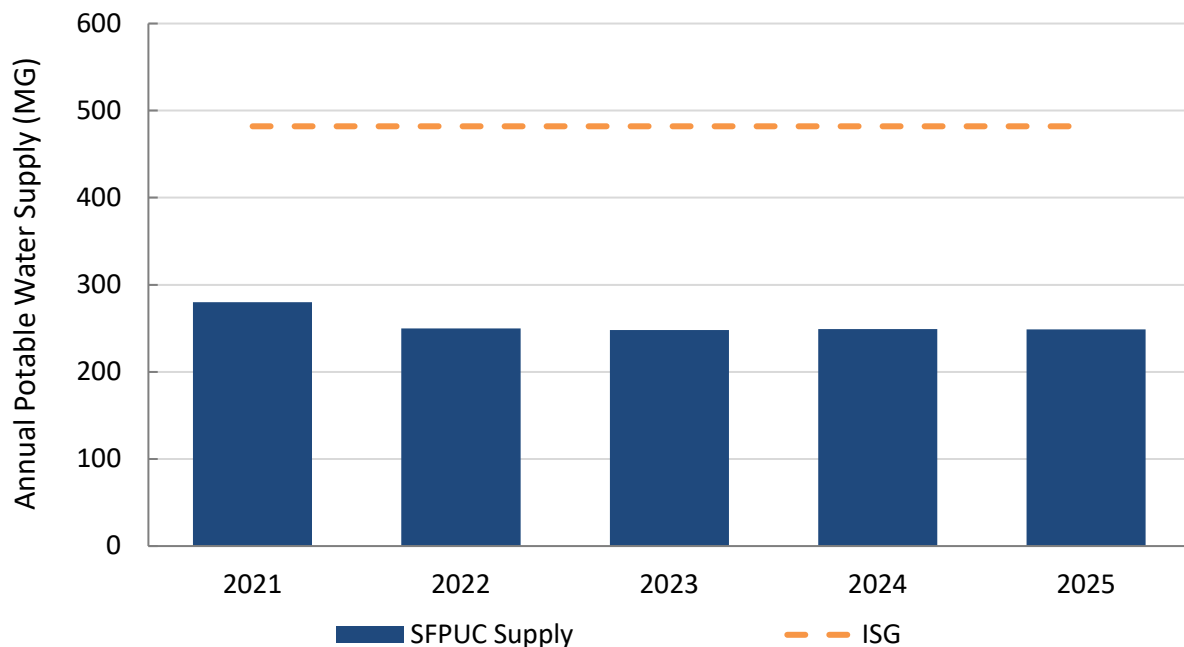


Figure 6-2 Historical and Current Water Supply

Table 6-10 Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply									
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (After treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
			Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC RWS	Potable	281	482	283	482	286	482	289	482	294	482
Total			281	482	283	482	286	482	289	482	294	482
NOTES: (a) The reasonably available supply volume is equal to the Districts' projected SFPUC purchases. For all years, the total SFPUC purchase volume is within the ISG of 482 MG. (b) Volumes are in units of MG.												

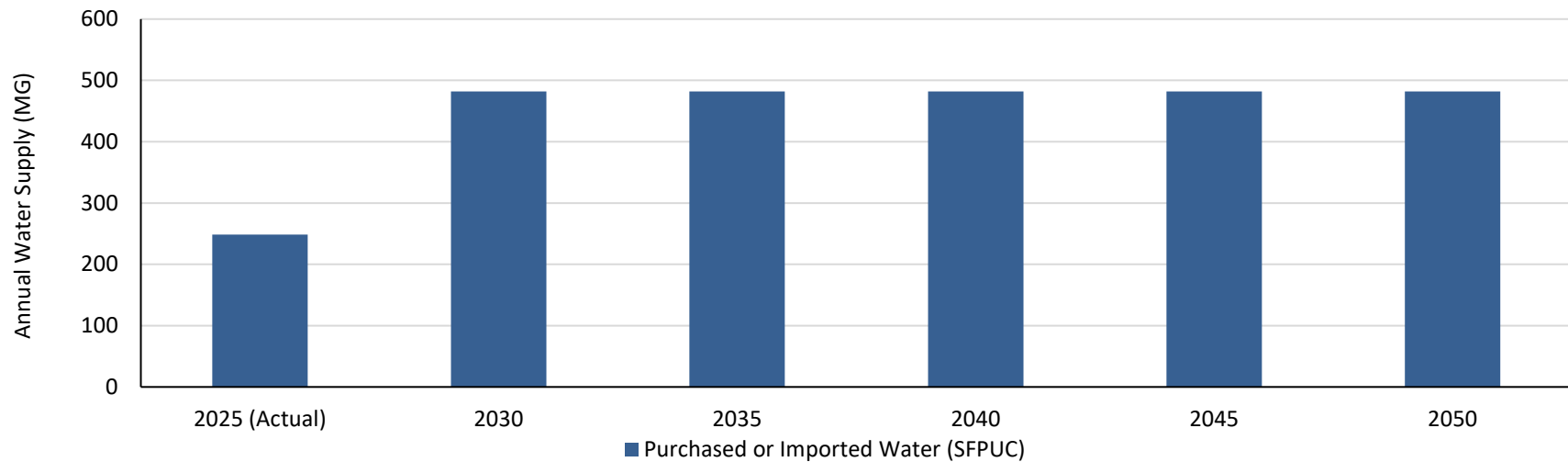


Figure 6-3 Water Supplies – Current and Projected

6.10 Special Conditions

Special conditions including climate change effects, regulatory conditions and project development, and other locally applicable criteria may affect supply availability, as described in the following subsections.

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

Information regarding the impacts of climate change on the SFPUC RWS supply was provided by BAWSCA in coordination with SFPUC and is provided below:

Climate change has become an important factor in water resources planning in California and is frequently considered in urban water management planning, although the extent and precise effects of climate change remain uncertain. Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases have caused and will likely continue to cause a rise in temperatures around the world, which will result in a wide range of changes in climate patterns. Moreover, observational data show that a warming trend occurred during the latter part of the 20th century, the first quarter of the 21st century, and will likely continue through the end of the 21st century. Numerous studies have been conducted to determine the potential impacts of climate change on water resources. These climate change impacts are likely to affect both the Tuolumne River watershed and local watersheds in the Bay Area and include the following:

- Reductions in the average Sierra Nevada annual snowpack due to a rise in the snowline elevation and a shallower snowpack at lower elevations, and a shift in snowmelt runoff to earlier in the year;
- Changes in the timing, annual average, intensity, and variability of precipitation, and an increased amount of precipitation falling as rain instead of as snow;
- Long-term changes in watershed vegetation and increased incidence of wildfires that could affect water quality and quantity;
- Sea level rise and an increase in saltwater intrusion;
- Increase in water temperatures with accompanying potential adverse effects on some fisheries and water quality;
- Increases in evaporation and concomitant increase in irrigation need; and
- Changes in urban and agricultural water demand.

SFPUC continues to study the effect of climate change on the RWS. These works are summarized below.

SFPUC Climate Change Studies

The SFPUC views assessment of the effects of climate change as an ongoing need that requires regular updating to reflect improvements in climate science, atmospheric/ocean modeling, observations, and human response to the threat of greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change research by the SFPUC began in 2009 and continues to be refined.

The SFPUC partnered with The Water Research Foundation to develop the Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment (LTVA) of the RWS. The study was conducted by the University of Massachusetts Amherst Hydrosystems Research Group with input from National Center for Atmospheric Research, other climate scientists, and Deltares. The goal of the LTVA is to help quantitatively and qualitatively assess to what extent climate change will be a threat to the RWS in comparison to, or in combination with, other external drivers of change over the next 50 years (2020-2070). The LTVA assessed the potential

effects of climate change on RWS water supply using a wide range of plausible increases in temperature and changes in precipitation to address the wide uncertainty in climate projections over the planning horizon. There are many uncertain factors, such as climate change, changing regulations, water quality, growth, and economic cycles, which may create vulnerabilities for the RWS's ability to meet Levels of Service. The uncertainties associated with the degree to which these factors will occur and how much risk they present to the water system are difficult to predict but were considered in this study. To address this planning challenge, the LTVA used a vulnerability-based planning approach to explore a range of future conditions to identify vulnerabilities, and to assess the risks associated with these vulnerabilities, which could lead to developing an adaptation plan that is flexible and robust to a wide range of future outcomes. The LTVA was completed in 2021, and the University of Massachusetts Amherst and The Water Research Foundation amended it in 2024.

The key findings of the LTVA are:

- Climate change exacerbates impacts from other external drivers of change and is not the single most important driver of vulnerability for the RWS;
- The RWS at a baseline demand of 227 MGD is resilient to changes in climate and other external drivers;
- The RWS water supply performance declines with reductions in mean precipitation but is mostly insensitive to increases in temperature;
- The RWS is more vulnerable to changes in demand and instream flow requirements than changes in mean annual temperature and precipitation; and
- The RWS is vulnerable to changes to mean climate when demand or regulatory instream flow requirements increase.

Further results and conclusions from the LTVA and its amendment are provided below:

- According to climate projections and expert elicitations, there is a central tendency of warming of +2°C and +4°C by 2040 and 2070 (RCP 8.5), respectively, with no clear direction of change in mean annual precipitation over the planning horizon;
- In the upcountry region, by 2040, most projections and elicitations of warming estimate between +1°C and +4°C, and precipitation changes range between -5% and +5%, compared to historical baseline; and by 2070, estimates of warming range between +3°C and +6°C, and precipitation changes range between -15% and +15% (RCP8.5);
- Changes in hydrology due to climate change affect the RWS's ability to meet water supply targets. At 227 MGD baseline demand, the RWS can sustain up to +4°C and -5% precipitation change before failing to meet targets for delivery reliability, frequency of 20% rationing, storage reliability, and duration of rationing;
- Precipitation change is an important driver for RWS performance. A decrease by 10% or more will cause RWS water supply targets to be missed. The climate projections and expert elicitations show that such a change in precipitation is possible by 2040, although unlikely. The likelihood of this change increases toward 2070;
- The RWS shows minor sensitivity to temperature change for the metrics evaluated in this study. Most metrics stay above target under warming conditions. However, warming conditions often magnify the loss in system performance if precipitation or demand change;

- Demand change appears to be a major driver of future RWS performance. An increase in demand by 15% (265 MGD) will lead to failure to meet rationing frequency targets under current climate conditions. At 265 MGD demand, the rationing frequency targets would be met if there is an increase in precipitation of 10%. If demand increases by 30%, the rationing target cannot be met even when precipitation increases by 40%, which is believed plausible but unlikely over the planning horizon;
- The RWS is particularly vulnerable to the state-amended new instream flow requirements below Don Pedro Dam, which represents a huge reduction in water available. Under all demand and climate scenarios the system reliability, defined as frequency of years without rationing, remains below 5%; and
- The RWS is also vulnerable to the draft Tuolumne voluntary agreement new instream flow requirements below Don Pedro Dam, which represents a large reduction in water available, although significantly less than for the state-amended new instream flow releases. The implementation of the draft Tuolumne voluntary agreement under current climate and demand conditions would reduce the system reliability to 75%, which corresponds to the effects of a reduction in average rainfall by 20% under the current Federal Energy Regulatory Commission agreement.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions (e.g., issues surrounding the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) may affect planned future projects and the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. A detailed description of the potential impacts of Bay-Delta Plan implementation on RWS supply reliability is included in **Section 7.1**. WWD currently does not have any plans to develop new supply sources. If the District moves forward with any plans to develop supply projects, emerging regulatory conditions will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

Other locally applicable criteria may affect characterization and availability of an identified water supply (e.g., changes in regional water transfer rules may alter the availability of a water supply that had historically been readily available). Reliability of the RWS supply is further discussed in **Section 7.1**. The District currently does not have any plans to develop new supply sources. If the District moved forward with any plans to develop supply projects, locally applicable criteria will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.11 Energy Intensity

☒ CWC §10631.2

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

WWD used the “Total Utility Approach” defined by DWR in the UWMP Guidebook 2025 to report water-related energy consumption. Fiscal year 2025 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills for the whole year are used as the source for energy consumption data. It is estimated that a total of approximately 445,550 kilowatt hours (kWh) of energy was consumed for operation of water facilities in WWD’s water system in 2025. As the total volume of water entering the system was 249 MG, the energy intensity was calculated to be 1,789 kWh/MG (**Table 6-11**).

Table 6-11 Recommended Energy Reporting: Single Delivery Product, Total Utility Approach (DWR Table O-1B)

Water Delivery Product		Retail Potable Deliveries	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier’s Operational Control		
Start Date of Reporting Period		7/1/2024	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
End Date of Reporting Period		6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?		No			
Units of Measure for Water		MG	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process			249	0	249
Energy Consumed (kWh)			445,550	0	445,550
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)			1,789	0.0	1,789
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy					
0		kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)					
Metered					
Data Quality Narrative:					
Energy consumed is metered by PG&E bills for Fiscal Year 2025 and is the energy used to operate the District's potable water system, including SFPUC turnouts, pump stations, monitoring stations, and tanks. The volume of water is based off of FY 2025.					
Narrative:					

7 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

WWD purchases all of its potable water supply from the SFPUC RWS. The reliability of the SFPUC RWS is anticipated to vary greatly in different year types. WWD has relied on the supply reliability estimates provided by the SFPUC for the RWS and the drought allocation structure provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA to estimate available RWS supplies in dry year types through 2050. In addition to the long-term reliability assessment, this section also presents a Drought Risk Assessment to evaluate WWD’s supply risks under a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years (i.e., through 2030).

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

☒ CWC §10631

(b)(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

☒ CWC §10634

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

☒ CWC §10635

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

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

WWD relies solely on water purchased from the SFPUC RWS. The following sections provide a summary of potential constraints on future water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. These constraints are summarized in the following sections.

7.1.1 Supply Availability

Detailed information is provided below regarding factors that impact the SFPUC RWS supply reliability. The source for the information is the common language provided by the SFPUC and BAWSCA (see **Appendix D**).

7.1.1.1 Purchased Water

The SFPUC has identified potential constraints on its water supplies. There may be shortfalls of RWS supplies in dry years as a result of several factors, including required instream flow releases (further discussed in the “Bay-Delta Plan Amendment Updates” section below) as well as climate change (see **Section 6.10.1**).

The 2018 adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment may significantly impact the supply available from the RWS. The SFPUC recognizes that the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment has been adopted and that,

given that it is now state law, the SFPUC must plan for a future in which it is fully implemented. The SFPUC also acknowledges that the plan is not self-implementing and therefore does not automatically go into effect. Similarly, there is active litigation at the appellate level regarding the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. The SFPUC is also pursuing a voluntary agreement, known as the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program (HRL). The HRL is currently undergoing evaluation at the SWRCB. In fall of 2025, the SWRCB released a Scientific Basis Report evaluating the biological benefits of the Tuolumne River component of the HRL. The next step is for SWRCB to finalize this report including scientific peer review. At the same time, the SWRCB is undergoing CEQA evaluation of the Tuolumne HRL. No timeline has been provided for when the HRL will be considered for adoption by the SWRCB.

There are additional factors that could affect the availability of water supply regarding the SWRCB curtailments and agreements with Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts (Irrigation Districts) pertaining to instream flow obligations on the Tuolumne River. The following describes these and how they were incorporated into the water supply reliability analysis.

- During the last two drought periods, 2013-2016 and 2021-2023, the SWRCB 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 SWRCB'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.
- Through a 1966 agreement with the Irrigation 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 Irrigation 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 SWRCB. 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 Irrigation Districts to offset a portion of San Francisco's flow contributions in exchange for payment. Due to the high levels of uncertainty surrounding the Irrigation 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.
- The simulation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario assumes that a 1996 agreement between San Francisco and the Irrigation Districts (the Side Agreement), which allows San Francisco to pay the Irrigation 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.

Bay-Delta Plan Amendment Updates

In December 2018, the SWRCB adopted amendments to the Bay-Delta Plan to establish water quality objectives for the San Francisco Bay-Delta watershed. The SWRCB is required by law to regularly review this plan. The adopted Bay-Delta Plan Amendment was developed with the stated goal of

increasing salmonid populations in three San Joaquin River tributaries (the Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne Rivers) and the San Francisco Bay-Delta. The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment requires the release of 30-50% of the “unimpaired flow”¹⁴ on the three tributaries from February through June in every year type. In SFPUC modeling of the new flow standard, it is assumed that the required release is 40% of unimpaired flow.

If the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, the SFPUC will be able to meet the projected water demands presented in this 2025 UWMP in normal years but is expected to experience supply shortages in single dry years or multiple dry years. Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment could require rationing in all single dry years and multiple dry years.

Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment remains uncertain for multiple reasons.

- Over a dozen lawsuits have been filed in both state and federal courts challenging the SWRCB’s adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, including a legal challenge filed by the federal government at the request of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. This litigation is currently at the appellate level; and
- The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is not self-implementing and does not automatically allocate responsibility for meeting its new flow requirements to San Francisco or any other water rights holders. Rather, the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment merely provides a regulatory framework for implementing water quality objectives, which must be accomplished by other regulatory and/or adjudicatory proceedings, such as a comprehensive water rights adjudication or, in the case of the Tuolumne River, may be implemented through the water quality certification process set forth in section 401 of the Clean Water Act as part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s licensing proceedings for the Don Pedro and La Grange hydroelectric projects. It is currently unclear when the license amendment process is expected to be completed. This process and the other regulatory and/or adjudicatory proceedings may face legal challenges and have lengthy timelines, and quite possibly could result in a different assignment of flow responsibility (and therefore a different water supply impact on the RWS).

In recognition of the obstacles to implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SWRCB Resolution No. 2018-0059 adopting the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment directed staff to help complete a “Delta watershed-wide agreement, including potential flow measures for the Tuolumne River,” and to incorporate such agreements as an “alternative” for a future amendment to the Bay-Delta Plan to be presented to the SWRCB “as early as possible after December 1, 2019.” On March 26, 2019, the SFPUC adopted Resolution No. 19-0057 to support the SFPUC’s participation in the Voluntary Agreement negotiation process. To date, those negotiations are ongoing under the California Natural Resources Agency and the leadership of the Newsom administration.¹⁵ On November 10, 2022, the SFPUC along with the Irrigation Districts signed a Memorandum of Understanding Advancing the Term Sheet for the Voluntary Agreements to Update and Implement the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan and Other Actions. Voluntary Agreements are now referred to as the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes and negotiations remain ongoing.

¹⁴ “Unimpaired flow represents the natural water production of a river basin, unaltered by upstream diversions, storage, or by export or import of water to or from other watersheds.” (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Dec. 12, 2018), p. 17, fn. 14, available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/docs/2018wqcp.pdf.)

¹⁵ California Natural Resources Agency, “Voluntary Agreements to Improve Habitat and Flow in the Delta and its Watersheds,” available at <https://files.resources.ca.gov/voluntary-agreements/>.

Water System Improvement Program and Level of Service Goals

Initiated in 2008, SFPUC's WSIP is a \$4.8 billion, multi-year capital program to upgrade the RWS as well as the SFPUC's local water system. The program is delivering capital improvements that enhance the SFPUC's ability to provide reliable, affordable, high quality drinking water in an environmentally sustainable manner to its Retail and Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC structured WSIP to cost-effectively meet water quality requirements, improve seismic and delivery reliability goals through the year 2030, and fulfill water supply objectives through the year 2018. The SFPUC completed the San Francisco portion of WSIP in October 2020. As of June 30, 2025, the regional portion of WSIP was 99.3% complete, having repaired, replaced, and seismically upgraded crucial portions of the RWS; only two regional projects remain in planning and construction, while 49 regional projects have been completed or are in close-out. The SFPUC forecasts that the overall WSIP will be completed in June 2032.

The SFPUC undertook the WSIP to ensure the ability of the RWS to meet LOS Goals and Objectives for water quality, seismic reliability, delivery reliability, and water supply. The Water Supply LOS goal, stated in the WSIP and adopted in 2008, is to meet customer water needs in non-drought and drought periods. The SFPUC amended and updated the LOS Goals and Objectives in November 2023. The SFPUC's current LOS Goals and Objectives related to water supply include the following:

- Meet an average annual water demand of 265 MGD from the SFPUC watersheds for Retail and Wholesale Customers during non-drought years consistent with the Water Supply Agreement between San Francisco and its Wholesale Customers in Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties;
- Meet dry-year delivery needs while limiting rationing to a maximum 20% system-wide reduction in water service during extended droughts;
- Diversify and improve use of new water sources and drought management, including groundwater, recycled water, conservation, transfers, storage expansion, purified water, desalinated water, and technological innovations that can increase supply and/or water use efficiency;
- Maintain San Francisco retail residential potable water use below 45 GPCD.
- Realize annual Real Water Losses of less than 10% of water supplied to San Francisco; and
- Meet 80% of San Francisco's Recreation and Parks Department irrigation demands with recycled water by December 31, 2025.

Drought Allocation Methodology

Tier One Drought Allocations

The WSA between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers includes as "Attachment H" a WSAP, also known as the Tier 1 Shortage Plan. This plan describes the method for allocating water from the RWS between the SFPUC's Retail Customers, on the one hand, and the Wholesale Customers collectively, on the other, during system-wide shortages caused by drought. The Tier 1 Shortage Plan applies only when the SFPUC determines that a system-wide water shortage due to drought exists, as set forth in a declaration of water shortage emergency by the SFPUC Commission; in the absence of such a declaration, the SFPUC also may opt to request voluntary cutbacks from its Retail and Wholesale Customers to achieve water use reductions. The SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers most recently amended the Tier 1 Shortage Plan in 2025.

The SFPUC allocates water under the Tier 1 Shortage Plan when it determines that the projected available water supply is less than projected system-wide water purchases for the upcoming Supply Year, defined as the period from July 1 through June 30. The following table shows the Retail Customers' share and the Wholesale Customers' share of the annual water supply available during shortages depending on the level of system-wide reduction in water use that is required. If the SFPUC determines that the level of system-wide reduction required during a shortage is greater than 20%, the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers will meet to discuss the appropriate Retail and Wholesale Customers' shares of available water. The Retail and Wholesale Customers' shares of available water are also known as the Retail and Wholesale Customers' Tier 1 Allocations. The Wholesale Customers' Tier 1 Allocation will be apportioned among the individual Wholesale Customers based on a separate methodology, known as the Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan (Tier 2 Plan), which is separately adopted by all the Wholesale Customers without the SFPUC's involvement as discussed further below.

Level of System-Wide Reduction in Water Use Required	Share of Available Water	
	SFPUC Share	Wholesale Customers Share
5% or less	35.5%	64.5%
6% through 10%	36.0%	64.0%
11% through 15%	37.0%	63.0%
16% through 20%	37.5%	62.5%

The Tier 1 Shortage Plan allows for voluntary transfers of shortage allocations between the SFPUC and any Wholesale Customer as well as between Wholesale Customers themselves. In addition, voluntary transfers of water "banked" by the SFPUC or a Wholesale Customer, through reductions in usage greater than required, may occur.

Under the Tier 1 Shortage Plan, as amended in 2018, if the Retail Customers' Tier 1 Allocation results in the Retail Customers receiving a "positive allocation" (i.e., a supply of additional water rather than a required reduction in water use), then the excess percentage for Retail is re-allocated to the Wholesale Customers' Tier 1 Allocation. The Retail Customers are also required to conserve a minimum of 5% for any level of reduction in system-wide water use. The additional water conserved by Retail Customers up to the minimum 5% level is deemed as remaining in RWS storage for inclusion in the calculation of projected available water in future successive dry years.

The Tier 1 Shortage Plan will expire at the end of the term of the WSA in 2034, unless the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers mutually agree to revise or terminate it prior to that date.

Tier Two Drought Allocations

The Wholesale Customers have negotiated and adopted the Tier 2 Plan, referenced above, which allocates the Wholesale Customer Tier 1 Allocation from the Tier 1 Shortage Plan among each of the 26 Wholesale Customers. These Tier 2 Allocations are based on a formula that takes into account multiple factors for each Wholesale Customer including:

- Residential population;
- Non-residential "base" (i.e., indoor) use;
- Seasonal uses;
- Total RWS purchases in recent non-drought years; and

- Individual Supply Guarantee;

The Tier 2 Plan employs a structured, sequential, five-step method to allocate water to each Wholesale Customer. The allocations are constrained by minimum and maximum cutbacks, which establish the maximum final allocation and minimum guaranteed final allocation, respectively. No agency's final allocation can fall outside of these bounds. The allocation then proceeds by prioritizing indoor uses.

The subsequent steps systematically allocate the remaining available water based on different customer demands. First focusing on indoor demand, water is allocated based on an agency's residential population and the State residential efficient indoor standard (47 GPCD in 2025), followed by an allocation based on non-residential "base" (i.e., indoor) use. A limited amount of water is allocated based on seasonal use (e.g., cooling towers and irrigation). Finally, the remaining supply is allocated based on a weighted share of two-thirds RWS purchases in the recent non-drought years and one-third ISG.

The result of the Tier 2 Plan is each Wholesale Customers' proportion, expressed as a percentage, of the available Tier 1 Allocation (Allocation Factor).

The Tier 2 Plan requires that the Allocation Factors be calculated by BAWSCA each year in preparation for a potential water shortage emergency. As the Wholesale Customers change their water use characteristics (e.g., increases or decreases in RWS purchases and use of other water sources, changes in monthly water use patterns, or changes in population), the Allocation Factor for each Wholesale Customer will also change. However, for long-term planning purposes, each Wholesale Customer may use as its Allocation Factor, the value identified in the Tier 2 Plan when adopted.

The Tier 2 Plan was renegotiated and adopted by all Wholesale Customers in 2025.

7.1.1.2 Recycled Water

As documented in **Section 6.5**, WWD does not use recycled water and does not have plans to implement any recycled water projects.

7.1.2 Water Quality

☒ CWC §10634

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

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. WWD has and will continue to meet all state and federal water quality regulations. All drinking water standards are set by the USEPA under the authorization of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. In California, the SWRCB DDW can either adopt the USEPA standards or set more stringent standards, which are then codified in Title 22 of the CCR. There are two general types of drinking water standards:

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

WWD routinely monitor the water that is served to customers to ensure that water delivered to customers meets these drinking water standards. The results of this testing are reported to the SWRCB DDW following each test and are summarized annually in Water Quality Reports (also known as Consumer Confidence Reports), which are provided to customers electronically/ by mail and made available on WWD's website: <https://www.westboroughwater.org/waterquality>.

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. As discussed in **Section 6.1.1**, surface water supplies available to the RWS include the Tuolumne River and local Bay Area reservoirs. Information is provided below regarding the water quality of the RWS per the common language provided by the SFPUC and BAWSCA.

Most of the water supply originates in the upper Tuolumne River watershed high in the Sierra Nevada, where the watershed is protected from development and pollution. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is conveyed to the Bay Area through a system of pipes and tunnels and requires only primary disinfection, ultraviolet light disinfection at the Tesla Treatment Facility, and pH adjustment for corrosion control.

The USEPA and SWRCB DDW have approved the use of this drinking water source without filtration. In contrast, water from the SFPUC's local watersheds requires filtration to meet drinking water quality standards. The SFPUC blends filtered and treated local water with water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, and most customers receive this blended supply. The SFPUC continuously monitors and tests both raw and treated water to ensure that water delivered to customers meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water and public health requirements. The SFPUC expects to continue relying on these high-quality water sources and does not anticipate future degradation of water quality.

Each spring, the SFPUC publishes an annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report), available at www.sfpuc.gov/waterqualityreport.

The results of WWD's and SFPUC's water quality assessments show that SFPUC RWS watersheds have very low levels of contaminants, and that those contaminants that are found at low levels are associated with wildlife and, to a limited extent, human recreation. For the purposes of this UWMP, it is anticipated that this high-quality potable water source will continue to be available to WWD through the planning horizon ending in the year 2050. Water quality is not expected to impact the reliability of WWD's supplies.

7.1.3 Climate Change

☒ CWC §10631

(b)(1)...For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Section 6.10 provides a summary of the assessments of the applicable climate change on supplies that WWD has previously performed and those planned for the near term. The anticipated effects of climate change have been directly factored into WWD's assessment of its supply reliability. WWD is actively working with SFPUC and BAWSCA to further quantify and consider future climate change impacts as part of its ongoing supply and operations planning.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

☑ CWC §10635

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

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the water service reliability assessment includes three unique year types:

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

Identification of dry year periods consistent with the UWMP Guidebook 2025 methodology is provided in the language and supply projections provided by BAWSCA and the SFPUC in **Appendix D** and as presented in **Table 7-1** and **Table 7-2**. The data and methods used to develop these dry year supply availabilities are described in the sections, below.

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

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☒	Checked box indicates quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: Appendix D and Table 7-2
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year			100%
Single-Dry Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year			
NOTES:			
(a) SFPUC provided this table to its wholesale customers under four scenarios. A description of the scenarios and corresponding tables can be found in Appendix D .			

7.2.1 SFPUC Supply Modeled RWS Dry Year Supply Availability

As described in SFPUC's 2025 UWMP, SFPUC used the Hetch Hetchy and Local Simulation Model (HHLSM) to estimate SFPUC RWS supply availability for water service reliability assessment and the Drought Risk Assessment. Additional information is provided below per the common language provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA:

The SFPUC used its Hetch Hetchy and Local Simulation Model (HHLSM) to perform the water supply analyses for the supply reliability assessment and the drought risk assessment within the 2025 UWMP. HHLSM combines a historical record of hydrology from 1920 through 2025 with a current representation of RWS infrastructure and operations. The simulated operations include decisions on water supply rationing during droughts. The use of those results is described below.

