PREPARED BY

WEST YOST

COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL PLAN

JUNE 2026

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Prepared for

Coastside County Water District

Project No. 464-60-25-13

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACS	American Community Survey
Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
ACWD	Alameda County Water District
AF	Acre-Feet

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AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AWIA	America's Water Infrastructure Act
AWS	Alternative Water Supply
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (
Bay-Delta Plan Amendment	San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary
BMP	Best Management Practices
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
ccf	One Hundred Cubic Feet
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
District, CCWD	Coastside County Water District
Districts	Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts
DMM	Demand Management Measures
DPR	Direct Potable Reuse
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DSOD	Division of Safety of Dams
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DWR Guidebook	2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers
DWR Methodologies	DWR Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use (2016)
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ET	Evapotranspiration
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
gpscd	Gallons Per Service Connection Per Day
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
GWUDI	Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
HHWP	Hetch Hetchy Water and Power
HRL	Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program
HTWTP	Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant

IPR	Indirect Potable Reuse
ISG	Individual Supply Guarantee
kWh	Kilowatt Hours
LCP	Local Coastal Program
Legislature	California State Legislature
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LOS	Level of Service
LTVA	Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment
MG	Million Gallon
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MGY	Million Gallons Per Year
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWSD	Montara Water and Sanitary District
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OCP	Ocean Colony Partners
Regional Desalination	Bay Area Brackish Water Desalination
Regional GSR	Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
RWS	Regional Water System
SAM	Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside
SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMCWPPP	San Mateo County Water Pollution Prevention Program
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SVWTP	Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
Valley Water	Santa Clara Valley Water District
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
West Yost	West Yost Associates
WSA	Water Supply Agreement
WSAP	Water Shortage Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIP	Water System Improvement Program
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

INTRODUCTION

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) helps water suppliers assess the availability and reliability of their water supplies and current and projected water use to help ensure reliable water service under different conditions. This water supply planning is especially critical for California, as climate change is resulting in changes in rainfall and snowfall, which in turn impact water supply availability. Development is occurring throughout the State resulting in increased needs for reliable water supplies. The Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) requires larger water suppliers that provide water to urban users (whether directly or indirectly) to develop UWMPs every five years. UWMPs evaluate conditions for the next 20 years, so these regular updates ensure continued long-term planning.

Since the Coastside County Water District (District) provides water service directly to more than 3,000 connections, it is required to prepare a UWMP.

This Executive Summary serves as a Lay Description of the District's 2025 UWMP, as required by California Water Code (CWC) §10630.5.

CALIFORNIA WATER CODE REQUIREMENTS

The CWC documents specific requirements for California water suppliers. The Act is included in the CWC and specifies the required elements of a UWMP, including discussing an agency's water system and facilities, calculating how much water its customers use (i.e., water demand) and how much it can supply, and detailing how it would respond during a drought or other water supply shortage. Also, a UWMP must describe what specific coordination steps were taken to prepare, review, and adopt the plan.

The Act has been revised over the years. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (also known as SB X7-7) required retail water agencies to establish water use targets for 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20 percent by 2020. In their 2025 UWMPs, retail water agencies (i.e., those distributing water to end users like residences and businesses) are required to report on their compliance with SB X7-7 2020 water use targets.

The 2012-2016 drought led to further revisions to the Act to improve water supply planning for long-term reliability and resilience to drought and climate change. These revisions were formalized in the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation and include:

- **Five Consecutive Dry-Year Water Reliability Assessment**: Analyze water supply reliability for five consecutive dry years over the planning period of this plan (see Chapter 7).
- **Drought Risk Assessment:** Assess water supply reliability for the next five years assuming they are dry years (see Chapter 7).
- **Seismic Risk:** Identify the seismic risk to the agency's water facilities and have a plan to address identified risks (see Chapter 8).
- **Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP):** Update the agency's plan to include an annual process for assessing potential gaps between planned water supply and demands; conform with the State's standard water shortage levels (including a shortage level greater than 50 percent) for consistent messaging and reporting; and provide water shortage responses that are locally appropriate (see Chapter 8).

- **Lay Description:** Provide a lay description of the findings of the UWMP; this Executive Summary serves as the lay description for this plan.

Major components and findings of the District's 2025 UWMP are summarized below.

DISTRICT WATER SERVICE AREA AND WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES

The District is a special district in San Mateo County formed in 1947 to provide water to customers within its jurisdictional boundaries which include the City of Half Moon Bay, and several unincorporated coastal communities including Moonridge, San Mateo Road, El Granada, Miramar, and Princeton by the Sea. The District's service area encompasses approximately 14 square miles.

Water enters the District's water system from two sources. At the north end of the District's service area, it enters the Denniston Water Treatment Plant from the Denniston Project, near the Half Moon Bay Airport. At Half Moon Bay, it enters the system via the Pilarcitos Pipeline and flows into the Nunes Water Treatment Plant. From there it flows into storage tanks for subsequent use in the system. There are 100 miles of transmission and distribution pipeline in the system. There are also eight treated water storage tanks in the system which have a combined storage capacity of 8.95 million gallons.

DISTRICT SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND WATER USE

The District currently serves a population of approximately 19,033. It anticipates population growth and future planned development in its water service area. Future service area population is based on projections provided in the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Plan Bay Area 2050.

Thorough and accurate accounting of current and future water demands is critical for the District's planning efforts. To continue delivering safe and reliable drinking water, the District must know how much water its customers currently use and how much they expect to use in the future.

Projected population from 2030 and 2050 is based on the 2025 BAWSCA Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Report (Demand Study; described in further detail in Chapter 4). It is anticipated that District's overall service area population will increase slightly in the future. By 2050, the total population within the District's service area is expected to be 22,825, which represents a less than 1 percent annual growth rate compared to the 2025 population. Additional discussion on the District's historical, current and projected water use is provided in Chapter 4.

DISTRICT WATER SUPPLIES

The District currently utilizes water from the following sources:

- Imported surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)
- Local groundwater basin (Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin)
- Local surface water (Pilarcitos and Denniston Creeks)

In FY 2025, approximately 65 percent of the District's water supply was purchased from the SFPUC. The District is the only customer of the SFPUC that receives raw (untreated) water. The District purchases raw water from two sources owned and operated by the SFPUC: Pilarcitos Reservoir and Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. The transmission pipelines from each of these sources interconnect in upper

Pilarcitos Creek Canyon. The water supplies purchased from SFPUC are treated at the District's Nunes Water Treatment Plant.

The remaining 35 percent of the District's water supply is produced locally from wells and surface water. The District operates eight groundwater wells in the Denniston Well Field; however, only one well (Well D1) is currently active and used for production. The Denniston Well Field is mostly located to the east of the Half Moon Bay Airport, but there is one well which is to the west of the Half Moon Bay Airport. The District's supplies from the Denniston Well Field and surface water supplies from the Denniston Creek are treated at the District's Denniston Water Treatment Plant. The Pilarcitos Creek wells, owned and operated by the District, are another source of surface water supplies. The Pilarcitos Creek wells are located in Pilarcitos Creek Canyon between Pilarcitos Reservoir and Highway 92 and supplies from the wells are treated at the District's Nunes Water Treatment Plant.

Additional discussion on the District's water supplies is provided in Chapter 6 of this plan.

CONSERVATION TARGET COMPLIANCE

In its 2015 UWMP, the District confirmed its baseline per capita water use, and established and adopted its water use target of 124 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) for 2020. In its 2020 UWMP, the District verified that it achieved its 2020 water use target in accordance with SB X7-7. The District's per capita water use in 2020 was 97 GPCD, well below the confirmed 2020 water use target of 124 GPCD. This achievement was the result of continued water conservation by the District's customers.

Additional discussion regarding the District's compliance with SB X7-7 is provided in Chapter 5 of this plan.

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY

UWMP guidelines ask water suppliers to evaluate their water service reliability by examining the impact of drought on their water supplies and comparing those reduced supplies to water demands. Specifically, agencies should calculate their water supplies during a single dry year and five consecutive dry years using historical records.

As described in this UWMP, the District has sufficient water supply in normal water years to meet existing and projected demand. However, a constraint on the District's water supplies from the SFPUC, as of 2023, is the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment). The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment may severely impact the availability of the District's water supplies from the SFPUC in dry years. During single dry year scenarios, the District may experience up to 4 percent water shortages. During multiple dry year scenarios, the District may experience greater than 52 percent water shortages. The implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment comes with uncertainty due to pending lawsuits and efforts to finalize the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes. The District continues to work with SFPUC and Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) to advocate for reliable water supplies and supports SFPUC's effort to pursue the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes.

The District will continue to invest in local water supplies and continues to support water conservation and the most efficient uses of water in the District's service area. The District continues to explore recycled water supply options, including direct and indirect potable reuse.

Additional discussion on the District's water supply reliability is provided in Chapter 7 of this plan.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

A WSCP describes an agency's plan for preparing and responding to water shortages. The District updated its WSCP to include its process for assessing potential gaps between planned water supply and demands for current year and the next potentially dry year. It aligned its water service area's water shortage levels with the State's standard stages for consistent messaging and reporting and planned for locally appropriate water shortage responses. The WSCP may be used for foreseeable and unforeseeable events.

The updated WSCP, which is described in Chapter 8 and provided in Appendix G of this plan, is adopted by separate resolution so that it may be updated as necessary to adapt to changing conditions.

UWMP PREPARATION, REVIEW, AND ADOPTION

The District developed this 2025 UWMP in coordination with SFPUC and BAWSCA. While preparing its UWMP and updated WSCP, the District notified other stakeholders (including San Mateo County and the general public) of its preparation, its availability for review, and the public hearings prior to adoption. The District encouraged community participation in the development of the 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP using newspaper advertisements and web-based communication. These public notices included the time and place of the public hearings, as well as the location where the UWMP and updated WSCP would be available for public inspection.

The public hearings provided an opportunity for District water users and the general public to become familiar with the 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP and ask questions about the District's water supply, its continuing plans for providing a reliable, safe, high-quality water supply, and its plans to address potential water shortages. Following the public hearings, the District Board of Directors adopted the updated WSCP on May 12, 2026, and the 2025 UWMP on June 9, 2026. A copy of the adopted 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP was provided to the Department of Water Resources and is available on the District's website.

Additional discussion on the District's 2025 UWMP preparation and adoption is provided in Chapters 2 and 10 of this plan.

CHAPTER 1
Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction and overview of the Coastside County Water District (District) 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) including the importance and extent of the District's water management planning efforts, changes since the preparation of the District's 2020 UWMP, and the organization of the District's 2025 UWMP. This 2025 UWMP has been prepared jointly by District staff and West Yost Associates (West Yost).

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act) was originally established by Assembly Bill (AB) 797 on September 21, 1983. Passage of the Act was recognition by state legislators that water is a limited resource and a declaration that efficient water use and conservation would be actively pursued throughout the state. The primary objective of the Act is to direct "urban water suppliers" to develop a UWMP which provides a framework for long-term water supply planning, and documents how urban water suppliers are carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. A copy of the current version of the Act, as incorporated in Sections 10610 through 10657 of the California Water Code, is provided in Appendix A of this plan.

1.2 IMPORTANCE AND EXTENT OF DISTRICT'S WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING EFFORTS

The purpose of the UWMP is to provide a planning tool for the District for developing and delivering municipal water supplies to the District's water service area. This UWMP provides the District with a water management action plan for guidance as water conditions change and management conditions arise.

The District has had a long history of providing clean and reliable water to its customers. The District's UWMP is a comprehensive guide for planning for a safe and adequate water supply.

1.3 CHANGES FROM THE 2020 UWMP

The Urban Water Management Planning Act has been modified over the years in response to the State's water shortages, droughts and other factors. A significant amendment was made in 2009, after the 2007 to 2009 drought, and as a result of the Governor's call for a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban water use by the year 2020. This was the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill Seven of the Senate's Seventh Extraordinary Session of 2009 (SB X7-7). This Act required agencies to establish water use targets for 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20 percent by 2020. The District is required to report compliance with its 2020 water use target in its 2025 UWMP.

The 2012 to 2016 drought led to further amendments to the CWC to improve on water supply planning for long-term reliability and resilience to drought and climate change. The 2018 Water Conservation Regulation for Making Conservation a California Way of Life (AB 1668 [Friedman] and SB 606 [Hertzberg]) required major additions and changes to the CWC. These changes are associated with managing drought preparedness and water shortage contingency planning for urban water suppliers.

No substantive changes to the requirements have been adopted since the completion of the District's 2020 UWMP. This 2025 UWMP builds on the planning and reporting provided in the District's 2020 UWMP. Key updates include:

1. Water Supply Reliability Assessment – a water supply and demand assessment which compares the total water supply sources available to the District with the long-term total projected water use over the next 25 years (to 2050), in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years (CWC §10635(a))
2. Drought Risk Assessment – an assessment of the District's water supply reliability assuming that the Years 2026 to 2030 will be the five dry consecutive years (CWC §10635(b))
3. Water Use Target Compliance – compliance with the District's previously adopted 2020 per capita water use target in accordance with SB X7-7 (Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB X7-7; CWC §10608.20)
4. Water Loss Quantification – a summary report quantifying the District's system water loss for Years 2020 to 2024, and indicating compliance with the District's water loss standard as established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) (CWC §10631(d)(3)(c))
5. Groundwater Management Compliance – status update on Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) compliance activities (i.e., status of Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) activities and Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) implementation) (CWC §10631(b)(4))

Since the completion of the District's 2020 UWMP, the State experienced another multi-year (2021 – 2022) drought event during which the District implemented its WSCP. This UWMP includes refinement and updates to the District's WSCP to incorporate lessons learned from that event.

1.4 PLAN ORGANIZATION

This 2025 UWMP contains the appropriate sections and tables required per CWC Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning Act), included in Appendix A of this 2025 UWMP, and has been prepared based on guidance provided by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in their "2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook" (DWR Guidebook).

This 2025 UWMP is organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Plan Preparation
- Chapter 3: Service Area Description
- Chapter 4: Water Use Characterization
- Chapter 5: SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting
- Chapter 6: Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization
- Chapter 7: Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
- Chapter 8: Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Chapter 9: Demand Management Measures
- Chapter 10: Plan Adoption, Submittal and Implementation

This 2025 UWMP also contains the following appendices of supplemental information and data related to the District's 2025 UWMP:

- Appendix A: Urban Water Management Planning Act Legislative Requirements
- Appendix B: DWR 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Tables
- Appendix C: DWR 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Checklist
- Appendix D: Agency and Public Notices
- Appendix E: Groundwater Information
- Appendix F: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Water Supply Reliability
- Appendix G: Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Appendix H: Coastside County Water District Rate and Fee Schedule
- Appendix I: UWMP and WSCP Adoption Resolutions

Furthermore, this 2025 UWMP contains all the required tables in the DWR Guidebook, both embedded into the UWMP chapters where appropriate and included in Appendix B.

DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Checklist, as provided in the DWR Guidebook, has been completed by West Yost to demonstrate the plan's compliance with applicable requirements. A copy of the completed checklist is included in Appendix C.

CHAPTER 2
Plan Preparation

This chapter describes the preparation of the District's 2025 UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan, including the basis for the preparation of the plan, individual or regional planning, fiscal or calendar year reporting, units of measure, and plan coordination and outreach.

2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARING A PLAN

The Act requires every "urban water supplier" to prepare and adopt a UWMP, to periodically review its UWMP at least once every five years and make any amendments or changes which are indicated by the review. An "urban water supplier" is defined as 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.

The District is a water retailer and manages Water System CA4110011. As shown in Table 2-1, the District provided water to 7,792 customer connections and supplied 562 million gallons (MG) of water in Fiscal Year 2024/25. Therefore, based on the number of connections served, the District is required to prepare a UWMP. The District's last UWMP, the 2020 UWMP, was adopted by the District Board of Directors on June 8, 2021.

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

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG)
CA4110011	Coastside County Water District	7,792	562
	Total	7,792	562

2.2 INDIVIDUAL OR REGIONAL PLANNING AND COMPLIANCE

This 2025 UWMP has been prepared on an individual reporting basis covering only the District's service area, see Table 2-2. The District does not participate in a regional alliance, and it has not prepared a Regional Urban Water Management Plan.

As described below in Section 2.4, the District has notified and coordinated planning and compliance with appropriate regional agencies and constituents, including the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) and SFPUC.

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

Select One	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	

2.3 FISCAL OR CALENDAR YEAR AND UNITS OF MEASURE

The District is a water retailer.

The District's 2025 UWMP has been prepared on a fiscal year basis, with the fiscal year starting on July 1 and ending on June 30 of each year. Water use and planning data for the entire fiscal year of 2025 has been included.

The water volumes in this 2025 UWMP are reported in units of MG.

The District's reporting methods for this 2025 UWMP are summarized in Table 2-3.

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

Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	MG

2.4 COORDINATION AND OUTREACH

This section includes a discussion of the District's inter-agency coordination and coordination with the general public. The UWMP Act requires the District to coordinate the preparation of its UWMP with other appropriate agencies and all departments within the District, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies. The District coordinated the preparation of its Plan with BAWSCA and SFPUC. These agencies, as well as the public, participated in the coordination and preparation of this 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP as summarized below.

2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

As indicated in Table 2-4, the District receives wholesale water supplies from the SFPUC. In accordance with Water Code Section 10631, the District has informed SFPUC of projected water use from that source for the period of 2025 to 2050, as shown in Table 2-4.

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

The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)

The District is a member of BAWSCA. BAWSCA provides regional water reliability planning and conservation programming for the benefit of its 26 member agencies that purchase wholesale water supplies from the SFPUC. Collectively, the BAWSCA member agencies 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 these wholesale water 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 UWMP updates is to work with its member agencies and the SFPUC to seek consistency among UWMP documents.

2.4.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

The District actively encourages community participation in water management activities and specific water-related projects. The District's public participation program includes both active and passive means of obtaining input from the community, such as mailings, public meetings, and web-based communication. The District's website describes on-going projects and posts announcements of planned rate increases to fund these water projects.

As part of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP update, the District facilitated a public review period. During the public comment period, the Draft UWMP and updated WSCP were made available on the District's website. Public noticing, pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code, was conducted prior to commencement of a public comment period. Public hearing notices are included in Appendix D of this plan.

The District also coordinated the preparation of this 2025 UWMP with several local agencies, including the City of Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County and Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside (SAM).

The public hearings provided an opportunity for all District water users and the general public to become familiar with the UWMP and updated WSCP and ask questions about the District's water supply, in addition to the District's continuing plans for providing a reliable, safe, high-quality water supply.

2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

CWC Section 10621 (b) requires agencies to notify the cities and counties to which they serve water at least 60 days in advance of the public hearing that the plan is being updated and reviewed. In January 2026, the District sent a notice of preparation to the City of Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County and other stakeholders to inform them of the UWMP and WSCP update process and schedule, and to solicit input for the 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP. The notices of preparation, public hearing notifications, and the public hearings and adoption are discussed further in Chapter 10 and are included in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 3
Service Area Description

This chapter provides a description of the District's water service area. This includes a description of the water system facilities, climate, population, and housing within the District's service area.

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The District is a special district in San Mateo County formed in 1947 to provide water to customers within its jurisdictional boundaries which include the City of Half Moon Bay, and several unincorporated coastal communities including Moonridge, San Mateo Road, El Granada, Miramar, and Princeton by the Sea.

3.2 SERVICE AREA

The District is located along the coast of the Pacific Ocean approximately 30 miles south of San Francisco. Residing at approximately 69 feet above sea level, the District is bounded to the east by the northernmost portion of the Santa Cruz Mountains. District boundaries extend approximately 9.5 miles north to south along the coast and 1.5 miles east to west, encompassing approximately 14 square miles.

The District's jurisdictional boundaries are shown on Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1. Coastside County Water District Jurisdictional Area

3.3 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

The District experiences a mild climate that is moderated by sea breezes from the Pacific Ocean throughout the year. Fog is predominant in the morning and evening hours throughout the year, which significantly reduces landscape irrigation requirements. Temperatures are moderate with the summer highs in the mid 60's and the winter lows in the 40's. Average rainfall in Half Moon Bay is about 26 inches per year.

Water use within the District's service area is dependent on various climate factors such as temperature, precipitation, and evapotranspiration (ET_o). Climate data, including temperature and precipitation estimates, were obtained from the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science and Engineering at Oregon State University. The period of record was 1991 to 2020.

ET_o describes the combined water lost through evaporation from the soil and surface-water bodies and plant transpiration. In general, a reference ET_o is given for turf grass, and then corrected for a specific crop type. Local ET_o data was obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) for Reference ET_o Zone 1 (Coastal Plains Heavy Fog Belt).

The historical climate characteristics affecting water management in the District's service area are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Monthly Average Climate Data Summary

Month	Standard Monthly Average ETo, inches[a]	Average Total Rainfall, inches[b]	Average Temperature, Degrees Fahrenheit[b]	
			Maximum	Minimum
January	0.93	5.31	58.4	43.1
February	1.40	5.15	59.4	43.8
March	2.48	3.91	60.4	44.7
April	3.30	2.04	61.2	45.7
May	4.03	1.03	62.4	48.6
June	4.50	0.36	64.8	50.7
July	4.65	0.07	67.0	52.9
August	4.03	0.13	67.8	53.6
September	3.30	0.18	69.4	52.8
October	2.48	1.26	68.2	50.3
November	1.20	2.58	62.9	46.0
December	0.62	5.45	58.4	42.9
Annual Total or Average	**33.00**	**27.49**	**63.4**	**47.9**

(a) Source: California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) data for ETo Zone 1 (downloaded November 3, 2025)
(b) Source: Northwest Alliance for Computational Science and Engineering, 30-year monthly normals (1991-2020) (prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer)

Climate change is driven by increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that cause an increase in temperature and stress natural systems, such as oceans and the hydrologic cycle. The 2019 Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan[1] provides an assessment of climate change impacts and findings for vulnerability areas including water demand, water supply, water quality, sea-level rise, flooding, ecosystem and habitat and hydropower. Climate changes that may affect the Bay Area region water resources include the following:

- Higher temperatures and heat waves that increase demand for water, especially for agricultural and residential irrigation uses.
- A projected overall decrease in precipitation levels coupled with more intense individual storm events may lead to increased flooding.
- Higher temperatures that may cause more precipitation to fall as rain rather than snow, hasten snowmelt and increase runoff will affect water storage planning.
- Increased evaporation will create a generally drier climate, with wildfires likely to increase and groundwater basins likely to receive less replenishment.
- Sea level rise, which is estimated to rise an average of 14 inches by 2050, will likely affect low lying infrastructure of all types, including many of the Bay Area region's wastewater treatment plants.

Additional discussion on the potential impacts of climate change on the District's water demands and water supplies is provided in Chapters 4 and 6.

3.4 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The following sections describe the demographic characteristics and future population outlook for the District's service area, which form a critical foundation for water demand forecasting and long-range supply planning. In addition, selected social, economic, and demographic indicators are presented to comply with California Water Code requirements for UWMPs and to provide broader context for understanding community characteristics within the District's service area.

3.4.1 Service Area Population

The District estimates its historical and current service area population using data from ABAG and the Census for current service area population. In 2020, the District's service area population was estimated to be 18,738. The District's service area population was estimated to be 19,033 in 2025, an increase of approximately 1.5 percent.

Projected population from 2030 and 2050 is based on the 2025 BAWSCA Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Report (Demand Study; described in further detail in Chapter 4). The District's overall service area population is anticipated to increase slightly in the future. By 2050, the total population within the District's service area is expected to be 22,825, which represents a less than 1 percent annual growth rate compared to the 2025 population. Growth and development within the District's service area are subject to City and County growth management policies (described further in Section 3.5 below).

[1] San Francisco Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, October 2019.

Projections of future population within the District's service area are summarized in Table 3-2.

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

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	19,033	19,309	19,584	20,665	21,745	22,825
NOTES: Population projections were developed based on ABAG/MTC's Plan Bay Area Traffic Area Zone (TAZ) dataset.						

3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

The California Water Code requires the inclusion of service area socioeconomic information as part of the system description in UWMPs. However, differences in household water use across sociodemographic groups in the District has not been studied. Therefore, the following social, economic, and demographic information is provided to comply with the regulation.

The following information was derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates for Half Moon Bay, California, unless otherwise noted, and is assumed to sufficiently apply to the District's service area:

- The average number of people per household in the five-year period analyzed was 2.65.
- The median household income in Half Moon Bay was $153,199, while 6.2 percent of all individuals and 5 percent of youth under the age of 18 lived in poverty (ACS 2023 Estimates).
- The median home value in Half Moon Bay was $1,509.300.
- The median gross rent was $2,222 per month (ACS 2023 Estimates).
- The median age was 46.5 years (ACS 2023 Estimates).
- Of persons 25 years or older in Half Moon Bay, 53.8 percent had earned a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Of the non-institutionalized civilian population, 2.7 percent did not have health insurance.
- By race/ethnicity, 61 percent of people were White, 31 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 4 percent were Asian, and 29 percent were two or more races.

3.5 LAND USES WITHIN SERVICE AREA

The District serves a highly desirable coastal area in close proximity to major employment centers in Santa Clara, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties. Land use planning within the District service area is undertaken by the City of Half Moon Bay and by the County of San Mateo for the unincorporated areas (including Moonridge, San Mateo Road, El Granada, Granada Highlands, Clipper Ridge, Princeton and parts of Miramar).

The District's service area consists of predominantly residential land uses (approximately 81 percent) surrounded by agriculture and light ranching activities. Commercial development is constrained within the areas along State Route 1 and Highway 92, within Princeton, and Downtown Half Moon Bay is a mix of residential and visitor serving commercial establishments.

The California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act) requires every coastal city and county to have a Local Coastal Program (LCP) to plan for and regulate land use in the coastal zone. LCPs implement Coastal Act policies within local jurisdictions. LCPs contain land use policies, programs, maps and implementing ordinances. The California Coastal Commission reviews LCPs for compliance with the Coastal Act. Once an LCP is certified by the Commission, the local government is delegated the authority to issue coastal development permits consistent with its LCP. The City of Half Moon Bay Local Coastal Land Use Plan was comprehensively updated in 2020 and was adopted by the Half Moon Bay City Council in October 2020 and certified by the California Coastal Commission in April 2021. The San Mateo County Local Coastal Program was last updated in September 2021.

Growth management provisions in the San Mateo County LCP limit growth to 40 units/year in the County's midcoast planning area, of which about half is in the District's service area. In addition, the proposed development must also be consistent with all applicable policies of the certified LCP. The San Mateo County LCP states that development that relies upon municipal water from the District shall not be approved unless the allocation of the District's water to the project is consistent with the Coastal Development Permits (Coastal Commission CDP A2SMC99063; A1HMP99020) for the El Granada Pipeline Project (Phase II of the Crystal Springs Project) and Phase I of the Crystal Springs Project.

The City of Half Moon Bay's Local Coastal Land Use Plan[2] describes the existing land use and the anticipated future development. Needed infrastructure improvements and capacity expansions are identified and steered toward resilient and sustainable approaches to support all land uses, including existing development. Infrastructure capacity is prioritized according to three land use categories:

- Coastal Act Priority Uses (include coastal-dependent uses, visitor-serving commercial uses, coastal access and recreational facilities, and agricultural uses)
- Local Priority Uses (unique to each planning jurisdiction)
- Non-Priority Uses (residential and commercial)

The Coastal Act further identifies that agricultural and coastal dependent uses have priority over other development types on private lands, including visitor-serving commercial recreation facilities. The Land Use Plan establishes water supply and sewer treatment capacity reserves for the top tier, Coastal Act Priority Uses. The Coastal Development Permit for the Crystal Springs Pipeline Project imposed a limit on the number of water connections that can be sold by the District. Additional water connections cannot be established without an amendment to the Coastal Development Permit. As of March 2026, about 1,087 uninstalled water connections (includes priority and non-priority water connections) were held by the District or private landowners throughout the service area, including within the City limits and the unincorporated midcoast.[3] Each water connection is designated as 20 gallons per minute.

In addition, growth in the City of Half Moon Bay is constrained by Measure D Residential Growth Limitation Ordinance (approved by City voters in 1999) which limits residential growth within the City of Half Moon Bay to 1 percent per year. The City may increase the annual residential growth to 1.5 percent per year for units in downtown only, but this increase is not required.