A key input for the HHLSM model is the anticipated level of demand on the RWS. Supply modeling results presented in the 2025 UWMP reflect an input of projected demands on the RWS consisting of (1) projected Retail Customer demands on the RWS (total Retail Customer demands minus local groundwater and recycled water supplies), and (2) projected Wholesale Customer purchases. The SFPUC has estimated total RWS demands for 2030 through 2050 and used these estimates in HHLSM simulations of RWS water supply reliability. The SFPUC has a Level of Service objective of meeting an average annual water demand of 265 MGD from the SFPUC watersheds for Retail and Wholesale Customers during non-drought years consistent with the WSA, under which the SFPUC has a contractual obligation to supply up to 184 MGD to the Wholesale Customers. Therefore, the SFPUC has also conducted modeling that assumes Wholesale Customer demand is 184 MGD to facilitate planning that supports meeting this Level of Service objective and contractual obligation.

In a normal year SFPUC can provide up to 265 MGD of supply from the RWS. However, within the context of this document, normal year RWS supply is defined as the supply that will be used to meet the full demands on the RWS in a non-drought year.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SFPUC conducted a water service reliability assessment that includes: (1) a scenario in which the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented and (2) a scenario that considers the SFPUC system's current conditions without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment (**Appendix D**). The two scenarios provide a bookend for the possible future scenarios regarding RWS supplies. The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implementation start date is unknown; for the purposes of the supply reliability analysis, it is included in the 2030 modeling scenarios. The standardized tables associated with this UWMP contain the future scenario that assumes implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

Consistent with SFPUC's approach and guidance from SFPUC and BAWSCA, WWD's UWMP presents results for the water service reliability assessment using projected demands on the RWS for supply scenario with full implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment assumed in 2030.

SFPUC modeling results for the scenario in which the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, showing the total RWS supply available to Wholesale Customers during the characteristic year types, can be found in the SFPUC letter dated March 11, 2026 (**Appendix D**). These results show total Wholesale RWS supply shortfalls ranging from 31% to 48% of projected purchases during dry years.

For comparison purposes, results for the scenario without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment can be found in the same SFPUC letter. These results indicated that SFPUC would be able to meet 100% of Wholesale projected purchases during all year types.

7.2.2 WWD's Year-Type Characterization

As discussed in **Section 6.1.2**, in accordance with the SFPUC's perpetual obligation to WWD's Supply Assurance, WWD has an ISG of 1.32 MGD, or 482 MG per year. SFPUC is obligated to provide WWD with up to 100% of WWD's ISG during normal years.

As detailed by BAWSCA in **Appendix D**, both the Tier One and Tier Two Plans were not designed for RWS shortages greater than 20%. In a memorandum dated March 11, 2026, BAWSCA provided a refined methodology to allocate RWS supplies during projected future single dry and multiple dry years in the instance where the supply shortfalls are greater than 20%. 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. The associated allocations based on the updated BAWSCA methodology are included as **Appendix D**.

For the purposes for the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis only, Wholesale Customer drought allocations assume an equal percent reduction across all agencies when the average Wholesale Customers' RWS shortages are greater than 20%. This allocation method is intended to serve as the preliminary basis for the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis. The analysis provided herein does not in any way imply an agreement by BAWSCA member agencies as to the exact allocation methodology. Because WWD has among the lowest per capita water use across the State, achieving significant additional reductions during drought conditions may be challenging without affecting essential water use for its customers. BAWSCA member agencies are in discussions about jointly developing an allocation method that would consider additional equity factors in the event that SFPUC is not able to deliver its contractual supply volume and cutbacks to the RWS supply exceed 20%.

These percent reductions for the scenario that assumes the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment in 2030 are included in Attachment B of the BAWSCA memorandum dated March 11, 2026 (**Appendix D**), which are reproduced for WWD in **Table 7-2** below, for base year 2030 through 2050. The percent reductions shown in **Table 7-3** are applied to WWD's projected potable demands listed in **Table 4-5** for each respective base year to calculate the projected dry-year RWS supplies shown in **Table 7-4** and **Table 7-5**.

Table 7-2 SFPUC RWS Supply Availability During Normal and Dry Years for Base Years 2030 through 2050 (Responds to DWR Table 7-1)

Base Year	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
2030	100%	69%	69%	58%	58%	58%	58%
2035	100%	67%	67%	57%	57%	57%	57%
2040	100%	65%	65%	55%	55%	55%	55%
2045	100%	63%	63%	53%	53%	53%	53%
2050	100%	62%	62%	52%	52%	52%	52%

NOTES:

(a) Normal-year water supply availability is presented in terms of percentage of WWD's ISG (1.32 MGD).

(b) Dry-year water supply availability is presented in terms of percentage of projected RWS demands for each base year (**Table 4-5**) consistent the revised BAWSCA Drought Methodology that assumes equal percent cutbacks across all Wholesale Agencies.

(c) Results reflect scenario with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implemented in 2030 and the projected RWS purchases.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

☒ CWC §10635(a)

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

Water supply changes during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The following sections compare WWD's projected water demands, described in **Section 4**, with projected water supply availability during normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry year periods.

7.3.1 Normal Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Table 7-3 shows the projected supply and demand totals for a normal year. The supply and demand totals are consistent with those in **Table 4-5** and **Table 6-10**, respectively. WWD is expected to have adequate water supplies during normal years to meet its projected demands through 2050.

Table 7-3 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals (from DWR Table 6-9)	281	283	286	289	294
Use totals (from DWR Table 4-2)	281	283	286	289	294
Surplus/(Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: (a) The reasonably available supply volume is equal to the Districts' projected SFPUC purchases. For all years, the total SFPUC purchase volume is within the ISG of 482 MG. (b) Volumes are in units of MG.					

7.3.2 Single-Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

The reliability of the SFPUC RWS supply is anticipated to vary greatly in different year types. As described above and detailed in **Appendix D**, WWD has relied on the supply reliability estimates and the drought allocation structure provided by the SFPUC and BAWSCA to estimate available RWS supplies in dry years from 2030 through 2050. **Table 7-4** shows the projected supply and demand totals for the single dry year.

Table 7-4 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – District Total (DWR Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals	194	189	186	182	182
Use totals	281	283	286	289	294
Surplus/(Shortfall)	(87)	(93)	(100)	(107)	(112)
NOTES: Volumes are in units of MG.					

7.3.3 Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Based on the supply reliability estimates and allocation structure provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA, **Table 7-5** shows WWD's projected supply and demand totals for multiple dry year periods extending five years.

Table 7-5 Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	194	189	186	182	182
	Use totals	281	283	286	289	294
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(87)	(93)	(100)	(107)	(112)
Second year	Supply totals	163	161	157	153	153
	Use totals	281	283	286	289	294
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(118)	(122)	(129)	(136)	(141)
Third year	Supply totals	163	161	157	153	153
	Use totals	281	283	286	289	294
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(118)	(122)	(129)	(136)	(141)
Fourth year	Supply totals	163	161	157	153	153
	Use totals	281	283	286	289	294
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(118)	(122)	(129)	(136)	(141)
Fifth year	Supply totals	163	161	157	153	153
	Use totals	281	283	286	289	294
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(118)	(122)	(129)	(136)	(141)
NOTES:						
(a) Volumes are in units of MG.						

7.3.4 Uncertainties in Dry Year Water Supply Projections

As shown in the above tables, significant water supply shortfalls are currently projected in future single and multiple dry years, directly because of Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implementation. However, numerous uncertainties remain in the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment as discussed in **Section 7.1.1.1** and below. The water supply projections presented above likely represent a worst-case scenario in which the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented without the SFPUC and SWRCB reaching a Voluntary Agreement and do not account for implementation of SFPUC's AWSP, described in more detail below. Under this supply scenario, SFPUC appears not to be able to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., Level of Service goals) and WWD's forecasted demands during droughts.

BAWSCA also provided individual agency drought allocations for the without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario in Attachment B of the March 11, 2026 memorandum (**Appendix D**), which are reproduced for WWD in **Table 7-6**. The water supply reliability projections without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment likely represents a highly optimistic water supply reliability outcome. These projections indicated that without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment SFPUC would be able to supply 100% of projected RWS demands in all year types through 2050. The large disparity in projected water supply reliability between these two scenarios demonstrates the current level of uncertainty.

Table 7-6 WWD's SFPUC RWS Supply Availability During Normal and Dry Years for Base Years 2030 through 2050 without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Base Year	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
2030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2035	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2040	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2045	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2050	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTES:

(a) The supply availability is equal to the Districts' projected SFPUC purchases. For all years, the total SFPUC purchase volume is within the ISG of 482 MG.

(b) Source Attachment B of the BAWSCA memorandum dated March 11, 2026.

(c) Results reflect scenario without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implemented in 2030 and the use projected RWS purchases.

The current sources of uncertainty in the dry year water supply projections are summarized below:

- **Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is under negotiation.** The SFPUC is continuing negotiations with the SWRCB on implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment for water supply cutbacks, particularly during droughts. The SFPUC, in partnership with other key stakeholders, has proposed a voluntary substitute agreement to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the HRL, 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 (i.e., 2030) UWMP depending on the outcome of ongoing negotiations.
- **Benefits of the AWSP are not accounted for in current supply projections.** As discussed in **Section 7.3.4.1** and **Appendix D**, SFPUC is exploring options to increase its supplies through the AWSP. Implementation of feasible projects developed under the AWSP is not yet reflected in the supply reliability scenarios presented herein and is anticipated to reduce the projected RWS supply shortfalls.
- **Methodology for Tier One and Tier Two Wholesale drought allocations have not been established for wholesale shortages greater than 20%.** As discussed in **Section 7.1.1**, the current Tier One and Tier Two Plans are not designed for RWS supply shortages of greater than 20%. For UWMP planning purposes per BAWSCA guidance, the Tier One Wholesale share for a 16% to 20% supply reduction (62.5%) has been applied for reductions greater than 20%, and an equal percent reduction has been applied across all Wholesale agencies for Tier Two. BAWSCA member agencies have not formally agreed to adopt this shortage allocation methodology and are in discussions about jointly developing an alternative allocation method that would consider additional equity factors if SFPUC is unable to deliver its contractual supply volume and cutbacks to the RWS supply exceed 20%.
- **RWS demands are subject to change.** The RWS supply availability is dependent upon the system demands. As discussed in **Section 7.2**, the supply scenarios are based on the total projected Wholesale Customer purchases provided by BAWSCA to SFPUC in March 2026. Many BAWSCA agencies have refined their projected demands during the UWMP process after these estimates were provided to SFPUC. Furthermore, the RWS demand projections are subject to change in the

future based upon future housing needs, increased conservation, and development of additional local supplies.

- **Frequency and duration of cutbacks are also uncertain.** While the projected shortfalls presented in the UWMP appear severe in the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario, the actual frequency and duration of such shortfalls are uncertain. In addition to the supply volumes, the above listed uncertainties would also impact the projected frequency and duration of shortfalls.

As such, WWD has placed high priority on working with BAWSCA and SFPUC in the upcoming years to better refine the estimates of RWS supply reliability and may amend this UWMP when new information becomes available.

The above uncertainties notwithstanding, BAWSCA's current drought allocation cutbacks will require the WWD to apply its WSCP Stage 5 for water use restrictions between 40-50% (see **Appendix E**) and will affect WWD's short- and long-term water management decisions. As described further below, WWD is working independently and with the other BAWSCA agencies to identify regional mitigation measures to improve reliability for regional and local water supplies and meet its customers' water needs. If conditions for large drought cutbacks to the RWS persist, WWD will need to implement additional demand management practices to invoke strict restrictions on potable water use and accelerate efforts to develop alternate supplies of water.

WWD recommends that users of its 2025 UWMP contact WWD staff for potential updates about its water supply reliability before using the 2025 UWMP drought cutback projections for their planning projects and referencing the drought.

7.3.4.1 Strategies and Actions to Address Dry Year Supply Shortfalls

Although there remains significant uncertainty in future supply availability, discussed above, WWD, SFPUC, and BAWSCA have developed strategies and actions to address the projected dry year supply shortfalls, as discussed in the common language provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA. These efforts are discussed in the following sections.

Strategy 2050 Future Water Supply Projects and Programs

WWD is supporting BAWSCA in the development of its Strategy 2050, a regional assessment of member agencies' water supply needs.

Strategy 2050 will identify the water supply and demand management needs and opportunities for the BAWSCA region and establish a framework to collectively support water reliability and resilience. The main objectives of Strategy 2050 include:

- Providing a comprehensive picture of the region's supply and demand management needs and options;
- Establishing a framework for collectively maintaining and improving regional water supply reliability and resilience;
- Elevating awareness of and supporting the region's interests in new and emerging regulations that impact water supply and demand management;
- Expanding regional dialogue and collaboration to collectively address common needs;
- Closing the gap on funding needed for water supply resilience and reliability; and
- Supporting availability of affordable water supplies and demand management strategies to all customers.

Strategy 2050 is actively evaluating opportunities to enhance water supply reliability in the BAWSCA region, including projects involving physical infrastructure and actions involving non-infrastructure interventions, such as policies, programs, and/or contractual agreements. A total of 70 local and regional projects and actions will be considered, including stormwater capture projects, technical assistance programs for onsite reuse, groundwater banking partnerships, new and replacement well projects, and interties development and optimization, among others. Strategy 2050 will evaluate the water reliability under a range of potential future conditions and make recommendations on priorities and next steps for implementation.

Strategy 2050 plan is anticipated to be completed by 2027. From 2027 onward, the Strategy 2050 effort is anticipated to involve implementing the actions identified in the plan, tracking and reporting on the progress, and incorporating the findings from the implementation activities into BAWSCA's following fiscal year Work Plan.

WSIP Dry Year Water Supply Projects

With WSIP, the SFPUC has undertaken several water supply projects to meet dry-year demands. Those projects include the following:

- **Calaveras Dam Replacement Project.** Calaveras Dam is in the East Bay near a seismically active fault zone, and following the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989, it was determined to be seismically vulnerable. To address the dam's vulnerability, the SFPUC constructed a new dam of equal height downstream of the existing dam. This project was completed in 2022. Calaveras Reservoir was completely refilled in 2023 and is now operating at full capacity.
- **Alameda Creek Recapture Project.** The Alameda Creek Recapture Project includes new facilities in and around an existing quarry pit in Sunol Valley to recover the loss of water supply associated with instream flow release and bypass requirements related to the Calaveras Dam Replacement Project. The project is anticipated to be completed in 2032.
- **Lower Crystal Springs Dam Improvements.** The Lower Crystal Springs Dam Improvements Project was completed in May 2012. The related joint San Mateo County/SFPUC Bridge Replacement Project to replace the bridge across the Lower Crystal Springs Dam was completed in January 2019.
- **Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project.** The Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery (RGSR) Project is a strategic partnership between the SFPUC and three Wholesale Customers in San Mateo County: the California Water Service Company (serving South San Francisco and Colma), the City of Daly City, and the City of San Bruno. The project sustainably manages groundwater and surface water resources to provide the RWS with additional supplies during times of drought. During years of normal or heavy rainfall, the SFPUC provides additional surface water from the RWS to the three agencies in northern San Mateo County, allowing them to reduce the amount of groundwater that they pump from the southern Westside Groundwater Basin. Over time, the reduced pumping allows the aquifer to naturally recharge and result in increased groundwater storage of up to 61,000 acre-feet of new water supply available during dry years. As of December 2025, the SFPUC had accumulated approximately 14 billion gallons of groundwater storage credits (about 43,093 acre-feet) through the project.

The RGSR project has two phases. Phase 1, which included building thirteen production wells and treatment facilities, is complete. Phase 2 design began in early 2020 and covers rehabilitating and reinstalling well pumps, installing two new variable frequency drivers, and conducting start-up testing and well disinfection. Pumps at Hickey, Southwood Drive, and

Mission well were rehabilitated, packed, and stored due to staff shortages, operational challenges, and elevated ammonia levels at the Southwood Drive well; they may be reinstalled later. Construction on Phase 2B began in 2024 and would transport groundwater from SFPUC South San Francisco Main Well to California Water Service Company Treatment Station in South San Francisco. The project will make improvements at the existing well site which includes mechanical, electrical, structural, and corrosion protection upgrades. The SFPUC also prepared a conceptual engineering report and initiated design work for additional treatment to address the high ammonia levels at the South Spruce Lane Well and Treatment Facility. Minor amounts of groundwater pumping from RGSr wells have occurred during start-up testing and monthly maintenance.

- **Regional Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project.** The SFPUC approved this new project in the 10-Year Water Enterprise Capital Improvement Program for FY 2021-2030. The project includes treatment facilities for several of the RGSr project wells to address groundwater quality issues that have emerged since the wells were constructed.
- **Water Transfers.** During the planning and implementation of the WSIP, the SFPUC pursued a long-term agreement to transfer 2 MGD from Modesto irrigation District to the SFPUC in drought years. Negotiations with Modesto Irrigation District ended in 2012 when an agreement could not be reached. The dry-year transfer project is now being included as part of the new SFPUC Alternative Water Supply Program and is described in further detail below.

Alternative Water Supply Program

In 2019, the SFPUC established the AWSP to identify and plan water supply and storage projects and actions that increase the dry-year reliability of the RWS. Based on the 2045 planning horizon that the SFPUC applied in its February 2024 Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Plan, the SFPUC anticipates a water supply gap will occur in future dry years. The AWSP aims to help fill the gap through local and regional capital projects. The February 2024 AWS Plan identified six regional projects that might partially address the future water supply gap and the priorities for this planning effort. Since the development of that plan, three projects have been deferred (Daly City Recycled Water Expansion, Alameda County Water District-Union Sanitary District Purified Water, and Calaveras Reservoir Expansion) and one project has been canceled (Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion). The AWSP is continuing to pursue the following two projects:

- **PureWater Peninsula.** PureWater Peninsula (formerly known as the Crystal Springs Purified Water Project) is a purified water project that could provide 6 MGD of additional potable water supply to the RWS through surface water augmentation at the SFPUC's Crystal Springs Reservoir. The currently proposed project involves treating wastewater effluent from Silicon Valley Clean Water at a new advanced purified water facility located on the Peninsula and transmitting that purified water to Crystal Springs Reservoir, where it would blend with RWS surface water supplies before the SFPUC treats it again at Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. A future phase could provide an additional 6 MGD of additional potable water supply to the RWS. Project partners include the SFPUC, Silicon Valley Clean Water, BAWSCA, Mid-Peninsula Water District, California Water Service Company, City of Redwood City, City of Foster City, and City of San Mateo.
- **South Bay Purified Water.** In 2023, the SFPUC, the City of San Jose, and the City of Santa Clara completed an initial feasibility study for the South Bay Purified Water project, envisioned as a 10 MGD purified water project that would serve the local demands of San Jose and Santa Clara during all types of water years and deliver an additional volume of water supply to the RWS in dry years. Currently, Valley Water is working with San Jose and Santa Clara to design

a larger project to meet broader regional needs. The SFPUC's participation in this project will be based on the regional benefits to the RWS customers. This project may also assist the SFPUC with its decision regarding San Jose and Santa Clara's status as RWS customers, discussed above.

If both AWS projects that SFPUC staff has identified through the current planning process can be implemented, there would still be a supply shortfall to meet projected needs associated with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. Furthermore, both alternative water supply options are in the planning phase and are subject to changes in institutional structure and design. Given the limited availability of water supply alternatives, unless the supply risks are significantly reduced, the SFPUC will continue to plan, develop, and implement all potential projects that can help bridge the anticipated water supply gap during droughts.

Outside of the AWSP, the following additional regional projects are included in the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes. Progress on these water supply options will be guided by scientific monitoring and collaborative decision making.

- **Groundwater Banking.** Groundwater banking projects in the Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District service areas could provide the SFPUC with some additional water supply to meet instream flow releases in dry years, reducing water supply impacts on the RWS. A feasibility study of this option is included in the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes.
- **Inter-Basin Collaborations.** Inter-Basin Collaborations could include establishing a partnership between interests on the Tuolumne River (such as the SFPUC) and those on the Stanislaus River, which would allow responsibility for streamflow to be assigned variably based on the annual hydrology. The Tuolumne system tends to spill more excess flow in wetter years than the Stanislaus system, and this excess flow could be shaped and credited to meet Stanislaus system requirements, while New Melones Reservoir in the Stanislaus system is refilling. Then the stored water could be partially used to provide required streamflow to meet Stanislaus and Tuolumne requirements in future dry years.
- **Dry-Year Transfers.** The SFPUC initiated discussions with irrigation districts under WSIP to secure a dry-year transfer (see WSIP Dry-Year Water Supply Projects section above). While no transfer was secured, the SFPUC continues to engage in discussions with irrigation districts to explore potential transfer opportunities.

The SFPUC's AWS Plan published in February 2024 included a planning framework for the SFPUC to consider water supply needs and related tradeoffs, guide the decisions to proceed with environmental review, and continue the development of projects that can best meet anticipated water supply needs. In June 2025, the SFPUC prepared a progress report that provided status updates on the AWS projects. In 2027, the SFPUC plans to review and revise its AWS Plan based on updated information.

WWD Strategies and Actions

In addition to the management tools and options discussed below, WWD has been involved directly and through BAWSCA to advocate for an alternative to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, including submitting letters in 2016 and 2021 (see **Appendix F**). These letters identify, among other things, the significant impact to local water supply reliability, and enumerate concerns regarding the fact that the SFPUC RWS supply allocations do not meet the Level of Service Goals included in the Water Supply Agreement (WSA) (see **Section 7.1.1.1**) and, therefore, SFPUC is not meeting its contractual obligations to the Wholesale Customers.

As described in **Section 9.1**, WWD is committed to improving its supply reliability, including continued commitment to its water conservation program.

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

☑ CWC §10620

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

At a regional level, WWD maintains active involvement in the work that SFPUC and BAWSCA are doing with respect to optimizing the use of regional water supplies and pursuing additional supplies. These efforts are detailed in **Section 7.3.4.1**.

WWD has also been implementing, and plans to continue to implement, the demand management measures described in **Section 9**. Further, in response to the anticipated future dry-year shortfalls, WWD has developed a robust WSCP that systematically identifies ways in which WWD can reduce water demands. The WSCP is included in **Appendix E**.

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

☑ CWC §10612

“Drought Risk Assessment” means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency’s water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

☑ CWC §10635

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the long-term water service reliability assessment presented above, the Drought Risk Assessment evaluates WWD’s supply risks under a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years after the assessment is completed, i.e., from 2026 through 2030. The Drought Risk Assessment is intended to inform the DMMs and water supply projects and programs to be included in the UWMP (**Section 9**). Suppliers may conduct an interim update or updates to this Drought Risk Assessment within the five-year cycle of its UWMP update (i.e., before the 2030 UWMP).

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

This evaluation considers historical drought hydrology and plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

As a first step to the Drought Risk Assessment, WWD estimated unconstrained water demand for the next five years (i.e., 2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is the expected water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. The characteristic five-year water demand is described in **Section 4**.

The available potable water supplies assumed in the Drought Risk Assessment are based upon the same methodology and assumptions used for the long-term water service reliability assessment (**Section 7.3**) and relies on information provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA (**Appendix D**). Details of how WWD's available supplies are then estimated as part of the Drought Risk Assessment are provided below.

7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Individual Water Source Reliability

As described in **Section 6**, WWD purchases imported surface water from the SFPUC RWS to meet its potable water demands.

WWD's available potable water supplies during the five-consecutive-year drought are based upon information provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA included in **Appendix D**. The data and methods used to determine the RWS supply for the Drought Risk Assessment dry-year sequence are the same as those described in the **Section 7.2.1**. The SFPUC used the HHLSM with the design drought sequence to perform the water supply analyses and simulate the water supply shortage conditions over the five-year drought period.

Because the start date of the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is unknown, the Drought Risk Assessment considers the supply scenario without the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

7.5.3 Drought Risk Assessment Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Table 7-7 provides a comparison of the water supply sources available to WWD with the total projected water use for an assumed drought period of 2026 through 2030 for the scenario without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment since the start date of implementation is unknown.

WWD has developed a WSCP (**Appendix E**) 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 WWD will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage. WWD intends to implement its WSCP to reduce water use and address the supply shortfalls. However, because WWD has among the lowest per capita water use across the State, significant drought reductions may be difficult to achieve without affect essential water use of WWD's customers. It should be noted again that numerous uncertainties exist in the assumptions that drive the above projected dry year shortage estimates and that the current Tier One and Tier Two Plans are not designed for RWS supply shortages of greater than 20%. BAWSCA member agencies have not formally agreed to adopt this shortage allocation methodology and are in discussions about jointly developing an alternative allocation method that would consider additional equity factors if SFPUC is unable to deliver its contractual supply volume and cutbacks to the RWS supply exceed 20%.

WWD's supply is expected to be sufficient to meet demands in an extended five-year drought period. However, given the current uncertainty discussed in **Section 7.1**, WWD could update its Drought Risk Assessment prior to the 2030 UWMP update if significant new information becomes available. CWC §10635(b) permits urban water suppliers to conduct an interim update or updates to their Drought

Risk Assessment within the five-year cycle of its UWMP update. WWD anticipates that by the 2030 UWMP update, SFPUC will provide more specific information about the AWSP, with estimated water supply contributions from such projects. Additionally, WWD expects that SFPUC will provide more specific information and a refined estimate of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment impacts to the SFPUC supply.

WWD recommends that users of its 2025 UWMP contact WWD staff for potential updates to the Drought Risk Assessment presented in the 2025 UWMP for their planning projects.

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

2026	Total
Total Water Use	255
Total Supplies	255
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2027	Total
Total Water Use	262
Total Supplies	262
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2028	Total
Total Water Use	268
Total Supplies	268
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2029	Total
Total Water Use	275
Total Supplies	275
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
2030	Total
Total Water Use	281
Total Supplies	281
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	0
NOTES:	
(a) Volumes are in units of MG.	

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

☒ CWC §10640

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

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

The WSCP for WWD is included in this UWMP as **Appendix E**. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that WWD has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Consistent with CWC §10632, the WSCP includes six levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10% to greater than 50% shortage, identifies a suite of demand mitigation measures for WWD to implement at each level, and identifies procedures for WWD to annually assess whether or not a water shortage is likely to occur in the coming year, among other things.

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

Table 8-1 Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

☒	Checked box indicates the supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage (and supplier will not complete this table).		
Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		

Table 8-2 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Other	Percentage	(a)	Conduct coordination with BAWSCA, SFPUC, and California Water Service Company on supply conditions, regional messaging, and potential shortage response actions.
4	Other	Percentage	(b)	- Review staff roles and emergency response procedures under the District's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). - Increase frequency of monitoring of tank levels, system pressures, and flows to identify leaks or abnormal conditions. - Coordinate with San Mateo County Health, local emergency responders, and SFPUC.
5	Other	Percentage	(c)	Activate interties with NCCWD and Daly City, as available.
5	Other	Percentage	(b)	- Activate full emergency operations center (EOC) operations and emergency response protocols. - Prepare to coordinate with State (SWRCB, DWR) and County (Department of Emergency Management) for emergency response support and funding.
6	Other	Percentage	(b)	- Optimize system operations (pressure management, isolate leaks/breaks) to maintain critical service. - Maximize emergency supply measures (water hauling, temporary sources, critical facility prioritization). - Coordinate with State (SWRCB, DWR) and County (Department of Emergency Management) for emergency response support and funding.
NOTES: (a) Actual reductions will depend on the agency's ability to implement programs, customer participation levels, and coordination with BAWSCA, SFPUC, and California Water Service Company. (b) Actions aim to maintain service during critical conditions. Reductions unable to be quantified. (c) Actual reductions will depend on the available supply from these interim emergency transfer agreements.				

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	3%	- Inform customers that there is a water shortage emergency and the list of actions they can take to reduce water use (e.g., via direct mail, bill inserts, email, text, social media, website updates, articles and news releases, etc.). Provide conservation tips and highlight existing prohibitions under Ordinance 69. - Assign existing staff to complaint-based enforcement and customer inquiries.	No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1%	- Use of potable water to clean, fill, or maintain levels in fountains, including recirculating fountains is prohibited. - Use of water for recreational toys and equipment is prohibited.	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0-1%	Use of water through a hose or pressure washer to clean the exterior of any building, home, or driveway, except prior to painting or if required for health or safety purposes is prohibited	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	0-1%	Watering or irrigating of lawn or landscape is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Leaks, breaks, and malfunctions must be repaired in a timely manner.	Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0%	Hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5%	- Develop a voluntary water allocation program for all accounts and notice those accounts appropriately. - Increase outreach frequency and include information on potential penalties for non-compliance. - Provide online or printed conservation guidance. Emphasize need for measurable reductions. - Increase monitoring of system demand and storage trends (weekly or more frequent as needed). - Issue courtesy warnings for observed violations of water waste prohibitions. - Begin targeted outreach to high-use customers (letters, calls, or emails).	No
2	Other	Percentage	10-20%	Water use not to exceed voluntary Stage 2 water budgets established by WWD for each customer.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	- Increase leak detection. - Prohibit use of potable water through broken or defective plumbing and irrigation systems.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	6%	Limiting water duration to 15 minutes per day and two days per week.	Yes
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0%	- Communicate mandatory restrictions, water allocation requirements, and penalties for non-compliance. - Issue formal notices of violation for non-compliance and impose an excess water use charge with the implementation of water allocations.	No
3	Other	Percentage	0%	Require fixture retrofits prior to review of customer hardship exemptions from prohibitions and restrictions.	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	0%	- Establish moratorium on new connections and new landscaping - No new water-using landscape may be installed by any customer. - No new potable water service shall be provided, including new temporary meters or permanent meters.	Yes
3	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	0%	Conduct targeted water waste patrols focusing on high-use areas.	No
3	Decrease Line Flushing	Percentage	0-1%	Suspend routing flushing of water mains except where required for water quality.	No
3	Other	Percentage	20-30%	- Develop a mandatory water allocation program for all accounts and notice those accounts appropriately. - Water use shall not exceed Stage 3 water budgets for each customer.	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	13%	Limiting water duration to 10 minutes per day and one day per week.	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	0-1%	Filling of swimming pools is prohibited.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0-1%	Vehicle washing is prohibited, except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	0-1%	Leaks, breaks, and malfunctions must be repaired within 24 hours of notification.	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
4	Improve Customer Billing	Percentage	5%	Implement more frequent billing or usage notifications (e.g., monthly or estimated usage updates), as feasible.	No
4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0%	Expand emergency-focused public communications. Inform customers of the emergency conditions and reinforce critical conservation expectations.	No
4	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	0%	- Increase field enforcement and water waste patrols; work with local law enforcement on enforcement challenges. - Issue penalties for violations with reduced warning periods.	No
4	Other	Percentage	30-40%	Water use shall not exceed Stage 4 water budgets for each customer.	Yes
4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	0-1%	Use of potable water for construction and dust control is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	10%	- Suspend or restrict water service to landscape accounts. - No potable water service is provided to landscape accounts.	Yes
5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0%	- Set up emergency notification lists for medical/dental facilities, public facilities, large users, food and beverage facilities, and critical businesses. - Coordinate with CA Dept of Public Health, County Public Health Department and other emergency response agencies regarding water quality, public health issues.	No
5	Other	Percentage	40-50%	Water use shall not exceed Stage 5 water budgets for each customer.	Yes
6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0%	- Focus messaging on essential water use only. - Prioritize water for essential uses only; implement pressure reductions or controlled service interruptions if needed.	No
6	Other	Percentage	50-60%	Water use shall not exceed Stage 6 water budgets for each customer.	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

NOTES:

- (a) Actions from a lower stage are assumed to continue during a higher stage unless replaced with a more stringent measure.
- (b) Reported demand reduction percentages reflect standalone estimates for each action. These estimates are not strictly additive because multiple actions may target the same end uses or customer behaviors, and combined implementation may result in overlapping or reinforcing effects. For example, irrigation restrictions and water allocation programs both reduce outdoor water use and may achieve similar savings when implemented together, whereas public information and enforcement actions may improve compliance of other water use restrictions.
- (c) Actions with 0% savings are not anticipated to reduced demand by 0% but instead are unable to be quantified.

9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This section provides an overview of WWD's current and planned DMMs, which include specific types and groupings of water conservation measures typically implemented by water suppliers. WWD administers several of its DMMs through participation in BAWSCA's Regional Water Conservation Program. The following sections describe BAWSCA's Regional Water Conservation Program and the nature and extent of the specific DMMs implemented by WWD.

9.1 Regional Water Conservation Programs

WWD administers several of its DMMs through BAWSCA's Regional Water Conservation Program. The following section describes BAWSCA's Regional Water Conservation Program per the BAWSCA and SFPUC provided common language and the nature and extent of the specific DMMs implemented by WWD.

BAWSCA manages a Regional Water Conservation Program comprised of several programs and initiatives that support and augment its member agencies' and customers' efforts to use water more efficiently. These efforts extend limited water supplies that are available to meet both current and future water needs, increase drought reliability of the existing water system, and save money for both the BAWSCA member agencies and their customers.

The implementation of the Regional Water Conservation Program builds upon the Demand Study (completed in December of 2025). These efforts include both Core Programs (implemented regionally throughout the BAWSCA service area) and Subscription Programs (funded by individual member agencies that elect to participate and implement them within their respective service areas).

BAWSCA's Core Conservation Programs include organizing classes focused on sustainable and water-efficient landscape design, assistance related to automated metering infrastructure, and other associated programs that work to promote smart water use and practices. BAWSCA's Subscription Programs include numerous rebate programs, educational programs that can be offered to area schools, technical assistance to member agencies in evaluating water loss, and programs that use data analytics to provide customized water-saving recommendations to customers. In total, BAWSCA offers 24 programs to its Member Agencies and that number continues to grow over time.

Each fiscal year, BAWSCA prepares an Annual Water Conservation Report that documents several conservation program metrics exemplifying the benefits of the Regional Water Conservation Program to all 26 of BAWSCA Member Agencies. Additionally, the report highlights how all 26 member agencies participate in one or more of the Subscription Programs offered by BAWSCA, such as rebates, water loss management and large landscape audits. The Demand Study indicates that through a combination of active and passive conservation, 16.14 MGD will be conserved by BAWSCA's member agencies by 2050.

The Core Programs provided as a part of the Regional Water Conservation Program include conservation measures that benefit from regional implementation and provide overall regional benefit and are funded through the annual BAWSCA budget. The Subscription Programs are conservation measures that individual agencies must elect to participate in and whose benefits are primarily realized within individual water agency service areas. As such, the Subscription Programs are funded by individual member agencies, based on their participation level.

The High-Efficiency Residential Washing Machine Rebates ended December 31, 2016, and the HET Rebates through BAWSCA ended December 31, 2019. WWD administers in-house programs for these rebate programs. WWD's implementation of, and participation in, the Core and Subscription Programs

between 2020 and 2025 are described in detail below, as they relate to WWD’s implementation of the DMMs.

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

☒ CWC §10631

(e) Provide a description of the supplier’s water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

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

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

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

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

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

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

WWD centrally administers its conservation programs. For purposes of this section, these programs have been grouped in accordance with the DMM categories in CWC §10631(e). These categories are:

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

The following are descriptions of the conservation programs WWD operates within each of these DMM categories.

9.2.1 DMM 1 – Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

WWD adopted Ordinance No. 69 to prohibit wasteful water use within WWD. Prohibitions to prevent water waste are to remain in place at all times, irrespective of water supply conditions. Ordinance No. 69 prohibits the following water uses on a permanent, year-round basis:

- The use of water through a commercial meter when the customer has been given a 7-day notice to repair a broken or defective plumbing or sprinkler system.

- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
- The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
- The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.
- The use of water for city street sweepers/washers, except when approved by WWD.
- The use of water in non-recirculating water fountains and decorative water features, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
- The application of potable water to driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surface areas.
- The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
- The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

9.2.2 DMM 2 – Metering

☒ CWC §526 (a)

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

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

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

☒ CWC §527 (a)

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

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

WWD has installed water meters on each water service connection, with the exception of fire services. All of the meters within WWD's service area are read on a bi-monthly basis. Some large irrigation sites, including City parks and schools, also have separate irrigation meters to monitor water use for landscape irrigation separately from indoor uses. The State's MWELQ requires non-residential projects to install a separate irrigation meter if landscaped areas meet specific size thresholds. WWD's Indoor Water Conservation Regulations (Ordinance No. 58) also requires sub-meters in multi-family residential buildings and separate meters for landscape areas larger than 5,000 square feet.

9.2.3 DMM 3 – Conservation Pricing

WWD’s current water rate structure for all customers includes a fixed service charge plus a uniform water rate for all customers. The service charges are billed bi-monthly by the size of each customer’s meter; effective July 1, 2025, the current water rate is \$10.83 per unit.¹⁶

9.2.4 DMM 4 – Public Education and Outreach

WWD implements a number of public education and outreach initiatives with support from the BAWSCA Regional Water Conservation Program. Specific initiatives include:

- Water efficient landscape education classes: WWD advertises the series of Water-Efficient Landscape Education Classes developed by BAWSCA that are free to the public and are designed to introduce homeowners and landscape professionals to the concepts of sustainable landscape design. The classes focus on creating beautiful, water-efficient gardens as an alternative to lawns. Examples of specific class topics include “Lawn Replacement 101”, “Drought Tolerant Plants”, and “From Graywater to Green Garden”, among others.
- Informative website, online tools, or social media: WWD maintains pages on its website (www.westboroughwater.org/conservation) that are dedicated to its water conservation program. The website provides information regarding its rebate programs, water-saving fixture giveaways, water regulations, and conservation tips.
- Media campaigns and other outreach: WWD encourages water conservation and markets its rebate programs and water-saving fixture giveaways through mailers and newsletters.

9.2.5 DMM 5 – Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

Distribution system water loss was estimated to be approximately 3% of the total water demand in WWD’s service area in 2025. WWD does not currently implement a specific program to assess and manage distribution system losses. As detailed in **Section 4.4**, WWD is currently in compliance with the SWRCB’s water loss performance standards.

9.2.6 DMM 6 – Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

WWD’s water conservation program is administered and coordinated by two WWD staff members. Contact information for the WWD’s conservation program is listed below:

Phone: 650-589-1435

Email: www.westboroughwater.org

9.2.7 DMM 7 – Other Demand Management Measures

Other DMMs provided by WWD, in addition to those discussed above, include the following:

- Water-saving fixtures giveaway: WWD offers its residential customers free water-saving fixtures. WWD encourages its customers to pick up and utilize the following free water saving fixtures and items from its office:
 - Low-flow shower head - uses 1.5 gallons per minute (gpm)
 - Bathroom aerator - uses 1 gpm
 - Toilet leak detection dye strips

¹⁶ One unit equals to 748 gallons or 100 cubic feet.

- Kitchen aerator - uses 1.5 gpm
- Precision spray patterns garden nozzle
- Water conservation booklet

WWD gave out approximately 432 individual water savings fixtures and items in FY 2025.

- High-Efficiency Toilet (HET) Rebates: WWD locally administers an HET Rebate Program for its residential and commercial customers. The HET Rebate Program was initiated in September 2008. As part of this program, WWD offers customers a \$50 rebate per standard HET (i.e., between 1.06 gallons and 1.28 gallons per flush) for customers replacing a high-volume toilet (i.e., 3.5 gallons per flush (gpf), or more).

Up to three rebates are allowed per residential account and up to ten rebates are allowed per commercial customer account. Between FY 2020 and 2025, WWD provided a total of 66 rebates.

- High-Efficiency Residential Washing Machine Rebates: WWD locally administers a High-Efficiency Residential Washing Machine Rebate program for its residential customers includes a rebate of \$100 to customers that purchase a qualifying washing machine. Between FY 2020 and 2025, WWD provided 92 washing machine rebates to its customers.

9.3 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Section 9.2 above summarizes the DMMs implemented by WWD and the extent of implementation (e.g., number of giveaways, number of rebates) for each of the programs listed under DMM-7 between FY 2020 and 2025. Through implementation of the DMMs, WWD has been able to reduce water demands in its service area and help its customers to achieve water and cost savings.

9.4 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets and Urban Water Use Objectives

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

As described in **Section 4**, in July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation implementing SB 606 and AB 1668 to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. Starting in 2023, CWC §10609 requires that urban retail water suppliers develop UWUOs that are based on specific standards for certain water use sectors.

BAWSCA's 2025 Demand Study developed water demand and conservation projections through 2050 for each member agency. As described in **Section 4.5**, the 2025 Demand Study estimates projected water demands and quantifies passive and active conservation water savings potential. As discussed in **Section 5.2**, the 2025 Demand Study projections estimate that WWD's water use is expected to be below the UWUO standards. However, this analysis is preliminary and relies on several assumptions as noted in the 2025 Demand Study. Therefore, WWD is still actively investigating where there is potential in reducing use such that it will be compliant in the future.

10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

☒ CWC §10643

An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP or WSCP for WWD.

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

This UWMP includes water use and planning data for the entire fiscal year of 2025, per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

10.2 Notice of UWMP Preparation

☒ CWC §10621

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall ... at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan ... notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

☒ CWC §10642

...Prior to adopting either [the plan or water shortage contingency plan], the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code [see below]. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.

☒ CGC §6066

Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

Pursuant to CWC §10621(b), on December 5, 2025, WWD sent a letter to the City, BAWSCA, each BAWSCA member agency, and San Mateo County informing them that WWD was in the process of updating its UWMP and WSCP and soliciting their input in the update process. A list of the entities contacted is provided in **Appendix B**. The letter was sent more than 60 days before the public hearing as required by code. A sample outreach letter is included in **Appendix B**.

10.3 Notice of Public Hearing

Prior to adopting the Plan, WWD held an in-person public hearing to present information on its UWMP and WSCP on June 11, 2026 at 7:30 p.m.

The same relevant entities that were notified of the UWMP and WSCP preparation above were noticed again with the specific date, time, and location of the hearing at least two weeks prior to the public hearing. The notice to the public, as specified in CGC §6066, and letters to relevant agencies can be found in **Appendix C**.

10.3.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

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

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

On May 13, 2026, WWD sent a letter to each of the above-mentioned entities informing them of the locations the Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP and the updated WSCP would be available for review and welcoming their input and comments on the document. The Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP and the WSCP were available for public review at WWD's office and WWD's website at <http://westboroughwater.org/uwmp2025>. The letter also informed the agencies that the UWMP and WSCP public hearing would be occurring at the Board of Directors meeting on June 11, 2026. **Table 10-1** lists the cities and counties that were notified. Copies of these letters are provided in **Appendix C**.

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

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of South San Francisco	Yes	Yes
See note (a)	Yes	Yes
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Mateo County	Yes	Yes
NOTES: (a) See Appendix B and Appendix C for the full list of cities and agencies that WWD provided notification to.		

10.3.2 Notice to the Public

WWD issued public notifications soliciting public input during the preparation of 2025 UWMP and the WSCP. On May 25, 2026 and June 1, 2026, WWD published a notice in the *San Mateo County Times* informing the public that the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP would be available for public review at WWD's office and on WWD's website at <http://westboroughwater.org/uwmp2025>, consistent with requirements of CGC §6066. The notice also provided instructions on how to view the UWMP and WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, contact information of the UWMP and WSCP preparer, and informed the public that the 2025 UWMP and WSCP public hearing would be held at the Board of Directors meeting on June 11, 2026. Copies of the newspaper announcements are included in **Appendix C**.

10.4 Public Hearing and Adoption

☒ **CWC §10642**

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

☒ **CGC §7291**

...every local public agency... serving a substantial number of non-English-Speaking people, shall employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to assist those in such positions, to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person.

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

This UWMP was adopted by Resolution No. 693 by the Board of Directors during its June 11, 2026 Board meeting. The WSCP included as **Appendix E** was adopted by Resolution No. 693 during the same meeting. A copy of the resolution is included in **Appendix G**.

10.5 Plan Submittal

☒ CWC §10621

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

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026...

☒ CWC §10635

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

☒ CWC §10644

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

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

☒ CWC §10645

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

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

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026, deadline. The submittal was done electronically through Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted UWMP and WSCP were also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in **Table 10-1** no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.6 Public Availability

A copy of the adopted 2025 UWMP and associated WSCP will be available for public review in WWD's office during normal business hours and on WWD's website at <http://westboroughwater.org/uwmp2025> within 30 days of filing the plan with DWR.

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

☒ **CWC §10621**

(d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

☒ **CWC §10644**

(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

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

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

11 REFERENCES

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Appendix A: Completed UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	Pages LD-1 to LD-3
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	Pages LD-1 to LD-3
x	x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	Page 2-1
x	N/A	Section 2.5	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	Page 2-2 and DWR Table 2-1
x	x	Section 2.5	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	Page 2-2 and DWR Table 2-2
x	x	Section 2.5	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	Page 2-3 and DWR Table 2-3

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 2.4	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	Pages 2-5, 10-2
x	x	Section 2.4.2	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	Page 1-3, 2-4 to 2-5, 10-1
x	n/a	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	Pages 2-4, 4-14 and DWR Table 2-4
	x	Section 2.4.1	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	N/A
x	x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	Pages 3-1 to 3-2
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	Pages 3-3 to 3-5

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	Pages 3-6 to 3-7
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	Pages 3-7 to 3-8
x	x	Section 3.5	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	Page 3-5
x	Optional	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	Pages 4-2 to 4-5, 4-9 to 4-10, DWR Table 4-1, and DWR Table 4-2
x	Optional	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	Page 4-6 and DWR Table 4-5
x	N/A	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	Pages 4-6 to 4-7 and DWR Table 4-6
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	Page 4-13 and DWR Table 4-3
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.3	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	Pages 4-11 to 4-12 and DWR Table 4-3

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	Pages 4-11 to 4-12 and DWR Table 4-3
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.3	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	Pages 4-11 to 4-12 and DWR Table 4-3
x	x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	Pages 4-13 to 4-14
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	N/A

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	N/A	Section 5.2	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	Page 5-1 and DWR Table 5-1
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	Pages 6-1 to 6-20
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	Pages 6-21 to 6-23, 7-2 to 7-14

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.2	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	Pages 6-7 to 6-8 and DWR Table 6-1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	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

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For adjudicated 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
x	x	Section 6.2.2.	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
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	Pages 6-19 to 6-20, DWR Table 6-8 and DWR Table 6-9
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	Page 6-16
x	N/A	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	Pages 6-9 to 6-12 and DWR Table 6-2

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	Pages 6-9 to 6-12 and DWR Table 6-3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	Pages 6-13 to 6-15 and DWR Table 6-4
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	Pages 6-13 to 6-15 and DWR Table 6-4
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	Pages 6-13 to 6-15, DWR Table 6-4 and DWR Table 6-5
x	x	Section 6.2.5	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)	Page 6-15 and DWR Table 6-6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	Page 6-15
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	Page 6-15 and DWR Table 6-7

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.10	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	Pages 6-16 to 6-17, 7-15 to 7-18 and DWR Table 6-7
x	x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	Pages 6-24 to 6-25 and DWR Table O-1B
x	N/A	Section 7.1	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	Pages 7-6 to 7-7
x	x	Section 7.2	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	Pages 7-8 to 7-13, DWR Table 7-1, DWR Table 7-2, DWR Table 7-3, and DWR Table 7-4
x	x	Section 7.2.3	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	Pages 7-15 to 7-19

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	Pages 7-19 to 7-21 and DWR Table 7-5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	Page 7-20
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	Page 7-20
x	x	Section 7.3	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	Pages 7-20 to 7-21 and DWR Table 7-5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	Pages 6-21 to 6-23, 7-20
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.3	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	Appendix E and DWR Table 8-1
x	x	Section 8.3	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	Appendix E, Page 8-1, and DWR Table 8-1
x	x	Section 8.4	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	Appendix E, Page 8-2, and DWR Table 8-2
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E, Pages 8-3 to 8-7, and DWR Table 8-3

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E, Page 8-2, DWR Table 8-2 and DWR Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E, Pages 8-3 to 8-7, and DWR Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E, Pages 8-2 to 8-7, DWR Table 8-2 and DWR Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	N/A	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. <i>Water Shortage Emergencies</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	N/A	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, <i>Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	N/A	Section 8.9	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	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.10	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	Appendix E
x	N/A	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix E
x	x	Section 8.12	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	Appendix E
x	N/A	Sections 9.1	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	Pages 9-1 to 9-5

COMPLETED 2025 UWMP CHECKLIST - FINAL

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
N/A	x	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	N/A
x	n/a	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Pages 10-1 to 10-3
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Pages 10-1 to 10-2 and DWR Table 10-1
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Page 10-4
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	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	Pages 10-1 to 10-4, Appendix B and Appendix C
x	x	Section 10.2.2	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	Pages 10-1 to 10-2 and DWR Table 10-1

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Page 10-4, Appendix G
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Page 10-4
x	x	Section 10.4	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	Page 10-4
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Page 10-4
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Page 10-5
x	x	Section 10.5	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	Page 10-4
x	x	Section 10.5	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	Page 10-4

COMPLETED 2025 UWMP CHECKLIST - **FINAL**

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	N/A

Appendix B: UWMP Agency Notification Letter

NOTICE OF PREPARATION DISTRIBUTION LIST

Alameda County Water District

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency

California Water Service Company – Bear Gulch

California Water Service Company – Mid Peninsula District

California Water Service Company – South San Francisco District

City of Brisbane / Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District

City of Burlingame

City of Daly City

City of East Palo Alto

City of Foster City / Estero Municipal Improvement District

City of Hayward

City of Menlo Park

City of Millbrae

City of Milpitas

City of Mountain View

City of Palo Alto

City of Redwood City

City of San Bruno

City of Santa Clara

City of South San Francisco

City of Sunnyvale

Coastside County Water District

Mid-Peninsula Water District

North Coast County Water District

Purissima Hills Water District

San Jose Municipal Water System

San Mateo County

San Mateo Local Agency Formation Commission

Stanford University

Town of Hillsborough

December 5, 2025

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA)
Tom Smegal, CEO/GM
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, CA 94402

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

WWD coordinates with its wholesale water supplier, nearby water agencies, relevant public entities, and other interested parties in preparing the UWMP and WSCP. A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review, and a public hearing will be scheduled in 2026. If you would like more information regarding the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Patricia Mairena at:

Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Alameda County Water District
Jonathan Wunderlich, Dir. Finance & Admin
43885 South Grimmer Boulevard
Fremont, CA 94538-6348

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Brisbane / Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District
Maziar Bozorginia, DPW
50 Park Lane
Brisbane, CA 94005

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Burlingame
Kevin Okada
501 Primrose Road
Burlingame, CA 94010-3997

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

California Water Service - Bear Gulch District
Dawn Smithson, District Manager
3525 Alameda De Las Pulgas, Suite A
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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2263 Westborough Boulevard
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Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

California Water Service - Mid-Peninsula District
341 North Delaware Street
San Mateo, CA 94401-1727

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

California Water Service - South San Francisco District
Ross Molian, District Manager
342 North Delaware Street
San Mateo, CA 94401-1727

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Coastside County Water District
Mary Rogren, General Manager
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019-1995

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

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Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Daly City -Dept. of Water and Wastewater
Joshua Cosgrove, Director, Water & Wastewater
153 Lake Merced Boulevard
Daly City, CA 94015-1097

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of East Palo Alto
Matthew Vining, Utility Manager
2415 University Ave.
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Estero Municipal Improvement District
Zaheed Danish, Public Works Maint. Supervisor
610 Foster City Boulevard
Foster City, CA 94404-2299

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Hayward
Alex Ameri, Director of Public Works
777 B Street
Hayward, CA 94541

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Town of Hillsborough
Alex Ameri, Director of Public Works
1600 Floribunda Avenue
Hillsborough, CA 94010-6498

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Menlo Park
Azalea Mitch, Director of Public Works
701 Laurel Street
Menlo Park, CA 94025-3483

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Mid-Peninsula Water District
Kat Wuelfing, General Manager
1075 Old Country Road, Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002-0129

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Millbrae
Craig Centis, , Director of Public Works
621 Magnolia Avenue
Millbrae, CA 94030

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Milpitas
Elaine Marshall, Deputy Public Works Director
455 East Calaveras Boulevard
Milpitas, CA 95035-5411

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Mountain View
Lisa Au, Asst. Director of Public Works
231 North Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

North Coast County Water District
Adrienne Carr, General Manager
2400 Francisco Boulevard
Pacifica, CA 94044-6039

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Palo Alto
Karla Dailey, Asst. Director of Utilities
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301-2593

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Purissima Hills Water District
Tammy Rudock, Interim General Manager
26375 Fremont Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022-2699

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Redwood City
Terence Kyaw, Asst. PWD
1400 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 94063-2505

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of San Bruno
Steve Salazar, Acting Water/Consv. Mgr.
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, CA 94066

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of San Jose, San Jose Municipal Water System - North
Jeff Provenzano, Division Manager
3025 Tuers Road
San Jose, CA 95121

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Santa Clara
John Ramirez, Dir. Water and Sewer Utilities
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050-3792

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

Stanford University
Julia Nussbaum, Env. Quality Mgr
560 Fremont Rd
Stanford, CA 94305-7272

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of Sunnyvale
Winola Cheong, Dep. Dir. Env. Services
P.O. Box 3707
Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3707

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

City of South San Francisco
Sharon Ranals, City Manager
400 Grand Avenue
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the Westborough Water District (WWD) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. WWD is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water needs and supply, and demand management measures to document WWD's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

WWD coordinates with its wholesale water supplier, nearby water agencies, relevant public entities, and other interested parties in preparing the UWMP and WSCP. A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review, and a public hearing will be scheduled in 2026. If you would like more information regarding the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Patricia Mairena at:

Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Phone: (650) 589-1435
Email: pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

County of San Mateo
Planning and Building Department
500 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the Westborough Water District's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

County of San Mateo
Department of Public Works
501 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager

December 5, 2025

County of San Mateo
Sustainability Department
455 County Center, 4th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Sincerely,



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General Manager

December 5, 2025

San Mateo Local Agency Formation Commission
Rob Bartoli, Executive Officer
455 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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General Manager

Appendix C: UWMP Public Hearing Notification Letter

PUBLIC HEARING NOTIFICATION DISTRIBUTION LIST

Alameda County Water District

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency

California Water Service Company – Bear Gulch

California Water Service Company – Mid Peninsula District

California Water Service Company – South San Francisco District

City of Brisbane / Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District

City of Burlingame

City of Daly City

City of East Palo Alto

City of Foster City / Estero Municipal Improvement District

City of Hayward

City of Menlo Park

City of Millbrae

City of Milpitas

City of Mountain View

City of Palo Alto

City of Redwood City

City of San Bruno

City of Santa Clara

City of South San Francisco

City of Sunnyvale

Coastside County Water District

Mid-Peninsula Water District

North Coast County Water District

Purissima Hills Water District

San Jose Municipal Water System

San Mateo County

San Mateo Local Agency Formation Commission

Stanford University

Town of Hillsborough

May 13, 2026

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA)
Tom Smegal, CEO/GM
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, CA 94402

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires Westborough Water District (District) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. The District must also make the draft documents available for public review and hold a public hearing before adopting its UWMP and associated WSCP.

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General Manager
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650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Alameda County Water District
Jonathan Wunderlich, Dir. Finance & Admin
43885 South Grimmer Boulevard
Fremont, CA 94538-6348

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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General Manager
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650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Brisbane / Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District
Maziar Bozorginia, DPW
50 Park Lane
Brisbane, CA 94005

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



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General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Burlingame
Kevin Okada
501 Primrose Road
Burlingame, CA 94010-3997

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Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

California Water Service - Bear Gulch District
Dawn Smithson, District Manager
3525 Alameda De Las Pulgas, Suite A
Menlo Park, CA 94025

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General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

California Water Service - Mid-Peninsula District
341 North Delaware Street
San Mateo, CA 94401-1727

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May 13, 2026

California Water Service - South San Francisco District
Ross Molian, District Manager
342 North Delaware Street
San Mateo, CA 94401-1727

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Coastside County Water District
Mary Rogren, General Manager
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019-1995

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Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Daly City -Dept. of Water and Wastewater
Joshua Cosgrove, Director, Water & Wastewater
153 Lake Merced Boulevard
Daly City, CA 94015-1097

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
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Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of East Palo Alto
Matthew Vining, Utility Manager
2415 University Ave.
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

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Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Estero Municipal Improvement District
Zaheed Danish, Public Works Maint. Supervisor
610 Foster City Boulevard
Foster City, CA 94404-2299

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Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Hayward
Alex Ameri, Director of Public Works
777 B Street
Hayward, CA 94541

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires Westborough Water District (District) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. The District must also make the draft documents available for public review and hold a public hearing before adopting its UWMP and associated WSCP.

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650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Town of Hillsborough
Alex Ameri, Director of Public Works
1600 Floribunda Avenue
Hillsborough, CA 94010-6498

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Menlo Park
Azalea Mitch, Director of Public Works
701 Laurel Street
Menlo Park, CA 94025-3483

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Mid-Peninsula Water District
Kat Wuelfing, General Manager
1075 Old Country Road, Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002-0129

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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General Manager
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650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Millbrae
Craig Centis, , Director of Public Works
621 Magnolia Avenue
Millbrae, CA 94030

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Milpitas
Elaine Marshall, Deputy Public Works Director
455 East Calaveras Boulevard
Milpitas, CA 95035-5411

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Mountain View
Lisa Au, Asst. Director of Public Works
231 North Whisman Road
Mountain View, CA 94043

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

North Coast County Water District
Adrienne Carr, General Manager
2400 Francisco Boulevard
Pacifica, CA 94044-6039

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Palo Alto
Karla Dailey, Asst. Director of Utilities
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301-2593

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pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Purissima Hills Water District
Tammy Rudock, Interim General Manager
26375 Fremont Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022-2699

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General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Redwood City
Terence Kyaw, Asst. PWD
1400 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 94063-2505

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pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of San Bruno
Steve Salazar, Acting Water/Consrv. Mgr.
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, CA 94066

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of San Jose, San Jose Municipal Water System - North
Jeff Provenzano, Division Manager
3025 Tuers Road
San Jose, CA 95121

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Santa Clara
John Ramirez, Dir. Water and Sewer Utilities
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050-3792

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

Stanford University
Julia Nussbaum, Env. Quality Mgr
560 Fremont Rd
Stanford, CA 94305-7272

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of Sunnyvale
Winola Cheong, Dep. Dir. Env. Services
P.O. Box 3707
Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3707

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires Westborough Water District (District) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. The District must also make the draft documents available for public review and hold a public hearing before adopting its UWMP and associated WSCP.

This letter serves as a notification that the District is updating its 2025 UWMP and WSCP, and the documents will be available for public review no later than May 18, 2026, via the District's website at WestboroughWater.org/uwmp2025.

The District will hold a public hearing on **Thursday, June 11, 2026 at 7:30 p.m.** in-person at the at the District Office Board Room located at 2263 Westborough Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080, to consider proposed revisions and updates to the 2025 UWMP and associated WSCP. We invite your agency's participation in the process.

Visit the District's website at <https://www.westboroughwater.org/agenda> for the Board of Directors meeting agenda and meeting location information. If you are unable to attend the scheduled public meeting but want to provide comments regarding the proposed 2025 UWMP or WSCP, you may send your comments via email to pmairena@westboroughwater.org.