[2] The City of Half Moon Bay Local Coastal Land Use Plan dated October 2020 was approved by the Half Moon Bay City Council in October 2020 and certified by the California Coastal Commission in April 2021.

[3] City of Half Moon Bay Local Coastal Land Use Plan, October 2020.

With the changes in State law, accessory dwelling units have become a popular addition to single family parcels within the City's jurisdiction. Accessory dwelling units are subject to Measure D growth limitations.

3.6 WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES

Water enters the District's system from two sources. At the north end of the District's service area, it enters the Denniston Water Treatment Plant from the Denniston Project, near the Half Moon Bay Airport. At Half Moon Bay, it enters the system via the Pilarcitos Pipeline and flows into the Nunes Water Treatment Plant. From there, it flows into storage tanks for subsequent use in the system. The water system includes 100 miles of transmission and distribution pipeline and eight treated water storage which have a combined storage capacity of 8.95 million gallons. The District maintains a distribution system that includes ten treated water pressure zones, five treated water pump stations, and 663 hydrants.

An overview of the District's water system facilities is shown on Figure 3-2. Major water system facilities are described below.

3.6.1 Water Treatment Plants

The District operates two water treatment plants (WTP): the Nunes WTP and the Denniston WTP.

The Nunes WTP, located on Carter Hill northeast of downtown Half Moon Bay, began operating in 1982 with an initial treatment capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (MGD). The Nunes WTP was expanded as part of the Crystal Springs Project and now has a treatment capacity of 4.5 MGD. The Nunes WTP treats water purchased from SFPUC (from Pilarcitos Reservoir and Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir) and the District's Pilarcitos Creek Well Field.

The Denniston WTP, in operation since 1974, is located above Denniston Creek and has a treatment capacity of 1.7 MGD. It treats both surface water and groundwater from the District's Denniston Project. In 2013, the District completed the Denniston Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project. The improvements did not expand the existing treatment capacity of the facilities. Instead, the improvements allow the District's facilities to treat water of higher turbidity and provide a more reliable and efficient treatment of local water supplies.

3.6.2 Pilarcitos Creek Well Field

The District owns and operates six wells in the upper Pilarcitos Creek Canyon, east of Highway 92. The well field is shown on Figure 3-2. Water extracted from these wells is categorized as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) and is treated at the Nunes WTP. Additional discussion of these wells is provided in Chapter 6.

Figure 3-2. Coastside County Water District Water System Facilities

3.6.3 Denniston Well Field

The District owns and operates eight groundwater wells (Wells D1 through D6, Well D8, Well D9) in the Denniston Well Field. Only one well (Well D1) is active and used for production. The Denniston Well Field is mostly located east of the Half Moon Bay Airport. One well (D9) is located west of the Half Moon Bay Airport. All water used from these wells is treated at the Denniston WTP. The Division of Drinking Water made a determination that these wells are under the direct influence of surface water. The location of these wells is shown on Figure 3-2. Well D6 is not used for production and has been converted into a monitoring well for the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program. Well D7 has been destroyed. Additional discussion of these wells is provided in Chapter 6.

3.6.4 Storage and Distribution

The District has eight treated water storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 8.95 MG (see Figure 3-2). The District's other major facilities include a network of transmission and distribution pipelines. The major transmission pipelines are shown on Figure 3-2. The 18-inch diameter pipeline from the Crystal Springs Pump Station on Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir is the District's primary source of supply during peak demand periods in the summer and fall.

As pipelines age and become more susceptible to leaks, the District implements an extensive pipeline replacement program. Each year, the District implements a number of Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects to replace aging pipelines. All old pipelines are replaced with new ductile iron pipe to reduce leaks and minimize losses within the distribution system. In areas with corrosive soils or a high groundwater table, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe is allowed.

CHAPTER 4
Water Use Characterization

This chapter describes and quantifies the District's past, current, and projected water use. Accurately tracking and reporting current water demands allows the District to properly manage the use of their resources and conduct good water resource planning.

4.1 RECYCLED VERSUS POTABLE AND RAW WATER DEMANDS

Potable water is water that is safe to drink and which typically has had various levels of treatment and disinfection. The District purchases water supplies from the SFPUC and also has local supplies. The District currently provides potable water to customers within its service area.

Recycled water is municipal wastewater that has been treated to a specified quality to enable it to be used again. As discussed in Chapter 6, the District does not currently provide recycled water and does not include recycled water projections in this UWMP.

Raw water is untreated water that is used in its natural state or with minimal treatment. The District has one customer, by contract, that receives metered raw water for irrigation purposes only. The raw water customer only receives raw water as long as the District is not implementing its Water Shortage Contingency Plan and the District determines water is available from Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. The raw water customer is treated as a retail customer and pays treated water rates since they are using an imported source of water that is purchased and pumped up to Cahill Ridge.

4.2 WATER USE BY SECTOR

This section describes the District's past, current and projected water use by sector through the Year 2050 in five-year increments. This section identifies the usage among water use sectors including single family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental, landscape irrigation, agricultural, and others. These classifications were used to analyze current consumption patterns among various types of customers. The District uses similar, but not identical, definitions for each sector as outlined in the DWR Guidebook. The following definitions are from the DWR Guidebook:

- **Single Family Residential:** A single family dwelling unit. A lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling.
- **Multi-family Residential:** Multiple dwelling units contained within one building or several buildings within one complex.
- **Commercial:** A water user that provides or distributes a product or service (CWC § 10608.12(d)).
- **Industrial:** A water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development (CWC § 10608.12(h)).
- **Institutional (and Governmental):** A water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions (CWC § 10608.12(i)).

- **Landscape:** Water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation. Such landscapes may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation.
- **Agricultural:** Water used for commercial agricultural irrigation, domestic water for farm labor housing, and domestic water for livestock.
- **Other:** Any other water demand that is not adequately described by the water sectors defined above. Unlike previous UWMPs, system water losses are not to be reported in the "Other" category.

4.2.1 Historical and Current Water Use

The District's historical water use by water use sector is presented in Table 4-1. As shown, water use within the District's service area has declined significantly in the last 15 years.

Table 4-1. Historical Water Use by Customer Type

Water Use Type	2010 Actual Volume, MG	2015 Actual Volume, MG[(a)]	2020 Actual Volume, MG	2025 Actual Volume, MG
Single-Family	414	326	331	284
Multi-Family	30	30	35	30
Commercial[(b)]	116	126	92	98
Landscape[(c)]	66	72	91	78
Agriculture	95	64	72	20
Other[(d)]	2	2	4	6
Potable System Losses	14	46	42	47
Total	**737**	**666**	**667**	**562**

(a) 2015 water use was reduced due to mandatory water rationing and restrictions on irrigation and outdoor water use.
(b) Includes marine, recreation, hotel, restaurant, parks, beaches and school accounts and water uses.
(c) Includes raw water used for landscape irrigation.
(d) Includes portable meters, fire meters and construction.

The District's water uses for fiscal year ending in 2025 are presented in Table 4-2. The District does not have existing nor projected uses of saline barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use within the its service area.

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

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (MG)
Single Family		Potable	284
Multi-Family		Potable	30
Commercial		Potable	34
Commercial	Restaurants	Potable	19
Commercial	Recreation	Potable	3
Commercial	Parks/Beaches	Potable	5
Commercial	Marine	Potable	4
Commercial	Hotels	Potable	29
Institutional/Governmental	Schools	Potable	5
Landscape	Residential Irrigation	Potable	11
Landscape	Non-Residential Irrigation	Potable	17
Agricultural	Irrigation	Potable	20
Other (optional)	Fire	Potable	0
Other (optional)	Hydrant Meter	Potable	3
Other (optional)	Construction	Potable	3
Other (optional)	Raw Water	Non-Potable	50
Distribution System Water Loss	Potable system losses	Potable	47
		Subtotal Potable	512.67
		Subtotal Non-Potable	49.82
		Total	562

4.2.2 Projected Water Use

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

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 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.

For the District, demand projections were developed for several scenarios including a baseline forecast, a forecast with passive conservation, a forecast with passive and active conservation, and a forecast considering urban water use objectives. These forecasts are summarized in Table 4-3. As shown, the forecasts with passive conservation and active and passive conservation are essentially identical, while the forecast with urban water use objectives is substantially lower. For purposes of this UWMP, and to be conservative for water supply planning, the District has chosen to utilize the projection with active and passive conservation for the analysis in this UWMP.

Table 4-3. Future Demand Forecasts[a]

Forecast Scenario	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Total Forecast, MG	586	589	595	600	605
Total with Passive Conservation, MG	572	566	565	564	564
Total with Active and Passive Conservation, MG	**570**	**565**	**564**	**562**	**563**
Total with Urban Water Use Objectives with Active and Passive Conservation, MG	416	412	411	410	411

(a) Hazen and Sawyer, 2025. Final Revised Demand Dashboard for Coastside County Water District, dated September 12, 2025.

Table 4-4 shows the District's projected water uses, assuming both active and passive conservation.

Table 4-4. Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected (DWR Table 4-2 Retail)

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected							
Use Type		**Projected Water Use** (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (MG)**	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 opt (MG)**
Single Family		Potable	288	286	285	284	285
Multi-Family		Potable	30	30	30	30	30
Commercial		Potable	34	34	34	34	34
Commercial	Restaurants	Potable	19	19	19	18	19
Commercial	Recreation	Potable	3	3	3	3	3
Commercial	Parks/Beaches	Potable	5	5	5	5	5
Commercial	Marine	Potable	4	4	4	4	4
Commercial	Hotels	Potable	29	29	29	28	29
Institutional/Governmental	Schools	Potable	5	5	5	5	5
Landscape	Residential Irrigation	Potable	11	11	11	11	11
Landscape	Non-Residential Irrigation	Potable	17	17	17	17	17
Agricultural	Irrigation	Potable	21	20	20	20	20
Other (optional)	Fire	Potable	0	0	0	0	0
Other (optional)	Hydrant Meter	Potable	3	3	3	3	3
Other (optional)	Construction	Potable	3	3	3	3	3
Other (optional)	Raw Water	Non-Potable	50	50	50	50	50
Distribution System Water Loss	Potable system losses	Potable	47	47	47	47	47
		Subtotal Potable	520	515	514	512	513
		Subtotal Non-Potable	50	50	50	50	50
		Total	570	565	564	562	563
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in							
NOTES:							

4.2.3 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

Water Code Section 10635(b) requires urban suppliers to include a five-year drought risk assessment (DRA) in their UWMPs. A key component of the DRA is estimating water demands for the next five years (2026-2030) without drought conditions (i.e., unconstrained demand).

The estimated water use for the next five years from 2026 through 2030 is summarized in Table 4-5. Projected water demands for 2026 through 2029 were estimated as a linear interpolation between the actual 2025 consumption by use type, reported in Table 4-2, and the 2030 projected water use, reported in Table 4-4.

Table 4-5. Projected Water Use for the Next Five Years (2026-2030)

Water Use	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Water Use, MG[(a)]	564	565	567	568	570

(a) Based on demand projection including active and passive conservation (see Table 4-3).

The characteristic five-year water use is based on normal year demand conditions and is incorporated into the Drought Risk Assessment, further discussed in Chapter 7.

4.2.4 Estimating Future Water Savings

The District's water demand projections considered potential future savings with anticipated plumbing code changes (also known as passive savings) related to the following household and commercial plumbing fixtures:

- Single-family toilets, showers, lavatory and non-lavatory/kitchen faucets, and clothes washers
- Multi-family toilets, showers, lavatory and non-lavatory/kitchen faucets, and clothes washers
- Commercial toilets, urinals, and lavatory and non-lavatory/kitchen faucets

Active measure savings resulting from public and school education programs, the District's implementation of WaterSmart Software, AMI, monthly billing and measures to reduce water loss were also considered.

Table 4-6 indicates that future water savings estimates are included in water demand projections.

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

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.4 (page 4-5)
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	Section 4.2.5 (page 4-6)

4.2.5 Water Use for Lower Income Households

SB 1087 (2006) requires that water providers develop written policies that give priority to development that include affordable housing to low-income households. The projections shown in Tables 4-3 and 4-4 include water use for single family and multi-family residential housing needed for low-income households, as identified in the City of Half Moon Bay Housing Element and the San Mateo County Housing Element.

A lower income household has an income below 80 percent of an Area Median Income, adjusted for family size. According to the City of Half Moon Bay Housing Element 2023-2031, adopted in September 2025, approximately 40 percent of City of Half Moon Bay households are classified as Low, Very Low or Extremely Low income[1].

Therefore, based on the City of Half Moon Bay's Housing Element, approximately 40 percent of the District's residential water demands are estimated to be attributed to lower income households. With this percentage assumption, the projected water demand from lower income households will be approximately 126 MG by 2050.

4.3 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER LOSSES

System losses are the difference between the actual volume of water treated and delivered into the distribution system and the actual metered consumption. Such apparent losses are always present in a water system due to pipe leaks, unauthorized connections or use, faulty meters, unmetered services such as fire protection and training, and system and street flushing.

Table 4-7 shows that the District conducted water loss audits for each of the last six years (2020 through 2024, as well as 2025). Copies of the District's water audit worksheets for the last five years are uploaded to DWR's WUEdata portal (https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/).

[1]Half Moon Bay Housing Element 2023-2031 (Figure A-11: Households by Household Income Level), adopted September 2025.

Table 4-7. Last Five Years of Water Loss Audit Reporting (DWR Table 4-5 Retail)

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
CA4110011	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
NOTES: The District has also completed its 2025 Water Loss Audit. Water loss audits have been uploaded to the DWR WUEdata portal.		

In November 2022, DWR and the State Water Board adopted water loss standards for urban retail water suppliers. The new regulation provides suppliers with volumetric standards that establish cost-effective levels of achievable water loss based on each supplier's water system characteristics and budgets. Beginning in January 2028, suppliers must make progress towards meeting their individual volumetric loss standards over a three-year period. Table 4-7 summarizes the District's real and apparent water losses for the most recent audit year (FY 2025) compared to the District's 2028 water loss standard.

As shown in Table 4-8, in 2025, the District met its 2028 apparent water loss standard, but did not meet its 2028 real water loss standard. The District is looking at installing more pressure regulation in certain high pressure residential neighborhoods that can be isolated to reduce real losses. The District's on-going programs to assess and manage water loss are discussed further in Chapter 9.

4.4 CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

The District's water demand and use patterns may be impacted by climate change. Hotter and drier weather may lead to an increased demand in landscape irrigation. The District's Demand Study demand model assesses the sensitivity of the District's water demand to weather and then incorporates predicted weather and climate change data into the Demand Study demand projections. Therefore, the demand projections presented in Section 4.2.2 include considerations of climate change. A description of the weather and climate change data incorporated into the District's demand model is provided in Section 5.4 of the BAWSCA Demand Study (BAWSCA, 2025).

The potential impacts of climate change on the District's water supplies are described in Chapter 6.

Table 4-8. Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR Table 4-6 Retail)

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)											
		Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA4110011	Yes	15.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	7893	54.685	19.0	3.1	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	7893	7.014	2.4
NOTES: Based on the District's 2025 Water Loss Audit, covering the period from July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025.											

CHAPTER 5
SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting

In November 2009, SB X7-7, the Water Conservation Act of 2009, was signed into law as part of a comprehensive water legislation package. The Water Conservation Act addressed both urban and agricultural water conservation. The legislation set a goal of achieving a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020 (i.e., "20 by 2020"). To meet the urban water use target requirement, each retail supplier was required to determine its baseline water use, as well as its target water use for the Year 2020. Water use is measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD).

In this UWMP, the District is required to report its compliance with the 2020 urban water use target as of 2020. This chapter provides a review of the calculation of the District's 2020 urban water use target and demonstrates that the District achieved its 2020 target reduction per the requirements of SB X7-7.

The 2020 urban water use target has since been superseded by the establishment of Urban Water Use Objectives as part of the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation adopted on July 3, 2024. Starting in 2024, the District's Urban Water Use Objective is calculated and reported annually through a separate process, and therefore, the District does not compare its 2025 water use with its SB X7-7 2020 target.

Additional information on the District's water conservation practices and urban water use objectives is included in Chapter 9.

5.1 OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

The District's compliance with SB X7-7 was first addressed in its 2010 UWMP, in which the District determined its baseline per capita water use and established and adopted its urban per capita water use targets for 2015 and 2020. SB X7-7 included a provision that an urban water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 UWMP and may use a different target method than was used in 2010. Also, the SB X7-7 methodologies developed by DWR in 2011 noted that water suppliers may revise population estimates for baseline years when the 2010 Census information became available. The 2010 Census data was not finalized until 2012. In its 2015 UWMP, the District updated its population, baselines, and targets to reflect 2010 Census data and demonstrated that it successfully achieved its 2015 interim target and confirmed its 2020 target.

SB X7-7 required each urban water retailer to determine its baseline daily per capita water use over a 10-year or 15-year baseline period. In its 2015 UWMP, the 10-year baseline period that the District selected was 1999 through 2008. The District calculated its baselines and water use targets on an individual reporting basis in accordance with SB X7-7 legislation requirements and *DWR Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use* (2016) (DWR Methodologies). Details of the specific methodology used to calculate the District's 2020 water use target are documented in its 2020 UWMP.

5.2 2020 DAILY PER CAPITA WATER USE COMPLIANCE

In its 2020 UWMP, the District calculated its actual 2020 water use for the 2020 Calendar Year in accordance with the DWR Methodologies document. As shown in Table 5-1, urban per capita water use in 2020 was 97 GPCD, which is below the confirmed 2020 water use target of 124 GPCD. Therefore, the District met its 2020 final water use target. Water use in 2020 in the District's service area was reduced as compared to baseline years as a result of increased water conservation efforts by the District and its customers.

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

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	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	97	Yes		NA
DWR NOTES: **Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD** will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies. **Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020** see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance. NA=Not Applicable						
NOTES:						

5.3 REGIONAL ALLIANCE

The District chose to comply with the requirements of SB X7-7 on an individual basis. The District elected not to participate in a regional alliance.

CHAPTER 6
Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization

This chapter describes the water supplies currently available to the District, as well as future anticipated supplies. The District currently utilizes water from the following sources:

- Imported surface water from the SFPUC
- Local groundwater basin (Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin)
- Local surface water (Pilarcitos and Denniston Creeks)

These sources, along with the other projected future supplies, including recycled water and the potential for desalinated water and exchanges or transfers are described in this chapter.

6.1 PURCHASED OR IMPORTED WATER

Approximately 65 percent of the District's water supply was purchased from the SFPUC in FY 2024/25. Water from SFPUC is supplied to the District by gravity flow from SFPUC's Pilarcitos Reservoir or is pumped over the mountain from SPFUC's Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. The District purchases water from the SFPUC under the terms of the 2025 Amended and Restated WSA between the SFPUC and its wholesale customers. According to the WSA, the District is entitled to purchase a maximum of 2.175 MGD (approximately 794 million gallons per year [MGY]), except during water shortages when mandatory water rationing is in effect.

6.1.1 Description of SFPUC Regional Water System

Over 2.7 million people and businesses in San Francisco and throughout the Bay Area rely on water supplied by the SFPUC, a department of the City and County of San Francisco, to meet their daily water needs. The San Francisco RWS is a municipally owned infrastructure operated by the SFPUC that serves both retail and wholesale customers. The RWS supplies high-quality drinking water from the Tuolumne River watershed and from the local Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. The RWS draws an average of 85 percent of its supply from the Tuolumne River watershed, collected in Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park. This water feeds into an aqueduct system delivering water 167 miles by gravity to Bay Area reservoirs and customers. The remaining 15 percent of the RWS supply is drawn from local surface waters in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. The percentage split between these water sources varies from year to year depending on the water year hydrology and operational circumstances.

6.1.1.1 RWS Distribution

The RWS, shown on Figure 6-1, 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 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.

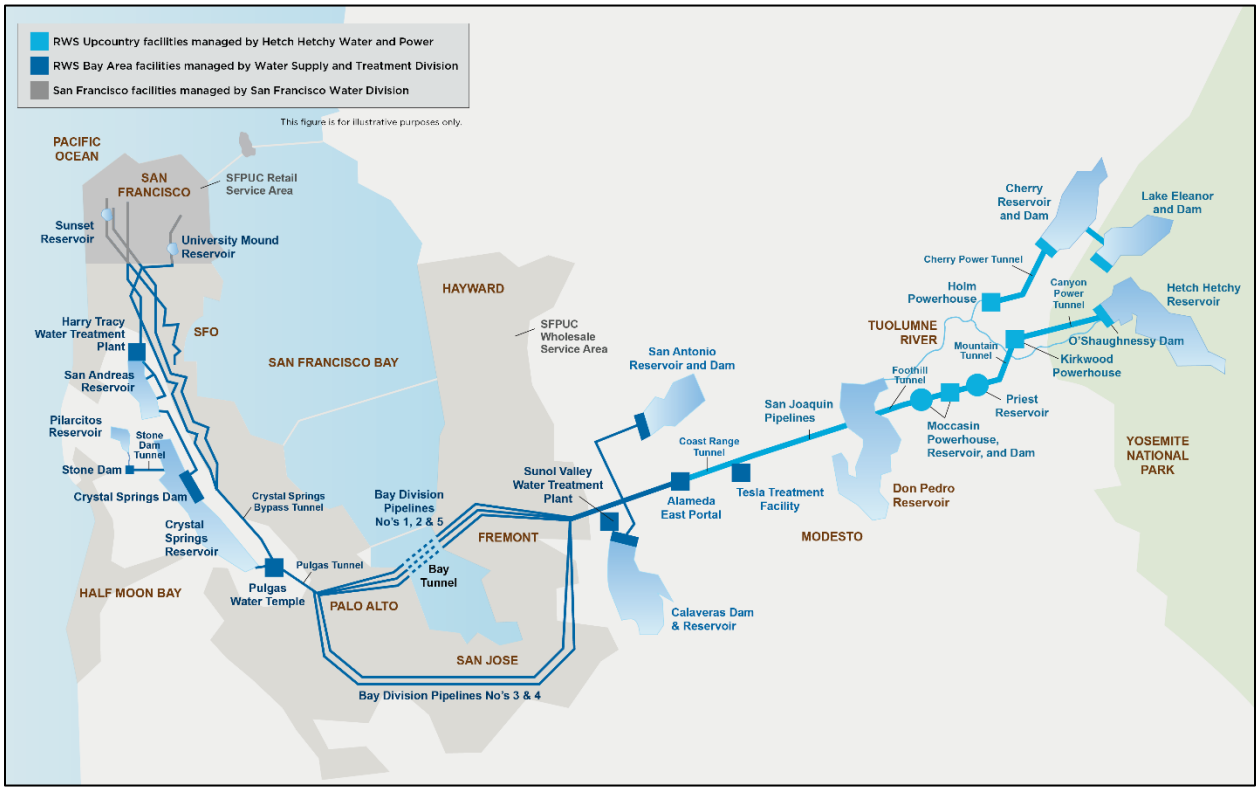


Figure 6-1. SFPUC Regional Water System and Main Facilities

6.1.1.2 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 State Water Board 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.

A USEPA regulation took effect in 2012 requiring secondary disinfection for all unfiltered drinking water systems to control the waterborne parasite Cryptosporidium. The SFPUC complied with this regulation by completing construction of a new ultraviolet treatment facility in 2011. The Tesla Treatment Facility is a key component of the SFPUC 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 U.S.

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 water combined 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.

6.1.1.3 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 Reservoir, Cherry Reservoir (also known as Lake Lloyd), and Lake Eleanor Reservoir. A "water bank" in Don Pedro Reservoir is also integrated into RWS operations. Don Pedro Reservoir, which is jointly owned and operated by Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District, 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 four local reservoirs are an important water supply source in the event there is an interruption to Hetch Hetchy System deliveries.

Calaveras Reservoir had been operating in recent years 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 to full capacity have since been removed, and Calaveras Reservoir reached full capacity during the 2022/2023 winter season when it was refilled completely following the dam replacement project in January 2023.

6.1.2 Wholesale Water Contractual Obligations

The SFPUC sells water to 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 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 percent of their total water supply needs. 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 District's ISG is 2.175 MGD.

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.

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.

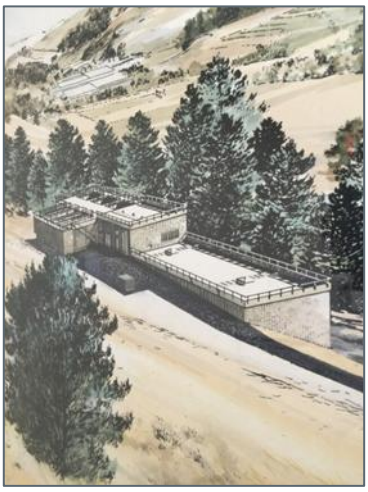
The SFPUC's planning efforts to support its decision regarding the status of San Jose and Santa Clara are a part of the SFPUC's Alternative Water Supply Program.

6.1.4 District Water Supplies from SFPUC

The District is the only wholesale customer of the SFPUC that receives raw water. The District purchases raw water from two sources owned and operated by the SFPUC: Pilarcitos Reservoir and Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. The transmission pipelines from each of these sources interconnect in upper Pilarcitos Creek Canyon. These two supply sources from the SFPUC are discussed below.

6.1.4.1 Pilarcitos Reservoir

Water supplies from Pilarcitos Reservoir are available to the District throughout the year. The source of the water in Pilarcitos Reservoir is local runoff from the surrounding watershed; no imported water from Hetch Hetchy is stored in Pilarcitos Reservoir. Water from this source is transported to the District's Nunes WTP via gravity pipelines. The District prefers to draw the SFPUC water from the local Pilarcitos Reservoir source because the water flows by gravity from SFPUC's service connection at Stone Dam to the District's Nunes WTP, avoiding the power costs associated with pumping water from SFPUC's Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. When there is insufficient water stored in Pilarcitos Reservoir, or when the District's demand exceeds the hydraulic capacity of the District-owned pipeline from Stone Dam, the District pumps the SFPUC water from Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir.



Nunes Water Treatment Plant

6.1.4.2 Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir

The water in Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir is supplied by local runoff from the surrounding watershed and imported water supplies from Hetch Hetchy. Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir also serves as an emergency water supply for the regional water system and its customers in the event of an interruption to SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy supplies. The District pumps water from Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir through an 18-inch diameter transmission pipeline to the District's Nunes WTP. Water from the Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir source is available throughout the year. The Crystal Springs project was designed for an ultimate capacity of 12.0 MGD. The present capacity to provide water to the District is 4.5 MGD and is limited by the operational constraints of the Nunes WTP. Expansion of the project capacity would require the approval from the SFPUC and the California Coastal Commission. The Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir

supply source is important to the District because Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir is intertied with SFPUC's main supply source (Hetch Hetchy). The Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir supply is more expensive than the other supply sources because of the pumping (electrical power) costs combined with the cost of purchasing the water.

6.2 GROUNDWATER

The District has eight wells (Wells D1 through D6, D8, and D9) in the Denniston Well Field. Of these, Well D1 is currently the only active production well. Well D6 has been permanently removed from service and now functions exclusively as a groundwater elevation monitoring well under the CASGEM program. Well D7 has been destroyed. The Denniston Well Field is located primarily east of the Half Moon Bay Airport, with the exception of Well D9, which lies to the west.

In 2024, the SWRCB determined that water from the Denniston Well Field is groundwater under the direct influence of surface water due to hydrologic interaction with Denniston Creek, requiring treatment based on surface water treatment regulations. However, for reporting purposes, including this 2025 UWMP, the District still categorizes this supply as groundwater.

San Francisco Bay Groundwater Basins

The District overlies the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin and is actively involved in efforts to assess the basin's condition, long-term sustainability, and potential future groundwater availability. A description of the groundwater resource is provided below.

6.2.1 Groundwater Basin Description

The District overlies one of the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region groundwater basins known as the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin (DWR Basin Number 2-22), as described in the Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118 (see basin description in Appendix E). The Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin is located along the northern San Mateo coast and encompasses 9,150 acres. The Midcoast Groundwater Study (2010), commissioned by the County of San Mateo, indicates that precipitation is the largest contributor of groundwater recharge for higher elevation areas of the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin and streams are the largest contributor at lower elevation areas.