The 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be considered for adoption immediately following the public hearing on June 11, 2026, and will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

If you have any questions about the 2025 UWMP or WSCP or the process for updating these documents, please contact us at:

Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

City of South San Francisco
Sharon Ranals, City Manager
400 Grand Avenue
South San Francisco, CA 94080

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Patricia Mairena
General Manager
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South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

County of San Mateo
Planning and Building Department
500 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

Re: Public Hearing Notice of Westborough Water District's Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan - 2025 Update

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Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

County of San Mateo
Department of Public Works
501 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

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Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Boulevard
South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

County of San Mateo
Sustainability Department
455 County Center, 4th Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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General Manager
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South San Francisco, CA 94080
650-589-1435
pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

May 13, 2026

San Mateo Local Agency Formation Commission
Rob Bartoli, Executive Officer
455 County Center, 2nd Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063

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pmairena@westboroughwater.org

Sincerely,



Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District

San Mateo County Times

(510) 723-2850

2060623

WESTBOROUGH WATER DISTRICT
PATRICIA MAIRENA
2263 WESTBOROUGH BLVD.
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94083-2747

PROOF OF PUBLICATION FILE NO. UWMP 2025 6/11/26

San Mateo County Times

The undersigned deposes that he/she is the Public Notice Advertising Clerk of the SAN MATEO COUNTY TIMES, a newspaper of general circulation as defined by Government Code Section 6000, adjudicated as such by the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo (Order Nos. 55795 on September 21, 1951), which is published and circulated in said county and state daily (Sunday excepted).

The PUBLIC NOTICE

was published in every issue of the SAN MATEO COUNTY TIMES on the following date(s):

05/25/2026, 06/01/2026

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Rio Vista, California.
On this 1st day of June, 2026.



Public Notice Advertising Clerk

Legal No.

0006969566

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the Westborough Water District (District) will hold a public hearing to consider proposed revisions and updates to the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) on Thursday, June 11, 2026, at 7:30 p.m. The public hearing will be held at the District Office Board Room located at 2263 Westborough Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080.

The UWMP includes evaluations of historical and future water supplies and demands, the reliability of those supplies, and descriptions of water conservation and water management activities. The UWMP also incorporates the WSCP, which details how the District will respond in the event of an actual water shortage.

An electronic copy of the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for public review on the District's webpage at WestboroughWater.org/uwmp2025.

Public comments on the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be accepted during the public hearing at the time noted above. If you are unable to attend the scheduled Board of Directors meeting but want to provide comments regarding the proposed UWMP or WSCP, you may send your comments via email to pmairena@westboroughwater.org. The District will receive comments on the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP from May 18, 2026, through June 11, 2026. Please share this notice with others that may have interest in this matter.

SMCT 6969566; May 25; June 1, 2026

Appendix D: SPFUC 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.

Daniel Lurie
Mayor

Joshua Arce
President

Stephen E. Leveroni
Vice President

Avni Jamdar
Commissioner

Kate H. Stacy
Commissioner

Meghan Thurlow
Commissioner

Dennis J. Herrera
General Manager

Services of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

OUR MISSION: To provide our customers with high-quality, efficient, and reliable water, power and sewer services in a manner that values environmental and community interests and sustains the resources entrusted to our care.



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:

- With implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment: 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@sfgwater.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 1 st dry year	2030	147.5	75%	92.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2035	146.2	74%	91.3	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2040	145.8	72%	91.1	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2045	145.7	70%	91.0	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2050	146.2	68%	91.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2050	145.4	58%	90.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	75%	74%	72%	70%	68%	58%
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 4 th dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 4 th dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 5 th 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 1 st dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 2 nd dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 3 rd dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 4 th dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 5 th 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

- Wholesale Purchase Projections for 2026-2030 assume a linear growth between 2025 actual demands and 2030 projections, as calculated by BAWSCA.
- 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%

Agency	2030 Proj. RWS	Projected Supply by Year Type				
		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%

Agency	2040 Proj. RWS	Projected Supply by Year Type				
		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%

Agency	2045 Proj. RWS	Projected Supply by Year Type				
		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%

Agency	2050 Proj. RWS	Projected Supply by Year Type				
		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%

Agency	2045 Proj. RWS	Projected Supply by Year Type				
		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 E: Westborough Water District Water Shortage Contingency Plan



2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN Westborough Water District

FINAL | June 2026
EKI Environment & Water, Inc.

2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WESTBOROUGH WATER DISTRICT

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ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1. Westborough Water District Ordinance No. 69
- Attachment 2. SFPUC Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures
- Attachment 3. Drought Response Tool Quantitative Assessment
- Attachment 4. SFPUC Emergency Response Procedures

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Annual Assessment	Annual Supply-Demand Assessment
Bay-Delta Plan Amendment	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CII	commercial, industrial, and institutional
City	City of South San Francisco
CWC	California Water Code
DRT	Drought Response Tool
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
ISG	Individual Supply Guarantee
MG	million gallon(s)
NCCWD	North Coast County Water District
R-GPCD	residential gallons per capita per day
RWS	Regional Water System
SOE	State of Emergency
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WWD	Westborough Water District
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

☒ CWC § 10640

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

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

Westborough Water District's (WWD's or District's) Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) has been developed to serve as a flexible framework of planned response measures to mitigate future water supply shortages. This WSCP builds upon and supersedes the current WSCP that was presented in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Updates to the current WSCP reflect lessons learned during the recent drought and are intended to improve WWD's ability to respond effectively and efficiently in the event of a future water supply shortage or emergency.

Given WWD's low per capita water use (i.e., 50 gallons per capita per day [GPCD] in 2025), significant drought reductions may be difficult to achieve. As such, the WWD developed this WSCP based on the following guiding principle:

Eliminate water waste, prioritize the reduction of non-essential water uses, and preserve water uses that are essential to the health, safety, welfare, and economic vitality of WWD's customers during periods of water shortage.

Practically, this principle guides WWD to ask for a shared contribution from all of its customers towards meeting water use reduction goals during periods of water shortage. It further directs WWD to focus its water conservation efforts on reducing discretionary water uses such as outdoor irrigation, while attempting to minimize economic and other impacts to its residential and commercial customers.

2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

☑ **CWC § 10632 (a) (1)** *The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.*

This section provides a summary of the water supply reliability analysis in Section 7 of WWD’s 2025 UWMP, recognizing that the WSCP is intended to be a standalone document that can be adopted and amended independently.

WWD relies on the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS) for all of its potable water supply. In accordance with the SFPUC’s perpetual obligation to the wholesale customers (i.e., the Water Supply Assurance), WWD has an Individual Supply Guarantee of 1.32 million gallons per day, or 482 million gallons (MG) per year.

WWD’s supply reliability is dependent upon the reliability of the SFPUC RWS. 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 2018 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment). If the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, the SFPUC will be able to meet the projected water demands presented in WWD’s 2025 UWMP in normal years but is expected to experience significant supply shortages in single dry years or multiple dry years.

Based on the current allocation methodology¹ and SFPUC’s projected dry year cutbacks, WWD is anticipated to experience up to a 112 MG (38%) supply shortfall in single dry years by 2050 and up to 141 MG (48%) supply shortfall in multiple dry years by 2050.

However, numerous uncertainties remain in the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and the allocation of the available supply between the wholesale customers. The resultant actual supply reliability and the frequency of supply shortfalls for WWD cannot be known currently. WWD has placed high priority on working with SFPUC and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) to better refine the estimates of RWS supply reliability and may revise its 2025 UWMP accordingly. The SFPUC and BAWSCA have also been taking various actions to improve the reliability of the RWS supply, including implementing a number of dry year water supply projects, exploring alternative water supplies, and implementing BAWSCA’s 2050 Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy recommendations.

WWD 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 WWD will implement to reduce demands and further ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

¹ The SFPUC and the wholesale customers have negotiated and adopted a plan to allocate the RWS supply during system-wide shortages of 20% or less. To address the instances where the supply shortfalls are projected to be greater than 20%, BAWSCA has developed a revised methodology to allocate the RWS supply. This allocation method is intended to serve as the preliminary basis for the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis and does not in any way imply an agreement by BAWSCA member agencies as to the exact allocation methodology. Details on the SFPUC RWS supply reliability are provided by the SFPUC and the BAWSCA and are documented in Sections 7.1 through 7.2 as well as **Appendix D** of the 2025 UWMP.

3 PRIOR DROUGHT ACTIONS

This section summarizes WWD's experience during recent droughts, including the 2014-2017 and 2021-2023 drought periods, with a focus on the sequence of State, regional, and local actions, the effectiveness of implemented measures, and key lessons learned. Understanding how water use responded to past drought conditions provides an important foundation for the development of this WSCP.

3.1 2014-2017 Drought

On 1 April 2015, Governor Brown issued the fourth in a series of Executive Orders regarding actions necessary to address California's severe drought conditions. Executive Order B-29-15 directed the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to impose the first ever mandatory restrictions on urban water suppliers to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water usage through February 2016.² The Executive Order also required commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) users to implement water efficiency measures, prohibited irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf in public street medians, and prohibited irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed homes and buildings that was not delivered by drip or microspray systems, along with numerous other directives.

On 5 May 2015, the SWRCB adopted Resolution 2015-0032 that mandated minimum actions by water suppliers and their customers to conserve water supplies into 2016 and assigned a mandatory water conservation savings goal to each water supplier based on their residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD). The Office of Administrative Law approved the regulations and modified the California Water Code (CWC) on 18 May 2015. On 2 February 2016, the SWRCB voted to extend the emergency regulations until October 2016 with some modifications.³ On 9 May 2016, the Governor issued Executive Order B-37-16, which directed the SWRCB to extend the emergency regulations through the end of January 2017 as well as make certain water use restrictions permanent. On 18 May 2016, the SWRCB adopted Resolution 2016-0029 that adjusted the water conservation savings goal and replaced the February 2016 emergency regulation. The SWRCB is expected to take separate action to make some of the requirements of the regulations permanent in response to the Executive Order.

The mandatory conservation standards included in CWC §865(c) range from 8% for suppliers with a 2013 R-GPCD below 65 R-GPCD, up to 36% for suppliers with an R-GPCD of greater than 215 GPCD. As with previous emergency drought regulations adopted by the SWRCB in 2014, the new water conservation regulation was primarily intended to reduce outdoor urban water use. Based on their R-GPCD, WWD was required to reduce water use by 8% relative to its 2013 water use.

Prior to the 2015 SWRCB Resolution, the WWD Board of Directors adopted Ordinance No. 64 (see **Attachment 1**) to respond to the 2014 SWRCB actions. Ordinance No. 64 put forth various prohibitions that targeted water waste and placed restriction on discretionary outdoor uses, including limiting landscape irrigation to two days a week, for 15 minutes a day. The Ordinance remained in place to meet the 2015 SWRCB-mandated reduction target. During the June 2015 through October 2016 compliance period, WWD surpassed its water use reduction target with a cumulative savings of 26% relative to its 2013 use.

² Executive Order B-29-15 located online at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/conservation/executive_orders.html, accessed 16 April 2026.

³ Adopted text of the extend Emergency Regulations located online at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/docs/emergency_reg/final_reg_ enacted.pdf accessed 16 April 2026.

In June 2016, WWD adopted its 2015 UWMP and associated WSCP update and implemented Stage 2 of the WSCP. In September 2016, WWD adopted Ordinance No. 69 that revised and superseded Ordinance No. 64. In April 2017, Governor Brown ended the drought State of Emergency

3.2 2021-2023 Drought

State and Regional Actions

Beginning in April 2021, California entered a period of drought conditions marked by a series of escalating State, regional, and local actions. Governor Gavin Newsom issued an initial drought State of Emergency (SOE) in April 2021, which expanded statewide by October 2021.

Between April 2021 and December 2023, Governor Newsom and the State agencies implemented a series of actions to reduce water use throughout the State in response to the drought conditions. In July 2021, Governor Newsom issued executive order (EO) N-10-21 calling on a statewide voluntarily reduction in water use by 15% compared to 2020 levels. In January 2022, the SWRCB adopted an emergency drought regulation that prohibited specific water waste activities identified in the Governor's October 2021 proclamation. In May 2022, the SWRCB adopted emergency regulations that, among other actions, required suppliers to enter Stage 2 of their WSCP. The requirement was lifted in March 2023 and the drought SOE was officially terminated in September 2024.

During this same period, SFPUC and BAWSCA coordinated drought response actions in response to local water supply conditions. SFPUC initially issued a request to voluntarily curtail water use by 15% in July 2021. As drought conditions worsened, SFPUC declared a Water Shortage Emergency in November 2021 and called for a 10% voluntary reduction in water usage system-wide, followed by implementation of drought surcharge. In response to the SWRCB's May 2022 emergency regulations, the SFPUC adopted a system-wide voluntary water use reduction of 11% associated with Stage 2 of the SFPUC's WSCP and maintained voluntary reductions through April 2023.

Westborough Water District Drought Response

The District initiated drought response measures in April 2021 following the State's declaration of SOE. The administrative response included expanding water conservation programs, prohibition of wasteful water use, and customer communications and notifications. The District entered into Stage 2 of its WSCP in August 2021 and implemented drought actions including expanding its existing rebate program, intensifying customer outreach, and restricting outdoor irrigation to two days per week.

Figure 3-1 below shows the District's monthly and cumulative water use reductions between April 2021 and June 2023, compared to the baseline year of 2020. Water use reductions were observed shortly after initial actions were implemented, with measurable savings beginning in April 2021. Over time, cumulative water use reductions increased as drought conditions persisted, and response measures intensified.

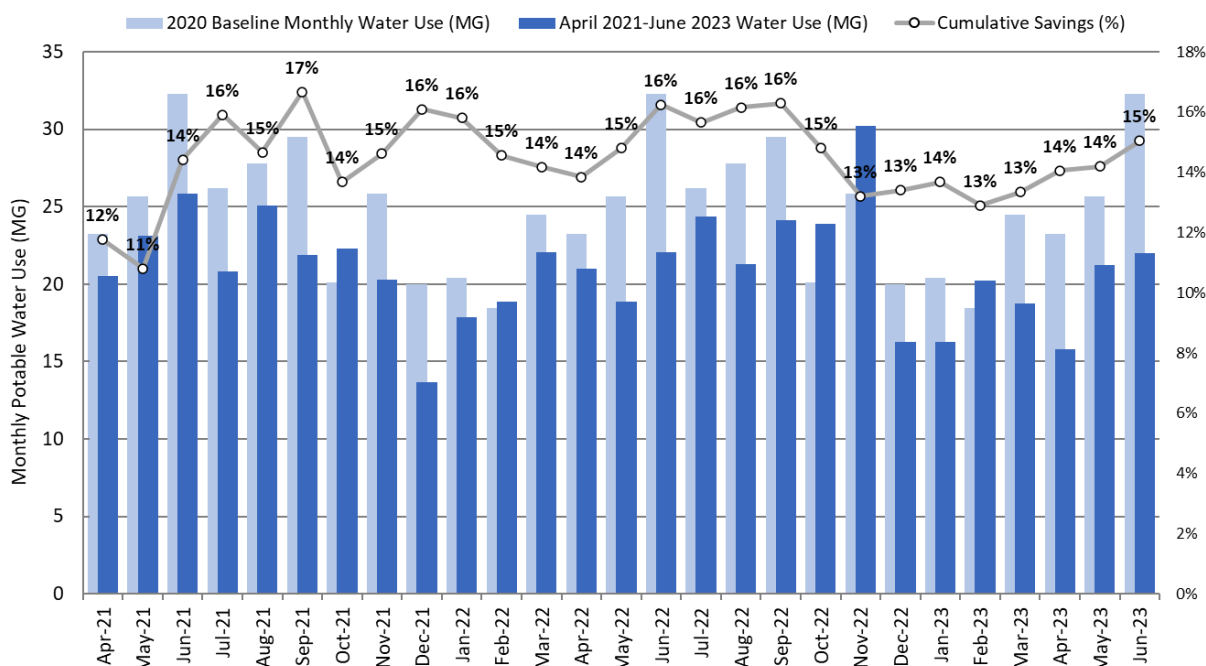


Figure 3-1 Monthly Water Use and Cumulative Water Use Reduction, 2021-2023

Effectiveness of Drought Response

As shown on **Figure 3-1**, cumulative water savings reached 15% by August 2021 after five months of implementing administrative measures and promoting water waste prohibitions. Implementation of WWD’s WSCP Stage 2 did not provide much additional savings, with cumulative water savings remaining at 15% by the end of the drought.

Overall water savings during the 2021-2023 drought were lower than those achieved during the 2014-2017 drought, when cumulative reductions reached approximately 26%. This is likely due to a combination of factors, including differing State restrictions, the effects of demand hardening, and messaging fatigue from both the drought and the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, water use in 2020 was likely deflated and influenced by pandemic-related behavior. Comparison to a 2020 baseline year may result in conservative estimates of savings achieved during the drought.

The District’s experience during the 2021-2023 drought highlights these key considerations for future drought planning:

- Administrative actions and messaging without water use restrictions can drive early-stage savings prior to formal WSCP stage implementation.
- Continued long-term reductions in per capita water use have reduced discretionary demand, making additional cutbacks more difficult to achieve compared to prior droughts. As discussed in Section 4 of the UWMP, per capita water use has decreased since 2015 even though 2015 was an extreme drought year during which mandatory conservation requirements were in effect.
- The timing and effectiveness of conservation messaging significantly influence customer response. Initial drought awareness drives reductions, but sustained engagement is challenging due to messaging fatigue, particularly when overlapping with other major events such as the pandemic.

4 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

☒ CWC § 10632 (a) (2)

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

☒ CWC § 10632.1

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

☒ CWC § 10632.2

An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

On an annual basis, the District will conduct an Annual Supply-Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the following year. Because the District's sole source of water supply is from the SFPUC RWS, the evaluation of District supplies for a particular year will be based on information provided by the SFPUC or BAWSCA. The District will conduct the Annual Assessment as part of a coordinated effort led by SFPUC and BAWSCA. The procedure used in conducting an Annual Assessment is outlined in **Attachment 2** of this WSCP.

5 WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

☒ CWC § 10632 (a) (3)

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

Consistent with the requirements of CWC § 10632(a)(3), this WSCP is based on the six water shortage levels (also referred to as “stages”) shown in **Table 5-1**. These shortage stages are intended to address shortage caused by any condition, including the catastrophic interruption of water supplies. **Table 5-1** summarizes the water supply reductions and supply conditions associated with each stage of action.

Table 6-2 describes the customer restrictions and prohibitions and consumption reduction methods (i.e., the actions to be taken by District staff) associated with each stage of action. Specific prohibitions and consumption reduction methods are discussed in more detail below. The monthly and cumulative annual water savings impacts associated with each restriction, prohibition and consumption reduction method were quantitatively estimated using the Drought Response Tool (DRT) for each stage of action, (see **Section 6.4**).

Table 5-1 Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	- Declaration by the Board of Directors upon the determination that the SFPUC or another governing authority (e.g., the SWRCB) has required a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use up to 10% due to water supply shortages or an emergency. - Includes implementation of voluntary restrictions on end uses for customers, as well as agency actions (see Table 6-2).
2	Up to 20%	- Declaration by the Board of Directors upon the determination that the SFPUC or another governing authority (e.g., the SWRCB) has required a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use from 10% to 20% due to water supply shortages or an emergency. - Includes implementation of voluntary restrictions on end uses and water use budgets for customers, as well as agency actions (see Table 6-2).
3	Up to 30%	- Declaration by the Board of Directors upon the determination that the SFPUC or another governing authority (e.g., the SWRCB) has required a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use from 20% to 30% due to water supply shortages or an emergency. - Includes implementation of mandatory restrictions on end uses and water use budgets for customers, as well as agency actions (see Table 6-2).
4	Up to 40%	- Declaration by the Board of Directors upon the determination that the SFPUC or another governing authority (e.g., the SWRCB) has required a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use from 30% to 40% due to water supply shortages or an emergency. - Includes implementation of mandatory restrictions on end uses and water use budgets for customers, as well as agency actions (see Table 6-2).
5	Up to 50%	- Declaration by the Board of Directors upon the determination that the SFPUC or another governing authority (e.g., the SWRCB) has required a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use from 40% to 50% due to water supply shortages or an emergency. - Includes implementation of mandatory restrictions on end uses and water use budgets for customers, as well as agency actions (see Table 6-2).
6	>50%	- Declaration by the Board of Directors upon the determination that the SFPUC or another governing authority (e.g., the SWRCB) has required a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use greater than 50% due to water supply shortages or an emergency. - Includes implementation of mandatory restrictions on end uses and water use budgets for customers, as well as agency actions (see Table 6-2).

6 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

☒ CWC § 10632 (a) (4)

Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

☒ CWC § 10632 (b)

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

This section describes the response actions the District will take to deal with the shortages associated with each of the six stages enumerated in **Section 5 (Table 5-1)**.

6.1 Supply Augmentation Actions

WWD has interties with the adjoining water systems operated by NCCWD and the City of Daly City. The interconnection with the NCCWD is used to manage existing supplies, while both the NCCWD and Daly City interconnections provide potential backup sources of water during emergencies and higher stages of the WSCP (Stages 4-6).

WWD relies on the SFPUC RWS for its potable supplies. As discussed below and in Section 6.7 of the District's 2025 UWMP, potential transfer and exchange opportunities exist within and outside of the SFPUC RWS.

The Water Shortage Allocation Plan adopted by all BAWSCA agencies and the SFPUC provides the basis for voluntary transfers of water among BAWSCA agencies during periods when mandatory rationing is in effect on the SFPUC RWS (see also Section 7.1.1 of the 2025 UWMP). Some BAWSCA agencies have the capacity to rely on groundwater or other sources during dry years and thus may be willing to transfer a portion of their wholesale water entitlement to other BAWSCA agencies in need of supply above their allocations. Securing water from willing sellers outside the SFPUC RWS is a more complex process than transfers within the RWS, which requires both a contract with the seller agency and approval by the SFPUC. 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 2050 Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy (see Section 7.1.1 of the 2025 UWMP).

6.2 Demand Reduction Actions

Table 6-2 represents the demand reduction actions that the District will implement during each WSCP stage to reduce potable water consumption and achieve targeted savings. The monthly and cumulative

annual water savings impacts associated with each action were quantitatively estimated using the DRT for each stage of action (see **Attachment 3**).

WWD's demand reduction actions combine (1) agency actions, which further include public outreach and operational changes; and (2) customer water use restrictions and allocations. These measures are designed to progressively increase in stringency across stages to meet shortage response targets.

6.2.1 Agency Actions

A main focus of WWD's planned consumption reduction measures is to increase public outreach and keep customers informed of the water shortage emergency and actions they can take to reduce consumption. The public outreach efforts that WWD will implement to respond to a water shortage are described in Section 8.

During each stage, the District will implement operational changes to: (1) reduce system losses through a reduction in flushing of water distribution mains, (2) increase enforcement and customer service, (3) implement a Water Allocation Program, and in certain conditions, (4) implement a moratorium on new service connections.

6.2.2 Customer Water Use Restrictions

Customer water use restrictions focus on the reduction of non-essential water uses such as ornamental landscape irrigation, and preserve water uses that are vital to the health, safety, welfare, and economic vitality of WWD's customers. Lower stages of the WSCP focus on guiding customer actions through prohibitions on end uses, while subsequent levels of the WSCP include increasingly restrictive prohibitions and conformance with water allocations that will be assigned to each customer account.

6.2.2.1 Water Allocation Program

WWD may develop and prescribe water allocations to each customer account during higher WSCP stages (i.e., Stages 2 through 6). **Table 6-1** illustrates how the cutbacks will be distributed between water use sectors and end uses through the Water Allocation Program, in order to collectively achieve the targeted water savings associated with each stage of action.

The District intends to only implement the level of rationing suggested in **Table 6-1** below for Stages 5 and 6 during a short-term emergency, such as a critical supply interruption lasting less than a week. In the event of a prolonged shortage condition, the District will prioritize securing water transfers or alternative supplies and consult with its customers to identify additional demand reduction actions.

As discussed in the 2025 UWMP and **Section 6.4.1** below, WWD serves water primarily to residential customers and has among the lowest residential per capita water use among BAWSCA agencies and across the State. Therefore, achieving the targeted demand reductions in Stages 5 and 6 would significantly impact essential water use of the District's residential and commercial customers. It should be noted again that numerous uncertainties exist in the assumptions that drive projected dry year shortage estimates in the 2025 UWMP. Additionally, the current Tier One and Tier Two Plans are not designed for RWS supply shortages of greater than 20%. BAWSCA member agencies plan to negotiate and agree upon a more nuanced and equitable approach if SFPUC is unable to deliver its contractual supply volume and cutbacks to the RWS supply exceed 20%.

Table 6-1 Water Allocation Program Cutbacks by Customer Sector

Customer Sector	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential Customer	32 GPCD	28 GPCD	24 GPCD	22 GPCD	22 GPCD
Commercial Customer	90%	85%	60%	60%	60%
Irrigation Customer	75%	50%	25%	0%	0%
NOTES: (a) Water Allocations for a commercial and irrigation customer are presented as the percentage of water use compared to the customer's pre-drought baseline water use. (b) Residential customer allocations are maintained at 22 GPCD for health and safety uses. In the event of shortages greater than 50%, WWD will prioritize securing water transfers or alternative supplies and consult with its customers to identify additional demand reduction actions for other sectors.					

6.2.2.2 Prohibitions on Wasteful Water Use

WWD has adopted Ordinance No. 69 to prohibit wasteful water use within the District. Prohibitions to prevent water waste are to remain in place at all times, irrespective of water supply conditions.

- The use of water through a commercial meter when the customer has been given a 7-day notice to repair a broken or defective plumbing or sprinkler system.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
- The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
- The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.
- The use of water for city street sweepers/washers, except when approved by the District.
- The use of water in non-recirculating water fountains and decorative water features, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
- The application of potable water to driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surface areas.
- The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
- The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

- The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Additionally, Ordinance No. 69 prohibits the following non-essential water uses during any drought, water shortage emergency, or voluntary water conservation period.

- Use of potable water to clean, fill, or maintain levels in fountains, including recirculating fountains.
- Use of water for recreational toys and equipment.
- Use of water through a hose or pressure washer to clean the exterior of any building, home, or driveway, except prior to painting or if required for health or safety purposes.
- Limiting watering duration to 15 minutes watering 2 days a week maximum. Watering or irrigating of lawn or landscape is also prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

These prohibitions are incorporated into stage-specific measures and support overall demand reduction targets.

6.3 Defining Water Features

☒ 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.

As required by CWC § 10632, the District distinguishes between “decorative water features” such as ponds, lakes, and fountains that are artificially supplied with water and “recreational water features” such as swimming pools and spas. Prohibitions on water use for decorative water features are listed separately from those for recreational water features (see **Table 6-2**).

Table 6-2 Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
1	1. Inform customers that there is a water shortage emergency and the list of actions they can take to reduce water use (e.g., via direct mail, bill inserts, email, text, social media, website updates, articles and news releases, etc.). Provide conservation tips and highlight existing prohibitions under Ordinance 69. 2. Conduct coordination with BAWSCA, SFPUC, and California Water Service Company on supply conditions, regional messaging, and potential shortage response actions. 3. Assign existing staff to complaint-based enforcement and customer inquiries.	1. Use of potable water to clean, fill, or maintain levels in fountains, including recirculating fountains is prohibited. 2. Use of water for recreational toys and equipment is prohibited. 3. Use of water through a hose or pressure washer to clean the exterior of any building, home, or driveway, except prior to painting or if required for health or safety purposes is prohibited. 4. Watering or irrigating of lawn or landscape is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. 5. Leaks, breaks, and malfunctions must be repaired in a timely manner. 6. Hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. 7. Other measures as may be approved by the Board of Directors.
2	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stage 1 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Develop a voluntary water allocation program for all accounts and notice those accounts appropriately. 3. Increase outreach frequency and include information on potential penalties for non-compliance. 4. Provide online or printed conservation guidance. Emphasize need for measurable reductions. 5. Increase leak detection. 6. Accelerate water conservation program implementation. 7. Increase monitoring of system demand and storage trends (weekly or more frequent as needed). 8. Issue courtesy warnings for observed violations of water waste prohibitions. 9. Begin targeted outreach to high-use customers (letters, calls, or emails).	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stage 1 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Water use not to exceed voluntary Stage 2 water budgets established by WWD for each customer. 3. Prohibit use of potable water through broken or defective plumbing and irrigation systems. 4. Limiting water duration to 15 minutes per day and two days per week. 5. Other measures as may be approved by the Board of Directors.
3	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 and 2 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Develop a mandatory water allocation program for all accounts and notice those accounts appropriately.	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 and 2 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Water use shall not exceed Stage 3 water budgets for each customer.

Shortage Level	Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
	3. Communicate mandatory restrictions, water allocation requirements, and penalties for non-compliance. 4. Issue formal notices of violation for non-compliance and impose an excess water use charge with the implementation of water allocations. 5. Require fixture retrofits prior to review of customer hardship exemptions from prohibitions and restrictions. 6. Establish moratorium on new connections and new landscaping. 7. Conduct targeted water waste patrols focusing on high-use areas. 8. Suspend routing flushing of water mains except where required for water quality.	3. Limiting water duration to 10 minutes per day and one day per week. 4. Filling of swimming pools is prohibited. 5. Vehicle washing is prohibited, except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water. 6. Leaks, breaks, and malfunctions must be repaired within 24 hours of notification. 7. No new water-using landscape may be installed by any customer. 8. No new potable water service shall be provided, including new temporary meters or permanent meters. 9. Other measures as may be approved by the Board of Directors.
4	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 through 3 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Implement more frequent billing or usage notifications (e.g., monthly or estimated usage updates), as feasible. 3. Suspend or restrict water service to landscape accounts. 4. Review staff roles and emergency response procedures under the District's EOP. 5. Increase frequency of monitoring of tank levels, system pressures, and flows to identify leaks or abnormal conditions. 6. Coordinate with San Mateo County Health, local emergency responders, and SFPUC. 7. Prepare for potential activation of interties with NCCWD and Daly City. 8. Expand emergency-focused public communications. Inform customers of the emergency conditions and reinforce critical conservation expectations. 9. Increase field enforcement and water waste patrols; work with local law enforcement on enforcement challenges. 10. Issue penalties for violations with reduced warning periods.	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 through 3 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Water use shall not exceed Stage 4 water budgets for each customer. 3. Use of potable water for construction and dust control is prohibited. 4. No potable water service is provided to landscape accounts. 5. Other measures as may be approved by the Board of Directors.
5	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 through 4 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Activate full emergency operations center (EOC) operations and emergency response protocols.	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 through 4 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Water use shall not exceed Stage 5 water budgets for each customer.