This groundwater basin is not adjudicated, and DWR has not identified the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin as either in overdraft or expected to be in overdraft.

The Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin is bounded by Martini Creek on the north, the Montara Mountains on the east, the Tunitas Creek on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Basin elevations range from sea level at the ocean to approximately 300 feet above sea level at the eastern boundary. Several creeks flow through the basin toward the Pacific Ocean, including the Montara, San Vicente, Denniston, Pilarcitos, Purisima, and Lobitos Creeks. The basin is composed of sedimentary materials and rests atop of Montara Mountain granite and the Purisima Formation. The sediments are believed to have been transported from

adjacent hills and consist of unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, and clay. The unconsolidated deposits consist of Holocene Alluvium and Pleistocene Marine Terrace deposits.

The District's Denniston Well Field is located within the Airport Terrace Subbasin. Both the District and the Montara Water and Sanitary District (MWSD) have production wells contained in the Airport Terrace Subbasin. The most significant recharge of the Airport Subbasin is caused by infiltration recharge and groundwater inflow from Denniston Creek.

Other subbasins contained within the District's service area include the El Granada Subbasin, the Arroyo de en Medio/Frenchmans Subbasin, and the Lower Pilarcitos Subbasin. As described in Section 6.2.2.2, the District has conducted a study of the potential for developing wells in the Lower Pilarcitos Subbasin.

6.2.2 Groundwater Studies

Several groundwater investigations have been conducted in the Midcoast region to evaluate local aquifer conditions, sustainable yield, and the feasibility of expanding groundwater as a reliable water supply source. These studies provide important context for understanding groundwater availability, recharge dynamics, and long-term basin sustainability. The most relevant efforts include the Midcoast Groundwater Study, which examined groundwater conditions across multiple subbasins including the Airport Subbasin, and the Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin Study, which evaluated the potential for developing additional potable water supplies. Key findings from these studies are summarized below.

6.2.2.1 Midcoast Groundwater Study

The Midcoast Groundwater Study, commissioned by the County of San Mateo, extended from northern Half Moon Bay to Devils Slide along Highway 1. The purpose of this three-phased groundwater study was to identify the groundwater yield that may be safely taken from San Mateo's Midcoast aquifers and encourage the development of a Groundwater Management Plan.

Phase I of the Midcoast Groundwater Study was performed by Balance Hydrologics, Inc. and included a comprehensive literature and data review of the groundwater basin (Woyshner and others, April 2002). Kleinfelder subsequently prepared Phase II of the Midcoast Groundwater Study (April 2009), which included depth-to-water measurements and pump tests in selected wells and a water balance assessment by subarea. Specific Phase II findings related to the Airport Subbasin are as follows:

- The Airport Subbasin is made up of the Airport Terrace, Denniston Upland and Denniston Stream Valley subareas. The San Vicente Upland and San Vicente Stream Valley subareas also contribute to the Airport Subbasin.
- Approximately 167 MGY of groundwater is pumped from the Airport Subbasin. The water table drops during dry years, and quickly rebounds during wet years.
- Based on prior studies, the 55-year precipitation record, monitoring data from two wells within the Airport subarea, and other factors, Kleinfelder estimates that the average annual inflow of 906 MGY to the basin equals the average annual output. As a result, the Phase II Report states that the Airport Subbasin appears to be in long-term hydrologic balance.
- The volume of Denniston Creek water that enters the Airport Terrace subarea is a significant recharge factor that is not well understood because long-term gaging data are not available. Estimating the water balance in the Airport Terrace subarea is difficult without a better understanding of this recharge.

- A 1991 study by Earth Sciences Associates concluded that at least 15 to 28 MGY of additional groundwater could be annually pumped from the Airport Subbasin without detrimental impacts.
- The Kleinfelder study does not indicate whether or not additional groundwater is available for pumping due to significant hydrological uncertainties in the area.

In the subsequent Phase III Study prepared by Balance Hydrologics, Inc. (June 2010), the following findings were made with regard to the Airport Subbasin:

- Monitoring data indicate that groundwater storage was not as depleted as during previous droughts and storm recharge appeared normal during the 2009 dry season relative to pre-drought conditions.
- Groundwater levels were high in the Airport Aquifer when compared to the previous drought, 1987 to 1992. Static (not pumped) groundwater levels in MWSD wells were higher than pre-drought levels. Leaking underground storage tank site groundwater levels (in Princeton) were within a normal range.
- Previous investigations identified that baseflows in Denniston Creek provide significant recharge to the Airport Terrace through the dry season. During the dry season of 2009, baseflows were gaged in Denniston Creek at two stations. The upper station was located at the canyon mouth below the reservoir, and the lower station was located below Capistrano Road at Princeton. Similar to findings during the previous drought, a net loss of flow was observed in the creek, which can be attributed to groundwater recharge and evapotranspiration. In addition, flows were compared to measurements taken in 1990, during the previous drought. Denniston Creek flowed continuously through the dry season of 2009, with higher flows than were recorded during the scattered measurements made throughout the previous drought. The measurement with lowest flow was taken in June 1990; lower flows and drier conditions in general would have persisted through the dry season of 1990. This comparison of the 2009 flow data with 1990 measurements suggests that the current drought is less severe than the previous drought. Baseflows in 2009, however, were significantly lower than during 2008.
- In summary, groundwater storage was not as depleted as during previous droughts and storm recharge appeared normal during dry-season 2009 relative to pre-drought conditions.
- Groundwater recharge from Denniston Creek through the Airport Terrace is significant during the dry season. The agricultural irrigation ponds at the northeast portion of the Airport Subarea, filled from diversion of flow in San Vicente Creek, also should provide recharge to that portion of the Airport Subarea. Groundwater levels at Pillar Point Marsh support normal marsh conditions and conditions potentially allowing sea-water intrusion to occur were not observed.
- A 1987 study by Earth Science Associates and Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers estimates the usable groundwater storage for the Airport Terrace groundwater subbasin to be approximately 1,300 AF.
- Additional analysis should include developing dry season groundwater contour maps to compare with those reported during the 1987 to 1992 drought.

- Wells are available for continued monitoring and reported subsurface information are available for the sub-basin. A water balance model, drought analysis, and a groundwater flow model would assist groundwater management. Gaging Denniston Creek would greatly assist calibration of the models. In addition, the Airport Terrace is an ideal location for regional reference ET_o monitoring. CIMIS only estimates ET_o for the Midcoast and measured ET_o would assist with calibration of all water balance models on the Midcoast.

6.2.2.2 Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin Study

In June of 2003, the District, along with Todd Engineers and Kennedy Jenks Consultants, finalized a study for developing the Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin. The scope of the study was to assess the feasibility of developing drinking water wells in the Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Subbasin. The study found that if a well field were fully developed in Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin, the District could potentially increase its local water supply by a range of 129 to 259 MGY (depending on dry or wet season). The quality of water produced from five test wells in Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin found water to be suitable for potable uses when blended (ratio of 3:1) at the Nunes WTP with water from existing sources of supply. However, no action has been taken by the District since the study was completed.

6.2.3 Groundwater Management and Sustainability

California's growing reliance on groundwater has led to the development of statewide programs and regulatory frameworks aimed at ensuring long-term, sustainable management of this critical resource. The following sections summarize two key components of the State's groundwater oversight, the CASGEM program and the SGMA.

6.2.3.1 California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring

Groundwater is a significant portion of the total water supply for the State of California. California's reliance on groundwater is anticipated to increase during drought periods and with an increase in population. The CASGEM program was created with SB X7-6, as part of the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package. The California legislature created the CASGEM program to collect groundwater elevations, facilitate collaboration and to report this information to the public. CASGEM is part of the State's plan to sustainably manage groundwater in the State's alluvial groundwater basins and subbasins.

Under CASGEM, the District became a monitoring agency in the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin, along with MWSD. The District established a monitoring well in the Airport subbasin of the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin and reports elevations of this well seasonally to the State. In 2011, the District prepared a Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Plan for submittal to DWR for the CASGEM Program. A copy of the plan is provided in Appendix E.

6.2.3.2 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA), a three-bill legislative package composed of AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley), was passed in September 2014. The legislation provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities, with a limited role for State intervention when necessary to protect the resource. The legislation lays out a process and a timeline for local authorities to achieve sustainable management of groundwater basins. It also provides tools, authorities and deadlines to take the necessary steps to achieve the goal. SGMA applies to basins or subbasins designated by the DWR as high or medium priority

basins, based on a statewide ranking that uses criteria including population and extent of irrigated agriculture dependent on groundwater. For local agencies involved in implementation, the requirements are significant and can be expected to take years to accomplish. The SWRCB may intervene if local agencies do not form a GSA and/or fail to adopt and implement a GSP.

As documented in the District's 2015 and 2020 UMWPs, the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin was originally classified as a very low priority basin in the 2014 CASGEM Groundwater Basin Prioritization Results. However, in June 2018, DWR re-prioritized the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin from very low to high priority in its draft 2018 SGMA Basin Prioritization Process and Results issued in May 2018. With a high priority ranking, the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin would be subject to the SGMA requirements, including the formation of a GSA and the development of a GSP. In response to the high priority designation, the District coordinated with other agencies involved in the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin, including the Montara Water and Sanitary District, the City of Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, the San Mateo County Resource Conservation District, as well as with DWR staff. The consensus of the agencies was that DWR's identification of the basin as having a groundwater sustainability problem which needs to be managed is a "false positive". It was agreed that although DWR's efforts to protect the State's groundwater resources were supported by the District and others, the District and others disagreed with DWR's calculations that would change the prioritization of the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin from very low to high priority. Studying the details of DWR's prioritization analysis revealed numerous respects in which the statewide datasets used did not accurately reflect local conditions. Based on comments provided to DWR by the District, the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin was prioritized as very low priority in DWR's 2018 Final Basin Prioritization.

6.2.4 Historical Groundwater Production

Table 6-1 shows the District's groundwater production from the Denniston Well Field from FY 2020/21 through FY 2024/25. Groundwater pumpage has remained below 10 MGY for the last 5 years. During the last five years, average pumping has been 6.1 MGY. The Division of Drinking Water determined that the Denniston Well Field is under the direct influence of surface water due to its shallow depth, shallow sanitary seal, and proximity to an active agricultural operation. For the future, normal year supplies from the Denniston Well Field are anticipated to be about 5 MGY.

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

Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (MG)	2022 (MG)	2023 (MG)	2024 (MG)	2025 (MG)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin	9.05	9.23	6.83	5.53	0
		Total	9	9	7	6	0

NOTES: The District's Denniston Well Field was recently recategorized as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, and it being treated as surface water. However, for the purposes of this 2025 UWMP, it is still being reported as groundwater.

6.3 SURFACE WATER

To expand its local water supply, the District filed Water Right Application 22680 with the State Water Rights Board in 1966. In 1969, the SWRCB, the successor to the State Water Rights Board, issued Water Right Permit 15882. The permit authorizes the District to divert up to 2 cubic feet per second (cfs) each from Denniston and San Vicente Creeks (4 CFS total) on a year-round basis.

The water supply from the Denniston Creek diversion is negatively impacted by the build-up of silt and plant growth. From 2009 to 2013, the District has dredged Denniston Creek to remove sediment. The maintenance dredging projects have successfully dredged around the point of diversion and improved the rate of flow and quality of water diverted into the Denniston WTP. Normal year supplies from the District's Denniston surface water supplies are anticipated to be about 220 MGY.

Denniston Water Treatment Plant

The Pilarcitos Creek wells, owned and operated by the District, are another source of surface water supplies. The Pilarcitos Creek wells are located in Pilarcitos Creek Canyon between Pilarcitos Reservoir and Highway 92 and are classified by the SWRCB as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (Pilarcitos Creek). Operation of this well field is limited by a State-issued water rights license for the period from November 1 through March 31 of each year. The license limits the maximum pumping rate to 673 GPM and annual production to 117 MG. Because the production of these wells is dependent upon infiltration from the Pilarcitos Creek stream flow, their yield is extremely low during drought years. Normal year supplies from the Pilarcitos Creek wells are anticipated to be about 100 MGY.

On February 11, 2015, the District completed a proposed Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Denniston/San Vicente Water Supply Project located southeast of the community of Moss Beach, in unincorporated San Mateo County, in the northern portion of the District's service area. The water supply improvements along Denniston and San Vicente Creeks would enable the expanded beneficial use of local water supply and thereby reduce dependence on current imported water sources during normal water years. The Project would entail the installation of a permanent diversion structure and pump station, as well as the replacement of approximately 2,000 feet of existing pipeline and installation of approximately 4,100 feet of new pipeline to convey San Vicente Creek water to the existing Denniston Reservoir pump station. The capacity of the Denniston WTP would be expanded to 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm). The District installed a new booster pump station and 3,460 feet of new pipeline along Bridgeport Drive in 2017 to augment water delivery into the existing distribution system. The Project would also allow for the expansion of ongoing sediment removal and maintenance activities within the existing Denniston Reservoir to ensure the long-term ability to utilize the existing diversion at that location. This project is currently in progress. Additional discussion of this project is provided in Section 6.8.1.

6.4 STORMWATER

In 1989, Congress passed amendments to the Clean Water Act requiring states to address the increasing problem of stormwater pollution entering storm drains. The State of California requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to regulate stormwater discharges. The San Mateo County Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP) was adopted by San Mateo County to share stormwater pollution prevention tasks among its cities. The SMCWPPP includes a stormwater

management plan that consists of five major pollution prevention and control sections. The major pollution prevention and control sections are summarized below:

- Municipal maintenance activities: Reduce pollutant load into waterways through street sweeping, cleaning catch basins and storm lines, and removing material from drainage channels
- Industrial & illicit discharge: Control the releases of pollutants or non-stormwater to the storm drain system through response to calls from the public or discovered incidents in the field
- Public information/ participation: Inform the general public on what causes stormwater pollution and what simple things can be done to prevent pollutants from entering storm drains
- New development and construction: Inform contractors of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) required on all construction projects to address pollution during construction projects, including sediment and erosion control
- Watershed and monitoring: Conduct special scientific studies to determine effective prevention techniques

Stormwater can be beneficially reused as a water supply source to meet local water supply demands. Beneficial reuses include blending with other water supplies for groundwater recharge, redirecting it into constructed wetlands or landscaping, and diverting it to a treatment facility for subsequent reuse. Currently, the District does not implement any stormwater recovery systems.

6.5 WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER

SAM is the wastewater authority in the District's service area. SAM is responsible for providing secondary wastewater treatment to the City of Half Moon Bay, as well as two other coastal sanitary districts (Granada Community Services District and MWSD).

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

As described in Chapter 2, the District has coordinated the development of this plan with SAM. SAM is an agency formed by a Joint Powers Authority agreement between the City of Half Moon Bay, the MWSD and the Granada Community Services District. Currently, the District does not produce or sell non-potable recycled water to its customers.

The District may consider potable reuse in the future and is monitoring the progress of other projects in Northern California. Direct potable reuse is defined as the planned introduction of recycled water either directly into a public drinking water system, or into a raw water supply immediately upstream of a drinking water treatment plant. Direct potable reuse has the potential to make water reuse more cost-effective to the District and its service area because it would not require additional distribution system infrastructure. It would also provide a relatively drought-proof local supply of water.

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

The SAM regional system includes over 100 miles of sewers (gravity, force mains, and transmission pipelines), over 20 pump and lift stations, a treatment plant and an ocean outfall. Wastewater generated within the District's service area is collected and conveyed by pump stations and transmission lines.

SAM's original wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), which started operation in 1984, provided secondary treatment capacity for up to 2 MGD. In 1999, a major plant upgrade was completed and expanded the permitted plant capacity to 4.0 MGD, which increased the plant's ability to handle peak wet weather flows.

SAM's WWTP is currently designed to accommodate average dry weather flows of 4.0 MGD and peak hour wet-weather flows of 15 MGD. The WWTP's current average dry weather discharge is 1.5 MGD. Treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through a 20-inch-diameter pipeline, which extends 1,900 feet offshore to a depth of 40 feet. The SAM WWTP operates under a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and a NPDES Permit issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. SAM WWTP processes consist of primary treatment and secondary treatment. Primary treatment includes screening, grit removal and primary sedimentation. Secondary treatment consists of conventional activated sludge treatment and secondary clarification prior to ocean discharge.

Table 6-2 summarizes the information on the collection of wastewater generated within the District's service area in 2025.

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

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (MG)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
City of Half Moon Bay	Metered	324	SAM WWTP (Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside Wastewater Treatment Plant), Place ID 255139	Yes
Granada Community Services District	Metered	100	SAM WWTP (Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside Wastewater Treatment Plant), Place ID 255139	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		424		

Not all of the District's service area is connected to the wastewater collection system. There are a number of properties that continue to use septic systems.

SAM's wastewater service area is larger than the District's water service area. About 80 percent of SAM's total wastewater service area is located within the District's water service area (City of Half Moon Bay and Granada Community Services District). Table 6-3 identifies the treated wastewater disposed of within the service area in 2025, which includes wastewater that originated outside of the District.

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

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (MG)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (MG)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Name of other entity
SAM WWTP (Sewer Authority Mid-	Yes	424	535					Secondary, Disinfected - 2.2	535					
Total		424	535		0		0		535		0		0	

NOTES: The total volume of wastewater treated at the SAM WWTP includes wastewater flows from the Coastside County Water District service area as well as the Montara Water & Sewer District service area.

6.5.3 Recycled Water System

The District does not currently offer non-potable recycled water to its customers. SAM does not currently produce recycled water that the District may sell and distribute. The high cost of required infrastructure to distribute non-potable recycled water is also prohibitive.

SAM has been investigating the development of recycled water capabilities as part of a joint project with local water agencies, and has completed extensive planning and preliminary design work for facilities that would treat wastewater at the SAM plant to produce recycled water for non-potable uses such as irrigation. SAM maintains a dedicated recycled water program with feasibility studies and reports, and would be responsible for designing, constructing, and eventually operating the recycled water treatment facilities under agreements with the District and the Montara Water and Sanitary District.

In 2009, the District and SAM cooperated in a recycled water pilot project under Regional Water Board Order No. 91-042. SAM used a temporary auxiliary treatment process that included an ultra-filtration membrane module and ultraviolet disinfection. The recycled water met the requirements of Disinfected Secondary 2.2 Recycled Water in California Code of Regulations Title 22 Division 4 Chapter 3 for non-potable reuse. The District distributed the recycled water by a water tanker to the Ocean Colony Golf Courses and provided a temporary recycled water storage tank on-site at the golf course.

In January 2015, the District approved the Guiding Principles for Recycled Water Agreement between the District, SAM, and MWSD, and established Phase 1 of the Recycled Water Project to consist of two components:

1. A recycled water treatment facility at the SAM plant, the capacity of which shall be designed, at a minimum, to serve recycled water to the Ocean Colony Partners (OCP) golf courses.
2. A recycled water transmission and distribution system for the District's service area including delivery to the OCP golf courses.

Since the Guiding Principles for Recycled Water Agreement between the District, SAM, and MWSD were approved in 2015, the District and SAM have been working on their respective roles in the Phase 1 project as defined by the Principles. In Phase 1, the District would be responsible for distributing recycled water produced by SAM to OCP for use on the OCP golf courses, while SAM would be responsible for designing and constructing recycled water treatment facilities to satisfy the water quality specified by the District. Currently, the OCP irrigation system serves 210 irrigated acres on the two OCP golf courses, and additional irrigation for Ritz Carlton Resort landscaping, a condominium complex adjacent to the Ocean Colony subdivision, greenbelt areas within the Ocean Colony subdivision, Miramontes Point Road landscaping and Spyglass subdivision park.

6.5.4 Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

Discussions of recycled water use within the District's service area have historically focused on three primary non-potable applications:

- Turf irrigation (golf courses, cemeteries, parks)
- Agricultural irrigation (crops, nurseries, cut flowers, tree farms)
- Streamflow augmentation (Pilarcitos Creek)

Over many years, both SAM and the District have conducted multiple feasibility studies, and the concept of expanding recycled water use continues to receive strong community support. However, despite this interest, several factors currently limit the District's ability to include recycled water as a projected future supply.

One potential recycled water customer is OCP, which has expressed interest in a long-term agreement with the District or SAM to use recycled water for golf course and landscape irrigation. At present, OCP meets its non-potable demands using groundwater supplemented with water provided by the District. The primary obstacle for providing recycled water to this customer is the high cost of constructing the necessary infrastructure.

Another potential user is a cemetery located approximately 5 miles east of the SAM WWTP and 1,100 feet higher in elevation. The cemetery currently irrigates 80 acres of land, with plans to expand across its 505-acre property. Its historical irrigation demand averages roughly 0.2 MGD over an eight-month irrigation season. Converting this user to recycled water would eliminate the use of high-quality potable water for irrigation and would improve overall water availability and drought resilience for the District. The obstacles for providing recycled water to this user include the cost of the infrastructure (5 miles of new pipeline) and the cost of pumping water from sea level to an elevation of 1,100 feet. In addition, this potential user is outside of the District's service area, which presents institutional and community acceptance challenges.

Because these challenges remain unresolved, and no recycled water projects have advanced to the stage of secured funding, design, or implementation, the District has not included recycled water as a future, dependable supply source for planning purposes as reflected in Table 6-4.

As shown in Table 6-5, recycled water was not projected for use in 2025 in the District's 2020 UWMP, and there was no use of recycled water in 2025.

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

☑	Check box if 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) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type **Drop down list**	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (MG)	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (MG)	2025 Actual Use (MG)
Total	0	0

6.5.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

In 2024, the District contracted with Water Works Engineers to prepare a Recycled Water Feasibility Study to look at a range of alternatives to diversify their water supply portfolio. The alternatives evaluated include non-potable reuse, indirect potable reuse (IPR), and direct potable reuse (DPR) as follows:

- Non-potable reuse alternatives included a fill station, landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation and irrigation of specific areas including the Skylawn Memorial Park and the Ocean Colony Golf Course.
- Indirect potable reuse alternatives included groundwater replenishment and reservoir augmentation.
- Direct potable reuse included adding advanced treated water to the Nunes WTP.
- Environmental benefit alternatives included including creek augmentation or wetland enhancement.

As part of the feasibility study, a hydrogeologic report was prepared. The purpose of this feasibility study was to provide an adaptable roadmap for the District to implement recycled water projects.

Of the recycled water alternatives evaluated (see Table 6-6), the study recommended that the direct potable reuse alternative is the only alternative that should be pursued because it has potential to provide diversity to the District's water supply portfolio. However, further study is needed for the direct potable reuse alternative to determine if the project is economically viable. The District is monitoring the progress of other projects in Northern California.

Table 6-6. Recycled Water Project Feasibility

Alternative	Feasible	Reasoning
Fill Station(s)	No	There is not enough demand for recycled water within the service area to make it cost effective. This alternative might become more feasible if it is able to be combined with another alternative.
Landscape and Agricultural Irrigation	No	There is not enough demand for recycled water within the service area to make it cost effective.
Skylawn Memorial Park Irrigation	No	The cemetery is not within the service area, so the District would not be able to deliver recycled water to the cemetery.
Ocean Colony Golf Course and Landscape Irrigation	No	Ocean Colony Golf Courses have other water supplies that are more cost effective than recycled water and therefore the golf courses do not have a demand for recycled water.
Pilarcitos Creek Augmentation or Other Creek Augmentation	No	Creek augmentation does not offset groundwater use or provide additional water resources from indirect or direct potable reuse.
Wetland Enhancement	No	Wetland enhancement does not offset groundwater use or provide additional water resources from indirect or direct potable reuse.
Groundwater Replenishment	No	There are private wells in the service area that limit where water may be replenished. Also, there is a limited amount of water that can be replenished at one location due to mounding.
Reservoir Augmentation	No	There is no known partner who has a reservoir available for augmentation.
Direct Potable Reuse at Nunes WTP	Further study needed	Next steps are to find potential funding sources and continue technical studies.

Source: Coastside County Water District Recycled Water Feasibility Study, prepared by WaterWorks Engineers, March 2024.

Because further studies are required and no decision has been made, the District has not included methods to encourage future recycled water use in this UWMP as noted in Table 6-7.

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

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633 (f)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 6.5.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (MG)
		Total (MG)	0
		Unit Conversion to AF	0

6.6 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

Desalination is a process that removes dissolved minerals from seawater, brackish water or treated wastewater. Desalination would improve water quality and water supply reliability and may be considered a long-term option for the District, particularly if the opportunity arises to develop this resource on a regional basis. Technological advancements that reduce the energy intensity of this water supply option may make desalination more cost-effective in the future.

The Bay Area Brackish Water Desalination (Regional Desalination) Project remains a collaborative effort among the Contra Costa Water District, the SFPUC, Valley Water, and Zone 7 Water Agency, with East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and Alameda County Water District (ACWD) continuing to participate in regional desalination and water-reliability planning. The partner agencies are still jointly evaluating a regional desalination facility, and Mallard Slough in eastern Contra Costa County continues to be identified as the most feasible location for treating brackish water, consistent with updated feasibility work conducted by Valley Water. While the ultimate allocation of water among partner agencies is still under development, the project continues to be explored as a drought-resiliency supply, though no updated estimates have replaced the earlier planning assumption of a potential 5 to 15 MGD benefit for SFPUC under drought conditions.

6.7 EXCHANGES OR TRANSFERS

The District has had a direct supply from SFPUC's Hetch Hetchy system since the completion of the Crystal Springs Project in 1994. This ended the District's exclusive dependence on only local supplies. Even though the District's Pilarcitos Reservoir supply is owned and operated by SFPUC, it is considered a local Peninsula watershed source that is not augmented by other supplies. No additional water exchanges with other agencies are anticipated.

6.8 FUTURE WATER PROJECTS

The District has evaluated several projects for providing additional water supplies and will continue to evaluate alternative sources with the goal of having a resilient water supply. The two future planned local water supply projects include:

- San Vicente Creek Water Supply Project (in progress)
- Pilarcitos Creek Well Field Improvements (to be completed in summer of 2026)

These potential future water supply projects are summarized in Table 6-8 and described below.

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

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs Water Code Section 10631(f)							
☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.						
☑	Check the box if 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.						
Section 6.8	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (MG)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
San Vicente Creek Water Supply Project	No			Potable	In progress	Average Year	50 to 100 MGY
Pilarcitos Creek Well Field Improvements	No			Potable	2026	Average Year	30 to 40 MGY

6.8.1 San Vicente Creek Water Supply Project

In January 2020, the District received approval from the SWRCB for an extension of time for Water Right Permit 15882 (Application 22860). Approval allows the District to complete installation of a permanent diversion structure, the construction of a pipeline from San Vicente Creek to the existing Denniston Reservoir pump station, and infrastructure improvements to facilitate full beneficial use of authorized diversions from San Vicente Creek and lessen dependence on imported water from the SFPUC. The current water right allows up to 2 CFS each from San Vicente Creek and Denniston Creek when water is available. Potentially, 50 to 100 MGY (150 to 300 AFY) may be available for diversion from San Vicente Creek if the required facilities are constructed. This challenging endeavor involves multiple stakeholders and is currently in progress.

6.8.2 Pilarcitos Creek Well Field Improvements

As described in Section 6.3, the District's license for use of the Pilarcitos Creek infiltration well field allows a maximum annual withdrawal of 117 MGY. During the 1970's and early 1980's, annual production from the wells during non-drought years was always above 60 MG, often above 80 MG, and sometimes over 100 MG. Since 2001, production has often dropped below 40 MGY. Annual production from this source could be increased by 30 to 40 MGY (92 to 122 AFY) by implementing a program to construct new wells to replace poorly producing wells and replace old inefficient pumps. The District performed well rehabilitations in 2016 and 2018 and experienced increases in production in non-drought years. This project began in 2025 and is anticipated to be completed in 2026.