Shortage Level	Agency Actions	Customer Water Use Restrictions
	3. Activate interties with NCCWD and Daly City, as available. 4. Set up emergency notification lists for medical/dental facilities, public facilities, large users, food and beverage facilities, and critical businesses. 5. Implement emergency supply measures (water hauling, temporary sources, critical facility prioritization). 6. Coordinate with CA Dept of Public Health, County Public Health Department and other emergency response agencies regarding water quality, public health issues. 7. Prepare to coordinate with State (SWRCB, DWR) and County (Department of Emergency Management) for emergency response support and funding.	
6	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 through 5. 2. Focus messaging on essential water use only. 3. Optimize system operations (pressure management, isolate leaks/breaks) to maintain critical service. 4. Prioritize water for essential uses only; implement pressure reductions or controlled service interruptions if needed. 5. Maximize emergency supply measures (water hauling, temporary sources, critical facility prioritization). 6. Coordinate with State (SWRCB, DWR) and County (Department of Emergency Management) for emergency response support and funding.	1. Continue with actions and measures from Stages 1 through 5 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Water use shall not exceed Stage 6 water budgets for each customer.

6.4 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

In order to evaluate and ensure that effective actions will be implemented with the proper level of intensity, WWD employed the DRT, an Excel spreadsheet model developed by EKI Environment and Water, Inc. The DRT model calculates monthly savings anticipated by implementing each stage of action as detailed below.

6.4.1 Baseline Water Use Profile

Using the DRT, WWD developed a baseline water use profile that reflected usage patterns within WWD's service area by major water use sector during calendar year 2023 and 2024, which was then used to verify the effectiveness of the WSCP. Key findings from this analysis are presented below.

Residential Per Capita Demand

Residential per capita demand informs the residential water allocations in **Table 6-1**. WWD's current residential water demand is approximately 40 R-GPCD. This R-GPCD is close to the average BAWSCA-wide average of 58.87 R-GPCD and is significantly less than the statewide average of 96 R-GPCD.⁴

Proportion of Outdoor Water Use

As shown on **Figure 6-1**, outdoor water use, which can generally be considered as a "discretionary water use", was estimated to be approximately 17% of the WWD's total consumption during the baseline time period (2023-2024). Dedicated irrigation meters accounted for 59% of the total irrigation demand, indicating that 41% of outdoor water use within the WWD service area is not metered with a separate meter, and is therefore more difficult to track and directly target.

The proportion of outdoor water use within both residential and commercial sectors (both 8%) indicates that there is limited potential to achieve significant potable water savings across these sectors, simply by focusing on outdoor uses. As further shown on **Figure 6-2**, the seasonal variation in baseline potable water use reflects increased irrigation demands during the summer and fall months. Therefore, the greatest potential for reductions in non-essential water use are expected during these months.

⁴ WWD and BAWSCA average R-GPCD for fiscal year 2024-2025 obtained from BAWSCA's Annual Survey (BAWSCA, 2026). Statewide average for the same period calculated using SAFER Clearinghouse data.

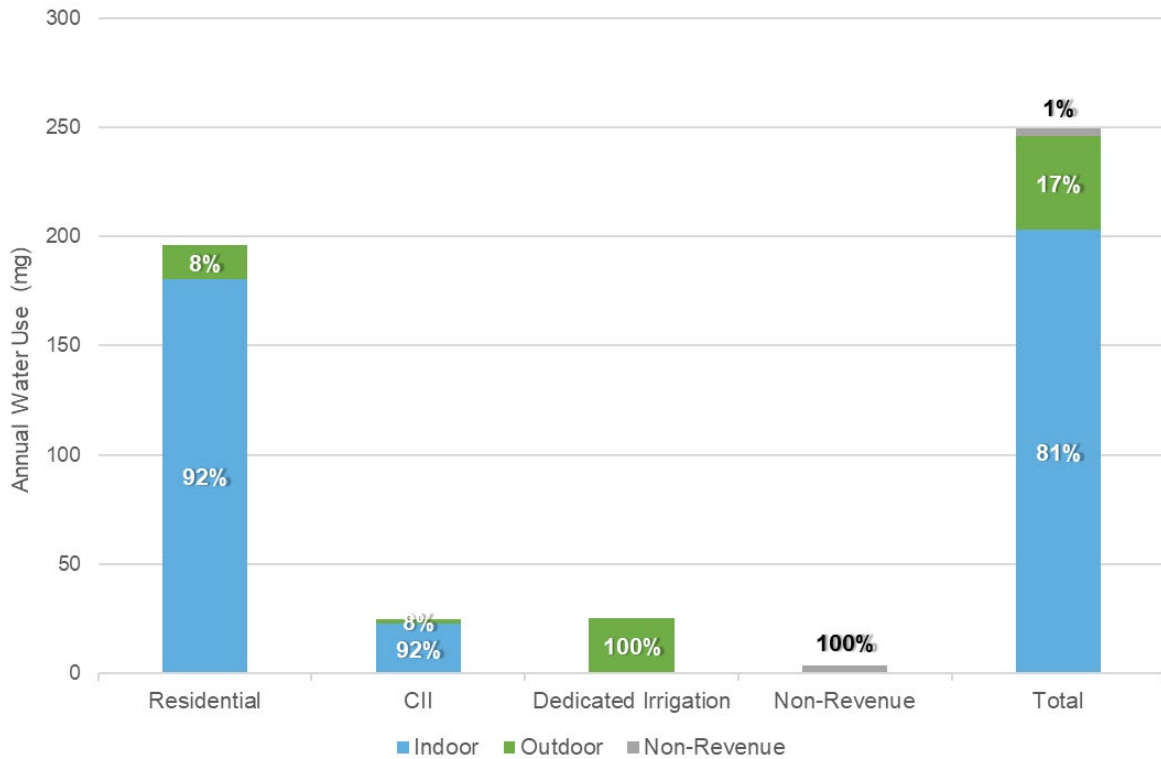


Figure 6-1 Baseline Year Annual Indoor vs. Outdoor Water Use

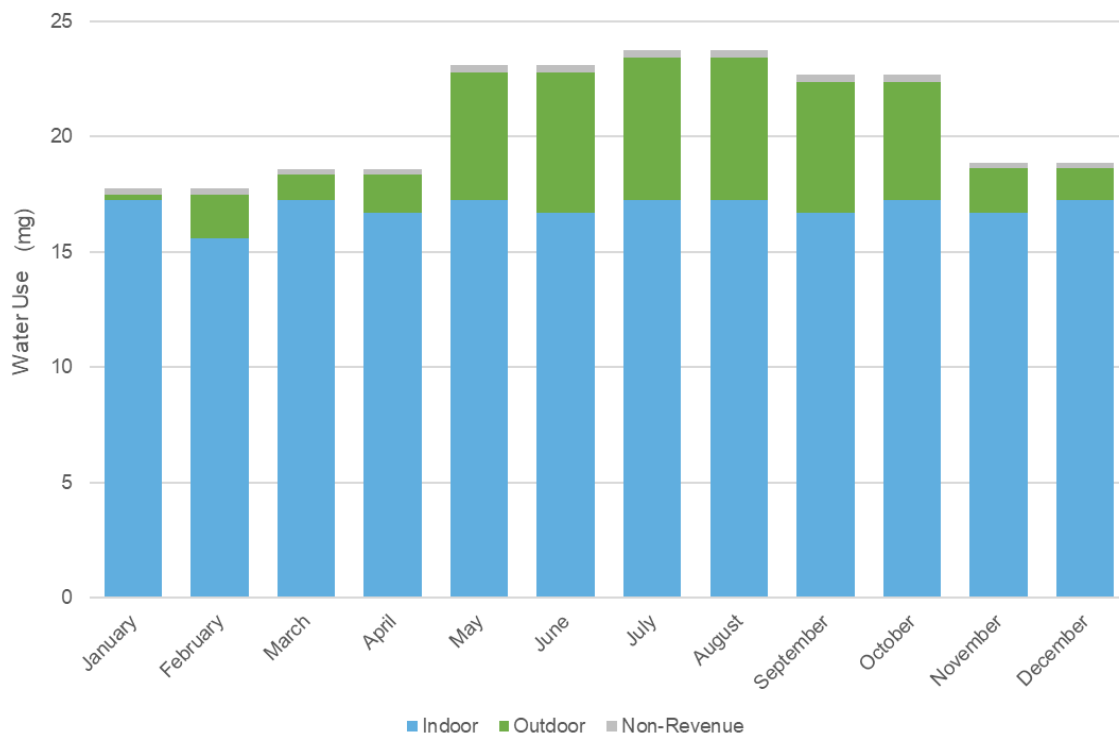


Figure 6-2 Baseline Year Monthly Indoor vs. Outdoor Water Use

6.4.2 Quantifying Effectiveness

The DRT provides a quantitative framework that allows the District to systematically estimate the monthly and cumulative annual demand reductions expected to result from particular combinations of drought response actions and associated implementation rates. Data inputs to the DRT include total production, sector-specific water use, population, and assumptions regarding the split between indoor and outdoor water use for each customer sector.

For each drought response action, the user specifies:

- The customer sector(s) and end use(s) that are affected.
- The percent savings for that end use for each account that implements the action. These are based on evaluations reported in the literature, or where such studies are not available, on best estimates based on WWD's experience.
- The percentage of accounts assumed to implement the action, which is presumed to be the result of the intensity level of the District's program implementation, including but not limited to, marketing and enforcement activities.

An additional critical DRT user input is a set of constraints on demand reductions to ensure that usage levels do not endanger health and safety or result in unacceptable economic impacts. The DRT will not permit estimated usage reductions to violate these constraints, regardless of the demand reduction actions selected. The constraints are:

- A minimum residential indoor per capita daily usage of 22 gallons;
- A maximum residential outdoor usage reduction of 100%;
- A maximum CII indoor usage reduction of 40% except in the most extreme conditions; and
- A maximum CII outdoor usage reduction of 100%.

Based on the foregoing data, the DRT model calculates the resulting monthly savings. WWD adjusted the combination of actions and implementation levels to achieve the targeted savings levels at each of the six stages of action.

For each of the stages of action, the modeling targeted the high-end of the required demand reduction range, ergo:

- 5% for Stage 1,
- 15% for Stage 2,
- 25% for Stage 3,
- 35% for Stage 4,
- 45% for Stage 5, and
- 55% for Stage 6.

WWD's shortage response actions are summarized in **Table 6-2**. The key DRT inputs and outputs for each of the stages of action are reproduced in **Attachment 3**, including the water shortage reduction actions, savings assumptions, and implementation rates that are required for the District to achieve the required annual demand reductions for each of the six stages of action. At each stage, there are two types of demand-reduction actions identified:

- Restrictions on customer water usage; and
- Consumption reduction actions by the District to encourage decreased water usage.

Many actions are implemented across a number of stages, some at increasing implementation levels. Therefore, the actions are listed as a row under the first stage at which they are implemented, and the implementation rate is listed under each stage column heading at the right. The unit savings represent a percentage savings of the end uses indicated in the table.

6.5 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Catastrophic supply interruptions may be caused by a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster. In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption, the response procedures that the WWD would follow are described in:

- SFPUC Emergency Operations Plan (EOP);
- San Mateo County's Operational Area EOP Potable Water Procurement and Distribution Annex; and
- WWD EOP.

Actions described in the SFPUC EOP focus on maintaining flow within, and from, the RWS pipelines. A summary of SFPUC's emergency response procedures is included as **Attachment 4** hereto. The WWD EOP specifically addresses several potential emergency response scenarios in the local water distribution system, particularly including earthquakes, major pipeline breaks, and bacterial or chemical contamination of the water supply.

Together, these EOPs provide the framework for responding to major emergencies or disasters associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security/terrorism emergencies. Sections of these EOPs outline specific strategies to prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from an emergency or disaster that affects the water utilities that serve the population within San Mateo County and the WWD service area, in particular.

WWD's emergency planning efforts are summarized below.

6.5.1 Emergency Operations Plan

The WWD has a written EOP, designed to provide guidance and direction for the activities of WWD's staff both during a water supply or water quality emergency and in mobilizing the post disaster response. Key provisions of the EOP are summarized below:

Readiness

The WWD's primary emergency operations center would be created at the District office, at 2263 Westborough Boulevard in the City of South San Francisco (City). The WWD office is equipped with radios, telephones, telemetry equipment for operating the system, spare parts, emergency equipment, and supplementary documents and supplies. Diagrams and summaries for activating the interconnections with adjoining water systems are available. In addition, equipment for portable hydrant systems is

available at WWD's office. The emergency operations center would be the central point of coordination for government services, communications, and emergency public information.

Communication protocols have been established and damage evaluation procedures have been defined. In the immediate period following a major disaster, such as an earthquake, WWD's initial task would be to evaluate the water supply system and to isolate breaks in order to minimize water losses as quickly as possible.

The emergency operating center staffing would include the General Manager or his/her designee plus additional staff to help coordinate disaster control activities and communicate with the public. Other key WWD personnel would be assigned specific roles depending on the magnitude of the emergency as well as the time of occurrence. On non-business days and after hours, WWD maintains 24-hour response capability with the assignment of trained on-call workers who can be summoned by calls from the WWD answering service or the local Police and Fire Departments.

The WWD has assembled an inventory of equipment and spare parts, and maintains key vehicles in a "ready to respond" condition. In the event there is more damage than WWD staff can manage, the District will contract out aid to assist in the emergency repair work.

Response

The goal of WWD's post disaster response actions is to maintain the water transmission and storage system intact and operational to the greatest extent possible. Emergency response protocols specify the leadership role of the on-call worker if the emergency is in off-hours. The response plan is very specific with regard to operating protocols for the supply pumps and the monitoring of tank levels to ascertain the presence of significant leaks or pipeline breaks. The San Andreas Fault runs through WWD, and WWD must be prepared for the possibility of pipeline breaks due to fault rupture.

Procedures for maintaining communication with the on-site personnel and other emergency service workers such as fire and police operations are established, as are the procedures for activating interconnections with either of two adjoining water distribution systems (i.e., North Coast County Water District and the City of Daly City).

The EOP also calls for staff at the emergency operations center to assemble information logs on the service activities, equipment and material used, estimates of damage, records of mutual aid or assistance requested, financial expenditures, etc. If necessary, the Board of Directors would be contacted for authorization of emergency expenditures.

The repair or shut down work would be coordinated from the WWD Office and field crews would report progress to the emergency operations team. Regular progress reports would then be filed with the appropriate Police and/or Fire Department personnel.

Interties and Back-Up Supplies

As noted in Section 3.5 of the 2025 UWMP, WWD has interties with the adjoining water systems operated by the NCCWD and the City of Daly City, and WWD shares a water storage tank with the NCCWD. Since these agencies are largely supplied by the SFPUC, these sources may not be available during a drought or regional disaster, but they could be used to augment supplies in the event of a local emergency.

7 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT

☒ 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.

The District conducted a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment in 2012 (Westborough Water District, 2012). The WWD water system is bisected by the active San Andreas fault. The assessment evaluated the water system for a repeat of the 1906 earthquake on the San Andreas fault with magnitude 7.9. For the San Andreas M 7.9 earthquake, the outcomes are severe for WWD water customers. Limited damage to the (future upgraded) SFPUC system will most likely isolate WWD from all SFPUC piped water supplies for one (1) day (and possibly up to seven days). Severe damage to WWD's pipeline network through the San Andreas fault zone is also projected. Water will drain from local storage tanks within about four to eight hours. Once the local storage tanks are drained, the WWD will be out of water until re-supply from SFPUC's SAPL 2 and SAPL 3 pipelines is possible. Once the SFPUC system is at least minimally restored to service, WWD will be able to supply near average day demand flows to its customers. Without relying on outside crews, it will take up to 16 days to complete pipe repairs in WWD's service area.

The District has assessed the feasibility of upgrading three of its water storage tanks to meet current seismic standards in the "Westborough Water District Skyline Tanks Condition Assessment" (Westborough Water District, 2018). The report provides preliminary structural assessment of the tanks' as-built conditions, provide rehabilitation recommendations, visual inspection, evaluation of tank paint and coating systems, and ultrasonic thickness measurements. Based on this assessment, Skyline Tank No. 3 is currently being seismically retrofitted, and the project is anticipated to be completed by the end of June 2026.

In the event of a major earthquake, Skyline Tank No. 3 has an automated seismic shutoff valve which will isolate the tank to preserve water for emergency firefighting and drinking water. Skyline Tanks 1 & 2 may be sacrificed for firefighting and lost water due to water main breaks.

8 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

☒ CWC § 10632 (a) (5)

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Even before formal declaration of a water shortage, a public information program will be activated to provide customers with as much advance notice as possible. Following declaration of a shortage, WWD customers would need to be provided notice of water shortage rules and regulations via a variety of media and communications methods.

Coordination between WWD and with other public agencies can begin prior to formal declaration of a water shortage and can be accomplished through regular meetings, e-mail group updates, and presentations. WWD will coordinate with California Water Service Company which serves portions of the City not included in WWD's service area, to ensure that City residents are aware of which water service area they reside in and the particular water shortage restrictions that apply. In a regional water shortage scenario, WWD would use the public outreach resources and materials provided by BAWSCA and/or the SFPUC. In addition to these materials, WWD may develop its own materials to communicate with customers, such as a dedicated customer service hotline, and expand its normal public outreach to support its water conservation efforts (see Section 9.2.4 of the 2025 UWMP).

As discussed in Section 9.2.6 of the 2025 UWMP, WWD currently has two staff members that jointly share the responsibilities for water conservation. Staff time dedicated to water conservation and enforcement action will increase with the severity of a supply shortage. Additional duties may be assigned to current WWD employees or hiring of temporary staff may be considered to meet staffing needs during extreme water shortages.

9 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.*

Enforcement of WWD’s water use restrictions and prohibitions is focused on soliciting cooperation from water customers who are unaware of the restrictions or have failed to comply with the provisions of the WSCP. If discussions with the customer are unsuccessful in obtaining compliance, the WWD is authorized to issue penalties to customers that violate the restrictions and prohibitions per Ordinance No. 69. Actions range from violation notices, a citation, or discontinuance of water service. WWD may also implement an excess water use charge in coordination with water allocations in higher WSCP stages.

10 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.

☒ CWC § 10632.3

It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

The District's 2025 WSCP is adopted by Resolution 693, a resolution of the Board of Directors adopting a Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

The provisions of each water shortage stage of action are triggered upon the Board of Director's determination that a Governing Authority has required WWD to achieve a voluntary or mandatory reduction in water use because of water shortage conditions.

The stages of action will become effective after the Board of Directors declares a particular stage of action and WWD has published notice of this determination. Once effective, the provisions of a water shortage stage of action will stay in effect until: (1) a different stage of action is declared; or (2) the Board of Directors determines that the water shortfall condition no longer exists and WWD has published notice of this determination.

After the termination of the water shortage conditions, WWD will oversee any remaining termination and WSCP review activities. These activities could include:

- Publicize gratitude for the community's cooperation;
- Restore water utility operations, organization, and services to pre-event levels;
- Document the event and response and compile applicable records for future reference;
- Collect cost accounting information, assess revenue losses and financial impact, and review deferred projects or programs;
- Debrief staff to review effectiveness of actions, to identify the lessons learned, and to enhance response and recovery efforts in the future; and
- Update the WSCP, as needed.

WWD shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. The District shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency. A list of contacts for other cities and counties within the WWD service area is provided below:

- City of Daly City
City Manager
City of Daly City
333 90th Street
Daly City, CA 94105
- City of South San Francisco
City Manager
City of South San Francisco
400 Grand Avenue
South San Francisco, CA 94080
- City of San Bruno
City Manager
City of San Bruno
567 El Camino
San Bruno, CA 94066
- San Mateo County
County Manager
400 County Center, 1st Floor
Redwood City, CA 94063
(650) 363-4123

WWD is a member of BAWSCA and anticipates coordinating with other member agencies via BAWSCA during a water shortage or emergency on the SFPUC RWS.

11 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

☒ 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.

Implementation of the WSCP will lead to reduced water sales and revenues to WWD. To minimize the potential financial impacts of implementing this WSCP, WWD maintains a capital reserve fund that accumulates during non-drought years. These reserves can be used to offset revenue lost due to reduced water sales in emergency or water shortage conditions. When water allocation programs are implemented, WWD plans to increase water rates or implement an excess water use charge.

As shown in **Table 6-2**, the District will enforce a Water Allocation Program starting in Stage 3, including assigning a water budget for residential customers based on a GPCD indoor allocation and a cutback from normal outdoor water use. The District's Water Allocation Program prohibits excessive water use pursuant to CWC §365 et seq. Therefore, the cost of compliance with CWC §365 et seq. has been considered in implementation of the WSCP discussed herein.

The administration of the WSCP will also have an impact on WWD's general and administrative costs. These costs will be considered whenever the District's budget is next adopted. Revenue from excess use charges as result of implementation of the water allocation program can also be applied towards the administration of the WSCP to help offset the revenue shortfalls.

12 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.*

WWD monitors water use through analysis of wholesale water purchases and customer meter readings. The WWD reads meters installed on each of its supply turnouts to monitor wholesale water purchases. In addition, each customer account is metered. Some large landscape sites, including parks and schools, have irrigation meters to monitor water use for landscape irrigation separately from indoor uses.

The WWD reads all meters on a bi-monthly basis. During a supply shortage, WWD will continue to monitor water use on this schedule to determine the effectiveness of the customer response to the implementation of this WSCP. If necessary, WWD may increase the frequency of meter readings.

Pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 23 §991, WWD reports monthly water use and production to the SWRCB.⁵ Water systems that are experiencing a severe water shortage, or systems that have been identified by the SWRCB or Local Primacy Agency staff to be at-risk of experiencing a severe water shortage may be required to submit drought-related data more frequently to the State to facilitate better coordination of assistance and emergency tracking.

⁵ Water supplier monthly reports can be accessed at
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/conservation_reporting.html

13 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN 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 implemented as an adaptive management plan. WWD will evaluate the need to revise its WSCP every year after performing its Annual Assessment or commensurate with its UWMP updates. The evaluation will consider the effectiveness of WSCP actions and any anticipated water supply shortages assessed by the Annual Assessment. If the WSCP is revised, the Board of Directors will adopt a new resolution adopting the revised WSCP and, if necessary, declare a water shortage level to implement.

14 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

☒ **CWC § 10632 (c)** *The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.*

As described in Section 10 of the 2025 UWMP, WWD 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 Section 6066 of the Government Code.

A copy of the adopted WSCP including any amendments will be provided to the Department of Water Resources (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 DWR using the DWR online submittal tool.

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

15 REFERENCES

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), 2026. *Fiscal Year 2024-2025 Annual Survey*, dated March 2026.

Westborough Water District, 2012. *Westborough Water District Seismic Vulnerability Assessment*, Prepared by G&E Engineering Systems Inc, dated 1 May 2012.

Westborough Water District, 2018. *Westborough Water District Skyline Tanks Condition Assessment*, prepared by TJC and Associates, Inc., dated 14 February 2018.

Attachment 1: Westborough Water District Ordinance No. 69

ORDINANCE NO. 69

PROHIBITING WASTEFUL WATER USE WITHIN THE DISTRICT

WESTBOROUGH WATER DISTRICT

THIS ORDINANCE is adopted in light of the following facts and circumstances, which are hereby found and declared by the Board of Directors of the Westborough Water District (“District”) and is intended to supersede District Ordinance 64:

WHEREAS, the District is a County Water District organized pursuant to the County Water District Law (Water Code Section 30001 et seq.), which provides potable water service within its jurisdiction, which is located in the City of South San Francisco, California; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 375 et seq. authorizes the adoption of a water conservation ordinance after notice and a public hearing; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 31026 et seq. authorizes the District to restrict the use of District water during any emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage and to prescribe and define by ordinance, the restrictions and prohibitions on water use; and

WHEREAS, the District obtains all of its water from the City and County of San Francisco, acting by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (“SFPUC”) and is entirely dependent on the SFPUC source of supply for its water; and

WHEREAS, on May 9, 2016, California Governor Jerry Brown issued Executive Order B-37-16, which required the State Water Resources Control Board to make permanent certain mandatory restrictions that were imposed by emergency regulations in 2014 and 2015; and

WHEREAS, on May 18, 2016, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 2016-0029, adopting emergency regulations for statewide urban water conservation, and mandating certain actions by urban waters suppliers; and

WHEREAS, wasteful water use practices constitute a potential threat to, and an unacceptable diminution of, the District’s water supplies and its ability to meet water conservation goals, particularly in times of drought; and

WHEREAS, careful water management that includes active water conservation measures not only in times of drought, but at all times, is essential to ensure a reliable minimum supply of water to meet current and future water supply needs; and

WHEREAS, Best Management Practice (DMM #13 of Urban Water Management Plan) calls for the District to enact and enforce certain prohibitions against wasteful use on a year-round and on-going basis, i.e. during drought and non-drought periods.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors finds and determines that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 2100 et seq.) (“CEQA”) pursuant to Section 15307 (the activity assures the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of a natural resource) and Section 15378(b)(2) (the activity is not a project as it involves general policy and procedure making) of the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3; and

WHEREAS, the adoption and enforcement of this Ordinance is necessary to manage the District’s water system, particularly during times of water shortage; and

WHEREAS, the District published notice of, and provided an opportunity for public input at a public hearing prior to adopting the Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the Westborough Water District as follows:

Section 1: Prohibition of Wasteful Water Use

A. The following uses of District water listed in this section 1 are hereby determined to be unreasonable and constitute a waste and therefore are prohibited on a permanent, year-round basis:

[Note: Changes shown reflect language from State Water Resources Board Emergency Regulation, which is underlined. Conflicting language from the District's prior ordinance has been lined out. Shaded text is language from prior ordinance that could be included in new ordinance to supplement language from the SWRCB.]

1. The use of water through a commercial meter when the customer has been given a 7-day notice to repair broken or defective plumbing or sprinkler system.
2. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
3. The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
4. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels,

cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.

5. The use of water for city street sweepers/washers, except when approved by the District.
6. The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
7. The application of potable water to driveways, sidewalks, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard-surface areas.
8. The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians.
9. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.
10. The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
11. The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Section 2: Non-Essential Water Uses During Drought or Water Shortage Conditions

A. The following uses of District water listed in this section 2 are hereby determined to be non-essential activities during any drought, water shortage emergency or voluntary water conservation period that has been officially proclaimed by the District and therefore are prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition of a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

1. Use of potable water to clean, fill or maintain levels in fountains, including recirculating fountains.
2. Use of water for recreation toys and equipment.
3. Use of water through a hose or pressure washer to clean the exterior of any building, home, or driveway, except prior to painting or if required for health or safety purposes.

4. Limiting watering duration to 15 minutes watering 2 days a week maximum. Watering or irrigating of lawn or landscape is also prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

Section 3: Violations, Notices and Remedies

- A. Violations of section 1 or 2 will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water and subject to penalties listed in this section 3.
- B. If the District believes that a customer has been or is using water in violation of this Ordinance, the General Manager will send a written notice to the customer that includes the following: (1) specifying the nature of the waste and the time of occurrence, to the extent known by the District; (2) requesting that the customer cease such use; (3) informing the customer of the process to seek an exception based on undue hardship or substantial risk to the health and safety of the customer; and (4) informing the customer that failure to comply with this Ordinance may result in the termination of water service, fine and imprisonment (“violation notice”). The District will make a reasonable, good faith effort to contact an adult person residing at the premises by telephone or in person to provide the customer with the violation notice.
- C. If the customer does not correct the violation within 72 hours of receiving the violation notice and the customer does not request an exception to the application of this Ordinance, the General Manager will post the violation notice on the property where the violation is occurring. If the customer does not correct the violation within 48 hours of the posting of the violation notice, the District may seek to enforce this Ordinance by restricting or terminating the customer’s water service. The customer shall be responsible for paying the District's costs incurred in enforcing this Ordinance, including the costs of terminating and restoring water service.
- D. The District may also seek to enforce this Ordinance as a criminal misdemeanor by coordinating with the District Attorney.

Section 4: Appeals

- A. Any person appealing a notice of noncompliance shall within fifteen days (15) days of receipt thereof, request for hearing by the Board of Directors. Request for hearing shall be made to the General Manager of the District. The General Manager shall provide the person with the date and time of the next available public hearing. The person is required to submit an explanation for appeal or attend the meeting to discuss this matter.
- B. Decision and Appeal. The final decision of the hearing shall be issued within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the hearing and shall be delivered by first-class mail.

Section 5: Exceptions

A. Any customer who believes that the application of this Ordinance would create an undue hardship or would cause a substantial risk to the health or safety of the customer may submit a written request for an exception to the requirements of the Ordinance to the General Manager for consideration. A customer may appeal the decision of the General Manager to the Board of Directors. To do so, he or she must submit a written statement of the reason for the appeal, together with evidence in support of it.

Section 6: Severability

If any section, subsection, provision or part of this Ordinance, or its application to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the remainder of this Ordinance, and the application of such provision to other person or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect and, to that end, the provisions of this Ordinance are severable.

Section 7: Effective Date

This Ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

Section 8: Notice of Exemption

The General Manager hereby is authorized and directed to file a Notice of Exemption with the County Clerk to record the bases for which the actions taken by this Ordinance are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act.

Section 9: Summary

The District Secretary shall publish a summary of the contents of this Ordinance in a newspaper of general circulation within 15 days of adoption, indicating the names of the directors who voted for and against the ordinance.