6.9 SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PLANNED SOURCES OF WATER

In years of normal precipitation, the District estimates that all four of its potable supply sources will have an average yield of about 1,000 MGY. This assumes the following yields for each supply source:

- Up to 428 MGY from the SFPUC (Pilarcitos Reservoir and Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir) based on projected purchases by the District
- 220 MGY from the District's Denniston Creek surface water
- 5 MGY from the District's Denniston Well Field

- 100 MGY from the District's Pilarcitos Creek infiltration wells (groundwater under the direct influence of surface water)

Table 6-9 summarizes the District's actual 2025 water supplies. Table 6-10 summarizes the District's future projected water supplies.

6.10 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO SUPPLY

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 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.

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.

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

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual Water Code Section 10631 (b)				
Water Supply		**2025**		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC	Potable	369	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Denniston Well Field	Potable	0	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Denniston Creek	Potable	106	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Pilarcitos Creek	Potable	88	
		Subtotal Potable	563	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	563	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Total Entitlement:** e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.				
NOTES:				

Table 6-10. Water Supplies - Projected (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)

Water Supply			**Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)**									
			2030		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC	Potable	428		424		423		422		422	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Denniston Well Field	Potable	5		5		5		5		5	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Denniston Creek	Potable	220		220		220		220		220	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Pilarcitos Creek	Potable	100		100		100		100		100	
		Subtotal Potable	753	0	749	0	748	0	747	0	747	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	753	0	749	0	748	0	747	0	747	0

The SFPUC conducted a Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment (LTVA) which assessed the potential effects of climate change on 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 2020 to 2070. There are many uncertain factors such as climate change, changing regulations, water quality, growth and economic cycles that 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, that could lead to developing an adaptation plan that is flexible and robust to a wide range of future outcomes. SFPUC completed the LTVA in 2021 and 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 regulatory 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.

6.11 REGULATORY CONDITIONS AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Emerging regulatory conditions (e.g., issues surrounding the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary [Bay-Delta Plan]) 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 Chapter 7. 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.

6.12 OTHER LOCALLY APPLICABLE CRITERIA

Other locally applicable criteria may affect the 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 Chapter 7. If the District moves 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.

6.13 ENERGY INTENSITY

In accordance with CWC §10631.2(a), the energy intensity to provide water service to the District's customers over a one-year period is presented in this section to the extent that the information is available. The amount of energy to receive, treat, pump, and deliver the District's water supply within the

system it owns and operates is included. Since the District is responsible for pumping purchased SFPUC water from the Crystal Springs Reservoir, the energy required for that process is included as well.

Water energy intensity is the total amount of energy, calculated on a whole-system basis, used to deliver water to the District's customers for use. Energy intensity is the total amount of energy in kilowatt hours (kWh) expended on a per million gallon basis to take water from the District's source to its point of delivery. Understanding the whole-system energy intensity would allow the District to make informed strategies in managing its water supplies and operating its system as follows:

- Identifying energy saving opportunities as energy consumption is often a large portion of the cost of delivering water
- Calculating energy savings and GHG emissions reductions associated with water conservation programs
- Potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding for water conservation programs
- Informing climate change mitigation strategies
- Benchmarking of energy use at each water acquisition and delivery step and the ability to compare energy use among similar agencies

In Table 6-11 below, the energy intensity of the District's water service is calculated for FY 2024/25. The total energy intensity for the District's water service is 2,128 kWh/MG.

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

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	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** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		563		563
Energy Consumed (kWh)		1,198,332		1,198,332
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		2,128	-	2,128

DWR NOTES:
Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

Energy consumption is based on the District's PG&E bills for its water system facilities for the FY 2024/25.

Narrative:

The District's water system includes two water treatment plants, five infiltration wells, eight groundwater wells, ten treated water storage tanks, and treated water pump stations. The system is operated to treat, store, pump and deliver water supplies to its customers to meet system demands.

CHAPTER 7
Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This chapter describes the District's water service reliability under various hydrologic conditions, including a severe drought for the next five years. Responses to actual water shortage conditions are addressed in Chapter 8. The anticipated reliability of the District's water supplies from the SFPUC is based on information provided by the BAWSCA and the SFPUC (provided in Appendix F of this plan).

7.1 CONSTRAINTS ON WATER SOURCES

As described in Chapter 6, the amount of water supplies available to the District is constrained by numerous factors.

7.1.1 Constraints on the District's SFPUC Supplies

The amount of imported water available to SFPUC's retail and wholesale customers, including the District, is constrained by legal, environmental, water quality, climatic, and other factors potentially resulting in inconsistent supply.

There may be shortfalls of RWS supplies in dry years as a result of several factors, including required instream flow releases (further discussed in Section 7.2.1.1 Bay-Delta Plan Amendment Updates) as well as climate change (see Chapter 6 Section 6.10 Climate Change Impacts to Supply).

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 State Water Board. In fall of 2025, the State Water Board released a Scientific Basis Report evaluating the biological benefits of the Tuolumne River component of the HRL. The next step is for State Water Board to finalize this report including scientific peer review. At the same time, the State Water Board is undergoing CEQA evaluation of the Tuolumne HRL. No timeline has been provided for when the HRL will be considered for adoption by the State Water Board.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the following water supply reliability assessment includes a set of tables for two future supply scenarios: (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. 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.

There are additional factors that could affect the availability of water supply regarding the State Water Board curtailments and agreements with Turlock and Modesto 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 State Water 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 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.
- 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 percent 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 § 401 water quality certification from the State Water 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.
- 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 percent. 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.

Surface water supplies available to the RWS include the Tuolumne River and local Bay Area reservoirs. 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 State Water Board Division of Drinking Water 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: https://www.sfpuc.gov/accounts-services/water-quality/annual-triennial-water-quality-reports.

7.1.2 Constraints on the District's Local Supplies

The amount of the District's local supplies is constrained by hydrology, climate conditions, water rights permits and the capacity of the District's physical facilities. This chapter describes the reliability of the District's supplies in normal years, single dry years and multiple dry years.

As the District finds a need to make its water supply more reliable in the future, finding new water sources that have satisfactory water quality and reliability will be important criteria for selection. All the District's water sources receive full treatment in accordance with applicable Federal and State standards. Each year the District reports water quality test results to its customers through the Consumer Confidence Report, also known as the Annual Water Quality Report. The report is available on the District's website at: https://coastsidewater.org/production/water-quality/. The report includes results of treated water tests from the Nunes WTP, the Denniston WTP and the District's distribution system. At this time, the District does not anticipate any changes in supply availability as a result of water quality.

Climate change may constrain the District's long-term sustainability of water supplies due to increasing variability and intensity of flood and drought conditions. Over the past several decades, the California water community has made significant efforts to understand climate change impacts; however, no clear scientific consensus has emerged regarding the quantitative effects climate change will have on the State's water supplies. Preparing for a range of hydrologic conditions, from wet to critically dry years, will better position the District to assess and implement appropriate strategies for managing, conserving, and potentially expanding its water resources.

7.2 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section presents the constraints on the District's existing and planned water sources and describes the historical basis for projecting available supplies in various hydrologic conditions (i.e., normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years). The District's water service reliability is then presented in five-year increments through 2050 based on earlier analysis of water use (discussed in Chapter 4) and supply (Chapter 6). Finally, this section discusses the District's water management tools and options to promote regional supply reliability and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

7.2.1 Reliability of SFPUC Supplies

Approximately 65 percent of the District's water supply was purchased from the SFPUC from FY 2020/21 through FY 2024/25. The reliability of SFPUC's water supplies and the management strategies for addressing these reliabilities are discussed below based on information provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA (provided in Appendix F of this plan).

7.2.1.1 SFPUC Regional Water System

Initiated in 2008, SFPUC's Water System Improvement Program (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 the 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 percent 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 Level of Service (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. 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 percent 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 percent of water supplied to San Francisco.
- Meet 80 percent of San Francisco's Recreation and Parks Department irrigation demands with recycled water by December 31, 2025.

7.2.1.2 Bay-Delta Plan Amendment Updates

In December 2018, the State Water Board adopted amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) to establish water quality objectives for the San Francisco Bay-Delta watershed. The State Water Board 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 to 50 percent of the "unimpaired flow"[1] 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 percent 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 State Water Board'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.
- 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 State Water Board 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 State Water Board "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.[2] On November 10, 2022, the SFPUC along with the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts signed a Memorandum of Understanding Advancing the Term Sheet for the Voluntary Agreements to Update and Implement the Bay-Delta Water

[1] "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 .)

[2] 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/.

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.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the water service reliability assessment in the 2025 UWMP looks at two future supply scenarios:

1. Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment
2. SFPUC system's current conditions without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

7.2.1.3 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 (Regional GSR) Project is a strategic partnership between the SFPUC and three Wholesale Customers in San Mateo County: the California Water Service (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 Regional GSR 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 the Hickey, Southwood Drive, and Mission wells 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 the SFPUC South San Francisco Main Well to the California Water Service 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 Regional GSR 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.

7.2.1.4 Alternative Water Supply Program

In 2019, the SFPUC established the Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Program 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 AWS Plan, the SFPUC anticipates a water supply gap will occur in future dry years. The AWS Program 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 AWS Program 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 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, 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, Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) is working with San Jose and Santa Clara to design a larger project to meet broader regional needs. 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 AWS Program, the following additional regional projects are included in the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes discussed in the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment section above. 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.

SFPUC's AWS Plan published in February 2024 included a planning framework for 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, SFPUC prepared a progress report that provided status updates on the AWS projects. In 2027, SFPUC plans to review and revise its Alternative Water Supply Plan based on updated information.

7.2.1.5 SFPUC Supply Allocations

Two drought allocation frameworks govern how supplies from the RWS are distributed during SFPUC-declared water shortages, and both are described in the sections below. The Water Shortage Allocation Plan (Tier 1) establishes how available supplies are allocated between SFPUC's Retail Customers and the Wholesale Customers collectively. The Wholesale Customers' Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan (Tier 2) then allocates the Wholesale share among the individual agencies using a defined, data-based methodology. Together, these frameworks guide regional drought allocation procedures and support coordinated implementation during shortage conditions.

7.2.1.5.1 Tier One Drought Allocations

The WSA between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers, discussed above, includes as "Attachment H" a Water Shortage Allocation Plan (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. Table 7-1 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 percent, 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.

Table 7-1. Share of Available SFPUC Supplies Under Various Shortages

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

Source: SFPUC Common Language for BAWSCA Member Agencies' 2025 UWMPs, February 13, 2026.

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 percent for any level of reduction in system-wide water use. The additional water conserved by Retail Customers up to the minimum 5 percent 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.

7.2.1.5.2 Tier Two Drought Allocations

The Wholesale Customers have negotiated and adopted a Tier 2 Plan that 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.

7.2.1.5.3 Allocations for Supply Shortages Greater than 20 Percent

Per the WSA, the Tier One and Tier Two Plans will be used to allocate water from the RWS between Retail and Wholesale Customers during system-wide shortages of 20 percent or less.

For purposes of the 2025 UWMPs, for RWS shortages in excess of 20 percent, the allocations among the Wholesale Customers is assumed to be equivalent among them and to equal the drought cutback to Wholesale Customer by the SFPUC.

7.2.1.6 Projected Supplies from SFPUC Regional Water System

The SFPUC has a Level of Service objective of meeting 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. These projected supplies are summarized in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2. SFPUC Regional Water System Supply Capacity[a]

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
SFPUC Retail Supply, MGD	81	81	81	81	81
SFPUC Wholesale Supply, MGD	184	184	184	184	184
Total Regional Water System Supply, MGD	**265**	**265**	**265**	**265**	**265**

(a) From SFPUC Level of Service goals.

For SFPUC's water supply reliability evaluation for its 2025 UWMP, it is assuming that demand is equivalent to the sum of the projected retail demands on the Regional Water System and wholesale customer purchase request projections provided to SFPUC by BAWSCA in March 2026. These projected water demands are summarized in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3. Projected Retail and Wholesale Demand Assumptions for the SFPUC Regional Water System[a]

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
SFPUC Retail Customers, MGD	62.7	61.2	61.9	64.0	66.7
SFPUC Wholesale Customers, MGD[b]	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4
Total, MGD	**196.6**	**197.5**	**202.5**	**208.1**	**215.2**

(a) From SFPUC 2025 UWMP Supply Reliability Memo, Table 1: Retail and Wholesale RWS Demand Assumptions used for Supply Reliability Modeling, provided by SFPUC on March 11, 2026.

(b) 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 District's water supply from the SFPUC Regional Water System under normal, single dry and multiple dry year conditions is described further in the sections below. Because the water demands vary over the period evaluated, in addition to supply conditions with and without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment), the estimated availability of SFPUC Regional Water System supplies varies by year and by assumed dry year

condition. This variation in Regional Water System supply availability is shown in Table 7-4 with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and Table 7-5 without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. As shown in Table 7-4, with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, supply availability is reduced to as low as 57 percent of projected purchases in some multiple dry years. As shown in Table 7-5, without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, supply availability is projected to be 100 percent of projected purchases in all years.

Table 7-4. Projected Regional Water System Supply Availability in Years 2030 to 2050 with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment[a,b]

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average Year	100	100	100	100	100
Single Dry Year	75	74	72	70	68
Consecutive 1st Dry Year	75	74	72	70	68
Consecutive 2nd Dry Year	63	63	61	59	57
Consecutive 3rd Dry Year	63	63	61	59	57
Consecutive 4th Dry Year	63	63	61	59	57
Consecutive 5th Dry Year	63	63	61	59	57

(a) From SFPUC 2025 UWMP Supply Reliability Memo, Table 4g: Projected RWS Supply Availability, Years 2030-2050, with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by SFPUC on March 11, 2026.
(b) RWS includes both SFPUC Retail and SFPUC Wholesale customers.

Table 7-5. Projected Regional Water System Supply Availability in Years 2030 to 2050 without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment[a]

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Average Year	100	100	100	100	100
Single Dry Year	100	100	100	100	100
Consecutive 1st Dry Year	100	100	100	100	100
Consecutive 2nd Dry Year	100	100	100	100	100
Consecutive 3rd Dry Year	100	100	100	100	100
Consecutive 4th Dry Year	100	100	100	100	100
Consecutive 5th Dry Year	100	100	100	100	100

(a) From SFPUC 2025 UWMP Supply Reliability Memo, Table 5g: Projected RWS Supply Availability, Years 2030-2050, without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by SFPUC on March 11, 2026.
(b) RWS includes both SFPUC Retail and SFPUC Wholesale customers.

7.2.2 Reliability of District's Local Supplies

The District's local supplies are also subject to reductions in dry years. Normal year availability is based on an average precipitation of 25 inches. Years with less rainfall may result in reduced availability of the District's surface water and groundwater supplies. The estimated availability of the District's local supplies is summarized in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6. Estimated Availability of the District's Local Supplies

	Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water	Denniston Creek Surface Water	Denniston Well Field	Total Local Supplies
Average Year, MGY	100	220	5	325
Single Dry Year, MGY	75	200	3	278
Consecutive 1st Dry Year, MGY	75	200	3	278
Consecutive 2nd Dry Year, MGY	50	150	2	202
Consecutive 3rd Dry Year, MGY	40	100	1	141
Consecutive 4th Dry Year, MGY	30	50	1	81
Consecutive 5th Dry Year, MGY	20	30	0	50

As described in Chapter 6, the District is implementing two new local water supply projects to enhance the District's local water supplies, the San Vicente Creek Water Supply Project and the Pilarcitos Creek Well Field Improvements. The development of these potential projects would further enhance the District's local supplies and minimize the need for imported supplies. However, because these projects have not yet been completed, and to be conservative, they have not been included in the District's projected supplies.

7.2.3 Bay Area Water Conservation and Supply Agency Strategy 2050

The District is a member of the BAWSCA. BAWSCA provides regional water reliability planning and conservation programming for the benefit of its 26 member agencies that purchase wholesale water supplies from the SFPUC. Collectively, the BAWSCA member agencies 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 these wholesale water customers on all significant technical, financial and policy matters related to the operation and improvement of SFPUC's RWS.

The District is supporting BAWSCA in the development of its Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy 2050 (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 these the water reliability of under the 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.

7.3 BASIS OF WATER SUPPLY DATA

As described above, the quantity of supply available from different water supply sources can vary from one year to the next depending on hydrologic conditions. Historical data, where available, were therefore used to develop a projected yield for each water supply source under three conditions: (1) normal water year, (2) single dry year, and (3) multiple dry years. In accordance with the DWR Guidebook, each condition was defined as follows:

- **Normal Water Year***:* This condition represents the water supplies a Supplier considers available during normal conditions. This could be a single year or averaged range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available to the Supplier. In the DWR Guidebook, DWR uses the terms 'average' and 'normal' interchangeably when addressing the water year type.
- **Single Dry Year**: The single dry year is recommended to be the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the Supplier.
- **Five-Consecutive Year Drought**: The five-consecutive year drought for the DRA would be the driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier (Water Code § 10612). Suppliers are encouraged to use the same historical five-year sequence for their DRA and Water Service Reliability Assessment. However, they may choose to use a different five-consecutive year dry period such as the lowest average water supply available to the Supplier for five years in a row. Suppliers are encouraged to characterize the five-consecutive year drought in a manner that is best suited for understanding and managing their water service reliability.

7.3.1 Basis of Water Supply Data for SFPUC Supplies

Based on SFPUC's estimated availability of wholesale Regional Water System supplies, Table 7-7 shows the basis of water supply data for the District's purchased supplies from the SFPUC with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. As shown, with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, reductions in available SFPUC supplies are significant and are as high as a 48 percent reduction from projected purchases. These values are used for the remainder of the analysis in this 2025 UWMP as the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment has been adopted by the State Water Board as described above. However, this data is not compatible with DWR Table 7-1; as such, DWR Table 7-1 has not been completed for the District's purchased supplies from the SFPUC.

Table 7-7. Basis of Water Supply Data for the District's Purchased Supplies from SFPUC with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment[(a)]

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Purchases, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Single Dry Year, MGY	294	284	274	266	260
Consecutive 1st Dry Year, MGY	294	284	274	266	260
Consecutive 2nd Dry Year, MGY	247	242	232	225	218
Consecutive 3rd Dry Year, MGY	247	242	232	225	218
Consecutive 4th Dry Year, MGY	247	242	232	225	218
Consecutive 5th Dry Year, MGY	247	242	232	225	218

(a) From BAWSCA 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations, with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by BAWSCA on March 12, 2026.

For comparison purposes, Table 7-8 shows the basis of water supply data for the District's purchased supplies from the SFPUC without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. As shown, without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, no reduction from projected purchases is projected.

Table 7-8. Basis of Water Supply Data for the District's Purchased Supplies from SFPUC without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment[(a)]

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Purchases, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Single Dry Year, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Consecutive 1st Dry Year, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Consecutive 2nd Dry Year, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Consecutive 3rd Dry Year, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Consecutive 4th Dry Year, MGY	428	424	423	422	422
Consecutive 5th Dry Year, MGY	428	424	423	422	422

(a) From BAWSCA 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations, without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by BAWSCA on March 12, 2026.

7.3.2 Basis of Water Supply Data for District's Local Supplies

Based on the estimated availability of the District's local supplies presented in Table 7-6 above, Table 7-9 presents the District's basis of water supply data for its local supplies.

Table 7-9. Basis of Water Year Data for District's Local Supplies (DWR Table 7-1 Retail)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (MG)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year		325	100%
Single-Dry Year		278	86%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year		278	86%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year		202	62%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year		141	43%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year		81	25%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year		50	15%

7.4 SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

The District's projected supply and demand for Normal Years, Single Dry Years and Multiple Dry Years (Five-Year Droughts) are quantified and discussed below. For the purposes of this UWMP, the District assumes that the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is effect to be conservative.

For each assessment, water supply is compared with unconstrained, normal demands presented in Chapter 4 and summarized in Table 7-10 below. By doing so, the District could determine the water shortage level and WSCP actions it would need to implement so that available supply may meet demands. The City's WSCP is discussed further in Chapter 8.

Table 7-10. Projected Normal Year Demands

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Normal Year Demand, MGY[(a)]	570	565	564	562	563

(a) From Table 4-4 (DWR Table 4-2 Retail).

7.4.1 Normal Year

The District's normal year supplies are anticipated to be as follows:

- Up to 428 MGY of purchased supplies from SFPUC (varies by year based on projected purchases)
- About 100 MGY of surface water from Pilarcitos Creek
- About 220 MGY of surface water from Denniston Creek
- About 5 MGY of groundwater from the District's wells

The District plans to use its available local supplies first, and then purchase supplies from the SFPUC as needed to meet the Normal Year demands. SFPUC supplies are based on projected purchases by the District.

The District's normal year supplies are summarized in Table 7-11.

Table 7-11. Projected Normal Year Supplies from SFPUC and Local Supply Sources

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[a]	428	424	423	422	422
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[b]	100	100	100	100	100
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[b]	220	220	220	220	220
Groundwater, MGY[b]	5	5	5	5	5
Total Normal Year Supplies, MGY	**753**	**749**	**748**	**747**	**747**

(a) From BAWSCA 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations, with or without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by BAWSCA on March 12, 2026.
(b) See Table 7-6.

As shown in Table 7-12 and on Figure 7-1, the District's normal year supplies are adequate to meet projected normal year demands.

Table 7-12. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2 Retail)

	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	753	749	748	747	747
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	570	565	564	562	563
Surplus/(shortfall)	183	184	184	185	184

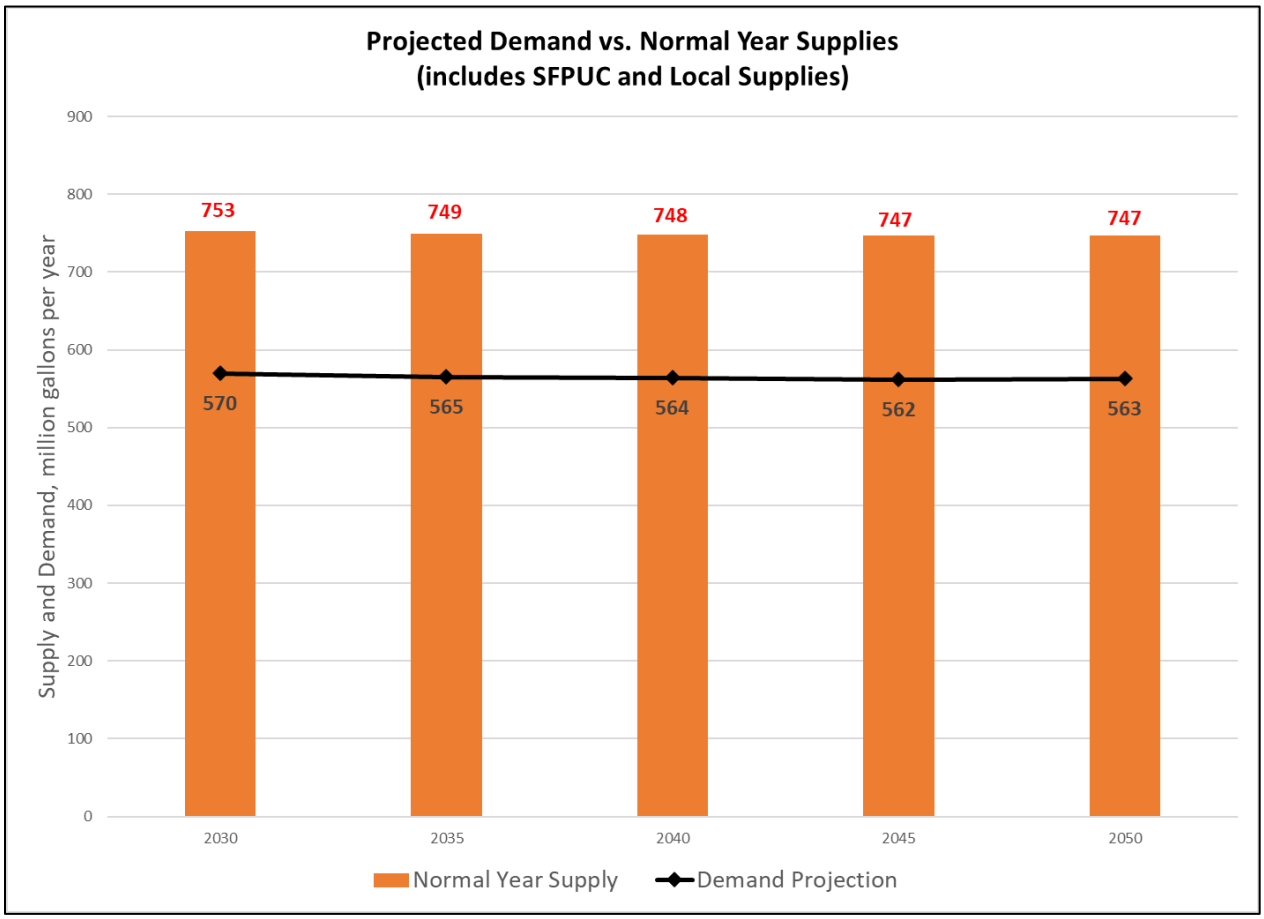


Figure 7-1. Projected Demand vs. Normal Year Supplies (includes SFPUC and Local Supplies)

7.4.2 Single Dry Year

The District's single dry year supplies are anticipated to be as follows:

- Up to 294 MGY of purchased supplies from SFPUC (varies by year based on projected cutback in wholesale supply available from the Regional Water System with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment; the District's SFPUC projected cutback ranges from 31 to 38 percent from normal year projected purchases)
- About 75 MGY of surface water from Pilarcitos Creek (a 25 percent reduction from Normal Year supplies)
- About 200 MGY of surface water from Denniston Creek (a 9 percent reduction from Normal Year supplies)
- About 3 MGY of groundwater from the District's wells (a 40 percent reduction from Normal Year supplies)

In single dry years, the District plans to use its available local supplies first, and then purchase the maximum available supplies from the SFPUC to minimize required demand reductions by its customers.

The District's single dry year supplies are summarized in Table 7-13.

Table 7-13. Projected Single Dry Year Supplies from SFPUC and Local Supply Sources

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[a]	294	284	274	266	260
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[b]	75	75	75	75	75
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[b]	200	200	200	200	200
Groundwater, MGY[b]	3	3	3	3	3
Total Single Dry Year Supplies, MGY	**572**	**562**	**552**	**544**	**538**

(a) From BAWSCA 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations, with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by BAWSCA on March 12, 2026.
(b) See Table 7-6.

As shown in Table 7-14 and on Figure 7-2, the District's single dry year supplies would not be sufficient to meet projected single dry year demands. Supply shortfalls, ranging from 0 to 4 percent, are projected. This shortfall is primarily due to cutbacks in the District's supply from the SFPUC which is significantly reduced in dry years due to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. The City would implement its WSCP, discussed in Chapter 8, so that available supply could meet demands.

Without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, no supply shortfall would be anticipated as no cutbacks would be anticipated in the District's supply from the SFPUC, although local supplies would still likely be reduced as described above.