Passed and adopted this 8th day of September, 2016, by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

President of the Board of Directors
Westborough Water District

ATTEST:

Secretary of the Board

Attachment 2: SFPUC's 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

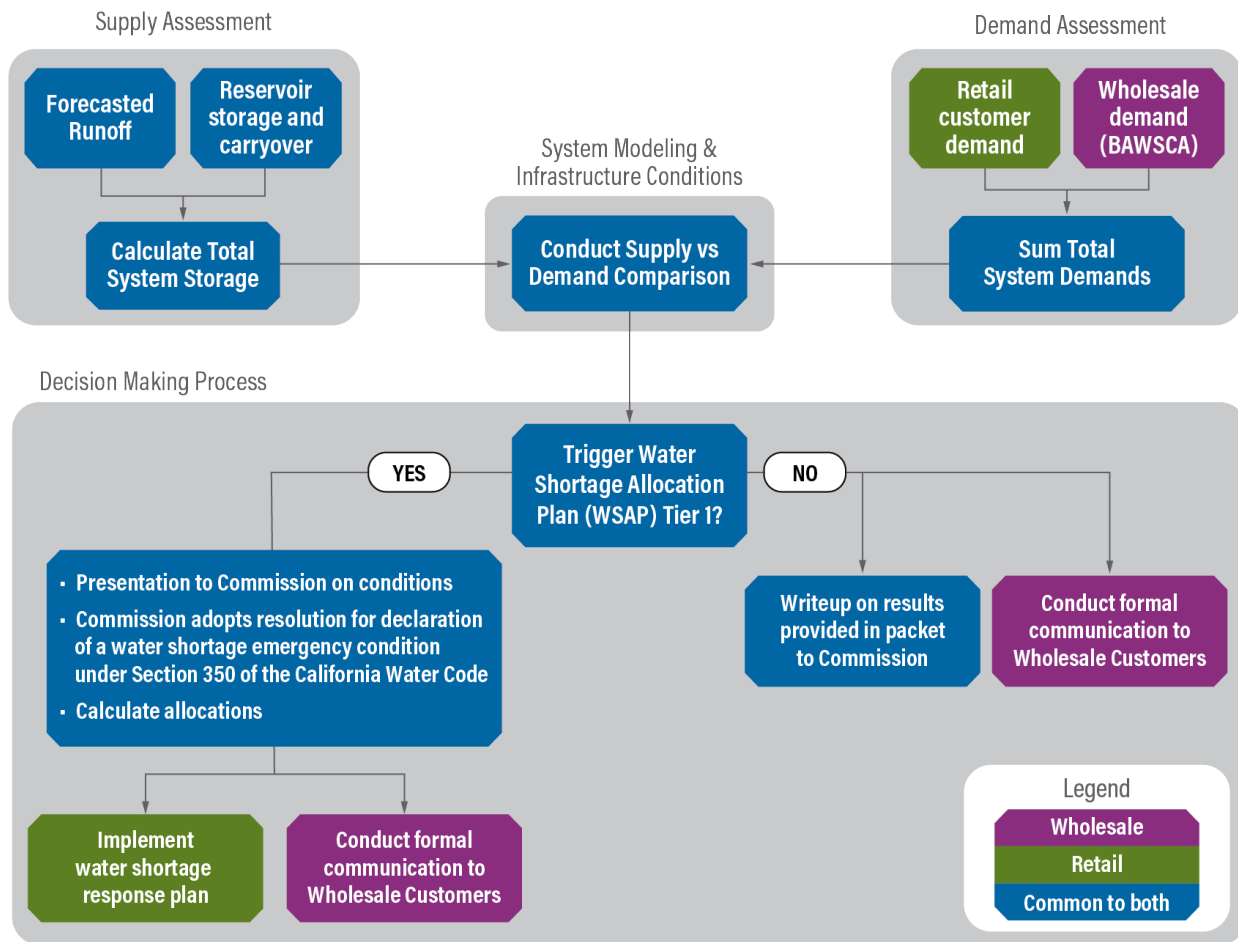
presentation on current water supply conditions and forecasts. The SFPUC issues a revised estimate of available water supply for the upcoming Supply Year on March 1 and uses the snow survey that occurs in the first week of April and an associated runoff forecast to refine an estimated total system storage 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



Attachment 3: Drought Response Tool Quantitative Assessment

1 - Home

Example Water District

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	Westborough Water District
Total Population Served	13,576
Conservation Goal (%)	5%
Drought Stage	Stage 1
Number of Residential Accounts	3,768
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	42
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	91
Baseline Year(s)	Average 2023-2024
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water Use

Baseline Year
Water Use
Profile

Drought
Response
Actions

Estimated
Water Savings

Drought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home

Example Water District

6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING

Track production and water savings against the conservation target.



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline
Year Water Use

Baseline Year
Water Use
Profile

Drought
Response
Actions

Estimated
Water Savings

Drought
Response
Tracking

1 - Home

Example Water District

For questions about this tool or for additional information, contact:

Anona Dutton, P.G., C.Hg.
adutton@ekiconsult.com
(650) 292-9100



Disclaimer: This electronic file is being provided by EKI Environment & Water Inc. (EKI; formerly Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.) at the request of (CLIENT). The Drought Response Tool was transmitted to CLIENT in electronic format, on a CD dated [DATE] (Original Document). Only the Original Document, provided to, and for the sole benefit of, CLIENT constitutes EKI's professional work product. An electronic copy of the Drought Response Tool is provided to CLIENT's Customer Agencies, for use only by CLIENT-designated Customer Agencies. The Drought Response Tool is copyrighted by EKI. All rights are reserved by EKI, and content may not be reproduced, downloaded, disseminated, published, or transferred in any form or by any means, except with the prior written permission of EKI. Customer Agencies may use the Drought Response Tool for reviewing potential drought response alternatives. The delivery to, or use by, Customer Agencies of the Drought Response Tool does not provide rights of reliance by Client Agencies or other third parties without the express written consent of EKI and subject to the execution of an agreement between such Customer Agency or other third party and EKI. EKI makes no warranties, either express or implied, of the electronic media or regarding its merchantability, applicability, compatibility with the recipients' computer equipment or software; of the fitness for any particular purpose; or that the electronic media contains no defect or is virus free. Use of EKI's Drought Response Tool, other electronic media, or other work product by Client Agency or others shall be at the party's sole risk. Further, by use of this electronic media, the user agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to defend, indemnify and hold harmless EKI, CLIENT, and their officers, directors, employees, and subconsultants against all damages, liabilities or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and defense costs, arising from any use, modification or changes made to the electronic files by anyone other than EKI or from any unauthorized distribution or reuse of the electronic files without the prior written consent of EKI.

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2 - Input Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Water Use
Westborough Water District

Input Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Production and Water Use

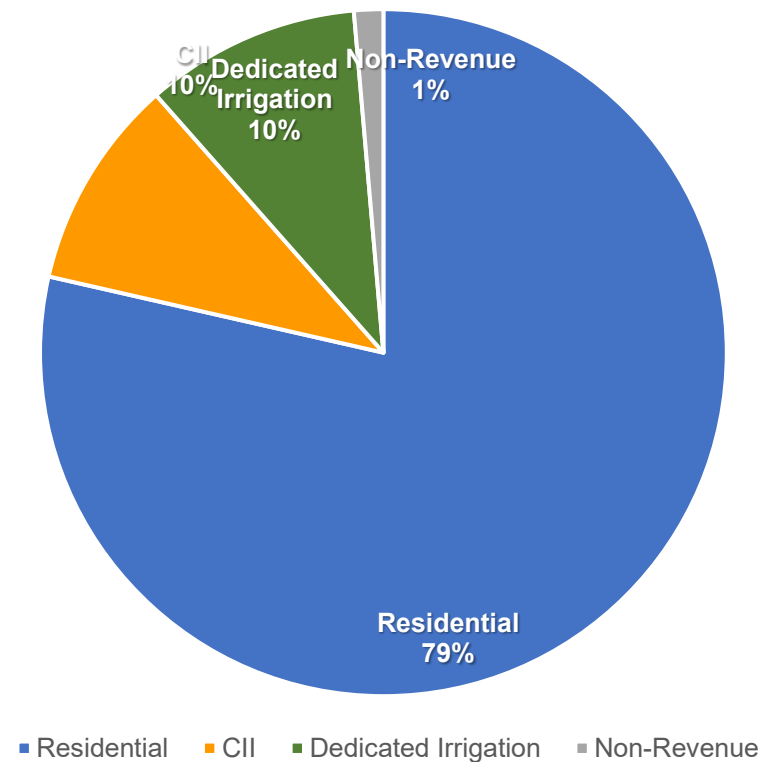
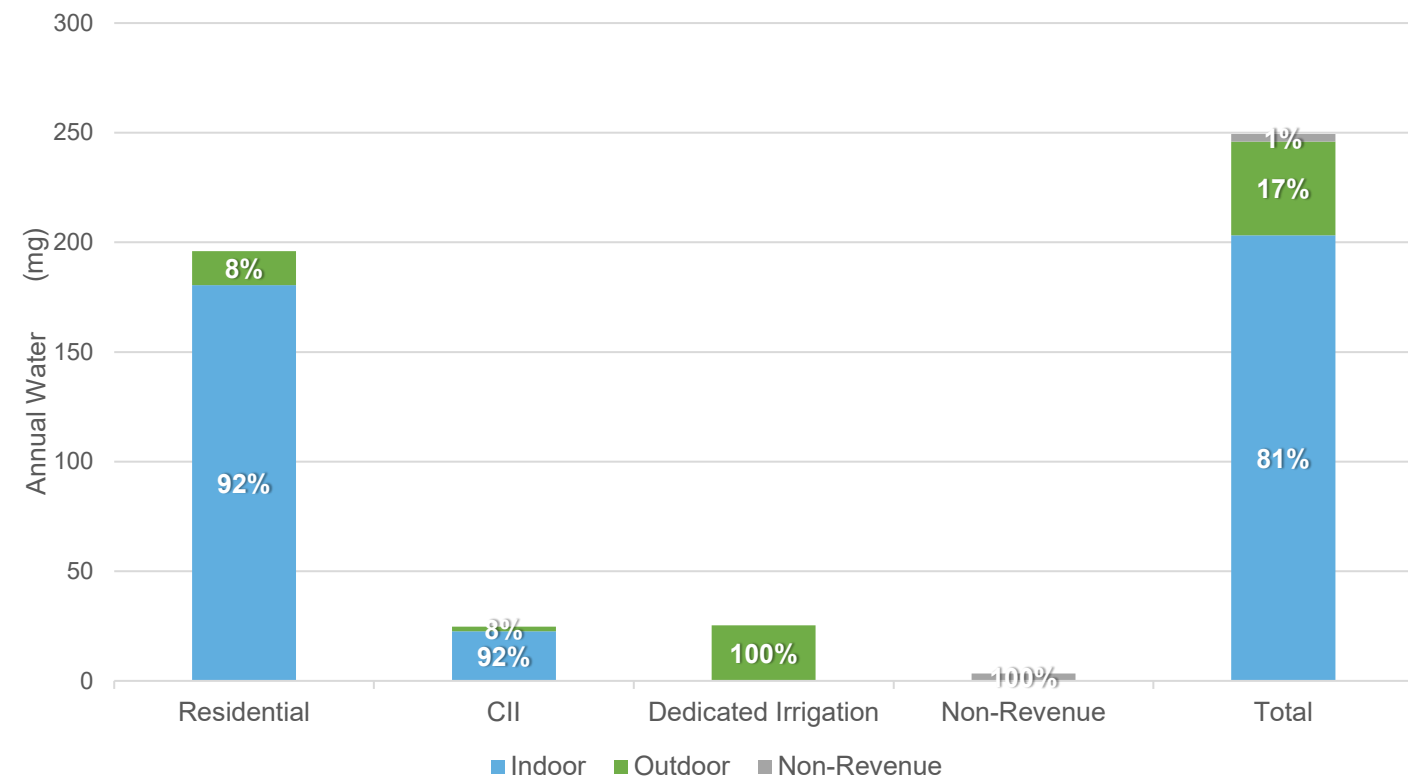
Units: 

Select the units to input monthly production and use data. Enter the total monthly potable water production for the Baseline Year. Next, enter monthly water use data by sector for the Baseline Year. If you bill on a bi-monthly basis, divide your billing data between the months that the billing cycle includes. If your single-family and multi-family accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for both sectors in the Residential Water Use column. If your commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for each sector in the CII Water Use column. Your non-revenue water use is calculated by subtracting your monthly residential, CII, and dedicated irrigation water uses from your monthly production. Your monthly residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) is calculated by dividing your monthly residential water use by your population entered in Worksheet 1 - Home.

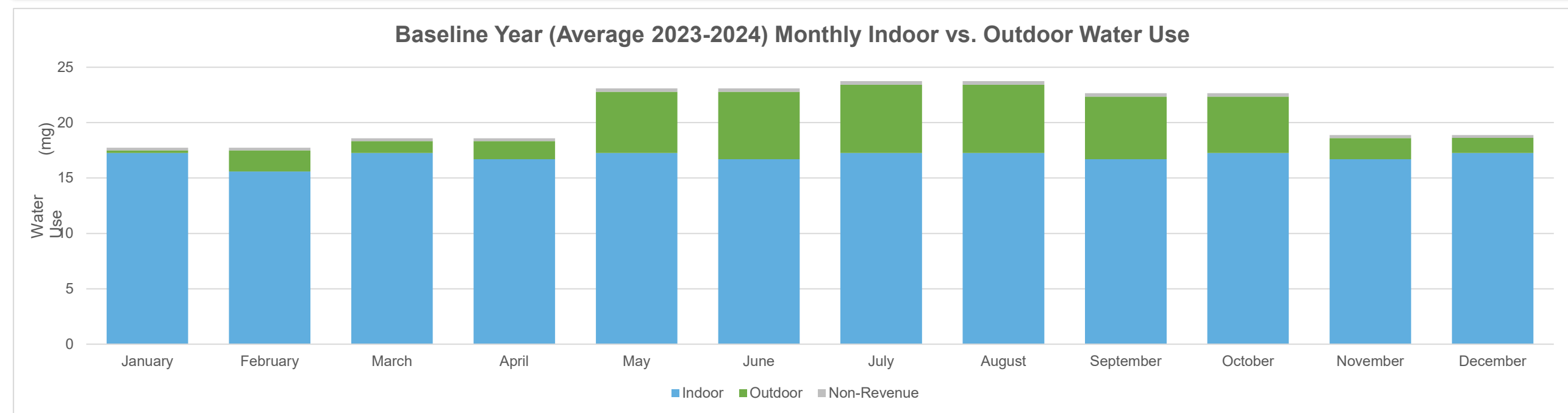
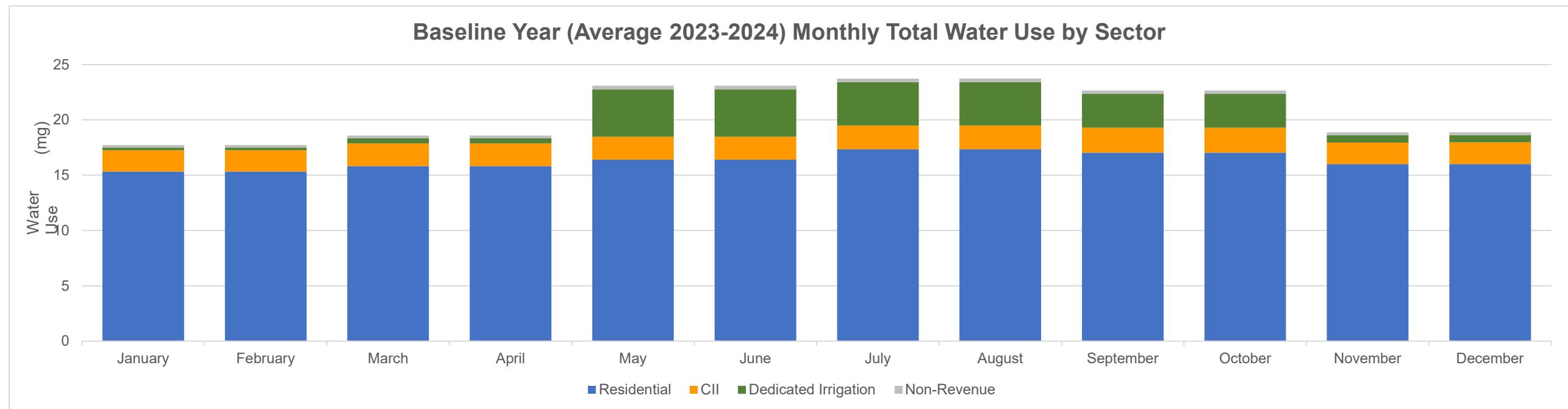
Date	Total Production (mg)	Residential Water Use (mg)	CII Water Use (mg)	Dedicated Irrigation Water Use (mg)	Non-Revenue Water Use (mg)	Total R-GPCD	Comments
January	18	15	1.9	0.2	0.24	36	
February	18	15	1.9	0.2	0.24	40	
March	19	16	2.0	0.5	0.26	38	
April	19	16	2.0	0.5	0.26	39	
May	23	16	2.1	4.3	0.32	39	
June	23	16	2.1	4.3	0.32	40	
July	24	17	2.1	3.9	0.33	41	
August	24	17	2.1	3.9	0.33	41	
September	23	17	2.3	3.1	0.31	42	
October	23	17	2.3	3.1	0.31	41	
November	19	16	1.9	0.7	0.26	39	
December	19	16	1.9	0.7	0.26	38	

3 - Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Water Use Profile
Westborough Water District

Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Annual Water Use Summary						
Units: (mg)						
<i>A summary of your Baseline Year water use by sector and major end use category is shown below. Select the units in which your production and use data are displayed.</i>						
Water Use	Total Production (mg)	Water Use (mg)				Comments
		Residential	CII	Dedicated Irrigation	Non-Revenue	
Total	249	196	25	25	3	
Total Indoor	203	180	23	--	--	
Total Outdoor	43	15	2	25	--	
Total Non-Revenue	3	--	--	--	3	
Total Indoor %	81%	92%	92%	0%	--	
Total Outdoor %	17%	8%	8%	100%	--	
Total Non-Revenue %	1%	--	--	--	100%	

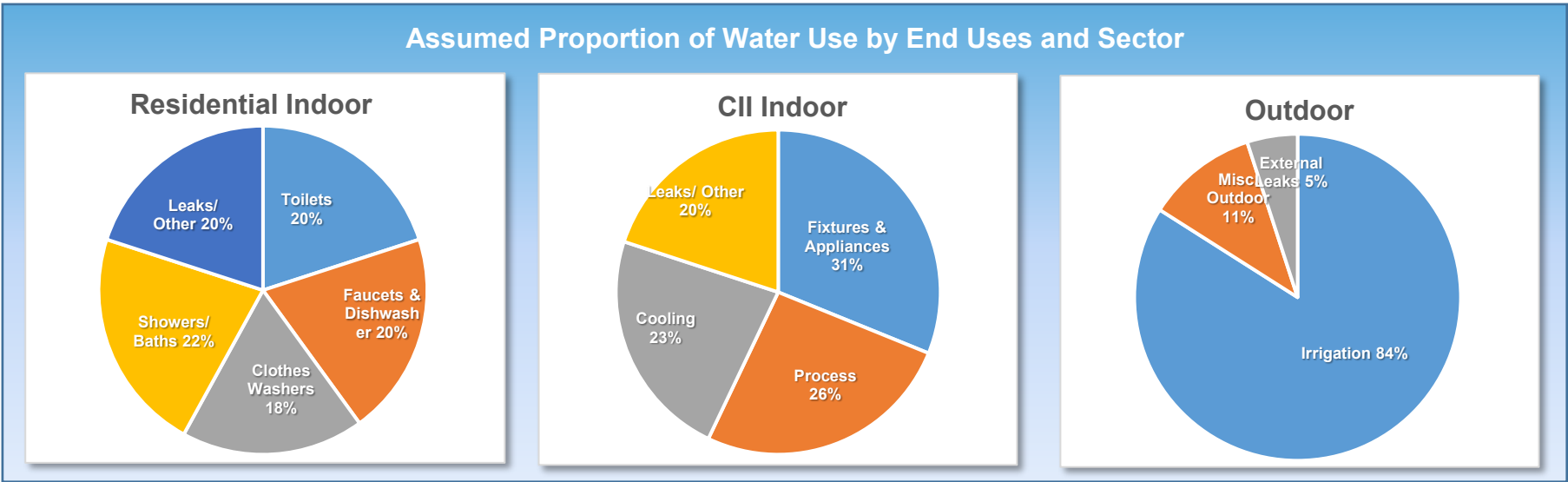
Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Percent Annual Water Use by Sector**Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Annual Water Use by Sector and End Use**

3 - Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Water Use Profile Westborough Water District



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1
Westborough Water District

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	43%	of Total Baseline Production



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Possible Mandatory Prohibitions	All Outdoor	☒	14%	100%	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	100%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☐	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Agency Actions						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☒	3.0%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☐			--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☐	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☐	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☐	5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☐	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☐	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☐			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► Dedicated Irrigation						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☐	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☐	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☐	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☐	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

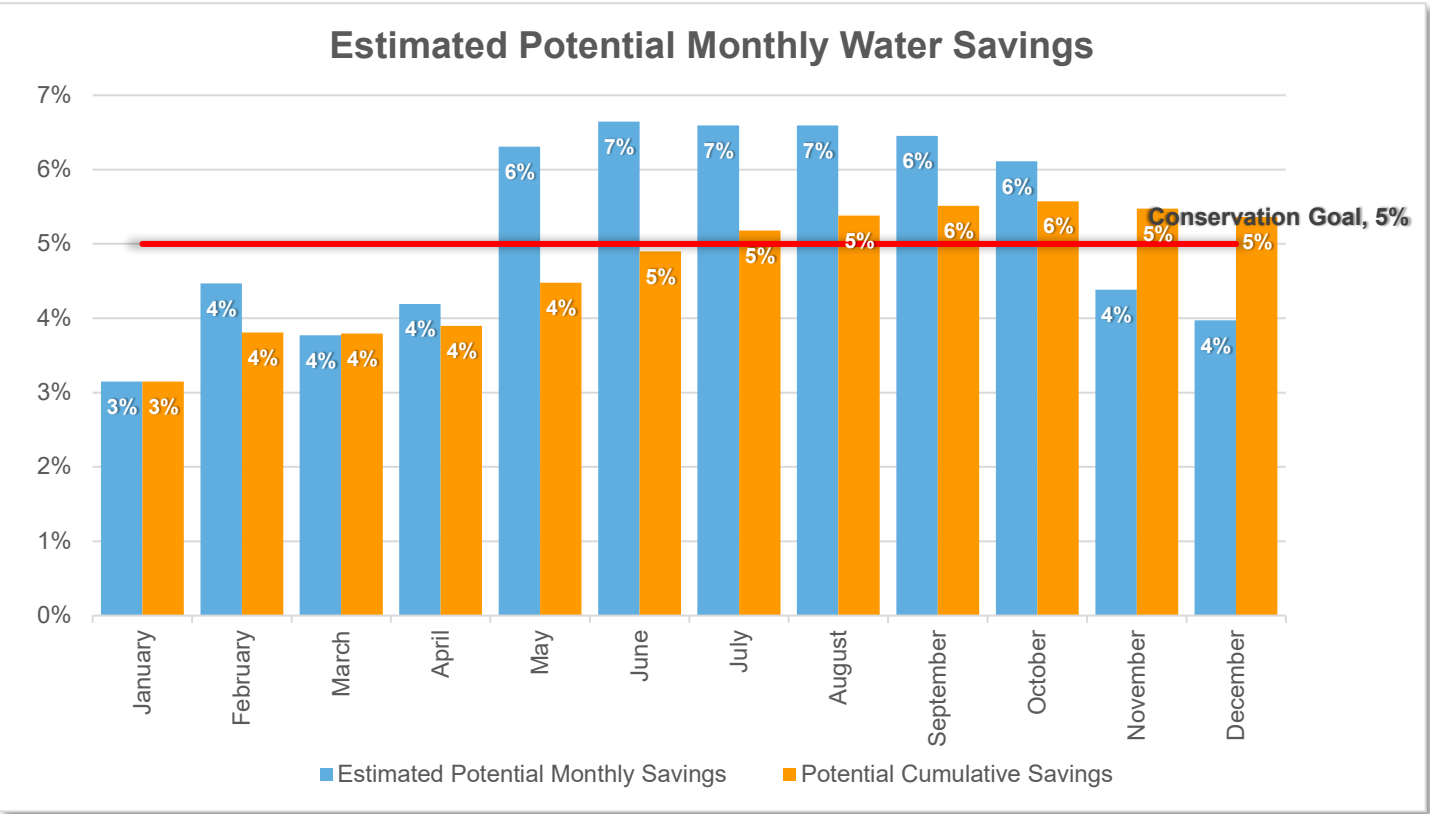
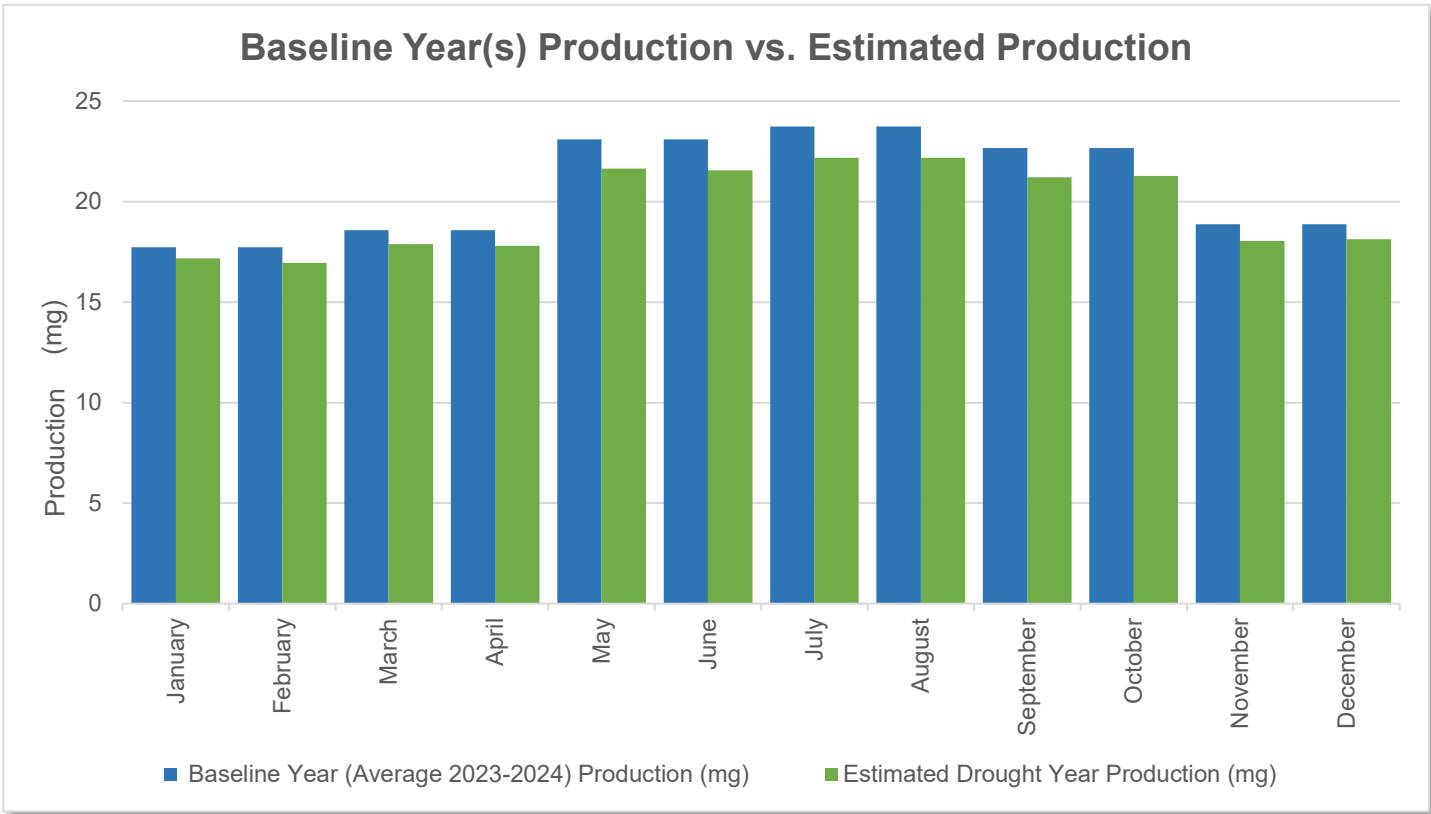
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Residential Customer Actions to Encourage						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 1