Table 7-14. Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-3 Retail)

	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals	572	562	552	544	538
Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
Surplus/(shortfall)	2	(3)	(12)	(18)	(25)

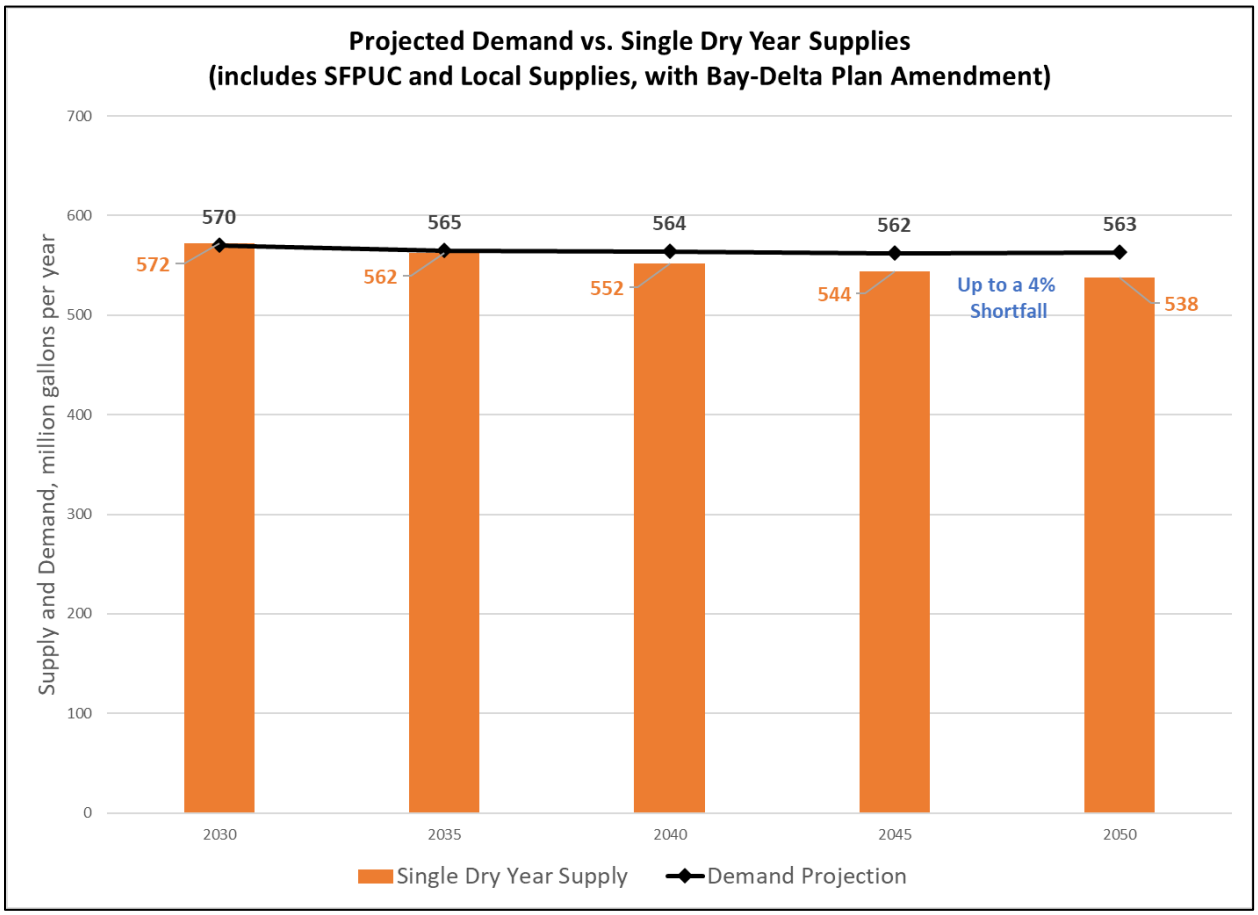


Figure 7-2. Projected Demand vs. Single Dry Year Supplies (includes SFPUC and Local Supplies)

7.4.3 Multiple Dry Years (Five-Year Droughts)

The District's multiple dry year potable supplies are anticipated to be as follows:

- Up to 294 MGY of purchased supplies from SFPUC (varies by year based on projected cutback in wholesale supply available from the Regional Water System with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment; the District's SFPUC projected cutback ranges from 31 to 48 percent from normal year projected purchases)
- District supplies in multiple dry years are as shown in Table 7-6 (varies by year based on impacts of multiple dry year conditions)

As in Single Dry Years, in Multiple Dry Years, the District plans to use its available local supplies first, and then purchase the maximum available supplies from the SFPUC to minimize required demand reductions by its customers.

The District's multiple dry year supplies are summarized in Table 7-15.

Table 7-15. Projected Multiple Dry Year Supplies from SFPUC and Local Supply Sources

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year
Multiple Dry Years Starting in 2030					
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[(a)]	294	247	247	247	247
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	75	50	40	30	20
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	200	150	100	50	30
Groundwater, MGY[(b)]	3	2	1	1	0
Total Multiple Dry Year Supplies, MGY	**572**	**449**	**388**	**328**	**297**
Multiple Dry Years Starting in 2035					
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[(a)]	284	242	242	242	242
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	75	50	40	30	20
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	200	150	100	50	30
Groundwater, MGY[(b)]	3	2	1	1	0
Total Multiple Dry Year Supplies, MGY	**562**	**444**	**383**	**323**	**292**
Multiple Dry Years Starting in 2040					
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[(a)]	274	232	232	232	232
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	75	50	40	30	20
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	200	150	100	50	30
Groundwater, MGY[(b)]	3	2	1	1	0
Total Multiple Dry Year Supplies, MGY	**552**	**434**	**373**	**313**	**282**
Multiple Dry Years Starting in 2045					
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[(a)]	266	225	225	225	225
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	75	50	40	30	20
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	200	150	100	50	30
Groundwater, MGY[(b)]	3	2	1	1	0
Total Multiple Dry Year Supplies, MGY	**544**	**427**	**366**	**306**	**275**
Multiple Dry Years Starting in 2050					
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[(a)]	260	218	218	218	218
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	75	50	40	30	20
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[(b)]	200	150	100	50	30
Groundwater, MGY[(b)]	3	2	1	1	0
Total Multiple Dry Year Supplies, MGY	**538**	**420**	**359**	**299**	**268**

(a) From BAWSCA 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations, with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, provided by BAWSCA on March 12, 2026.
(b) See Table 7-6.

Should the District implement Stage 2 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the District would discontinue raw water service to its one raw water customer and would be able to use approximately 50 MGY of interruptible supplies that it normally provides to its raw water customer for irrigation purposes. These supplies would become available to the District to meet other more critical water demand needs.

As shown in Table 7-16 and Figure 7-3, the District's multiple dry year supplies are not adequate to meet projected multiple dry year demands. Supply shortfalls, ranging from 0 to 4 percent in the first year of the five-year dry period to 48 to 52 percent in the fifth year of the five-year dry period, are projected. This shortfall is primarily due to significant cutbacks in the District's supply from the SFPUC, which is significantly reduced in dry years due to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

This assessment reflects the most conservative approach. Without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, supply shortfalls would be still be anticipated; however, they would be far less significant than with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. While supplies from SFPUC are not reduced without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, reductions in local supplies are anticipated as described above. Overall, supply shortages would be about 16 percent in the fifth dry year of the five-year dry period.

The District would implement its WSCP and implement appropriate actions associated with the water shortage level so that available supplies can meet demands.

Table 7-16. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4 Retail)

		2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
First year	Supply totals	572	562	552	544	538
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2	(3)	(12)	(18)	(25)
Second year	Supply totals	449	444	434	427	420
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(121)	(121)	(130)	(135)	(143)
Third year	Supply totals	388	383	373	366	359
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(182)	(182)	(191)	(196)	(204)
Fourth year	Supply totals	328	323	313	306	299
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(242)	(242)	(251)	(256)	(264)
Fifth year	Supply totals	297	292	282	275	268
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(273)	(273)	(282)	(287)	(295)

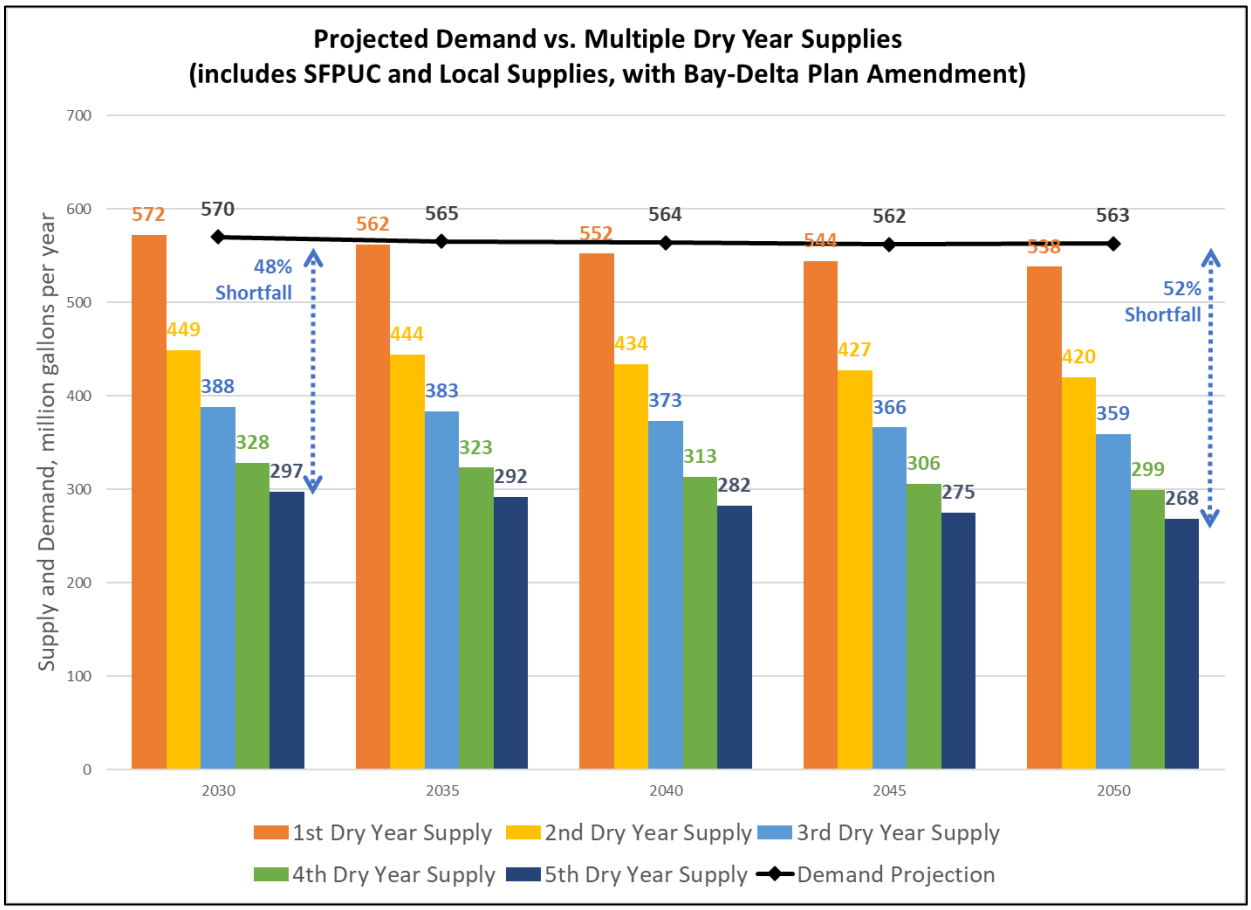


Figure 7-3. Projected Demand vs. Multiple Dry Year Supplies (includes SFPUC and Local Supplies)

7.5 DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

In accordance with CWC Section 10612, urban water suppliers must conduct a DRA, which evaluates the risk of a severe drought occurring for the next five consecutive years (2026-2030). Supply conditions for the DRA are based on the five driest consecutive years on record, with adjustments to consider plausible changes in climate, regulations, and other locally applicable criteria.

This section reviews the data and methods used to define the DRA water shortage condition and evaluates each water source's reliability under the proposed drought condition. Finally, total water supplies during the five-year drought are compared to projected demands, accounting for any applicable supply augmentation or demand reduction measures available to the District.

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

The water shortage condition for the DRA is the same as the five-year drought described in Section 7.5.3. Since the DRA can be updated outside of the UWMP five-year plan cycle, the narrative description of the data and basis for the water shortage condition is repeated in this section.

7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Water Source Reliability

Table 7-17 summarizes the District's available supplies for each year of the DRA.

Table 7-17. Projected Water Supplies for Drought Risk Assessment

Supply Source	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Purchased Supplies from SFPUC, MGY[a]	370	370	370	370	370
Pilarcitos Creek Surface Water, MGY[b]	75	50	40	30	20
Denniston Creek Surface Water, MGY[b]	200	150	100	50	30
Groundwater, MGY[b]	3	2	1	1	0
Total	**648**	**572**	**511**	**451**	**420**

(a) From BAWSCA 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations, provided by BAWSCA on March 12, 2026. The SFPUC supply projections for 2026 to 2030 do not assume implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment because the start date of implementation remains uncertain.
(b) See Table 7-6.

Table 7-18 summarizes the District's projected unconstrained water demand for each year of the DRA.

Table 7-18. Projected Water Demand for 2026 to 2030

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Projected Water Demand, MGY[a]	564	565	567	568	570

(a) From Table 4-5.

7.5.3 Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

As shown in Table 7-19 and on Figure 7-4, during a five-year drought beginning in 2026, the District's supplies are projected to be inadequate to meet projected demands, starting with shortages of 10 percent in 2028, 21 percent in 2029, and 26 percent in 2030, primarily due to reductions in the District's local supplies.

Table 7-19. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (DWR Table 7-5 Retail)

2026	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	565
Total Supplies (MG)	648
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	83
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	565
Total Supplies (MG)	572
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	7
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	567
Total Supplies (MG)	511
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(56)
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	568
Total Supplies (MG)	451
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(117)
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	570
Total Supplies (MG)	420
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(150)

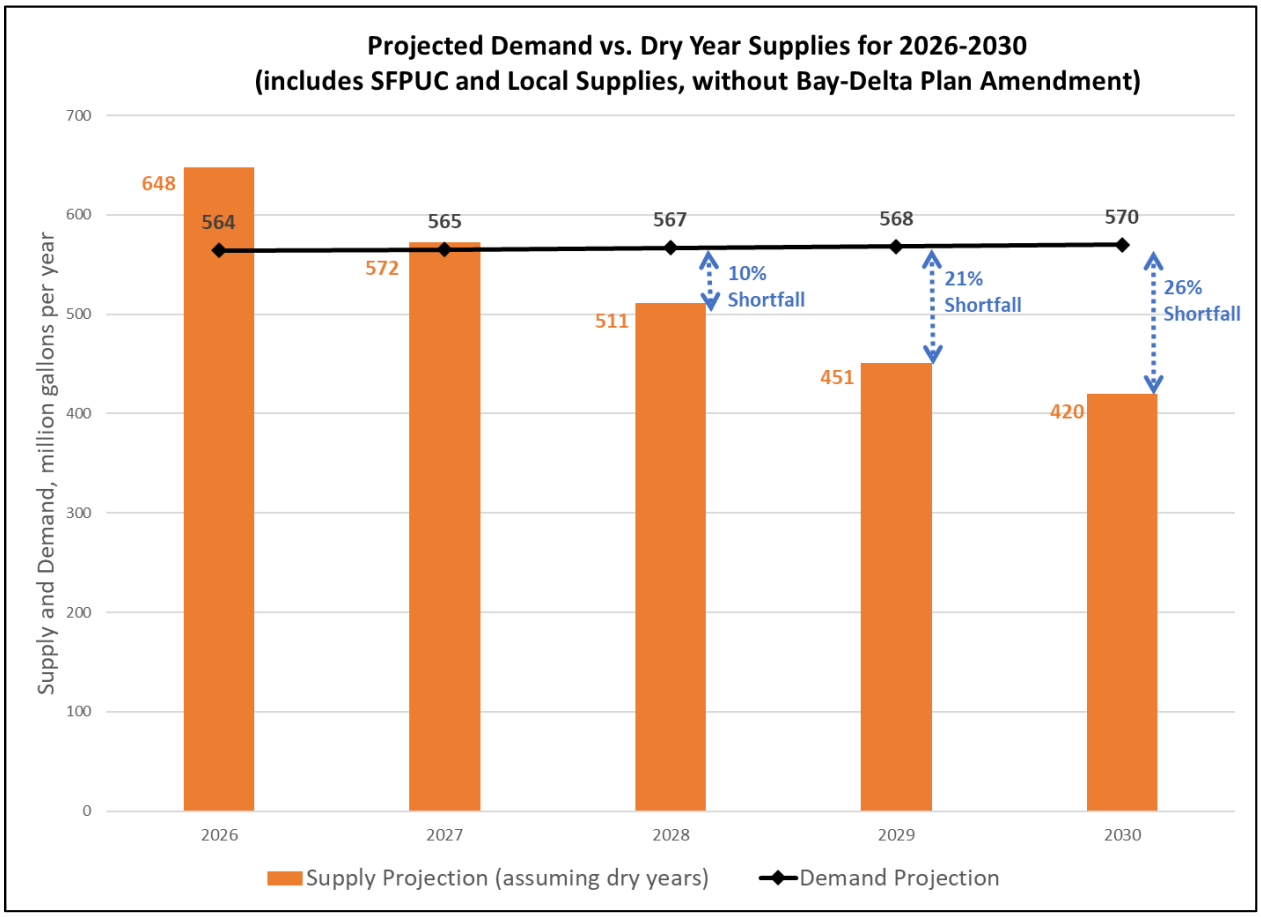


Figure 7-4. Projected Demand vs. Five Year Drought Supplies from 2026 to 2030 (includes SFPUC and Local Supplies)

CHAPTER 8
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This chapter discusses the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), seismic risk to District facilities, and WSCP adoption procedures. To allow for WSCP updates to be made outside of the UWMP preparation process, the District's WSCP is included in this plan as Appendix G.

8.1 BACKGROUND

A water shortage June occur due to a number of reasons, such as climate change, drought, and catastrophic events. Drought, regulatory action constraints, and natural and manmade disasters June occur at any time. A water shortage means that the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water demand at a given point in time. A WSCP presents how an urban water supplier plans to act in response to an actual water shortage condition.

In 2018, the California State Legislature (Legislature) enacted two policy bills, SB 606 (Hertzberg) and AB 1668 (Friedman), (2018 Water Conservation Legislation), to establish a new foundation for long-term improvements in water conservation and drought planning to adapt to climate change and the resulting longer and more intense droughts in California. The 2018 Water Conservation Legislation set new requirements for water shortage contingency planning which were incorporated into the District's 2020 WSCP which was adopted in parallel with the District's 2020 UWMP.

8.2 DISTRICT WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The District has prepared an updated WSCP in parallel with the preparation of this 2025 UWMP. The updated WSCP is included in this UWMP as Appendix G. The WSCP describes the District's strategic plan to prepare for and respond to water shortages. The WSCP includes water shortage levels and associated actions that will be implemented in the event of a water supply shortage. As part of the WSCP, the District's legal authorities, communication protocols, compliance and enforcement, and monitoring and reporting are included. CWC § 350-359 supports and authorizes the District's WSCP actions.

The District intends for its WSCP to be an adaptive management plan so that it June assess response action effectiveness and adapt to foreseeable and unforeseeable events. It June also be updated to conform to State legislative and regulatory requirements. The District's WSCP is included as Appendix G so that it June be updated outside of the UWMP preparation process.

When a future update to the WSCP is proposed, the revised WSCP will undergo the process described in Section 8.4 for adoption by the District Board of Directors and distribution to the City of Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, its customers, and the general public.

8.2.1 Water Shortage Levels

The District's WSCP contains six stages of response to water shortage conditions. These escalating stages and the respective water shortage levels that trigger each stage are shown in Table 8-1 and are consistent with the six standard stages defined in the Water Code.

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

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%	1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%	2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%	3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%	4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%	5	Up to 50%
6	>50%	6	>50%

8.2.2 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

The District currently does not have any supply augmentation methods available.

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

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 **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)	
NOTES: The District does not have any supply augmentation methods.				

8.2.3 Demand Reduction Actions

Each stage of the District's WSCP contains specific actions to reduce water consumption and losses. Table 8-3 outlines the demand reduction actions and the expected impacts to the water shortage deficit. The District also performs detailed tracking of water use in its service area and can develop a targeted water allocation plan for a given demand reduction scenario.

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

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 10 percent	Voluntary	No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	Up to 20 percent	Mandatory	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Up to 30 percent	Mandatory	Yes
4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	Up to 40 percent	Mandatory	Yes
5	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	Up to 50 percent	Mandatory	Yes
6	Reduce System Water Loss	Percentage	Greater than 50	Mandatory	Yes
NOTES: Please refer to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan for a complete description of the demand reduction actions at each level of shoratge.					

8.3 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

CWC §10632.5(a) requires that the UWMP include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of the District's water system vulnerabilities and mitigate those vulnerabilities. A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) June be incorporated in this UWMP to address this requirement if it addresses seismic risk. The County of San Mateo 2021 Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed in October 2021 and adopted by the Board of Supervisors in November 2021 (2021 Multijurisdictional LHMP | County of San Mateo, CA). An update to the plan was kicked off in August 2025 with anticipated completion in Fall 2026.

Earthquakes are a common and well-studied hazard in California. The 2021 LHMP evaluated the San Mateo County region's vulnerability to seismic activity along the San Andreas, Hayward, and San Gregorio faults. While the San Andreas and Hayward faults are more active overall, the San Gregorio fault runs directly beneath Pillar Point in Half Moon Bay, posing a significant threat to the District's service area and facilities. To assess potential impacts, the LHMP developed multiple ShakeMap scenarios for earthquakes on these faults. Results indicate that such events could cause moderate to heavy structural damage (Modified Mercalli Intensity VII–VIII) within the District's service area. Additionally, both the 2021 LHMP and the 2020 Half Moon Bay Local Coastal Land Use Plan identify a moderate to low risk of liquefaction across much of the District's service area.

The 2021 LHMP specified that the damage to water infrastructure is difficult to analyze due to the methodology used, but that considerable damage, breakage, and failure should be assumed for individual system components.

The District developed a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) in 2020 in accordance with the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) and is preparing an update concurrent with the preparation of this UWMP that will be filed with the EPA in June 2026. The RRA systematically evaluated the District's assets, threats, and risks, and evaluated countermeasures that might be implemented to minimize overall risk to the system. Vulnerability to natural hazards, including earthquakes, was assessed based on the District's level of preparation/resilience, active response capability, and ability to recover. The District's efforts in addressing its seismic vulnerabilities are in progress. To protect the security of the District's water system, the RRA is retained by the District as a confidential document.

8.4 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

The District's updated WSCP (Appendix G) was adopted on June 12, 2026 at its regular Board meeting. Prior to adoption, a duly noticed public hearing was conducted. A copy of the updated WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption.

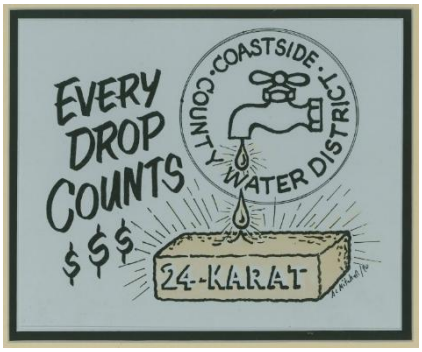
No later than 30 days after adoption, a copy of the updated WSCP was made available at the District's offices. A copy was also provided to the City of Half Moon Bay and San Mateo County. An electronic copy of the WSCP is available for public review and download on the District's website.

The District's WSCP is an adaptive management plan. It is subject to refinements as needed to ensure that the District's shortage response actions and mitigation strategies are effective and produce the desired results. When a revised WSCP is proposed, the revised WSCP will undergo the process described in this section for adoption by District Board of Directors and distribution to the City of Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, its customers, and the general public.

CHAPTER 9
Demand Management Measures

This chapter describes the District's historical and existing water conservation program, status of implementation of Demand Management Measures (DMMs), and projected future conservation implementation. The CWC requires that UWMPs include a comprehensive description of historical, current, and projected water conservation programs.

9.1 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM HISTORY



The District has been implementing water use efficiency programs and promoting conservation since the 1970's when water rationing was implemented due to water shortages from severe drought. In 1991, the District became a voluntary signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). By becoming a signatory, the District agreed to implement Best Management Practices, as described in the CUWCC's MOU regarding urban water conservation in California. The CUWCC members voted to allow the organization to sunset, since the SWRCB began implementing the new legislative framework known collectively as *Making Water Conservation A California Way of Life*. A new partnership called the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) was formed in 2018 to lead the members forward through a new regulatory environment with mandated urban water use objectives.

The District is a member agency of BAWSCA and has participated in regional water supply and conservation programs. BAWSCA is a special district formed under special legislation (AB2058) in 2002 and provides regional water supply planning and conservation programs for urban retail water suppliers, both public and private, in San Mateo County, Santa Clara County and Alameda County. All twenty-six (26) BAWSCA's member agencies are wholesale customers of the SFPUC's Regional Water System, also known as San Francisco Water.

The focus of the District's approach to water efficiency shifted significantly in the last 15 years due to statewide water shortages, the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), and mandates under Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life. The District transitioned away from traditional incentive programs and moved forward with the implementation of new technology and infrastructure to assist customers with understanding and managing their water use. Major programs implemented over the last 15 years included a major meter change-out program, implementation of advanced meter infrastructure (AMI), monthly billing and WaterSmart (Vertexone). In addition, the District has had an aggressive pipeline replacement program to help reduce real losses in the distribution and transmission systems.

The region's water demand rebound after mandatory water restrictions has been slower than anticipated and has temporarily delayed the need to implement additional demand management measures.

9.2 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The six DMMs required to be discussed in this plan include the following:

- Water waste prevention ordinances
- Metering
- Conservation pricing

- Public education and outreach
- Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss
- Water conservation program coordination and staffing support

For each DMM, the current program is described, followed by a description of how the DMM was implemented over the previous five years and the planned implementation to assist the District in meeting its Urban Water Use Objectives (see Section 9.5.1 below).

9.2.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The District has an ordinance that prohibits the wasteful use of water during normal water years. During water supply shortages, the District has a Water Shortage Contingency Plan which includes specific water use restrictions. The District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is described in Chapter 8 and is included in Appendix G of this plan.

In addition, the District enacted an Indoor Water Use Efficiency Ordinance in 2010 that targets new and expanded water services. The ordinance, which went into effect on January 1, 2011, specifies water use efficiency standards for both commercial and residential customers. The ordinance was updated in 2014 to include changes to the 2013 California Plumbing Code. This ordinance was most recently modified in 2018 (Ordinance No. 2018-01) to accommodate accessory dwelling units being served from existing water services. When first enacted, this ordinance helped to accelerate the installation of water fixtures that conformed to USEPA WaterSense efficiency standards. As California Plumbing Code and CALGreen have evolved to improve water efficiency, the water savings are accounted for in the passive savings of the District's water demand modeling.

Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by minimizing the nonessential uses of water so that water is available to be used for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

9.2.2 Metering

All customers are metered in the District's service area, and all customers are charged a commodity or volumetric rate along with fixed base charges. All customers, except for temporary hydrant meters, have been metered with AMI since December 2018. Information about the AMI system, shown on Figure 9-1, was provided to the District's customers.

Customers are billed monthly and provided with more timely and complete water consumption data with the use of AMI. This allows customers to make informed, timely decisions about their water management.

Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives, its revenue needs and verifiable water audits by providing accurate water use information to the customer and the District.

Advanced Water Meter Infrastructure

Coastside County Water District is investing in new water meter infrastructure. The improvements include replacing all the District's small meters and installing a secure radio read network that is known as advanced metering infrastructure or AMI.

The installations are planned to begin in November of 2017 and should be completed by March of 2018. The AMI system will provide the District with automated meter reads for our customers throughout the service area. It will also provide the District with hourly meter readings which will assist the District in contacting customers with high water usage due to possible leaks.

Water Meters

The District's small meters have an average age of 20 years and have reached the end of their useful life. The new meters will use ultrasonic, solid-state technology that is suitable for residential and commercial water services.

Most of the large meters and a very small portion of residential meters have already been replaced by the District and are compatible with the Advanced Meter Reading technology. These meters will just have a meter transmission unit attached and the meter lids replaced.

Advanced Meter Reading

The District is installing the Aclara Fixed Network AMI STAR® System. The component attached to water meters is called the meter transmission unit (MTU) and this radio unit transmits meter readings every six hours to a data collection unit (DCU). From the DCU, the meter readings are sent to a database from which the District can access the meter readings and import them into our utility billing database.

Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street, Half Moon Bay CA 94019
www.coastsidewater.org
customerservice@coastsidewater.org | (650) 726-4405

Figure 9-1. District Fact Sheet for Advanced Meter Infrastructure

9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

The District's water rates consist of a base charge and a quantity charge paid per one hundred cubic feet (ccf). The District has tiered rates for its single family residential customers and uniform rates for other customers. As described previously, all customer sectors in the District's service area are billed for water service based on actual metered consumption monthly.

The District uses a cost of service analysis to allocate/recover the District's costs to users in proportion to their use of the system, recognizing the impact of each customer class on system facilities and operations. This is all done under the legal framework of the California constitution.

In November 2024, the District adopted Resolution 2024-07, which established an increase in water rates and charges. The District's water rates adopted in Resolution 2024-07 are summarized in Table 9-1. A copy of the District's current water rate schedule is provided in Appendix H.

Table 9-1. Coastside County Water District Water Rates

Volumetric (Commodity) Consumption Charges for Residential Customers[a]

Tier	Rate Tiers	Monthly Water Consumption Charge Per Unit (effective January 20, 2025)	Monthly Water Consumption Charge Per Unit (effective January 19, 2026)	Monthly Water Consumption Charge Per Unit (effective January 18, 2027)
1	1 - 4 Units	$12.31	$13.30	$14.37
2	5 - 8 Units	$18.29	$19.76	$21.35
3	9+ Units	$22.15	$23.93	$25.85

Uniform Consumption Charges for All Other Customers[b]

Customer Type	Monthly Water Quantity Charge Per Unit (effective January 20, 2025)	Monthly Water Quantity Charge Per Unit (effective January 19, 2026)	Monthly Water Quantity Charge Per Unit (effective January 18, 2027)
Multi-Family Customers	$14.69	$15.87	$17.14
All Other Customers	$17.60	$19.01	$20.54

(a) Quantity charges are in addition to base charges which are charged monthly based on meter size. See water rate schedule included in Appendix H for complete list of charges.
(b) 1 unit = 1 ccf = 1 hcf = 748 gallons

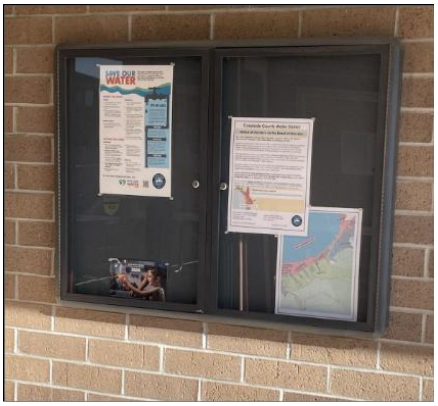
Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by ensuring water customers pay the true cost of water and to adequately fund water system operations and maintenance, including repair and replacement programs, and water conservation programs.

9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District has an active public information and outreach program, and provides outreach on its website (https://coastsidewater.org/save-water/). In addition, the District participates with BAWSCA and SFPUC on regional outreach efforts regarding regional water system improvements and water use efficiency topics. To encourage the use of water efficient fixtures, the District became a promotional partner to EPA's WaterSense Program. The District utilizes as many outreach methods as possible, including the following:

- Messages on Billing Statements
- Website
- Public Speaking Venues
- High Bill Notification
- Annual Half Moon Bay Pumpkin Festival
- Electronic Newsletters
- Bulletin Board
- Social Media
- Consumer Confidence Report

The District participates in a regional school education program through BAWSCA that is designed for fourth and fifth grades to provide curriculum that meets California State Board of Education content standards for public schools. The District offers other educational materials that are age or grade appropriate to educators in our service area, including the following:



- The Story of Drinking Water
- California Water Story
- Water Cycle Brochures
- California Water Facts
- EarthCapades School Assembly Shows
- Tours of the Nunes Water Treatment Plant

Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by educating water users about the importance of improving water use efficiency and avoiding water waste.

9.2.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

A water loss audit is a process of accounting for water use throughout a water system to quantify non-revenue water and place a value on the non-revenue water. For the purposes of this program, non-revenue water is the difference between water produced that enters the distribution system and the metered consumption. On a system-wide basis it consists of real water losses from leaks and apparent losses from billing error, meter error or theft.

The District has taken actions to improve their apparent losses from billing errors and meter errors, in addition to reducing real water loss from leaks. The District has added and upgraded pressure regulation management in the distribution system to reduce real losses. The District has aggressively replaced a significant amount of older pipelines in the distribution system and the raw water transmission system to reduce the volume of real losses.

Following State-mandated water loss standards and reporting requirements, the District conducts an annual water use audit in accordance with AWWA Method M36 (M36) and submits its third-party-validated annual water loss audit to the State. In addition, the District complies with the State-required informational surveys regarding pressure management and data management. The District submits data on water main breaks as part of the water loss reporting requirements; the break registry covers three years of historical data.

The District's water loss standard is provided in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2. District Water Loss Standard

Real Loss Standard	Apparent Loss Standard	Deadline to Meet Standard
15.3 gpscd	3.1 gpscd	January 1, 2028

gpscd: gallons per service connection per day

Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by identifying sources of water loss in the distribution system, improving the quality of data used in the audit, and the design of a more efficient water distribution system.

9.2.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

A conservation coordinator is an on-going component of a District's water conservation program. The conservation coordinator is responsible for implementing and monitoring the District's water conservation activities.

The District has a Water Resources Analyst that performs the duties of the Water Conservation Coordinator. The District supplements this position with consultant support and by participating in regional water use efficiency programs with BAWSCA.

This DMM is maintained on an ongoing basis. The effectiveness of this DMM will be evaluated in conjunction with the success of the District's water conservation efforts as a whole.

Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by making water conservation and implementation of the District's water conservation program a priority.

9.3 OTHER DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

In addition to the six DMMs described above, the District also implements the following programs:

- Monthly Billing
- WaterSmart (Vertexone) with a Customer Portal with High Bill Notification

These programs are described below.

9.3.1 Monthly Billing

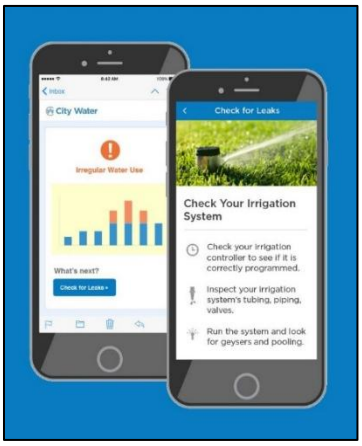
The District transitioned all customers to monthly billing in Calendar Year 2019. The billing statements now reflect 30 days of consumption instead of 60 days of consumption. The decision to go to monthly billing was based on a conclusion that the benefits were significant for both the customer and the District. Key benefits of monthly billing are listed in Table 9-3.

Table 9-3. List of Benefits for Monthly Billing

	Customers are familiar with monthly statements from other utilities (phone, power, and cable), so customers are less likely to forget when their water bill is due.
	The total amount paid over a year will be the same as bi-monthly, but the monthly amount will be smaller and easier to budget and pay.
	More frequent information on your water usage will allow you to manage your irrigation and help you find leaks sooner. Finding leaks sooner helps to reduce water waste and unexpected high water bills.
	It allows the Coastside County Water District to report and track compliance with new water use efficiency regulations.

Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by providing timely feedback to all customers on recent water usage to help customers identify leaks and malfunctioning irrigation controllers promptly.

9.3.2 WaterSmart Customer Portal with High Bill Notification



The District implemented the WaterSmart (aka VXsmart) online platform to engage customers and allow access to their current hourly consumption data. The WaterSmart platform is a tool for the District and a resource for customers to manage water consumption. WaterSmart receives uploads from the utility billing system and from the AMI system daily to populate customer information and consumption. Water use data is available to customers one day after upload. Customers may view their water consumption history on their computer, tablet, or phone and set up alerts for high water use.

WaterSmart engages the customer and informs them on their water consumption and how they compare to similar customers. Thus, they can make more informed decisions on how to save water.

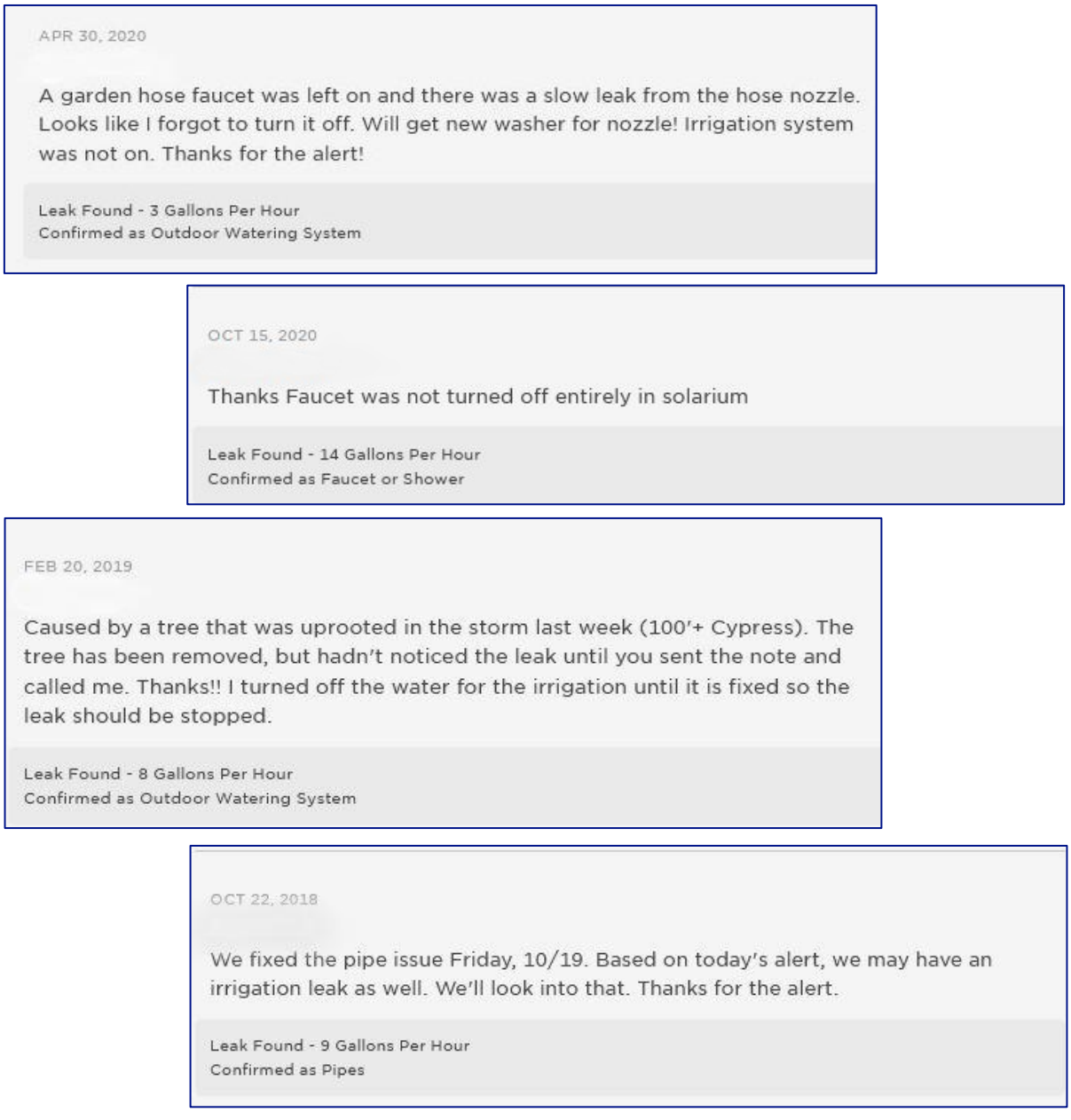
The District uses this platform as a tool to notify customers when their water use is 10 gallons per hour or more as continuous consumption, or when there is an extremely high spike (pipe burst) of water. The District will call, email, or deliver a door hanger in an attempt to reach the customer or property owner. Most of the leaks in which the customer has communicated about the cause are related to their irrigation system. Toilet leaks are a close second to irrigation leaks.

Figure 9-2 helps illustrate the source of the leaks that were confirmed by the customer.

Figure 9-2. Source of Leaks Identified by the WaterSmart Program

The District has received mostly positive feedback from customers regarding the implementation of the WaterSmart portal and notifications from District staff. Table 9-4 provides snapshots of some of the positive written comments from customers.

Table 9-4. Written Comments from District Customers on WaterSmart



Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the District achieve its water use objectives by reducing the length of time for customer-side active leaks and assisting customers with managing their irrigation.

9.4 PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION TO ACHIEVE WATER USE OBJECTIVES

Water conservation measures are a vital part of the District's overall plan to provide a reliable, high quality, and cost-effective water supply to its customers. The District plans to comply with the Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation to meet its Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUOs), and to

submit annual water loss audits in compliance with SB 555 water loss performance standards as part of its Water Loss Control Program.

9.4.1 CalWEP/AWE Membership

CalWEP provides expertise on California water issues, challenges, and opportunities. The District has been a member of CalWEP since 2018. The Alliance for Water Efficiency is a partnership organization that is a platform for water use efficiency. It advocates for an efficient and sustainable water future in North America. The District is a member of the Alliance for Water Efficiency through CalWEP, since CalWEP is a chapter of the Alliance for Water Efficiency.

9.4.2 Regional Water Conservation Program

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

9.5 CONTINUED IMPLEMENTATION OF DMMS

The District plans to continue implementing the DMMs described in this chapter and researching emerging technologies and strategies that may bolster existing DMMs. The District continually monitors and assesses the success of its water conservation programs to determine if additional measures are needed to meet its own water conservation goals and water use objectives.

9.5.1 Meeting Urban Water Use Objectives

On July 3, 2024, California enacted the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation (implementing SB 606 and AB 1668) to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. The regulation established annual UWUO for water suppliers and introduced Performance Measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) water users.

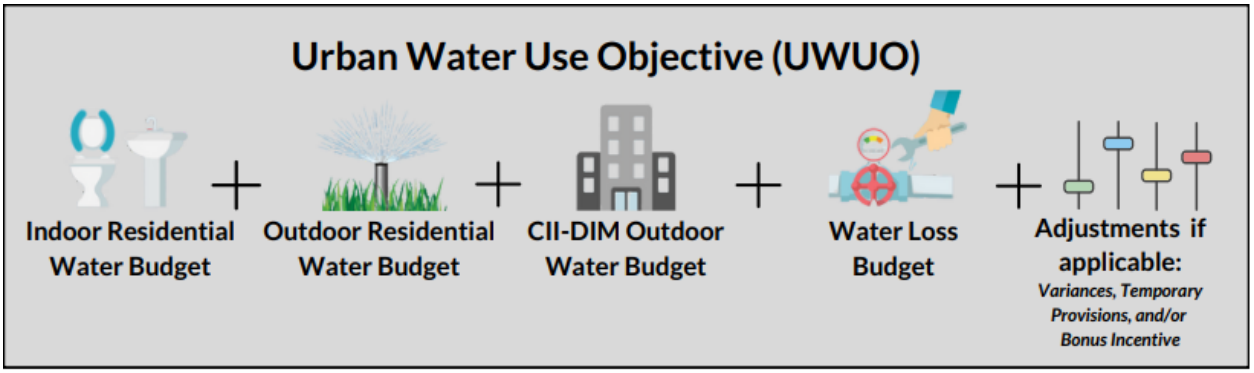
The UWUO is a water-budget-based framework tailored to each supplier. It consists of the following components:

- Residential indoor water use standard,
- Residential outdoor water budget,
- CII landscape outdoor water use standard (for landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters),
- Water loss standard,
- Variance, and
- Potable reuse bonus.

Beginning in 2027, suppliers must annually assess whether the sum of their regulated water uses (i.e., residential indoor and outdoor, dedicated irrigation meter use, and water loss) is at or below their UWUO. The state standards for residential indoor and outdoor water use and for CII outdoor use will become increasingly stringent over time, potentially requiring additional conservation efforts to achieve compliance.

Urban retail water suppliers must report annually to the State on their water use relative to their UWUOs. Because compliance with the UWUO requirements falls under the authority of the SWRCB, UWUO compliance projections are not required as part of an UWMP per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Therefore, UWUO projections are not included herein.

Figure 9-3 summarizes the components that make up the UWUO.



Source: California Water Efficiency Partnership. May 2024. Making Conservation a California Way of Life Standards Framework Cut Sheet.

Figure 9-3. Urban Water Use Objective Components

In addition to calculating and complying with the UWUO, beginning in 2027, the District will need to classify its CII customers, and begin deploying BMPs for indoor and outdoor CII water use. These CII performance measures are intended to enable water-usage benchmarking per CII classification category, as well as establish BMPs for indoor and outdoor CII water use.

9.5.2 Annual Water Use Reporting

Starting in 2024, the District was required to calculate its UWUO, compare its actual water use to its UWUO, and provide an Annual Water Use Report to the State by January 1 of each year. Reporting is based on fiscal year data. Each year the District will need to recalculate its UWUO and meet the applicable UWUO for the year.

The District submitted its Fiscal Year 2024/2025 Annual Water Use Report to the State on December 26, 2025, and will continue to prepare this report annually to assess its progress towards achieving its UWUO.

Upon review of the District's FY2024/2025 Annual Water Use Report, the SWRCB provided the District with a written summary regarding compliance with reporting requirements. The summary reported the following highlights:

- The report was submitted on time, on December 26, 2025.
- The District met its calculated objective for fiscal year 2024-2025.
- The District has no approved variances or temporary provisions for fiscal year 2024-2025.
- The report contains zero data quality flags.

Reporting and compliance with the UWUO regulations falls under the authority of the State Water Board and is tracked separately from the UWMP. Thus, UWUO compliance projections are not included in this UWMP.

CHAPTER 10
Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This chapter provides information regarding the notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal of the District's 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP. It also includes discussion on plan implementation and the process of amending the UWMP and the WSCP.

10.1 INCLUSION OF ALL 2025 DATA

The 2025 UWMPs must contain data through the end of 2025. If a water supplier bases its accounting on a fiscal year (July through June) the data must be through the end of the 2025 Fiscal Year (June 2025). If the water supplier bases its accounting on a calendar year, the data must be through the end of the 2025 Calendar Year (December 2025).

As indicated in Section 2.3 of this plan, the District uses a fiscal year for water supply and demand accounting, and therefore this plan includes data through June 2025.

10.2 NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

In accordance with the UWMP Act, the District must provide an opportunity for the public to provide input on its UWMP and WSCP. The District must consider all public input prior to their adoption. The District is required to notify the cities and counties and the general public within their service area about the public hearing.

10.2.1 Notices to Cities and Counties

In January 2026, the District provided greater than a 60-day notice regarding the preparation of its 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP to cities (City of Half Moon Bay) and counties (San Mateo County) in its service area as discussed in Section 2.4 of this plan. In addition, the District provided notices to the following agencies:

- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)
- Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA)
- Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside (SAM)

The District coordinated the preparation of its UWMP and WSCP internally, and with the above listed agencies. The notices of preparation are included in Appendix D. Upon substantial completion of the UWMP and WSCP, the District provided the agencies listed above, including the City of Half Moon Bay and San Mateo County, with the notices of the public hearings (Appendix D).

Notifications to cities and counties, in accordance with the UWMP Act, are summarized in Table 10-1.

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

City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
City of Half Moon Bay	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
San Mateo County	Yes	Yes

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

The District issued notices of public hearings to the public and provided a public review period following the notices, and prior to adoption, to allow ample time for public comments to be prepared and received.

The notices of public hearings were issued in accordance with Government Code Section 6066 and were published in *The Daily Journal* newspaper and in the District's newsletter to notify all customers and local governments of the public hearings. In addition, the notices were posted on the District's website, www.coastsidewater.org. Copies of the published notices of public hearings are included in Appendix D.

10.3 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION

The District encouraged community participation in the development of this plan, including its WSCP, using public notices and web-based communication. The notices included the time and place of the public hearings, as well as the location where the plan is available for public inspection.

10.3.1 Public Hearing

The District held two public hearings, one for the District's updated WSCP (on May 12, 2026) and one for the 2025 UWMP (on June 9, 2026). The public hearings provided an opportunity for District water users and the general public to become familiar with the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, and ask questions about its water supply, the District's continuing plans for providing a reliable, safe, high-quality water supply, and the plans to mitigate various potential water shortage conditions. A copy of the Draft UWMP and WSCP was made available for public inspection on the District's website.

10.3.2 Adoption

Subsequent to the public hearings, the updated WSCP and the 2025 UWMP were adopted by the District Board of Directors on May 12, 2026 and June 9, 2026, respectively. The District adopted the updated WSCP separately so that it may be updated as necessary. Copies of the adoption resolutions are included in Appendix I.

10.4 PLAN SUBMITTAL

The 2025 UWMP, including the updated WSCP, will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2026. The adopted 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP will be submitted electronically to DWR using the Water Use Efficiency (WUE) data portal. A CD or hardcopy of the adopted 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP will also be submitted to the California State Library.

No later than 30 days after adoption, a copy of the adopted 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP will be provided to the cities and counties to which the District provides water.

10.5 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

No later than 30 days after submittal to DWR, copies of the 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP will be available at the District's offices for public review during normal business hours. An electronic copy will also be available for review and download on the District's website.

10.6 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This 2025 UWMP will be the source document for any SB 610 Water Supply Assessments or SB 221 Water Supply Verifications required for any proposed projects between 2026 and 2030 that are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and would demand an amount of water equivalent or greater than the amount of water required by a 500-dwelling-unit project. Also, this 2025 UWMP will provide guidance and direction on development of new local supplies and implementation of water conservation programs.

10.7 AMENDING AN ADOPTED UWMP OR WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The District may amend its 2025 UWMP and WSCP jointly or separately. If the District amends one or both documents, the District will follow the notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal process described in Sections 10.2 through 10.4 above. In addition to submitting amendments to DWR through the WUEdata portal, copies of amendments or changes to the plans will be submitted to the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

Appendix A

Urban Water Management Planning Act Legislative Requirements

Appendix A
California Water Code—Urban Water Management Planning

This material is for informational purposes only and is not to be used in place of official California Water Code.

This appendix presents updated sections of California Water Code (Water Code) as of the publication of this Guidebook and as compiled by California Department of Water Resources (DWR) staff. The selection here focuses on the portions of Water Code directly relevant to preparation of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), and sections of Water Code that are contextually relevant to urban water suppliers and DWR.

Water Code published here also concerns the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), which covers sustainable water use and demand reduction, and more. Further legislative information is available on the California Legislative Information website.

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Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

This section contains information extracted from Water Code Division 6, *Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources*, Part 2.55, *Sustainable Water Use And Demand Reduction*. Click on any section header below to read Water Code directly at the California Legislative Information website.

Chapter 1. General Declarations and Policy, Sections 10608–10608.8

Section 10608.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is a public resource that the California Constitution protects against waste and unreasonable use.

(b) Growing population, climate change, and the need to protect and grow California's economy while protecting and restoring our fish and wildlife habitats make it essential that the state manage its water resources as efficiently as possible.

(c) Diverse regional water supply portfolios will increase water supply reliability and reduce dependence on the Delta.

(d) Reduced water use through conservation provides significant energy and environmental benefits, and can help protect water quality, improve streamflows, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(e) The success of state and local water conservation programs to increase efficiency of water use is best determined on the basis of measurable outcomes related to water use or efficiency.

(f) Improvements in technology and management practices offer the potential for increasing water efficiency in California over time, providing an essential water management tool to meet the need for water for urban, agricultural, and environmental uses.

(g) The Governor has called for a 20 percent per capita reduction in urban water use statewide by 2020.

(h) The factors used to formulate water use efficiency targets can vary significantly from location to location based on factors including weather, patterns of urban and suburban development, and past efforts to enhance water use efficiency.

(i) Per capita water use is a valid measure of a water provider's efforts to reduce urban water use within its service area. However, per capita water use is less

useful for measuring relative water use efficiency between different water providers. Differences in weather, historical patterns of urban and suburban development, and density of housing in a particular location need to be considered when assessing per capita water use as a measure of efficiency.

Section 10608.4.

It is the intent of the Legislature, by the enactment of this part, to do all of the following:

(a) Require all water suppliers to increase the efficiency of use of this essential resource.

(b) Establish a framework to meet the state targets for urban water conservation identified in this part and called for by the Governor.

(c) Measure increased efficiency of urban water use on a per capita basis.

(d) Establish a method or methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine targets for achieving increased water use efficiency by the year 2020, in accordance with the Governor's goal of a 20- percent reduction.

(e) Establish consistent water use efficiency planning and implementation standards for urban water suppliers and agricultural water suppliers.

(f) Promote urban water conservation standards that are consistent with the California Urban Water Conservation Council's adopted best management practices and the requirements for demand management in Section 10631.

(g) Establish standards that recognize and provide credit to water suppliers that made substantial capital investments in urban water conservation since the drought of the early 1990s.

(h) Recognize and account for the investment of urban retail water suppliers in providing recycled water for beneficial uses.

(i) Require implementation of specified efficient water management practices for agricultural water suppliers.

(k) Support the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors.

(l) Advance regional water resources management.

Section 10608.8.

(a)

(1) Water use efficiency measures adopted and implemented pursuant to this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) are water conservation measures subject to the protections provided under Section 1011.

(2) Because an urban agency is not required to meet its urban water use target until 2020 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.24, an urban retail water supplier's failure to meet those targets shall not establish a violation of law for purposes of any state administrative or judicial proceeding prior to January 1, 2021. Nothing in this paragraph limits the use of data reported to the department or the board in litigation or an administrative proceeding. This paragraph shall become inoperative on January 1, 2021.

(3) To the extent feasible, the department and the board shall provide for the use of water conservation reports required under this part to meet the requirements of Section 1011 for water conservation reporting.

(b) This part does not limit or otherwise affect the application of Chapter 3.5 commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) This part does not require a reduction in the total water used in the agricultural or urban sectors, because other factors, including, but not limited to, changes in agricultural economics or population growth may have greater effects on water use. This part does not limit the economic productivity of California's agricultural, commercial, or industrial sectors.

(d) The requirements of this part do not apply to an agricultural water supplier that is a party to the Quantification Settlement Agreement, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1 of Chapter 617 of the Statutes of 2002, during the period within which the Quantification Settlement Agreement remains in effect. After the expiration of the Quantification Settlement Agreement, to the extent conservation water projects implemented as part of the Quantification Settlement Agreement remain in effect, the conserved water created as part of those projects shall be credited against the obligations of the agricultural water supplier pursuant to this part.

Chapter 2. Definitions, Section 10608.12

Section 10608.12.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this part:

(a) "Affordable housing" has the same meaning as defined in Section 34191.30 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) "Agricultural water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. "Agricultural water supplier" includes a supplier or contractor

for water, regardless of the basis of right, that distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers. "Agricultural water supplier" does not include the department.

(c) "Base daily per capita water use" means any of the following:

(1) The urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous 10-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(2) For an urban retail water supplier that meets at least 10 percent of its 2008 measured retail water demand through recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier, the urban retail water supplier may extend the

(3) calculation described in paragraph (1) up to an additional five years to a maximum of a continuous 15-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2004, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(4) For the purposes of Section 10608.22, the urban retail water supplier's estimate of its average gross water use, reported in gallons per capita per day and calculated over a continuous five-year period ending no earlier than December 31, 2007, and no later than December 31, 2010.

(d) Baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use" means an urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use for commercial, industrial, and institutional users.

(e) "CII water use" means water used by commercial water users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large landscape water users.

(f) "Commercial water user" means a water user that provides or distributes a product or service.

(g) "Common area" means that portion of a common interest development or of a property owned or managed by a homeowners' association or a community service organization or similar entity that is not assigned or allocated to the exclusive use of the occupants of an individual dwelling unit within the property.

(h) "Common interest development" has the same meaning as in Section 4100 of the Civil Code.

(i) "Community service organization or similar entity" has the same meaning as in Section 4110 of the Civil Code.

(j) "Community space" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for civic, ceremonial, or other community events or social gatherings

(k) Compliance daily per capita water use" means the gross water use during the final year of the reporting period, reported in gallons per capita per day.

(l) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(m) "Functional turf" means a ground cover surface of turf located in a recreational use area or community space. Turf enclosed by fencing or other barriers to permanently preclude human access for recreation or assembly is not functional turf.

(n) "Gross water use" means the total volume of water, whether treated or untreated, entering the distribution system of an urban retail water supplier, excluding all of the following:

(1) Recycled water that is delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) The net volume of water that the urban retail water supplier places into long-term storage.

(3) The volume of water the urban retail water supplier conveys for use by another urban water supplier.

(4) The volume of water delivered for agricultural use, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f) of Section 10608.24.

(o) "Homeowners' association" means an "association" as defined in Section 4080 of the Civil Code.