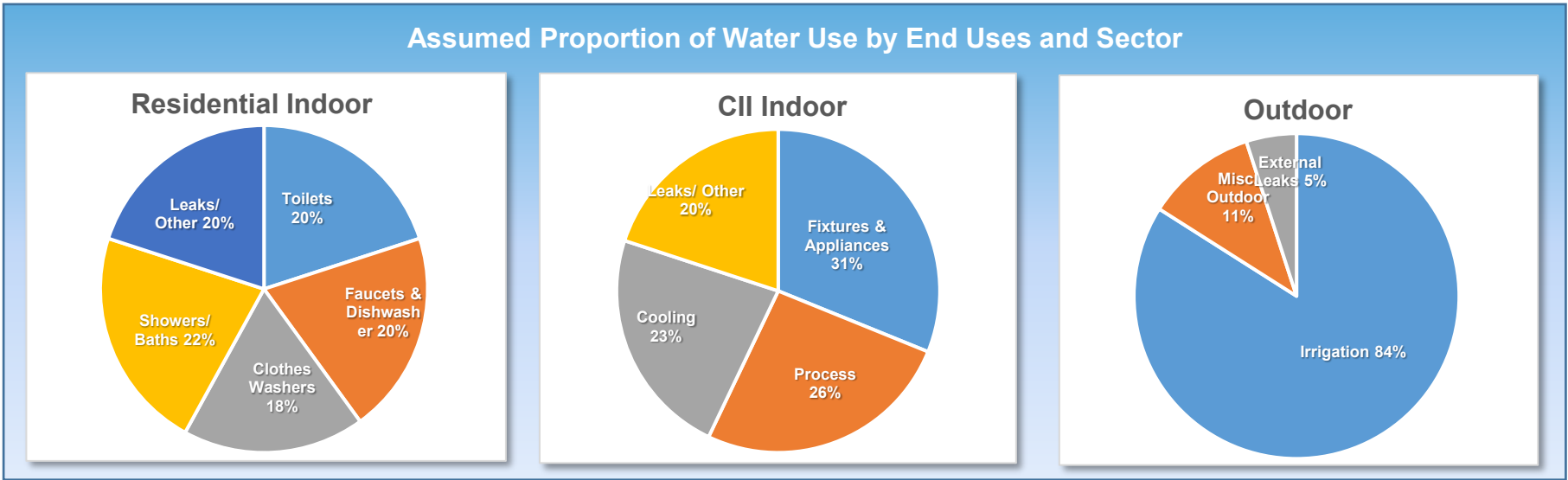
Westborough Water District

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: (mg) <i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	18	17	3%	3%	5%	
February	18	17	4%	4%	5%	
March	19	18	4%	4%	5%	
April	19	18	4%	4%	5%	
May	23	22	6%	4%	5%	
June	23	22	7%	5%	5%	
July	24	22	7%	5%	5%	
August	24	22	7%	5%	5%	
September	23	21	6%	6%	5%	
October	23	21	6%	6%	5%	
November	19	18	4%	5%	5%	
December	19	18	4%	5%	5%	



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2
Westborough Water District

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	43%	of Total Baseline Production



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Possible Mandatory Prohibitions	All Outdoor	☒	14%	100%	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☐	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Agency Actions						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☒	5.0%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☒	2%	50%	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☐	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☐	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☐	5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☐	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☐	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☐			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► Dedicated Irrigation						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	38%	100%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	38%	100%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☐	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

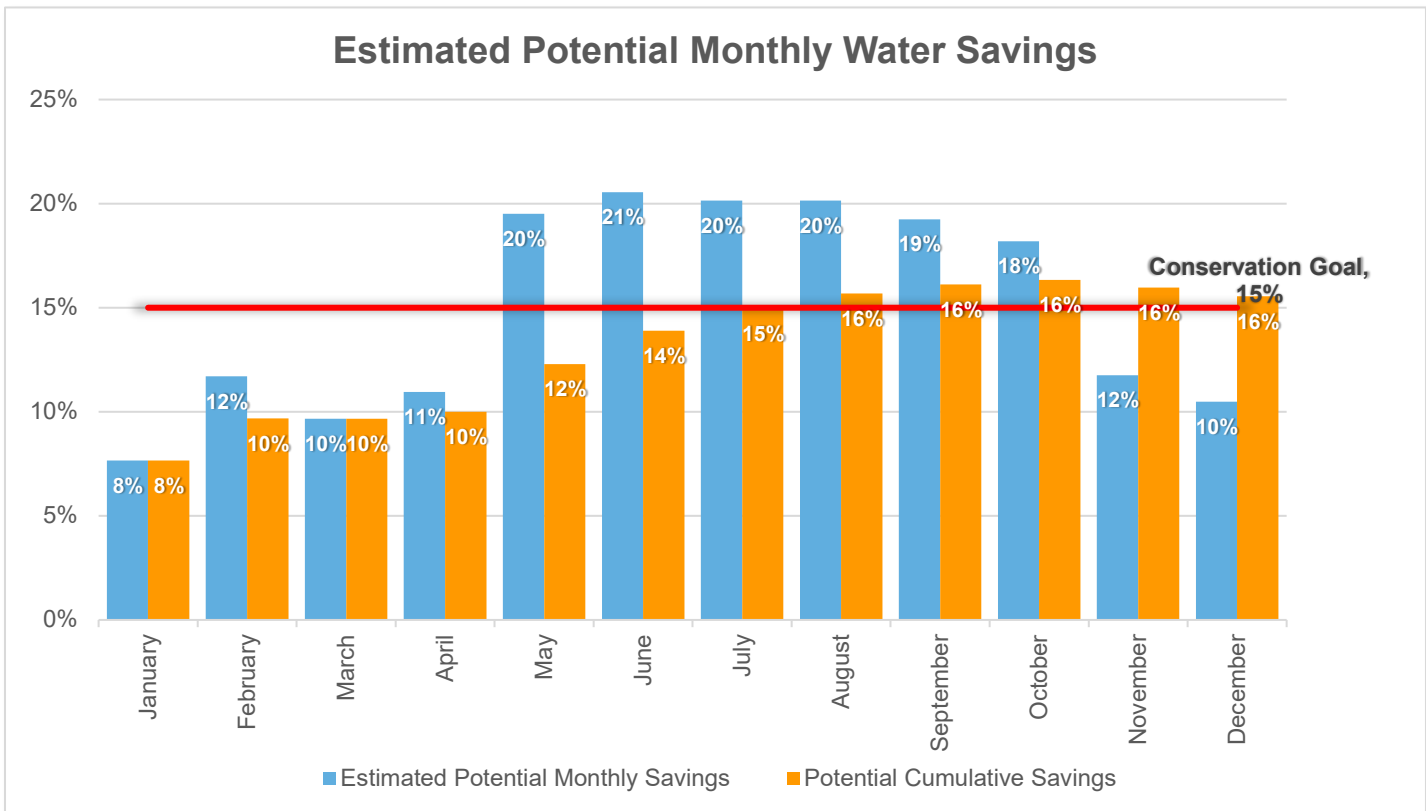
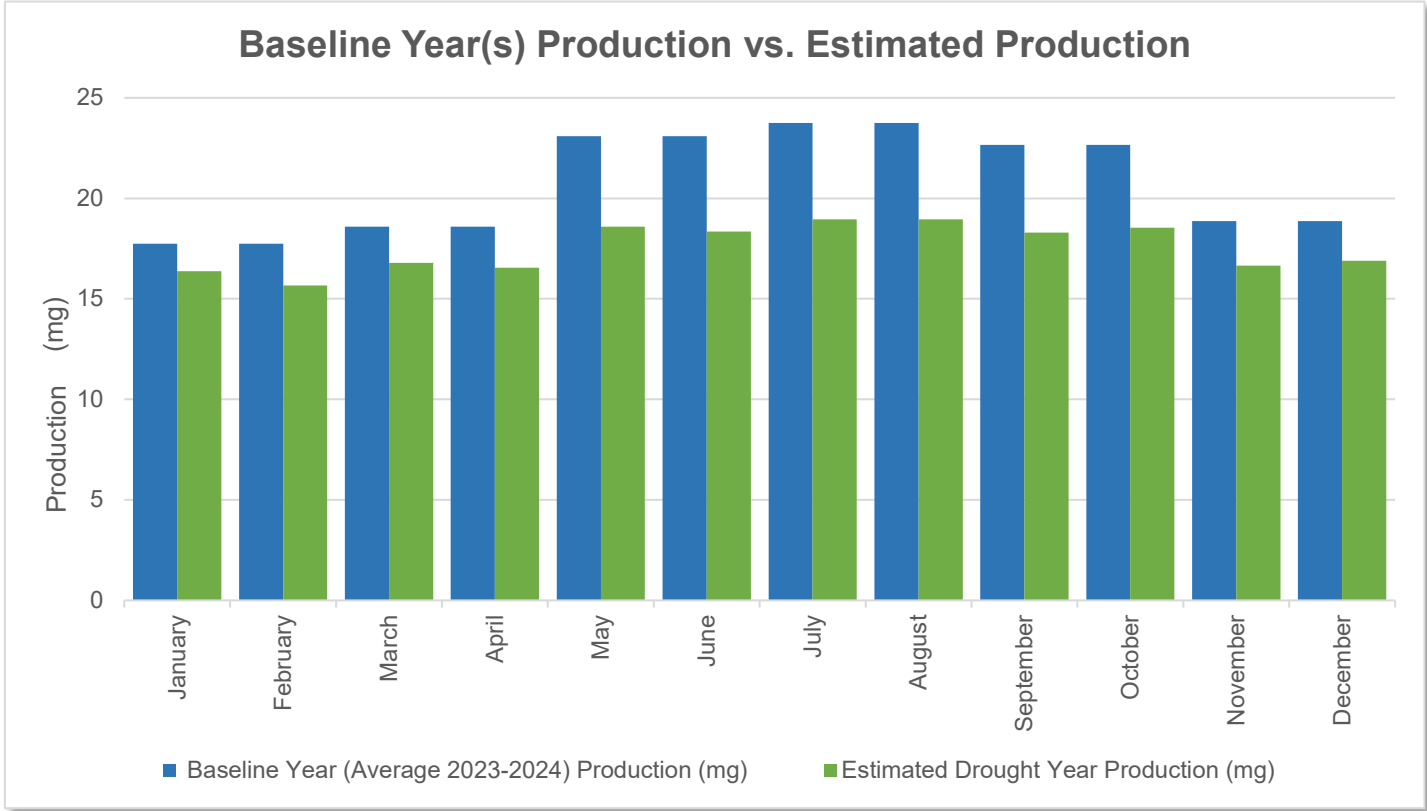
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Residential Customer Actions to Encourage						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 2

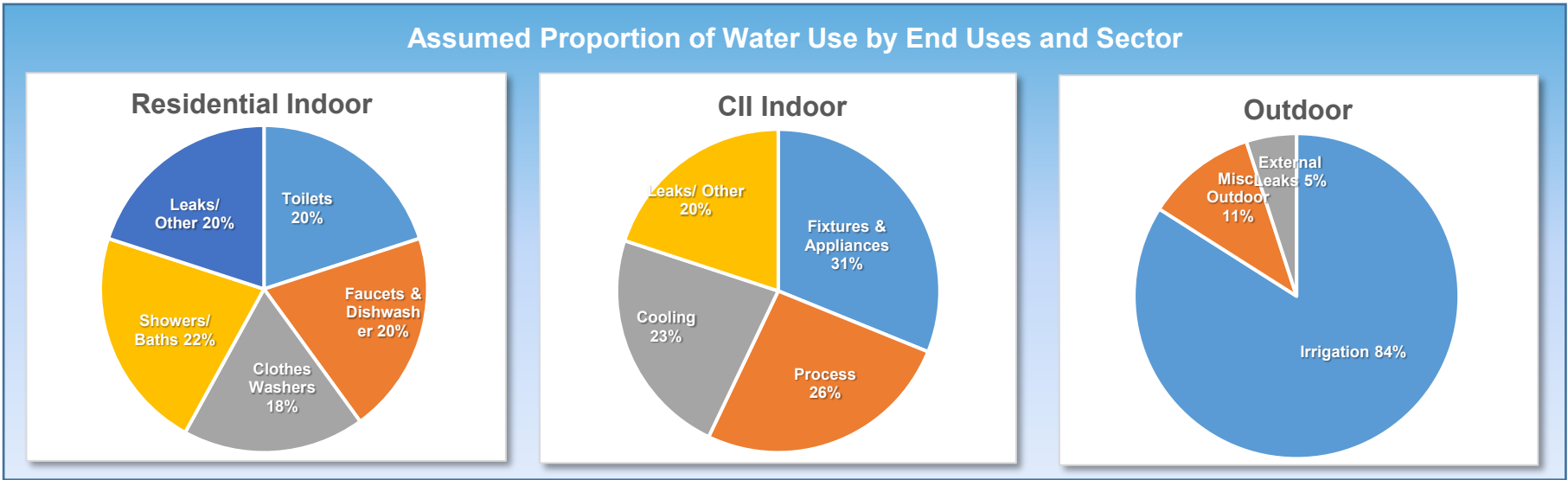
Westborough Water District

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: (mg) <i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	18	16	8%	8%	15%	
February	18	16	12%	10%	15%	
March	19	17	10%	10%	15%	
April	19	17	11%	10%	15%	
May	23	19	20%	12%	15%	
June	23	18	21%	14%	15%	
July	24	19	20%	15%	15%	
August	24	19	20%	16%	15%	
September	23	18	19%	16%	15%	
October	23	19	18%	16%	15%	
November	19	17	12%	16%	15%	
December	19	17	10%	16%	15%	



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3
Westborough Water District

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	43%	of Total Baseline Production



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Possible Mandatory Prohibitions	All Outdoor	☒	14%	100%	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☐	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Agency Actions						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☒	5.0%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☒	2%	50%	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☐	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☐	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☐	5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☒	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☒			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☐	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☐			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► Dedicated Irrigation						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	79%	100%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	100%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	79%	100%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☒	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☒	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☒	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	79%	100%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☐	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☒	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☒	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--



Drought Response Tool

Home

Input Baseline Year Water Use

Baseline Year Water Use Profile

Drought Response Actions

Estimated Water Savings

Drought Response Tracking

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3

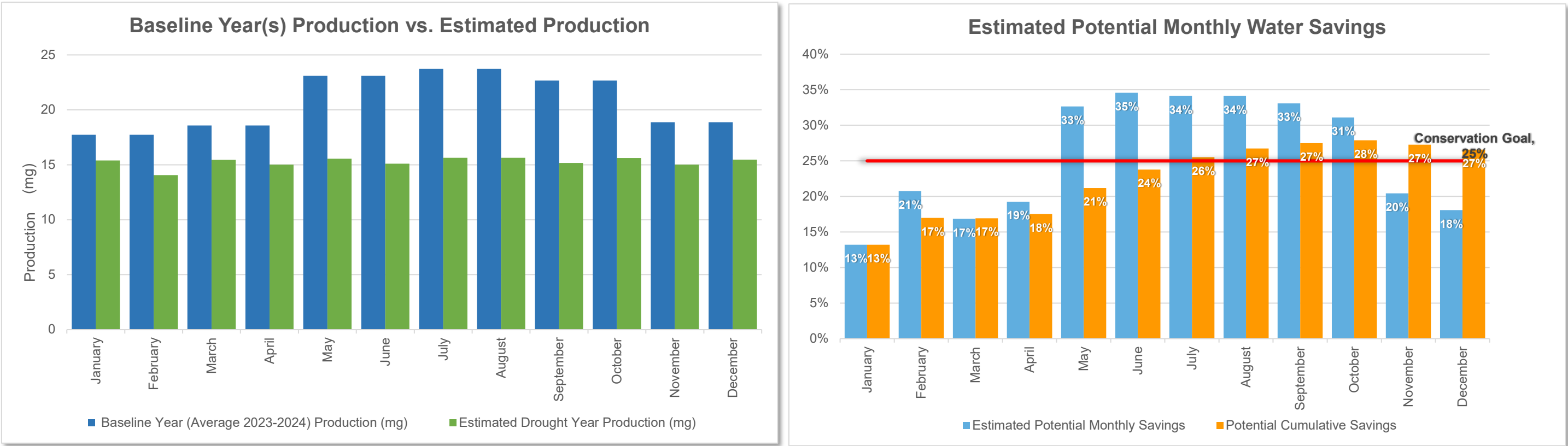
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Residential Customer Actions to Encourage						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 3

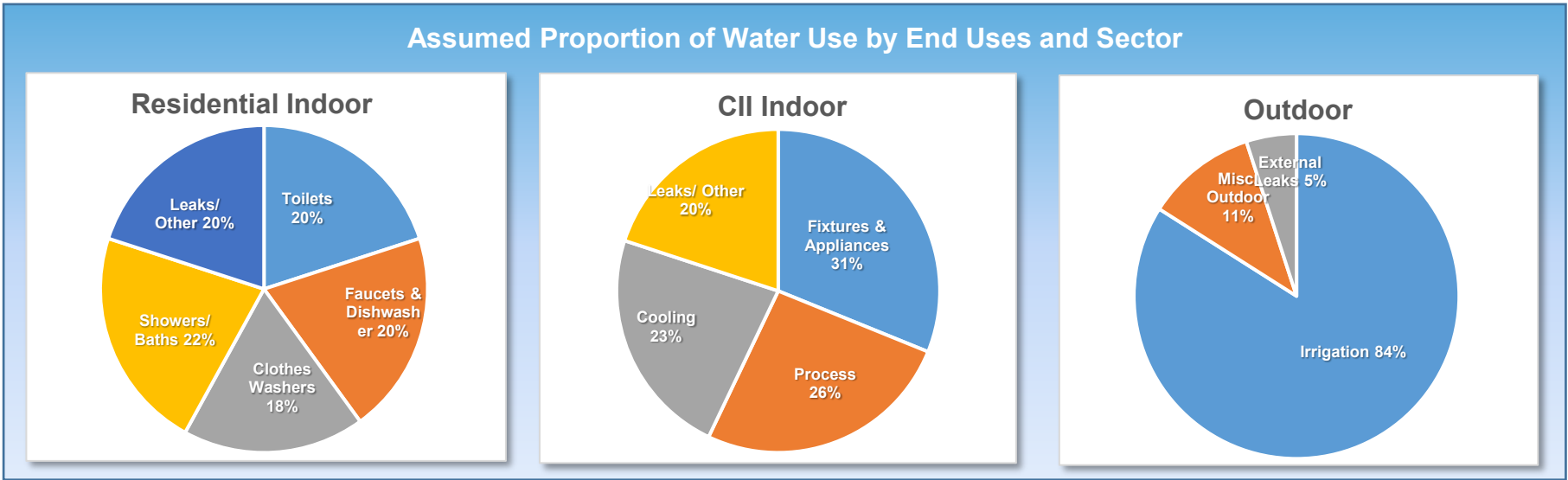
Westborough Water District

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: (mg) <i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	18	15	13%	13%	25%	
February	18	14	21%	17%	25%	
March	19	15	17%	17%	25%	
April	19	15	19%	18%	25%	
May	23	16	33%	21%	25%	
June	23	15	35%	24%	25%	
July	24	16	34%	26%	25%	
August	24	16	34%	27%	25%	
September	23	15	33%	27%	25%	
October	23	16	31%	28%	25%	
November	19	15	20%	27%	25%	
December	19	15	18%	27%	25%	



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4
Westborough Water District

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	22	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	50%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	51%	of Total Baseline Production



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Possible Mandatory Prohibitions	All Outdoor	☒	14%	100%	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☐	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Agency Actions						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☒	5.0%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☒	2%	50%	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☐	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☐	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☐	5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☒	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☒			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☒	5%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☒			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► Dedicated Irrigation						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☒	100%	100%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☐	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	79%	100%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☒	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☒	15%	100%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	79%	100%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☐	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☒	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☒	15%	100%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

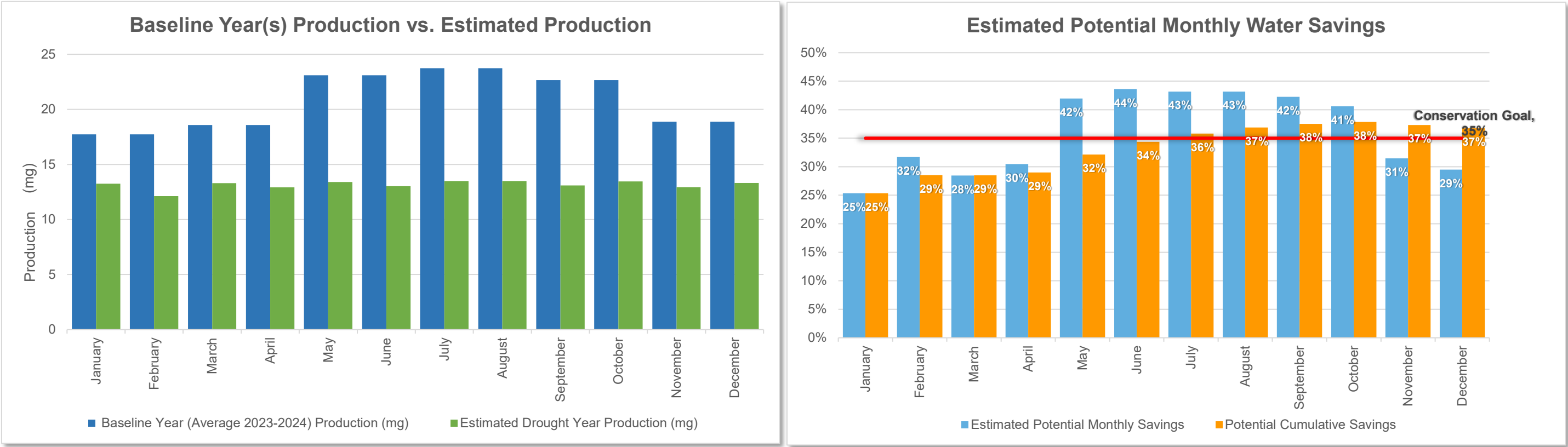
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Residential Customer Actions to Encourage						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 4

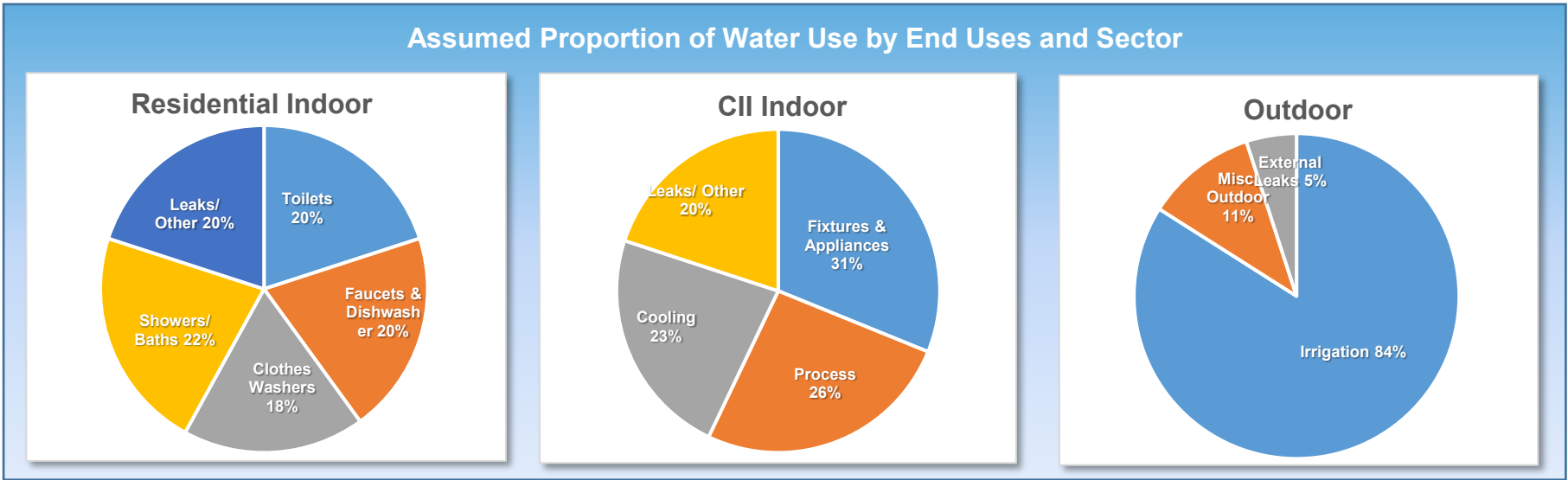
Westborough Water District

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: (mg) <i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	18	13	25%	25%	35%	
February	18	12	32%	29%	35%	
March	19	13	28%	29%	35%	
April	19	13	30%	29%	35%	
May	23	13	42%	32%	35%	
June	23	13	44%	34%	35%	
July	24	13	43%	36%	35%	
August	24	13	43%	37%	35%	
September	23	13	42%	38%	35%	
October	23	13	41%	38%	35%	
November	19	13	31%	37%	35%	
December	19	13	29%	37%	35%	



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5
Westborough Water District

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	22	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	50%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	51%	of Total Baseline Production



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Possible Mandatory Prohibitions	All Outdoor	☒	14%	100%	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☐	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Agency Actions						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☒	5.0%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☒	2%	50%	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☐	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☐	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☐	5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☒	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☒			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☒	5%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☒			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► Dedicated Irrigation						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☒	100%	100%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☐	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☒	100%	100%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☒	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	100%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☒	25%	100%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	50%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☒	100%	100%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☐	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☒	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☒	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	100%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☒	25%	100%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	100%	--	--

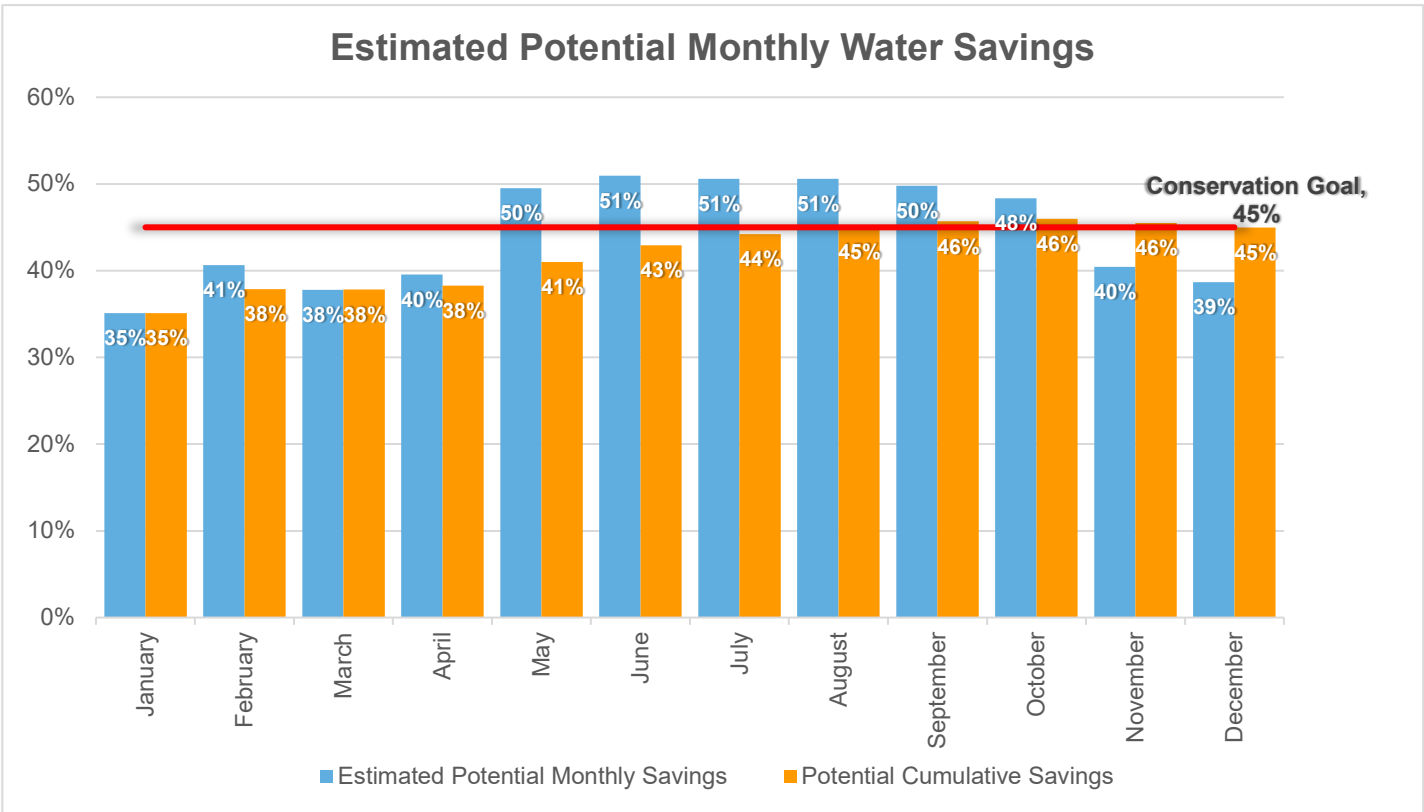
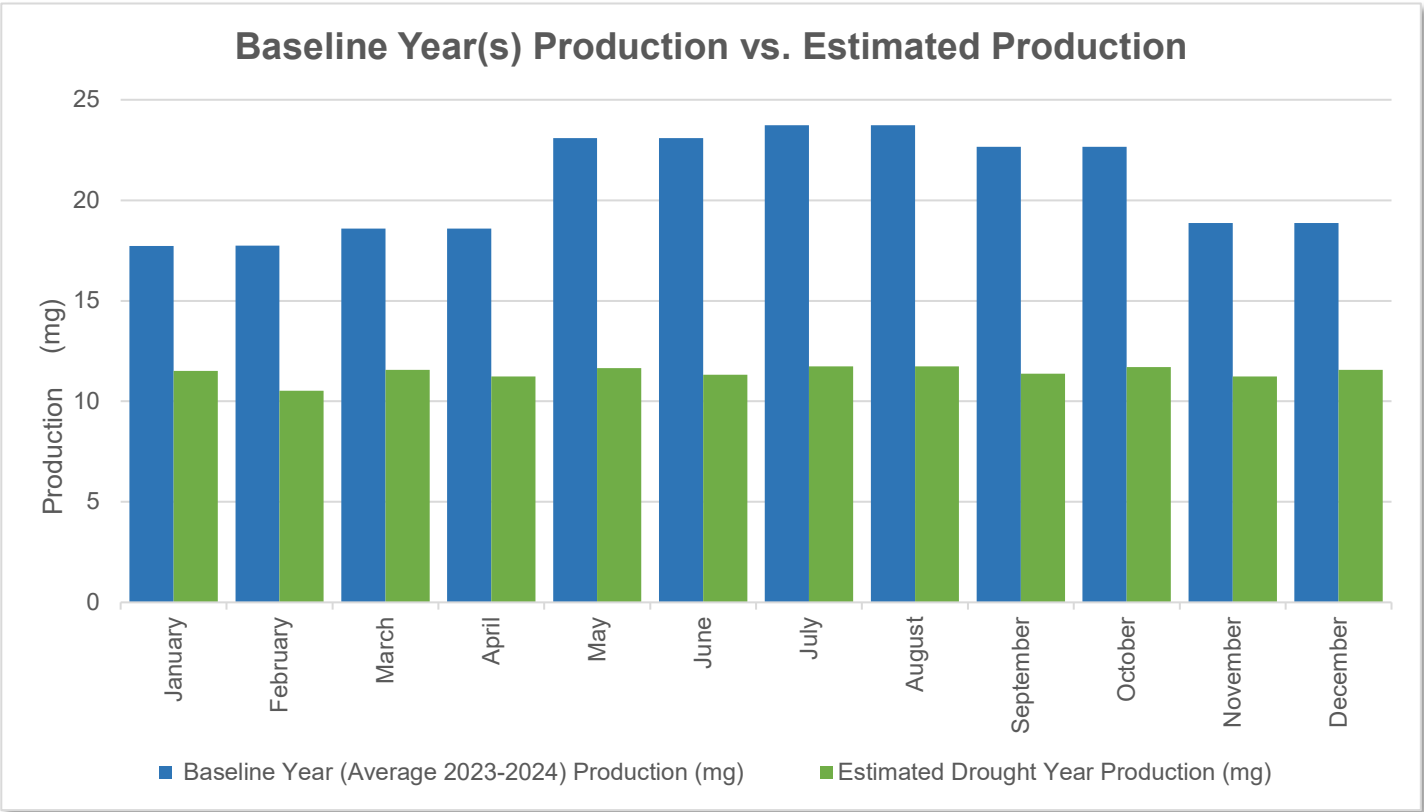
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5
Westborough Water District

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Residential Customer Actions to Encourage						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 5

Westborough Water District

Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary						
Units: (mg) <i>This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.</i>						
Month	Baseline Year (Average 2023-2024) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	18	12	35%	35%	45%	
February	18	11	41%	38%	45%	
March	19	12	38%	38%	45%	
April	19	11	40%	38%	45%	
May	23	12	50%	41%	45%	
June	23	11	51%	43%	45%	
July	24	12	51%	44%	45%	
August	24	12	51%	45%	45%	
September	23	11	50%	46%	45%	
October	23	12	48%	46%	45%	
November	19	11	40%	46%	45%	
December	19	12	39%	45%	45%	



Attachment 4: SFPUC Emergency Response Procedures

SECTION 10 PREPARATION FOR CATASTROPHIC SUPPLY INTERRUPTION

The SFPUC maintains various planning documents and strategies that collectively address its emergency preparedness and planned response in the event of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies due to power outages, earthquakes, or other disasters. These plans are described in the following subsections 10.1 (Emergency Preparedness Plans), 10.2 (Emergency Drinking Water Planning), and 10.3 (Power Outage Preparedness and Response). Subsection 10.4 further addresses the Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan required by California Water Code Section 10632.5.(a). Should a catastrophic interruption occur, the SFPUC will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency (California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act Article 2, Section 8558).