(p) "Industrial water user" means a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development.

(q) "Institutional water user" means a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions.

(r) "Interim urban water use target" means the midpoint between the urban retail water supplier's base daily per capita water use and the urban retail water supplier's urban water use target for 2020.

(s) "Large landscape" means a nonresidential landscape as described in the performance measures for CII water use adopted pursuant to Section 10609.10.

(t) "Locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing an agricultural efficiency water management practice is greater

than or equal to the present value of the local cost of implementing that measure.

(u) "Nonfunctional turf" means any turf that is not functional turf, and includes turf located within street rights-of-way and parking lots.

(v) "Performance measures" means actions to be taken by urban retail water suppliers that will result in increased water use efficiency by CII water users. Performance measures may include, but are not limited to, educating CII water users on best management practices, conducting water use audits, and preparing water management plans. Performance measures do not include process water.

(w) "Potable reuse" means direct potable reuse, indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge, and reservoir water augmentation as those terms are defined in Section 13561.

(x) "Potable water" means water that is suitable for human consumption.

(y) "Process water" means water used by industrial water users for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development. Process water includes, but is not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, and water used for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers, laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that are integral to the manufacturing or research and development process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water. Process water does not mean incidental water uses.

(z) "Public water system" has the same meaning as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(aa) "Recreational use area" means an area designated by a property owner or a governmental agency to accommodate human foot traffic for recreation, including, but not limited to, sports fields, golf courses, playgrounds, picnic grounds, or pet exercise areas. This recreation may be either formal or informal.

(ab) "Recycled water" means recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.

(ac) "Regional water resources management" means sources of supply resulting from watershed-based planning for sustainable local water reliability or any of the following alternative sources of water:

(1) The capture and reuse of stormwater or rainwater.

(2) The use of recycled water.

(3) The desalination of brackish groundwater.

(4) The conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the safe yield of the groundwater basin.

(ad) "Reporting period" means the years for which an urban retail water supplier reports compliance with the urban water use targets.

(ae) "Turf" has the same meaning as defined in Section 491 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations

(af) "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.

(ag) "Urban water supplier" has the same meaning as defined in Section 10617.

(ah) "Urban water use objective" means an estimate of aggregate efficient water use for the previous year based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year, as described in Section 10609.20.

(ai) "Urban water use target" means the urban retail water supplier's targeted future daily per capita water use.

(aj) "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.

Chapter 2.5. Nonfunctional Turf

Section 10608.14.

(a) The use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities is prohibited as of the following dates:

(1) All properties owned by the Department of General Services, beginning January 1, 2027.

(2) All properties owned by local governments, local or regional public agencies, and public water systems, except those specified in paragraph (5), beginning January 1, 2027.

(3) All other institutional properties and all commercial and industrial properties, beginning January 1, 2028.

(4) All common areas of properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, beginning January 1, 2029.

(5) All properties owned by local governments, local public agencies, and public water systems in a disadvantaged community, beginning January 1, 2031, or the date upon which a state funding source is made available to fund conversion of nonfunctional turf on these properties to climate-appropriate landscapes, whichever is later.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the use of potable water is not prohibited by this section to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial nonturf plantings, or to the extent necessary to address an immediate health and safety need.

(c) The board may, upon a showing of good cause for reasons including economic hardship, critical business need, and potential impacts to human health or safety, postpone a compliance deadline in subdivision (a) by up to three years for certain persons, institutions, and businesses, and may create a form to be used for compliance certification to the board by property owners.

(d) Public water systems shall, by no later than January 1, 2027, revise their regulations, ordinances, or policies governing water service to include the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b), as revised by the board pursuant to subdivision (c), and shall communicate the requirements to their customers on or before that date.

(e)

(1) An owner of commercial, industrial, or institutional property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated area other than a cemetery shall certify to the board, commencing June 30, 2030, and every three years thereafter through 2039, that their property is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) An owner of a property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated common area that is a homeowners' association, common interest development, or community service organization or similar entity shall certify to the board, commencing June 30, 2031, and every three years thereafter through 2040, that their property is in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(f) Noncompliance by a person or entity with this chapter or regulations adopted thereunder shall be subject to civil liability and penalties set forth in Section 1846, or to civil liability and penalties imposed by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy.

(g)

(1) A public water system, city, county, or city and county may enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(2) To avoid duplication of enforcement, any entity identified in paragraph (1) that is not a retail public water system shall notify the retail public water system 30 days prior to enforcement of the provisions of this chapter against a property served by such system.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2) shall preclude enforcement by any entity identified in paragraph (1) once adequate notice is given.

(h) The department shall, when using funds appropriated for water conservation for turf replacement, prioritize financial assistance for nonfunctional turf replacement to public water systems serving disadvantaged communities and to owners of affordable housing.

(i) The department shall utilize the saveourwater.com internet website and outreach campaign to provide information and resources on converting nonfunctional turf to native vegetation.

(j) The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development shall support small and minority-owned businesses that provide services that advance compliance with this chapter.

Chapter 3. Urban Retail Water Suppliers, Sections 10608.16–10608.44

Section 10608.16.

(a) The state shall achieve a 20-percent reduction in urban per capita water use in California on or before December 31, 2020.

(1) The state shall make incremental progress towards the state target specified in subdivision (a) by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10 percent on or before December 31, 2015.

Section 10608.20.

(a)

(1) Each urban retail water supplier shall develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target by July 1, 2011. Urban retail water suppliers may elect to determine and report progress toward achieving these targets on an individual or regional basis, as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28, and may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets described in paragraph (1) cumulatively result in a 20-percent reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020.

(b) An urban retail water supplier shall adopt one of the following methods for determining its urban water use target pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Eighty percent of the urban retail water supplier's baseline per capita daily water use.

(2) The per capita daily water use that is estimated using the sum of the following performance standards:

(A) For indoor residential water use, 55 gallons per capita daily water use as a provisional standard. Upon completion of the department's 2017 report to the Legislature pursuant to Section 10608.42, this standard may be adjusted by the Legislature by statute.

(B) For landscape irrigated through dedicated or residential meters or connections, water efficiency equivalent to the standards of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance set forth in Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 490) of Division 2 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, as in effect the later of the year of the landscape's installation or 1992. An urban retail water supplier using the approach specified in this subparagraph shall use satellite imagery, site visits, or other best available technology to develop an accurate estimate of landscaped areas.

(C) For commercial, industrial, and institutional uses, a 10- percent reduction in water use from the baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use by 2020.

(3) Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target, as set forth in the state's draft 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan (dated April 30, 2009). If the service area of an urban water supplier includes more than one hydrologic region, the supplier shall apportion its service area to each region based on population or area.

(4) A method that shall be identified and developed by the department, through a public process, and reported to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2010. The method developed by the department shall identify per capita targets that cumulatively result in a statewide 20-percent reduction in urban daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. In developing urban daily per capita water use targets, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Consider climatic differences within the state.

(B) Consider population density differences within the state.

(C) Provide flexibility to communities and regions in meeting the targets.

(D) Consider different levels of per capita water use according to plant water needs in different regions.

(E) Consider different levels of commercial, industrial, and institutional water use in different regions of the state.

(F) Avoid placing an undue hardship on communities that have implemented conservation measures or taken actions to keep per capita water use low.

(c) If the department adopts a regulation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) that results in a requirement that an urban retail water supplier achieve a reduction in daily per capita water use that is greater than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, an urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may limit its urban water use target to a reduction of not more than 20 percent by December 31, 2020, by adopting the method described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(d) The department shall update the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and report to the Legislature by December 31, 2014. An urban retail water supplier that adopted the method described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) may adopt a new urban daily per capita water use target pursuant to this updated method.

(e) An urban retail water supplier shall include in its urban water management plan due in 2010 pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) the baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.

(f) When calculating per capita values for the purposes of this chapter, an urban retail water supplier shall determine population using federal, state, and local population reports and projections.

(g) An urban retail water supplier may update its 2020 urban water use target in its 2015 urban water management plan required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(h)

(1) The department, through a public process and in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall develop technical methodologies and criteria for the consistent implementation of this part, including, but not limited to, both of the following:

(A) Methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial, and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area

population, indoor residential water use, and landscaped area water use.

(B) Criteria for adjustments pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 10608.24.

(2) The department shall post the methodologies and criteria developed pursuant to this subdivision on its internet website, and make written copies available, by October 1, 2010. An urban retail water supplier shall use the methods developed by the department in compliance with this part.

(h)

(1) The department shall adopt regulations for implementation of the provisions relating to process water in accordance with Section 10608.12, subdivision (e) of Section 10608.24, and subdivision (d) of Section 10608.26.

(2) The initial adoption of a regulation authorized by this subdivision is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and the department is hereby exempted for that purpose from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code. After the initial adoption of an emergency regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall not request approval from the Office of Administrative Law to readopt the regulation as an emergency regulation pursuant to Section 11346.1 of the Government Code.

(j)

(1) An urban retail water supplier is granted an extension to July 1, 2011, for adoption of an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) due in 2010 to allow the use of technical methodologies developed by the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) and subdivision (h). An urban retail water supplier that adopts an urban water management plan due in 2010 that does not use the methodologies developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) shall amend the plan by July 1, 2011, to comply with this part.

(2) An urban wholesale water supplier whose urban water management plan prepared pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) was due and not submitted in 2010 is granted an extension to July 1, 2011, to permit coordination between an urban wholesale water supplier and urban retail water suppliers.

Section 10608.22.

Notwithstanding the method adopted by an urban retail water supplier pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier's per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 10608.12. This section does not apply to an urban retail water supplier with a base daily per capita water use at or below 100 gallons per capita per day.

Section 10608.24.

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its interim urban water use target by December 31, 2015.

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

(c) An urban retail water supplier's compliance daily per capita water use shall be the measure of progress toward achievement of its urban water use target.

(d)

(1) When determining compliance daily per capita water use, an urban retail water supplier may consider the following factors:

(A) Differences in evapotranspiration and rainfall in the baseline period compared to the compliance reporting period.

(B) Substantial changes to commercial or industrial water use resulting from increased business output and economic development that have occurred during the reporting period.

(C) Substantial changes to institutional water use resulting from fire suppression services or other extraordinary events, or from new or expanded operations, that have occurred during the reporting period.

(2) If the urban retail water supplier elects to adjust its estimate of compliance daily per capita water use due to one or more of the factors described in paragraph (1), it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting, the adjustment in the report required by Section 10608.40.

(e) When developing the urban water use target pursuant to Section 10608.20, an urban retail water supplier that has a substantial percentage of industrial water use in its service area may exclude process water from the calculation of gross water use to avoid a disproportionate burden on another customer sector.

(f)

(1) An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in an urban water management plan pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) may include the agricultural water use in determining

gross water use. An urban retail water supplier that includes agricultural water use in determining gross water use and develops its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20 shall use a water efficient standard for agricultural irrigation of 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration multiplied by the crop coefficient for irrigated acres.

(2) An urban retail water supplier, that is also an agricultural water supplier, is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 10608.48), if the agricultural water use is incorporated into its urban water use target pursuant to paragraph (1).

Section 10608.26.

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

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

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

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

(b) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target through efficiency improvements in any combination among its customer sectors. An urban retail water supplier shall avoid placing a disproportionate burden on any customer sector.

(c) For an urban retail water supplier that supplies water to a United States Department of Defense military installation, the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part shall consider the conservation of that military installation under federal Executive Order 13514.

(d)

(1) Any ordinance or resolution adopted by an urban retail water supplier after the effective date of this section shall not require existing customers as of the effective date of this section, to undertake changes in product formulation, operations, or equipment that would reduce process water use, but may provide technical assistance and financial incentives to those customers to implement efficiency measures for process water. This section shall not limit an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to a declaration of drought emergency by an urban retail water supplier.

(2) This part shall not be construed or enforced so as to interfere with the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113980) to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 114380), inclusive, of Part 7 of

Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any requirement or standard for the protection of public health, public safety, or worker safety established by federal, state, or local government or recommended by recognized standard setting organizations or trade associations.

Section 10608.28.

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

(1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.

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

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

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

(5) By hydrologic region.

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

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

Section 10608.32.

All costs incurred pursuant to this part by a water utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission may be recoverable in rates subject to review and approval by the Public Utilities Commission, and may be recorded in a memorandum account and reviewed for reasonableness by the Public Utilities Commission.

Section 10608.34.

(a)

(1) On or before January 1, 2017, the department shall adopt rules for all of the following:

(A) The conduct of standardized water loss audits by urban retail water suppliers in accordance with the method adopted by the American Water Works Association in the third edition of Water Audits and Loss

Control Programs, Manual M36 and in the Free Water Audit Software, version 5.0.

(B) The process for validating a water loss audit report prior to submitting the report to the department. For the purposes of this section, "validating" is a process whereby an urban retail water supplier uses a technical expert to confirm the basis of all data entries in the urban retail water supplier's water loss audit report and to appropriately characterize the quality of the reported data. The validation process shall follow the principles and terminology laid out by the American Water Works Association in the third edition of Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 and in the Free Water Audit Software, version 5.0. A validated water loss audit report shall include the name and technical qualifications of the person engaged for validation.

(C) The technical qualifications required of a person to engage in validation, as described in subparagraph (B).

(D) The certification requirements for a person selected by an urban retail water supplier to provide validation of its own water loss audit report.

(E) The method of submitting a water loss audit report to the department.

(2) The department shall update rules adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) no later than six months after the release of subsequent editions of the American Water Works Association's Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36. Except as provided by the department, until the department adopts updated rules pursuant to this paragraph, an urban retail water supplier may rely upon a subsequent edition of the American Water Works Association's Water Audits and Loss Control Programs, Manual M36 or the Free Water Audit Software.

(b)

(1) On or before October 1 of each year until October 1, 2023, each urban retail water supplier reporting on a calendar year basis shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or the previous fiscal year as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).

(2) On or before January 1 of each year until January 1, 2024, each urban retail water supplier reporting on a fiscal year basis shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous fiscal year as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).

(3) On or before January 1, 2024, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit a completed and

validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as part of the report submitted to the department pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10609.24 and as prescribed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).

(4) Water loss audit reports submitted on or before October 1, 2017, may be completed and validated with assistance as described in subdivision (c).

(c) Using funds available for the 2016–17 fiscal year, the board shall contribute up to four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) towards procuring water loss audit report validation assistance for urban retail water suppliers.

(d) Each water loss audit report submitted to the department shall be accompanied by information, in a form specified by the department, identifying steps taken in the preceding year to increase the validity of data entered into the final audit, reduce the volume of apparent losses, and reduce the volume of real losses.

(e) At least one of the following employees of an urban retail water supplier shall attest to each water loss audit report submitted to the department:

(1) The chief financial officer.

(2) The chief engineer.

(3) The general manager.

(f) The department shall deem incomplete and return to the urban retail water supplier any final water loss audit report found by the department to be incomplete, not validated, unattested, or incongruent with known characteristics of water system operations. A water supplier shall resubmit a completed water loss audit report within 90 days of an audit being returned by the department.

(g) The department shall post all validated water loss audit reports on its internet website in a manner that allows for comparisons across water suppliers. The department shall make the validated water loss audit reports available for public viewing in a timely manner after their receipt.

(h) Using available funds, the department shall provide technical assistance to guide urban retail water suppliers' water loss detection programs, including, but not limited to, metering techniques, pressure management techniques, condition-based assessment techniques for transmission and distribution pipelines, and utilization of portable and permanent water loss detection devices.

(i) No earlier than January 1, 2019, and no later than July 1, 2020, the board shall adopt rules requiring urban retail water suppliers to meet performance standards for the volume of water losses. In adopting these rules, the board shall employ full life-cycle cost accounting to evaluate the costs of meeting the performance standards. The board may consider establishing a minimum

allowable water loss threshold that, if reached and maintained by an urban water supplier, would exempt the urban water supplier from further water loss reduction requirements.

Section 10608.35.

(a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and make a recommendation to the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, on the feasibility of developing and enacting water loss reporting requirements for urban wholesale water suppliers.

(b) The studies and investigations shall include an evaluation of the suitability of applying the processes and requirements of Section 10608.34 to urban wholesale water suppliers.

(c) In conducting necessary studies and investigations and developing its recommendation, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

Section 10608.36.

Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

Section 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. The data shall be reported using a standardized form developed pursuant to Section 10608.52.

Section 10608.42.

(a) The department shall review the 2015 urban water management plans and report to the Legislature by July 1, 2017, on progress towards achieving a 20-percent reduction in urban water use by December 31, 2020. The report shall include recommendations on changes to water efficiency standards or urban water use targets to achieve the 20- percent reduction and to reflect updated efficiency information and technology changes.

(b) A report to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

Section 10608.43.

The department, in conjunction with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, by April 1, 2010, shall convene a representative task force consisting of academic experts, urban retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users to develop alternative best management practices for commercial, industrial, and institutional users and an assessment of the potential statewide water use efficiency improvement in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that would result from implementation of these best management practices. The taskforce, in conjunction with the department, shall submit a report to the Legislature by April 1, 2012, that shall include a review of multiple sectors within commercial, industrial, and institutional users and that shall recommend water use efficiency standards for commercial, industrial, and institutional users among various sectors of water use. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Appropriate metrics for evaluating commercial, industrial, and institutional water use.

(b) Evaluation of water demands for manufacturing processes, goods, and cooling.

(c) Evaluation of public infrastructure necessary for delivery of recycled water to the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(d) Evaluation of institutional and economic barriers to increased recycled water use within the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(e) Identification of technical feasibility and cost of the best management practices to achieve more efficient water use statewide in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors that is consistent with the public interest and reflects past investments in water use efficiency.

Section 10608.44.

Each state agency shall reduce water use at facilities it operates to support urban retail water suppliers in meeting the target identified in Section 10608.16.

Chapter 5. Sustainable Water Management, Section 10608.50

Section 10608.50.

(a) The department, in consultation with the board, shall promote implementation of regional water resources management practices through increased incentives and removal of barriers consistent with state and federal law. Potential changes may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Revisions to the requirements for urban and agricultural water management plans.

(2) Revisions to the requirements for integrated regional water management plans.

(3) Revisions to the eligibility for state water management grants and loans.

(4) Revisions to state or local permitting requirements that increase water supply opportunities, but do not weaken water quality protection under state and federal law.

(5) Increased funding for research, feasibility studies, and project construction.

(6) Expanding technical and educational support for local land use and water management agencies.

(b) No later than January 1, 2011, and updated as part of the California Water Plan, the department, in consultation with the board, and with public input, shall propose new statewide targets, or review and update existing statewide targets, for regional water resources management practices, including, but not limited to, recycled water, brackish groundwater desalination, and infiltration and direct use of urban stormwater runoff.

Chapter 6. Standardized Data Collection, Section 10608.52

Section 10608.52.

(a) The department, in consultation with the board, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, the State Department of Public Health, and the Public Utilities Commission, shall develop a single standardized water use reporting form to meet the water use information needs of each agency, including the needs of urban water suppliers that elect to determine and report progress toward achieving targets on a regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

(b) At a minimum, the form shall be developed to accommodate information sufficient to assess an urban water supplier's compliance with conservation targets pursuant to Section 10608.24 and an agricultural water supplier's compliance with implementation of efficient water management practices pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10608.48. The form shall accommodate reporting by urban water suppliers on an individual or regional basis as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 10608.28.

Chapter 7. Funding Provisions, Sections 10608.56–10608.60

Section 10608.56.

(a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(b) On and after July 1, 2013, an agricultural water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), the department shall determine that an agricultural water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the efficient water management practices described in Section 10608.48, if the agricultural water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the efficient water management practices. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the efficient water management practices to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

(f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan

is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

Section 10608.60.

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for grants to implement this part. In the allocation of funding, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department give consideration to disadvantaged communities to assist in implementing the requirements of this part.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that funds made available by Section 75041 of the Public Resources Code, should be expended, consistent with Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code and upon appropriation by the Legislature, for direct expenditures to implement this part.

Chapter 9. Urban Water Use Objectives and Water Use Reporting, Sections 10609–10609.38

Section 10609.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares that this chapter establishes a method to estimate the aggregate amount of water that would have been delivered the previous year by an urban retail water supplier if all that water had been used efficiently. This estimated aggregate water use is the urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective. The method is based on water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year. By comparing the amount of water actually used in the previous year with the urban water use objective, local urban water suppliers will be in a better position to help eliminate unnecessary use of water; that is, water used in excess of that needed to accomplish the intended beneficial use.

(b) The Legislature further finds and declares all of the following:

(1) This chapter establishes standards and practices for the following water uses:

(A) Indoor residential use.

(B) Outdoor residential use.

(C) CII water use.

(D) Water losses.

(E) Other unique local uses and situations that can have a material effect on an urban water supplier's total water use.

(2) This chapter further does all of the following:

(A) Establishes a method to calculate each urban water use objective.

(B) Considers recycled water quality in establishing efficient irrigation standards.

(C) Requires the department to provide or otherwise identify data regarding the unique local conditions to support the calculation of an urban water use objective.

(D) Provides for the use of alternative sources of data if alternative sources are shown to be as accurate as, or more accurate than, the data provided by the department.

(E) Requires annual reporting of the previous year's water use with the urban water use objective.

(F) Provides a bonus incentive for the amount of potable recycled water used the previous year when comparing the previous year's water use with the urban water use objective, of up to 10 percent of the urban water use objective.

(3) This chapter requires the department and the board to solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons in the development of the standards and the adoption of regulations pursuant to this chapter.

(4) This chapter preserves the Legislature's authority over long- term water use efficiency target setting and ensures appropriate legislative oversight of the implementation of this chapter by doing all of the following:

(A) Requiring the Legislative Analyst to conduct a review of the implementation of this chapter, including compliance with the adopted standards and regulations, accuracy of the data, use of alternate data, and other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.

(B) Stating legislative intent that the director of the department and the chairperson of the board appear before the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees to report on progress in implementing this chapter.

(C) Providing one-time-only authority to the department and board to adopt water use efficiency standards, except as explicitly provided in this chapter. Authorization to update the standards shall require separate legislation.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the following principles apply to the development and implementation of long-term standards and urban water use objectives:

(1) Local urban retail water suppliers should have primary responsibility for meeting standards-based water use targets, and they shall retain the flexibility to develop their water supply portfolios, design and implement water conservation strategies, educate their customers, and enforce their rules.

(2) Long-term standards and urban water use objectives should advance the state's goals to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

(3) Long-term standards and urban water use objectives should acknowledge the shade, air quality, and heat-island reduction benefits provided to communities by trees through the support of water-efficient irrigation practices that keep trees healthy.

(4) The state should identify opportunities for streamlined reporting, eliminate redundant data submissions, and incentivize open access to data collected by urban and agricultural water suppliers.

Section 10609.2.

(a) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water pursuant to this chapter on or before June 30, 2022.

(b) Standards shall be adopted for all of the following:

(1) Outdoor residential water use.

(2) Outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use.

(3) A volume for water loss.

(c) When adopting the standards under this section, the board shall consider the policies of this chapter and the proposed efficiency standards' effects on local wastewater management, developed and natural parklands, and urban tree health. The standards and potential effects shall be identified by May 30, 2022. The board shall allow for public comment on potential effects identified by the board under this subdivision.

(d) The long-term standards shall be set at a level designed so that the water use objectives, together with other demands excluded from the long-term standards such as CII indoor water use and CII outdoor water use not connected to a dedicated landscape meter, would exceed the statewide conservation targets required pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 10608.16).

(e) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt by regulation variances recommended by the department pursuant to Section 10609.14 and guidelines and methodologies pertaining to the calculation of an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective recommended by the department pursuant to Section 10609.16.

Section 10609.4.

(a)

(1) Until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 55 gallons per capita daily.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2025, and until January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 47 gallons per capita daily.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use shall be 42 gallons per capita daily.

(b)

(1) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefits and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems and shall include saturation end-use studies. The studies and investigations shall build on the standards and potential effects identified pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 10609.2 and shall also consider, and as appropriate incorporate, other regional and statewide studies that quantify the impacts on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems, and evaluate the long-term effects of telework. To facilitate these studies and investigations, the board may request necessary and relevant information from wastewater agencies, including monthly influent flow, actions taken to reassess treatment processes, and the impact of the implementation of this chapter on wastewater operations, maintenance, and capital investment. The department, in coordination with the board, shall summarize the findings of these studies and investigations in a report to the Legislature on or before October 1, 2028. The report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(2) If the department, in coordination with the board, determines that the 2030 indoor residential use standard is likely to unduly impact affordability of water and wastewater services, the department and the board may jointly recommend to the Legislature an alternate date on which the 2030 indoor residential use standard shall take effect. This determination shall be made using at least two years of data reflecting application of the 2025 indoor residential use standard.

(3) Based upon the studies and investigations conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), the department shall consider whether to recommend, for adoption by the board, additional variances to accommodate unique challenges related to residential indoor water use pursuant to Section 10609.2. Variance options may include, but are not limited to, stranded assets, impacts on disadvantaged communities, impacts to environmental flows, or adverse impacts to wastewater or recycled water operations.

(4) The studies, investigations, and report described in paragraph (1) shall include timely and inclusive collaboration with, and input from, a broad group of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, environmental groups, experts in indoor plumbing, water, wastewater, and recycled water agencies.

(c) An urban retail water supplier shall not be subject to enforcement pursuant to this chapter solely for failing to meet the indoor residential use standard.

Section 10609.6.

(a)

(1) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, standards for outdoor residential use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.

(2)

(A) The standards shall incorporate the principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Article 10.8 (commencing with Section 65591) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code).

(B) The standards shall apply to irrigable lands.

(C) The standards shall include provisions for swimming pools, spas, and other water features. Ornamental water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, shall be analyzed separately from swimming pools and spas.

(b) The department shall, by January 1, 2021, provide each urban retail water supplier with data regarding the area of residential irrigable lands in a manner that can reasonably be applied to the standards adopted pursuant to this section.

(c) The department shall not recommend standards pursuant to this section until it has conducted pilot projects or studies, or some combination of the two, to ensure that the data provided to local agencies are reasonably accurate for the

data's intended uses, taking into consideration California's diverse landscapes and community characteristics.

Section 10609.8.

(a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, standards for outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or other means of calculating outdoor irrigation use in connection with CII water use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.

(b) The standards shall incorporate the principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (Article 10.8 (commencing with Section 65591) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code).

(c) The standards shall include an exclusion for water for commercial agricultural use meeting the definition of subdivision (b) of Section 51201 of the Government Code.

Section 10609.9.

For purposes of Sections 10609.6 and 10609.8, "principles of the model water efficient landscape ordinance" means those provisions of the model water efficient landscape ordinance applicable to the establishment or determination of the amount of water necessary to efficiently irrigate both new and existing landscapes. These provisions include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Evapotranspiration adjustment factors, as applicable.

(b) Landscape area.

(c) Maximum applied water allowance.

(d) Reference evapotranspiration.

(e) Special landscape areas, including provisions governing evapotranspiration adjustment factors for different types of water used for irrigating the landscape.

Section 10609.10.

(a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, performance measures for CII water use for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter.

(b) Prior to recommending performance measures for CII water use, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons relating to all of the following:

(1) Recommendations for a CII water use classification system for California that address significant uses of water.

(2) Recommendations for setting minimum size thresholds for converting mixed CII meters to dedicated irrigation meters, and evaluation of, and recommendations for, technologies that could be used in lieu of requiring dedicated irrigation meters.

(3) Recommendations for CII water use best management practices, which may include, but are not limited to, water audits and water management plans for those CII customers that exceed a recommended size, volume of water use, or other threshold.

(c) Recommendations of appropriate performance measures for CII water use shall be consistent with the October 21, 2013, report to the Legislature by the Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Task Force entitled "Water Use Best Management Practices," including the technical and financial feasibility recommendations provided in that report, and shall support the economic productivity of California's commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors.

(b)

(1) The board, in coordination with the department, shall adopt performance measures for CII water use on or before June 30, 2022.

(2) Each urban retail water supplier shall implement the performance measures adopted by the board pursuant to paragraph (1).

Section 10609.12.