10.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLANS

Following the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, the SFPUC created a departmental Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The SFPUC EOP was originally released in 1992 and has since been updated as necessary. The SFPUC EOP addresses a broad range of potential emergency situations that may affect the SFPUC and supplements the City's Emergency Response Plan, which was prepared by the Department of Emergency Management and most recently updated in 2017. The purpose of the SFPUC EOP is to describe the SFPUC's emergency management organization, roles and responsibilities, and emergency policies and procedures.

In addition, the SFPUC's enterprises each have their own emergency plans (in alignment with the SFPUC EOP), which detail that entity's specific emergency management organization, roles and responsibilities, emergency policies and procedures, and response to hazardous events (e.g., hazardous materials, power interruption, etc.). In 2025, the SFPUC developed a Water Emergency Operations Plan (Water EOP) to comply with the America's Water Infrastructure Act passed in 2018. The Water EOP integrates directly into, and functions as an annex to, the SFPUC EOP. The Water EOP addresses SFPUC water transmission and distribution systems and identifies the agency's enterprises, divisions, and bureaus with direct roles and responsibilities for those systems. The SFPUC EOP functions as a front end for the SFPUC's enterprise EOPs, covering emergency response at the department level, while each enterprise EOP covers enterprise-specific information on the enterprise's emergency organization and response procedures specific to enterprise responsibilities, assets, technical scope, and operations.

The SFPUC exercises its EOPs on a regular basis by conducting emergency exercises and through real-world response. Through these exercises and activations, the SFPUC learns how well the plans and procedures will or will not work in response to an emergency. EOP improvements are based on the results of these exercises and real-world event response and evaluation. The SFPUC also has an emergency response training plan that is based on federal, State, and local standards and exercise and incident improvement plans. SFPUC employees have emergency training assignments based on their emergency response roles, as identified in the EOPs.

The types of events affecting the SFPUC that require emergency plans include but are not limited to:

- Major earthquake
- Loss of power
- Loss of water supply
- Major fire
- Hazardous material release that threatens water supply or environment
- Major pipeline breaks
- Dam incident
- Significant outage of SFPUC services
- Man-made or intentional acts of terrorism resulting in damage to the system or interruption in service

In addition to the documents described above, the SFPUC also maintains various plans and procedures that deal with the possibility of alternate supply schemes and options. These plans and procedures include:

- Emergency Disinfection and Recovery Plan
- Emergency Response Action Plan
- Emergency Drinking Water Equipment and Alternatives Report
- Disinfection of SFPUC Water Trailers Procedure
- San Francisco Water Division Hydrant Manifold Standard Operating Procedure

10.2 EMERGENCY DRINKING WATER PLANNING

The SFPUC has implemented several projects to increase its capability to provide emergency drinking water during a catastrophic emergency. These projects include:

- Completion of many WSIP projects and other capital upgrades to improve security, detection, and communication (see Section 10.4);
- Development of public information and educational materials for residents and businesses;
- Construction of a disinfection and fill station at the existing San Francisco Zoo well, and obtaining a permit to utilize this well as a standby emergency drinking water source;
- Construction of six wells as part of the San Francisco Groundwater Supply Project, two of which also serve as emergency drinking water supplies, including a distribution system to fill emergency water tankers;
- Purchase and engineering of emergency-related equipment, including water tanker trucks and water distribution manifolds, to help with distribution post-disaster; and
- Coordination of planning with other City departments, neighboring jurisdictions, and other public and private partners to maximize resources and supplies for emergency response.

The SFPUC also maintains a Water Quality Notifications and Communications Plan. Initially prepared in 1996 and most recently updated in 2022, this plan provides contact information and guidelines on notifications that SFPUC staff will issue in the event of water quality impacts that warrant communications internally and externally with the State, the Wholesale Customers, and/or public. The plan treats water quality issues as potential or actual supply problems, which fall under the emergency response structure of the SFPUC EOP.

10.3 POWER OUTAGE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The SFPUC's water transmission system is primarily gravity fed from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir to the City. Within the in-City distribution system, key pump stations have generators on site, and all others have connections in place that would allow the use of portable generators.

Although power outages would not greatly impact water conveyance throughout the RWS because it is gravity fed, the SFPUC has prepared for potential regional power outages as follows:

- The Tesla Treatment Facility, the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP), the Sunol Valley Chloramination Facility (SVCF), and the San Antonio Pump Station (SAPS) have back-up power on site in the form of generators. Additionally, SVWTP, SVCF, and SAPS would not be impacted by a failure of the regional power grid because these facilities are powered by hydropower generated by Hetch Hetchy Water and Power via the Calaveras Substation.
- Both the Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant and the Baden Pump Station (part of the Peninsula System) have back-up generators in place.
- Administrative facilities that may act as emergency operation centers also have back-up power.
- The SFPUC has a water supply connection with the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water or VW), known as the SFPUC-VW Intertie, which also has back-up generators in place.
- Additionally, as described in the next section, various WSIP projects expanded the SFPUC's ability to remain in operation during power outages and other emergency situations.

10.4 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

As part of the SFPUC's Facilities Reliability Program and WSIP, the SFPUC performed an extensive multi-year evaluation of seismic risks to its water system that resulted in major capital improvements to increase seismic reliability. The goals of WSIP include enhancing the ability of the SFPUC water system to meet identified levels of service goals for water quality, seismic reliability, delivery reliability, and water supply. One of the reasons the SFPUC developed WSIP was to reduce the likelihood of shortages, thereby reducing the likelihood of needing to implement the WSCP. Several WSIP projects located in San Francisco improved the seismic reliability of the in-City distribution system, such as additional wells that can be used as emergency drinking water sources. Many WSIP projects related to the RWS outside of San Francisco, the majority of which are now complete, addressed both seismic reliability and overall system reliability. The SFPUC completed the San Francisco portion of WSIP as of October 2020 and forecasts that the overall WSIP will be complete in June 2032.

WSIP seismic levels of service (LOS) informed development of WSIP capital projects and guided program implementation. The LOS established post-earthquake delivery and recovery objectives under the following seismic scenarios:

- Magnitude 7.9 event on the San Andreas fault
- Magnitude 7.3 event on the Hayward fault
- Magnitude 6.9 event on the Calaveras fault

An assessment of seismic risk and resilience is contained in the body of analysis performed to support the WSIP. The risks associated with the seismic scenarios considered are reflected in the delivery objectives established in the LOS, specifically:

- Delivery of winter month demand 24 hours after a major earthquake, and
- Delivery of average day demand 30 days after a major earthquake

In addition to the improvements that have or will come from the WSIP, the SFPUC has already constructed system interties for use during catastrophic emergencies, short-term facility maintenance and upgrade activities, and times of water shortages. These are listed below:

- **EBMUD-Hayward-SFPUC Emergency Intertie:** An intertie that may transfer up to 30 MGD among East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), the City of Hayward (an SFPUC Wholesale Customer), and SFPUC to boost water supply reliability during emergencies. EBMUD and the SFPUC own these facilities jointly, while the City of Hayward maintains and operates them in coordination with EBMUD and the SFPUC.
- **SFPUC-Valley Water Intertie:** The SFPUC and Valley Water maintain a 40-MGD intertie between their two systems at Milpitas to exchange water during emergencies and planned maintenance (as mentioned in Section 10.3). The intertie has been used on several occasions during maintenance of Valley Water's system.
- **South Bay Aqueduct Intertie:** An intertie connecting the South Bay Aqueduct and the SFPUC's San Antonio Reservoir that the SFPUC used in 1991-1992 for a two-year water transfer. The SFPUC may upgrade this intertie to receive State Water Project water in the event of a future emergency.

The WSIP also includes projects related to standby power facilities at various locations. These projects provide for standby electrical power at six critical facilities to keep them in operation during power outages and other emergency situations. Permanent engine generators are located at four locations (San Pedro Valve Lot, Millbrae Facility, Alameda West, and Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant), while hookups for portable engine generators are at two locations (San Antonio Reservoir and Calaveras Reservoir).

The City also has a Hazards and Climate Resilience Plan which was last updated in July 2025, see www.onesanfrancisco.org/hazards-and-climate-resilience-plan. This plan is a roadmap to minimizing the impacts of natural hazards and climate change on buildings, infrastructure, and communities. The plan also serves as San Francisco's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan which it updates every five years to include the latest understanding of natural hazards and climate change impacts, local risks, and community priorities. Examples of hazards analyzed in the plan include dam or reservoir failure, flooding, drought, and wildfire.

**Appendix F: Letters to the California State Water
Resources Control Board, the Bay Area Water Supply
and Conservation Agency, and the San Francisco Public
Utilities Commission**

December 19, 2016

Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board
State Water Resources Control Board
Cal/EPA Headquarters
1001 "I" Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814-0100

Re: Comment Letter – 2016 Bay-Delta Plan Amendment & SED

Dear Ms. Townsend:

Westborough Water District submits the following comments regarding the Recirculated Draft Substitute Environmental Document in Support of Potential Changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay-Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta Estuary: San Joaquin River Flows and Southern Delta Water Quality (SED). In addition, the Westborough Water District would like to incorporate by reference separate comments submitted by the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) that provide more detail of the SED proposal's impact on the Westborough Water District service area and the region.

Under the SED, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) proposes substantial changes to flow objectives for the Tuolumne River. These changes are anticipated to result in significantly reduced surface water available for diversions, thereby causing significant, potentially unavoidable impacts to water supply and the environment. Below we provide relevant information that the SWRCB must consider in conducting its analysis of the SED's impacts:

- As a wholesale customer of SFPUC that purchases 100% of its potable water supply from the San Francisco Regional Water System, water supply available to the Westborough Water District under the SED proposal could be reduced more than 50% under drought conditions for multiple consecutive years.
- Westborough Water District has made significant strides in water conservation in the past 10 years. Residential per capita water use decreased 21.4% from 84 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) to 66 gpcd.

Based on Westborough Water District 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, this significant cut to water supply would force the Westborough Water District to take a number of significant actions including, but not limited to, prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control, prohibit potable water service provided to landscape accounts, prohibit all landscape irrigation, establish moratorium on new connections and

new landscape accounts, and minimize nonessential uses of water so that water is available for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

- Westborough Water District serves water to 4,510 residential customers and over 45 businesses and other non-residential customers. Potential consequences of the SED proposal include health and safety concerns due to lack of potable supplies, major job losses, slower economic growth and delayed community development in Westborough Water District service area.
- Since outdoor use represents a relatively small proportion of the Westborough Water District's commercial, industrial, and institutional account water demand, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers generally have fewer opportunities to reduce water use without changing their operations or incurring significant economic impacts.

In the light of these aforementioned impacts as well as those articulated in the BAWSCA and SFPUC comment letters incorporated here by reference, the Westborough Water District requests that environmental and economic impacts of any shortage on the San Francisco Regional Water System, and the associated lost jobs and delayed development, be fully and adequately analyzed as part of the SWRCB's proposed flow alternatives. Such full and adequate analysis should be given at least equal weight with all other elements of the SWRCB's subsequent deliberations and decision making.

Last, the Governor has indicated his strong support for negotiated voluntary agreements to resolve these issues. The Westborough Water District requests that the SWRCB provide adequate time for a voluntary agreements to be reached amongst the stakeholders prior to any action on the SED. Please give this settlement process a chance for success instead of expediting implementation of the current proposal. The Westborough Water District shares BAWSCA's commitment to continue working closely with the diverse interests and stakeholders to develop that shared solution.

Sincerely,



Darryl A. Barrow
General Manager

DAB/db

Cc: BAWSCA

April 27, 2021

Nicole Sandkulla
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, CA 94402

Re: 2020 UWMP

Dear Nicole:

While we appreciate the assistance that BAWSCA has provided to the District with regard to the preparation of its Urban Water Management Plan, we need to take exception with the "equal allocation of cutbacks" methodology reflected in those materials, which were provided with your letter dated February 18, 2020 regarding the San Francisco Public Utility Commission's Regional Water System (RWS) Supply Reliability Letter of January 22, 2021. Specifically, while we appreciate BAWSCA's acknowledgement that "this is not an ideal situation or method for allocation of available drought supplies," we wish to take note your statement that:

In the event of actual RWS shortages greater than 20 percent, the Member Agencies would have the opportunity to negotiate and agree upon a more nuanced and equitable approach. Such an approach would likely consider basic health and safety needs, the water needs to support critical institutions such as hospitals, and minimizing economic impacts on individual communities and the region.

Given the many concerns that the District and others have expressed about this "equal allocation of cutbacks" methodology, the District must go on record to say that while we are using this method merely for planning purposes for the 2020 UWMP at your suggestion, the District is not in agreement with this methodology. Further, we understand that beginning in FY 2021, a revised allocation methodology will be likely negotiated among the wholesale customers.

We also want to point out that the current supply reliability numbers that were provided by SFPUC do not meet the level of service (LOS) goals included in the Water Supply Agreement (WSA). We expect that BAWSCA, in its role of administering the contract on behalf of the Wholesale Customers, will prioritize pressuring SFPUC to meet its contractual obligations, specifically its LOS goals and urge the SFPUC to expedite water supply projects to meet its supply assurance obligations of 184 million gallons per day (MGD) to its wholesale customers and Westborough's Individual Supply Guarantee of 1.32 MGD.

We also want to acknowledge and support the efforts that BAWSCA has made to advocate on behalf of the suburban customers of the Hetch Hetchy water system for a voluntary settlement

agreement in the Bay-Delta proceeding in order to avoid the very severe water supply cutbacks that would occur with the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan (Plan) that was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board in December of 2018. We urge you to redouble your efforts in this regard. We look forward to working with you to protect the interests of the water users served by the SFPUC system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Darryl A. Barrow". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Darryl Barrow
General Manager

May 11, 2021

Michael Carlin, Acting General Manager
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
525 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: Regional Water System Supply Reliability/SFPUC's 2020 UWMP

Dear Mr. Carlin:

We appreciate the efforts that the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) has made to advocate on behalf of the users of the Hetch Hetchy water system for a voluntary settlement agreement in the Bay-Delta proceeding. As you know, such an agreement is essential in order to avoid the very severe water supply cutbacks that would occur with the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan (Plan) that was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board in December of 2018. As you know, we have made our concerns on this issue known for many years (see attached letter from December 2016).

The draconian cuts that implementation of the Plan would require, as evidenced in the materials we have been provided in conjunction with the SFPUC's Urban Water Management Plan, would have a devastating impact on the customers of the Westborough Water District. As you know, the District has made very aggressive efforts to conserve water which include; monitoring high water consumption by customers, conducting free water audits, offer free water conservation items, started meter replacement program for more accurate water use, mailing toilet dye test strips to customers with increasing water usage, newsletters and hanging banner for water conservation reminders. Our current water usage is a mere 66 gallons per capita/per day. In order to implement additional cuts, while still protecting the health and safety of its customers, the District would need to prohibit a range of important uses, including the use of potable water for construction and dust control, the use of water by landscape accounts, the use of water for landscape irrigation, and the issuance of new water connections. Based upon the modeling presented by the SFPUC in Section 7 and 8 concerning water supply reliability, system-wide supply shortages as high as 49% in dry years are assumed if the Bay-Delta Plan is implemented as adopted in December 2018. That translates to water supply shortages to Wholesale Customers like the Westborough Water District of between 45% and 54% in the third, fourth, and fifth consecutive years of a drought. That is not sustainable for basic health and safety needs for the Westborough Water District customers.

We urge you to redouble your efforts to secure a voluntary agreement in the Bay-Delta proceeding that would prevent these reductions in water supplies from ever occurring. We also

urge you to support an effort to hammer out an arrangement among the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency members to address what will occur in the event of a supply shortage that exceeds 20%, since the across-the-board cuts used in your projections are completely unacceptable to the District.

Finally, we urge the SFPUC to expedite water supply projects to meet its supply assurance obligations of 184 million gallons per day (MGD) to its wholesale customers and Westborough's Individual Supply Guarantee of 1.32 MGD. We note that the supply reliability letter you provided on January 21, 2021 does not reflect amounts that meet these obligations.

We appreciate your continued attention to these important matters and look forward to working with you to protect the needs of the water users served by the Hetch Hetchy system.

Sincerely,



Darryl A. Barrow
General Manager

Cc: BAWSCA



May 14, 2021

Mr. Darryl Barrow
General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Blvd
South San Francisco, CA 94080

Subject: Letter to BAWSCA Dated April 27, 2021 Regarding 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) Matters

Dear Darryl,

BAWSCA received Westborough Water District's (WWD) letter dated April 27, 2021 within which WWD took exception with the "equal allocation of cutbacks" methodology that was applied by BAWSCA to allocate the San Francisco Regional Water System (RWS) supplies that were available, for 2020 UWMP development purposes, during shortfall conditions that would occur in either a single-year or multiple-dry year drought scenarios.

As WWD is aware, the supply allocation available for the collective BAWSCA member agencies was calculated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The SFPUC assumed that the currently adopted Bay-Delta Plan will be implemented, in particular the Plan's 40% unimpaired streamflow requirement that limits the water supply that would be available from the Tuolumne River. The SFPUC's analysis also incorporated projected SFPUC water purchases by member agencies, including WWD, through the 2045 planning horizon. BAWSCA system-wide shortages under those assumptions are as high as 49% in multiple dry years. That translated to shortages to the wholesale customers between 45% and 54% in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th consecutive years of a multi-year drought.

Impacts of the Bay-Delta Plan on Supply Reliability Were Recognized, Quantified and Discussed Beginning in FY 2016-17

The cutbacks, as noted above, do not come as a recent surprise. In a letter dated March 16, 2017, BAWSCA provided comments to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) on their *2016 Draft Revised Substitute Environmental Document (Draft SED) In Support of Potential Changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay-Sacramento San Joaquin Delta Estuary: San Joaquin River Flows and Southern Delta Water Quality*. In that letter, BAWSCA included the following statement related to the impacts of a 40% unimpaired flow requirement on the member agencies:

"... using system-wide annual deliveries of 223 mgd, which is equivalent to Fiscal Year 2012-2013 RWS demand, if a 40 percent unimpaired flow objective were implemented on the Tuolumne River, the RWS deliveries to the Wholesale Customers would be cutback by 43 percent during the first 3 years of the drought, followed by 52 percent reductions in deliveries for the next 3 years..."

BAWSCA's review of the Draft SED as well as the ensuing comment letter was extensively discussed with BAWSCA's Water Management Representatives (WMR) and Board of Directors beginning in 2016. The cutbacks identified in BAWSCA's comments to the State Board mirror the results of the cutbacks calculated by the SFPUC and provided as part of the 2020 UWMP documentation.

WWD also submitted a comment letter, dated December 19, 2016, to the State Board on the Draft SED, noting the significant impacts of the proposed Bay-Delta Plan on its water supply reliability. WWD's letter included the following statement:

As a wholesale customer of SFPUC that purchases 100% of its potable water supply from the San Francisco Regional Water System, water supply available to the Westborough Water District under the SED proposal could be reduced more than 50% under drought conditions for multiple consecutive years.

BAWSCA Continues its Efforts to Engage Interested Parties on the Impacts of the Bay-Delta Plan

Since 2016 to the present, BAWSCA has provided statements, both in writing and through oral comments, to the State Board, at WMR meetings, at the SFPUC Commission, and to a number of other entities such as the Bay Area Council and the Harbor Industrial Association, discussing the severe impacts that the Bay-Delta Plan and its associated 40% unimpaired flow requirement on member agencies' water supply reliability.

While WWD may not recall specific prior discussions, letters, comments, or statements made by BAWSCA related to the Bay-Delta Plan, it is BAWSCA's belief that WWD and BAWSCA board members will likely recall that, in general, many concerns have been raised on the topic for many years by BAWSCA. BAWSCA continues to voice strong concerns about the impact of the Bay-Delta Plan on water supply reliability for its member agencies and their water customers, press for a voluntary agreement to be analyzed as an alternative to the adopted Plan, and urge the SFPUC to implement an Alternative Water Supply Planning effort to ensure it can meet its contractual and legal obligations to the member agencies.

BAWSCA Provided Extensive Support to Member Agencies with the 2020 UWMP Preparation

To support member agencies in their preparation of 2020 UWMPs, BAWSCA held five workshops between October 2020 and April 2021, inviting member agency staff, their consultants and legal counsel. Those workshops were thorough and thoughtful, and allowed for agencies and their consultants to pose questions and keep abreast of the status of documentation that was to be provided by BAWSCA and the SFPUC.

BAWSCA placed a high priority on providing member agencies with timely and accurate information. However, BAWSCA reminded its member agencies that BAWSCA does not control SFPUC's approach with its 2020 UWMP or its development schedule. Nor does BAWSCA control the various course changes made by the SFPUC on its 2020 UWMP, that in turn negatively impacted member agencies' 2020 UWMP development.

BAWSCA agrees that moving forward on the next cycle of UWMPs, the SFPUC should start its work earlier, such that member agencies are given more time to digest the information provided to them and more time to craft their UWMPs.

As was discussed during the above-reference workshops, supply shortfall allocation would prove to be challenging. The approach to the allocation of shortfalls is informed by the 2018 Amended and Restated Water Supply Agreement (WSA). Paragraph 3.11.C.3 of the WSA states:

For Regional Water System shortages in excess of 20%, San Francisco shall (a) follow the Tier 1 Shortage Plan allocations up to the 20% reduction, (b) meet and discuss how to implement incremental reductions above 20% with the Wholesale Customers, and (c) make a final determination of allocations above the 20% reduction. After the SFPUC has made the final allocation decision, the Wholesale Customers shall be free to challenge the allocation on any applicable legal or equitable basis.

Given the size of the system-wide shortfalls provided by the SFPUC, it was clear that the Tier 2 Plan, which allocates shortfalls of no greater than 20%, did not apply in all cases. Designing a technical approach to apply to system-wide cutbacks greater than 20% that all agencies would embrace within the 2020 UWMP development time frame was not possible. Developing such an approach requires significant time and detailed analysis, and further requires direct engagement with agency staff, agency-specific operational and system data, and feedback from the governing bodies. As WWD knows, previous efforts to develop the existing Tier 2 Plan took multiple years prior to the final negotiations and adoption.

Given these circumstances, for the purposes of the development of member agency 2020 UWMPs, BAWSCA considers applying an equal allocation of cutbacks remains the prudent approach for 2020 UWMP preparation purposes.

It is at the discretion of WWD, or any BAWSCA member agency, to propose a different allocation for use in their specific 2020 UWMP. If WWD believes that a shortage of this level is to happen, and some other allocation of supplies would be established and can be agreed upon, then WWD may provide that allocation as part of its 2020 UWMP documentation. Other member agencies may elect to do so as well, as there is no mandate to utilize the information BAWSCA provided.

BAWSCA Has Included an Update of the Tier 2 Plan in its FY 2021-22 Work Plan

BAWSCA intends to initiate an update to the Tier 2 Plan in FY 2021-22. That update will be a significant work effort. It is important that the updated Tier 2 Plan address system-wide shortages of between 10% and 20%. BAWSCA anticipates it will take at least a year or more to arrive at a new Tier 2 Plan that is acceptable to all member agencies. As part of that process, it may be possible to arrive at an updated Tier 2 Plan that would function for cutbacks greater than 20%. That can be determined as BAWSCA initiates the update, yet it is not certain at this time.

SFPUC's Level of Service (LOS) Goals are Contractual Requirements Referenced in the Water Supply Agreement (WSA) Between Member Agencies and San Francisco

WWD's letter referenced the fact that SFPUC is contractually required under the WSA to meet level of service (LOS) goals. Those LOS goals require that the SFPUC have sufficient supplies available in times of a drought such that no greater than 20% system-wide cutbacks are required. BAWSCA has provided the member agencies, including WWD, with suggested language for use in 2020 UWMPs to reference that requirement. Moreover, the joint language developed by the SFPUC for use in member agencies' 2020 UWMPs references alternative water supply projects that would be developed to help address drought shortfalls. BAWSCA encourages WWD to incorporate that information into the 2020 UWMP.

BAWSCA Continues its Engagement in Support of the Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement that Reduces the Water Supply Impacts of the Bay-Delta Plan

Finally, WWD's letter noted the efforts that BAWSCA has undertaken in support of a voluntary agreement, which, if implemented, would significantly reduce the water supply impact of the Bay-Delta Plan. WWD asks that BAWSCA redouble its efforts, and BAWSCA is doing just that. WWD and other member agencies can support BAWSCA in this request by actively participating in various public discussions as appropriate. As an example, we have asked member agencies to prepare comments to the SFPUC's Draft 2020 UWMP, noting the extreme hardship that cutbacks in the range of 50% would create. Moreover, member agencies have been asked to speak at public meetings where the topic of SFPUC's 2020 UWMP, the Bay-Delta Plan or the proposed Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement are on the agenda. BAWSCA expects that FY 2021-22 will include significant opportunities for individual member agencies to engage on this issue. BAWSCA is committed to serving the best interests of its member agencies and their water customers by ensuring a reliable supply of high-quality water at a fair price.

BAWSCA is aware that the preparation of 2020 UWMPs has presented significant challenges to BAWSCA's member agencies. It is BAWSCA's hope that its efforts to support the member agencies' 2020 UWMP preparations have proven to be of assistance. Please feel free to reach out to me if WWD would like to further discuss these matters.

Regards,



Nicole Sandkulla
Chief Executive Officer and General Manager

cc: Tom Chambers, BAWSCA Vice-Chair

**Appendix G: Resolution No. 693, Adopting The 2025
Urban Water Management Plan and the 2025 Water
Shortage Contingency Plan, for the Westborough Water
District**

RESOLUTION NO. 693

**ADOPTING URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE
CONTINGENCY PLAN**

WESTBOROUGH WATER DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610, et. seq.) requires each urban water supplier, such as the Westborough Water District, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP") and a Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP") (collectively, the "Plans"); and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that each urban water supplier update these Plan at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, the District engaged the firm of EKI Environment & Water to prepare the Plans for the District; and

WHEREAS, the District has made the Plans available for public inspection and has held a public hearing regarding the Plans as required by California Water Code Section 10642.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Westborough Water District hereby approves and adopts as the Urban Water Management Plan for the District the document entitled "2025 Urban Water Management Plan" as presented to the Board and attached to this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Westborough Water District hereby approves and adopts the Water Shortage Contingency Plan for the District the document entitled "Water Shortage Contingency Plan" as presented to the Board and attached to this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the General Manager is authorized and directed to file a copy of the adopted Plans with the Department of Water Resources within 30 days of adoption as required by Water Code Section 10644.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 11th day of June, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: Amuzie, Chambers, Medina, Richards, and Bautista

NOES: None

ABSENT: None



President, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patricia Marino", written over a horizontal line.

Board Secretary

Prepared by:



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