The standards for water loss for urban retail water suppliers shall be the standards adopted by the board pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 10608.34.

Section 10609.14.

(a) The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and, no later than October 1, 2021, recommend for adoption by the board in accordance with this chapter appropriate variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective.

(b) Appropriate variances may include, but are not limited to, allowances for the following:

(1) Significant use of evaporative coolers.

(2) Significant populations of horses and other livestock.

(3) Significant fluctuations in seasonal populations.

(4) Significant landscaped areas irrigated with recycled water having high levels of total dissolved solids.

(5) Significant use of water for soil compaction and dust control.

(6) Significant use of water to supplement ponds and lakes to sustain wildlife.

(7) Significant use of water to irrigate vegetation for fire protection.

(8) Significant use of water for commercial or noncommercial agricultural use.

(d) The department, in recommending variances for adoption by the board, shall also recommend a threshold of significance for each recommended variance.

(e) Before including any specific variance in calculating an urban retail water supplier's water use objective, the urban retail water supplier shall request and receive approval by the board for the inclusion of that variance.

(f) The board shall post on its Internet Web site all of the following:

(1) A list of all urban retail water suppliers with approved variances.

(2) The specific variance or variances approved for each urban retail water supplier.

(3) The data supporting approval of each variance.

Section 10609.15.

To help streamline water data reporting, the department and the board shall do all of the following:

(a) Identify urban water reporting requirements shared by both agencies, and post on each agency's Internet Web site how the data is used for planning, regulatory, or other purposes.

(b) Analyze opportunities for more efficient publication of urban water reporting requirements within each agency, and analyze how each agency can integrate various data sets in a publicly accessible location, identify priority actions, and implement priority actions identified in the analysis.

(c) Make appropriate data pertaining to the urban water reporting requirements that are collected by either agency available to the public according to the principles and requirements of the Open and Transparent Water Data Act (Part 4.9 (commencing with Section 12400)).

Section 10609.16.

The department, in coordination with the board, shall conduct necessary studies and investigations and recommend, no later than October 1, 2021, guidelines and methodologies for the board to adopt that identify how an urban retail water supplier calculates its urban water use objective. The guidelines and methodologies shall address, as necessary, all of the following:

(a) Determining the irrigable lands within the urban retail water supplier's service area.

(b) Updating and revising methodologies described pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (h) of Section 10608.20, as appropriate, including methodologies for calculating the population in an urban retail water supplier's service area.

(c) Using landscape area data provided by the department or alternative data.

(d) Incorporating precipitation data and climate data into estimates of a urban retail water supplier's outdoor irrigation budget for its urban water use objective.

(e) Estimating changes in outdoor landscape area and population, and calculating the urban water use objective, for years when updated landscape imagery is not available from the department.

(f) Determining acceptable levels of accuracy for the supporting data, the urban water use objective, and compliance with the urban water use objective.

Section 10609.18.

The department and the board shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons in the development of the standards and the adoption of regulations pursuant to this chapter. The board shall hold at least one public meeting before taking any action on any standard or variance recommended by the department.

Section 10609.20.

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall calculate its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use conditions for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

(c) Each urban water supplier's urban water use objective shall be composed of the sum of the following:

(1) Aggregate estimated efficient indoor residential water use.

(2) Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor residential water use.

(3) Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology in connection with CII water use.

(4) Aggregate estimated efficient water losses.

(5) Aggregate estimated water use in accordance with variances, as appropriate.

(d)

(1) An urban retail water supplier that delivers water from a groundwater basin, reservoir, or other source that is augmented by potable reuse water may adjust its urban water use objective by a bonus incentive calculated pursuant to this subdivision.

(2) The water use objective bonus incentive shall be the volume of its potable reuse delivered to residential water users and to landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use, on an acre-foot basis.

(3) The bonus incentive pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be limited in accordance with one of the following:

(A) The bonus incentive shall not exceed 15 percent of the urban water supplier's water use objective for any potable reuse water produced at an existing facility.

(B) The bonus incentive shall not exceed 10 percent of the urban water supplier's water use objective for any potable reuse water produced at any facility that is not an existing facility.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, "existing facility" means a facility that meets all of the following:

(A) The facility has a certified environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration on or before January 1, 2019.

(B) The facility begins producing and delivering potable reuse water on or before January 1, 2022.

(C) The facility uses microfiltration and reverse osmosis technologies to produce the potable reuse water.

(e)

(1) The calculation of the urban water use objective shall be made using landscape area and other data provided by the department and pursuant to the standards, guidelines, and methodologies adopted by the board. The department shall provide data to the urban water supplier at a level of detail sufficient to allow the urban water supplier to verify its accuracy at the parcel level.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an urban retail water supplier may use alternative data in calculating the urban water use objective if the supplier demonstrates to the department that the alternative data are equivalent, or superior, in quality and accuracy to the data provided by the department. The department may provide technical assistance to an

urban retail water supplier in evaluating whether the alternative data are appropriate for use in calculating the supplier's urban water use objective.

Section 10609.21.

(a) For purposes of Section 10609.20, and notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 10609.20, "existing facility" also includes the North City Project, phase one of the Pure Water San Diego Program, for which an environmental impact report was certified on April 10, 2018.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2019.

Section 10609.22.

(a) An urban retail water supplier shall calculate its actual urban water use no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

(c) Each urban water supplier's urban water use shall be composed of the sum of the following:

(1) Aggregate residential water use.

(2) Aggregate outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use.

(3) Aggregate water losses.

Section 10609.24.

(a) An urban retail water supplier shall submit a report to the department no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter. The report shall include all of the following:

(1) The urban water use objective calculated pursuant to Section 10609.20 along with relevant supporting data.

(2) The actual urban water use calculated pursuant to Section 10609.22 along with relevant supporting data.

(3) Documentation of the implementation of the performance measures for CII water use.

(4) A description of the progress made towards meeting the urban water use objective.

(5) The validated water loss audit report conducted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(b) The department shall post the reports and information on its internet website.

(c) The board may issue an information order or conservation order to, or impose civil liability on, an entity or individual for failure to submit a report required by this section.

Section 10609.25.

As part of the first report submitted to the department by an urban retail water supplier no later than January 1, 2024, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10609.24, each urban retail water supplier shall provide a narrative that describes the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its urban water use objective by January 1, 2027.

Section 10609.26.

(a)

(1) On and after January 1, 2024, the board may issue informational orders pertaining to water production, water use, and water conservation to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective required by this chapter. Informational orders are intended to obtain information on supplier activities, water production, and conservation efforts in order to identify technical assistance needs and assist urban water suppliers in meeting their urban water use objectives.

(2) In determining whether to issue an informational order, the board shall consider the degree to which the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective, information provided in the report required by Section 10609.24, and actions the urban retail water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help meet the urban water use objective.

(3) The board shall share information received pursuant to this subdivision with the department.

(4) An urban water supplier may request technical assistance from the department. The technical assistance may, to the extent available, include guidance documents, tools, and data.

(b) On and after January 1, 2025, the board may issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective required by this chapter. The written notice may warn the urban retail water supplier that it is not meeting its urban water use objective described in Section 10609.20 and is not making adequate progress in meeting the urban water use objective, and may request that the urban retail water supplier address areas of concern in its next annual report required by Section 10609.24. In deciding whether to issue a written notice, the board may consider whether the urban retail water supplier has received an informational order, the degree to which the urban retail water supplier is not

meeting its urban water use objective, information provided in the report required by Section 10609.24, and actions the urban retail water supplier has implemented or will implement in order to help meet its urban water use objective.

(1) On and after January 1, 2026, the board may issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. A conservation order may consist of, but is not limited to, referral to the department for technical assistance, requirements for education and outreach, requirements for local enforcement, and other efforts to assist urban retail water suppliers in meeting their urban water use objective.

(2) In issuing a conservation order, the board shall identify specific deficiencies in an urban retail water supplier's progress towards meeting its urban water use objective, and identify specific actions to address the deficiencies.

(3) The board may request that the department provide an urban retail water supplier with technical assistance to support the urban retail water supplier's actions to remedy the deficiencies.

(c) A conservation order issued in accordance with this chapter may include requiring actions intended to increase water-use efficiency, but shall not curtail or otherwise limit the exercise of a water right, nor shall it require the imposition of civil liability pursuant to Section 377.

Section 10609.27.

Notwithstanding Section 10609.26, the board shall not issue an information order, written notice, or conservation order pursuant to Section 10609.26 if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The board determines that the urban retail water supplier is not meeting its urban water use objective solely because the volume of water loss exceeds the urban retail water supplier's standard for water loss.

(b) Pursuant to Section 10608.34, the board is taking enforcement action against the urban retail water supplier for not meeting the performance standards for the volume of water losses.

Section 10609.28.

The board may issue a regulation or informational order requiring a wholesale water supplier, an urban retail water supplier, or a distributor of a public water supply, as that term is used in Section 350, to provide a monthly report relating to water production, water use, or water conservation.

Section 10609.30.

On or before January 10, 2024, the Legislative Analyst shall provide to the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature and the public a report evaluating the implementation of the water use efficiency standards and water use reporting pursuant to this chapter. The board and the department shall provide the Legislative Analyst with the available data to complete this report.

(a) The report shall describe all of the following:

(1) The rate at which urban retail water users are complying with the standards, and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.

(2) The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.

(3) Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including CII water users.

(4) The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.

(5) The early indications of how implementing this chapter might impact the efficiency of statewide urban water use.

6) Recommendations, if any, for improving statewide urban water use efficiency and the standards and practices described in this chapter.

(7) Any other issues the Legislative Analyst deems appropriate.

Section 10609.32.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the chairperson of the board and the director of the department appear before the appropriate policy committees of both houses of the Legislature on or around January 1, 2026, and report on the implementation of the water use efficiency standards and water use reporting pursuant to this chapter. It is the intent of the Legislature that the topics to be covered include all of the following:

(a) The rate at which urban retail water suppliers are complying with the standards, and factors that might facilitate or impede their compliance.

(b) What enforcement actions have been taken, if any.

(c) The accuracy of the data and estimates being used to calculate urban water use objectives.

(d) Indications of the economic impacts, if any, of the implementation of this chapter on urban water suppliers and urban water users, including CII water users.

(e) The frequency of use of the bonus incentive, the volume of water associated with the bonus incentive, value to urban water suppliers of the bonus incentive, and any implications of the use of the bonus incentive on water use efficiency.

(f) An assessment of how implementing this chapter is affecting the efficiency of statewide urban water use.

Section 10609.34.

Notwithstanding Section 15300.2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, an action of the board taken under this chapter shall be deemed to be a Class 8 action, within the meaning of Section 15308 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, provided that the action does not involve relaxation of existing water conservation or water use standards.

Section 10609.36.

(a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to determine or alter water rights. Sections 1010 and 1011 apply to water conserved through implementation of this chapter.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the board to update or revise water use efficiency standards authorized by this chapter except as explicitly provided in this chapter. Authorization to update the standards beyond that explicitly provided in this chapter shall require separate legislation.

(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the use of recycled water as seawater barriers for groundwater salinity management.

Section 10609.38.

The board may waive the requirements of this chapter for a period of up to five years for any urban retail water supplier whose water deliveries are significantly affected by changes in water use as a result of damage from a disaster such as an earthquake or fire. In establishing the period of a waiver, the board shall take into consideration the breadth of the damage and the time necessary for the damaged areas to recover from the disaster.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

This section contains information extracted from Water Code Division 6, *Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources*, Part 2.6, *Urban Water Management Planning*. Click on any section header below to read Water Code directly at the California Legislative Information website.

Chapter 1. General Declaration and Policy, Sections 10610–10610.4

Section 10610.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

Section 10610.2.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.

(2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.

(3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate, and increasing long-term water conservation among Californians, improving water use efficiency within the state's communities and agricultural production, and strengthening local and regional drought planning are critical to California's resilience to drought and climate change.

(4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years now and into the foreseeable future, and every urban water supplier should collaborate closely with local land-use authorities to ensure water demand forecasts are consistent with current land-use planning.

(5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.

(6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require

specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

(7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.

(8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.

(9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

Section 10610.4.

The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.

(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.

(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve the efficient use of available supplies and strengthen local drought planning.

Chapter 2. Definitions, Sections 10611–10618

Section 10611.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

Section 10611.3.

"Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

Section 10611.5.

"Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

Section 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.

Section 10613.

"Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

Section 10614.

"Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

Section 10615.

"Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

Section 10616.

"Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

Section 10616.5.

"Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

Section 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.

Section 10617.5.

"Water shortage contingency plan" means a document that incorporates the provisions detailed in subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and is subsequently adopted by an urban water supplier pursuant to this article.

Section 10618.

"Water supply and demand assessment" means a method that looks at current year and one or more dry year supplies and demands for determining water shortage risks, as described in Section 10632.1.

Chapter 3. Urban Water Management Plans

Article 1. General Provisions, Sections 10620–10621

Section 10620.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(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.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d)

(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water

management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation, efficient water use, and improved local drought resilience.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), each urban water supplier shall develop its own water shortage contingency plan, but an urban water supplier may incorporate, collaborate, and otherwise share information with other urban water suppliers or other governing entities participating in an areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management plan, an agricultural management plan, or groundwater sustainability plan development.

(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.

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(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.

Section 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.

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

(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.

(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).

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.

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

Article 2. Contents of Plans, Sections 10630–10634

Section 10630.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

Section 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.

Section 10631.

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

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

(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.

(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.

(C) 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).

(D) 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.

(E) 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.

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

(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.

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

(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.

(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.

(a) 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.

(2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

(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.

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

(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).

Section 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 requirement 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.

Section 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.

Section 10632.

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

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

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

(7)

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Section 10632.5.

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision 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.

Section 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.

Section 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.

Article 2.5. Water Service Reliability, Section 10635

Section 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.

(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.

(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.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(e) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans, Sections 10640–10645

Section 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.

Section 10641.

An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan or a water shortage contingency plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

Section 10642.

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

Section 10643.

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

Section 10644.

(a)

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

(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall

include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

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

(c)

(1)

(A) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, the department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before July 1, in the years ending in seven and two, a report summarizing the status of the plans and water shortage contingency plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans and water shortage contingency plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan and water shortage contingency plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans and water shortage contingency plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(B) The department shall prepare and submit to the board, on or before September 30 of each year, a report summarizing the submitted water supply and demand assessment results along with appropriate reported water shortage conditions and the regional and statewide analysis of water supply conditions developed by the department. As part of the report, the department shall provide a summary and, as appropriate, urban water supplier specific information regarding various shortage response actions implemented as a result of annual supplier-specific water supply and demand assessments performed pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) The department shall submit the report to the Legislature for the 2015 plans by July 1, 2017, and the report to the Legislature for the 2020 plans and water shortage contingency plans by July 1, 2022.

(2) A report to be submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(d) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

Section 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.

Chapter 4. Miscellaneous Provisions, Sections 10650–10657

Section 10650.

Any actions or proceedings, other than actions by the board, to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan or a water shortage contingency plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan or water shortage contingency plan, or action taken pursuant to either, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or water shortage contingency plan or an amendment to either pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

Section 10651.

In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan or a water shortage contingency plan, or an action taken pursuant to either by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

Section 10652.

The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the

plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

Section 10653.

The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans, water shortage contingency plans, or conservation plans; provided, that if the board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation, drought response measures, or financial conditions to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan that complies with analogous federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

Section 10654.

An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its urban water management plan, its drought risk assessment, its water supply and demand assessment, and its water shortage contingency plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in either of the plans.

Section 10655.

If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

Section 10656.

An urban water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the urban water supplier complies with this part.

Section 10657.

The department may adopt regulations regarding the definitions of water, water use, and reporting periods, and may adopt any other regulations deemed necessary or desirable to implement this part. In developing regulations pursuant to this section, the department shall solicit broad public participation from stakeholders and other interested persons.

Appendix B

DWR 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Tables

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG)
CA4110011	Coastside County Water District	7,792	562
	Total	7,792	562
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
7/1	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	MG
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	19,033	19,309	19,584	20,665	21,745	22,825
NOTES: Population projections were developed based on ABAG/MTC's Plan Bay Area Traffic Area Zone (TAZ) dataset.						

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (MG)
Single Family		Potable	284
Multi-Family		Potable	30
Commercial		Potable	34
Commercial	Restaurants	Potable	19
Commercial	Recreation	Potable	3
Commercial	Parks/Beaches	Potable	5
Commercial	Marine	Potable	4
Commercial	Hotels	Potable	29
Institutional/Governmental	Schools	Potable	5
Landscape	Residential Irrigation	Potable	11
Landscape	Non-Residential Irrigation	Potable	17
Agricultural	Irrigation	Potable	20
Other (optional)	Fire	Potable	0
Other (optional)	Hydrant Meter	Potable	3
Other (optional)	Construction	Potable	3
Other (optional)	Raw Water	Non-Potable	50
Distribution System Water Loss	Potable system losses	Potable	47
		Subtotal Potable	512.67
		Subtotal Non-Potable	49.82
		Total	562

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected							
Use Type		**Projected Water Use** (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (MG)**	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 opt (MG)**
Single Family		Potable	288	286	285	284	285
Multi-Family		Potable	30	30	30	30	30
Commercial		Potable	34	34	34	34	34
Commercial	Restaurants	Potable	19	19	19	18	19
Commercial	Recreation	Potable	3	3	3	3	3
Commercial	Parks/Beaches	Potable	5	5	5	5	5
Commercial	Marine	Potable	4	4	4	4	4
Commercial	Hotels	Potable	29	29	29	28	29
Institutional/Governmental	Schools	Potable	5	5	5	5	5
Landscape	Residential Irrigation	Potable	11	11	11	11	11
Landscape	Non-Residential Irrigation	Potable	17	17	17	17	17
Agricultural	Irrigation	Potable	21	20	20	20	20
Other (optional)	Fire	Potable	0	0	0	0	0
Other (optional)	Hydrant Meter	Potable	3	3	3	3	3
Other (optional)	Construction	Potable	3	3	3	3	3
Other (optional)	Raw Water	Non-Potable	50	50	50	50	50
Distribution System Water Loss	Potable system losses	Potable	47	47	47	47	47
		Subtotal Potable	520	515	514	512	513
		Subtotal Non-Potable	50	50	50	50	50
		Total	570	565	564	562	563
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.4 (page 4-5)
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	Section 4.2.5 (page 4-6)
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
CA4110011	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
NOTES: The District has also completed its 2025 Water Loss Audit. Water loss audits have been uploaded to the DWR WUEdata portal.		

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
CA4110011	Yes	15.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	7893	54.685	19.0	3.1	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	7893	7.014	2.4

NOTES: Based on the District's 2025 Water Loss Audit, covering the period from July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025.

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress
Water Code Section 10608.40

☐	**Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.**

Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	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	97	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.
NA=Not Applicable

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped
Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)

☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)

Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (MG)	2022 (MG)	2023 (MG)	2024 (MG)	2025 (MG)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin	9.05	9.23	6.83	5.53	0
		Total	9	9	7	6	0

NOTES: The District's Denniston Well Field was recently recategorized as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water, and it being treated as surface water. However, for the purposes of this 2025 UWMP, it is still being reported as groundwater.

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	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 **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (MG)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
City of Half Moon Bay	Metered	324	SAM WWTP (Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside Wastewater Treatment Plant), Place ID 255139	Yes
Granada Community Services District	Metered	100	SAM WWTP (Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside Wastewater Treatment Plant), Place ID 255139	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		424		

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☐	**Check the box if 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 **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (MG)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (MG)	**2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater**										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (MG)	Name of other entity
SAM WWTP (Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside	Yes	424	535					Secondary, Disinfected - 2.2	535					
Total		424	535		0		0		535		0		0	

NOTES: The total volume of wastewater treated at the SAM WWTP includes wastewater flows from the Coastside County Water District service area as well as the Montara Water & Sewer District service area.

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)

☑	Check box if 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) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type **Drop down list**	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (MG)	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10633(e)		
☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (MG)	2025 Actual Use (MG)
Total	0	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633 (f)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 6.5.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (MG)
		Total (MG)	0
		Unit Conversion to AF	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs
Water Code Section 10631(f)

☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.
☑	Check the box if 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.
Section 6.8	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (MG)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
San Vicente Creek Water Supply Project	No			Potable	In progress	Average Year	50 to 100 MGY
Pilarcitos Creek Well Field Improvements	No			Potable	2026	Average Year	30 to 40 MGY

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply		**2025**		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC	Potable	369	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Denniston Well Field	Potable	0	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Denniston Creek	Potable	106	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Pilarcitos Creek	Potable	88	
		Subtotal Potable	563	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	563	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC	Potable	428		424		423		422		422	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Denniston Well Field	Potable	5		5		5		5		5	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Denniston Creek	Potable	220		220		220		220		220	
Surface water (not desalinated)	Pilarcitos Creek	Potable	100		100		100		100		100	
		Subtotal Potable	753	0	749	0	748	0	747	0	747	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	753	0	749	0	748	0	747	0	747	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	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** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		563		563
Energy Consumed (kWh)		1,198,332		1,198,332
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		2,128	-	2,128

DWR NOTES:

Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

Energy consumption is based on the District's PG&E bills for its water system facilities for the FY 2024/25.

Narrative:

The District's water system includes two water treatment plants, five infiltration wells, eight groundwater wells, ten treated water storage tanks, and treated water pump stations. The system is operated to treat, store, pump and deliver water supplies to its customers to meet system demands.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (MG)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year		325	100%
Single-Dry Year		278	86%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year		278	86%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year		202	62%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year		141	43%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year		81	25%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year		50	15%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (MG)	**2035 (MG)**	**2040 (MG)**	**2045 (MG)**	**2050 (MG)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	753	749	748	747	747
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	570	565	564	562	563
Surplus/(shortfall)	183	184	184	185	184
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals	572	562	552	544	538
Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
Surplus/(shortfall)	2	(3)	(12)	(18)	(25)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
First year	Supply totals	572	562	552	544	538
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	2	(3)	(12)	(18)	(25)
Second year	Supply totals	449	444	434	427	420
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(121)	(121)	(130)	(135)	(143)
Third year	Supply totals	388	383	373	366	359
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(182)	(182)	(191)	(196)	(204)
Fourth year	Supply totals	328	323	313	306	299
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(242)	(242)	(251)	(256)	(264)
Fifth year	Supply totals	297	292	282	275	268
	Use totals	570	565	564	562	563
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(273)	(273)	(282)	(287)	(295)
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	565
Total Supplies (MG)	648
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	83
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	565
Total Supplies (MG)	572
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	7
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	567
Total Supplies (MG)	511
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(56)
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	568
Total Supplies (MG)	451
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(117)
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (MG)	570
Total Supplies (MG)	420
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(150)
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%	1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%	2	Up to 20%
3	Up to 30%	3	Up to 30%
4	Up to 40%	4	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%	5	Up to 50%
6	>50%	6	>50%
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
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 **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)	
NOTES: The District does not have any supply augmentation methods.				

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)		
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	Up to 10 percent	Voluntary	No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	Up to 20 percent	Mandatory	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Percentage	Up to 30 percent	Mandatory	Yes
4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	Up to 40 percent	Mandatory	Yes
5	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Percentage	Up to 50 percent	Mandatory	Yes
6	Reduce System Water Loss	Percentage	Greater than 50	Mandatory	Yes
NOTES: Please refer to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan for a complete description of the demand reduction actions at each level of shoratge.					

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
City of Half Moon Bay	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
San Mateo County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

Appendix C

DWR 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Checklist

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a	Executive Summary
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	n/a	Executive Summary
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	n/a	n/a
x	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	2-1R	Section 2.1
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	2-2	Section 2.2
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	2-3R	Section 2.3
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	n/a	Section 2.4
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	n/a	Section 2.4.2; Appendix D

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	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	2-4R	Section 2.4.1
n/a	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	2-4 W	n/a
x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System Description	n/a	Sections 3.1 and 3.2
x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System Description	n/a	Section 3.3
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	3-1R	Section 3.4.1
x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System Description	n/a	Section 3.4.2
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	n/a	Section 3.5
x	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	4-1R and 4-2R	Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2
x	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	4-5R	Section 4.3
x	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	4-6R	Section 4.3
x	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	4-3R	Sections 4.2.4 and 4.2.5

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	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	4-3R	Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.4
x	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	4-3R	Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.4
x	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	4-3R	Section 4.2.2
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	n/a	Section 4.2.3
n/a	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	n/a
x	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	5-1R	Section 5.2
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	n/a	Chapter 6; Sections 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a	Section 6.9 (normal years); Chapter 7 (dry years)
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	6-1R	Sections 6.2 and 6.2.4; Appendix E
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	Section 6.2.3
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.1
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	Section 6.2.1
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	Section 6.2.3.2
x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water Supplies and Recycled Water	n/a	Section 6.2.3
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	Section 6.2.4

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	6-9R	Section 6.9
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	6-8R and 6-9R	Section 6.9
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	n/a	Section 6.7
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6-2R	Section 6.5.2
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)	6-3R	Section 6.5.2
x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	6-4R	Section 6.5.3
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)	6-4R	Sections 6.5.3 and 6.5.4
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)	6-4R and 6-5R	Section 6.5.4
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)	6-6R	Section 6.5.5
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)	n/a	Section 6.5.5

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	6-7R	Section 6.6
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	6-7R	Section 6.8
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	O-1B	Section 6.13
x	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	n/a	Section 7.1
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	7-2R, 7-3R, and 7-4R	Section 7.4
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	n/a	Section 7.2.2; Section 6.8
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	n/a	Section 7.5
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	n/a	Section 7.5.1

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a	Section 7.5.2
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	7-5 R	Section 7.5.3
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	n/a	Section 7.3
x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix G
x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Chapter 8; Appendix G (Section 3)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Sections 2 and 4)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Sections 4 and 6)
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	n/a	Section 8.2.1; Appendix G (Section 7)

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	8-1 R	Section 8.2.1; Appendix G (Section 7); District utilizes the six standard categories
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	8-2 R	Section 8.2.2; Appendix G (Section 7)
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8-3 R	Section 8.2.3; Appendix G (Section 7)
x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	8-2 R	Section 8.2.2; Appendix G (Section 7)
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	8-3 R	Section 8.2.3: Appendix G (Section 7)
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	8-2 R and 8-3 R	Sections 8.2.2 and 8.2.3; Appendix G (Section 7)
x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	n/a	Section 8.3; Appendix G (Section 9)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Section 7)
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	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix G (Section 7)

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
			triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.			
x	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix G (Section 8)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Appendix A)
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. Water Shortage Emergencies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix G (Section 7)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Section 7)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Section 5)
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	n/a	Appendix G (Section 5)
x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix G (Section 5)
x	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	n/a	Appendix G (Section 10)

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a	Section 8.4; Appendix G (Section 11)
x	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	n/a	Appendix G (Section 2)
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	n/a	Section 8.4; Appendix G (Section 12)
x	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	n/a	Chapter 9
n/a	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	n/a
x	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	n/a	Section 10.3.1
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	10-1	Section 10.2.1
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	n/a	Section 10.4

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a	Sections 10.2 and 10.3; Appendix D
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	10-1 R	Section 10.3; Appendix D
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	n/a	Section 10.3.2; Appendix I
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	n/a	Section 10.4
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	n/a	Section 10.4
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	n/a	Section 10.4
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	n/a	Section 10.7
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	n/a	Section 10.5

Retail x = required	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
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	n/a	Section 10.5
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	n/a

Appendix D

Agency and Public Notices

January 2, 2026

Laura Hidas
Water Resources Manager
Alameda County Water District
43885 South Grimmer Blvd
Fremont, CA 94538

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

The District's 2025 UWMP is required to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026. The District will hold a public hearing regarding its UWMP updates in the spring of 2026. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document which reports, describes, and evaluates, water deliveries and uses, water supply sources, and conservation efforts.

The District will also be updating its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which provides a plan for responses to various water supply shortage conditions. The WSCP is included in the UWMP and is required under California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632.

As an urban water supplier, the District coordinates with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers on the preparation of the UWMP and WSCP updates. Pursuant to CWC Section 10621(b) and Section 10620(d), the District is sending notice to inform the City of Half Moon Bay, the County of San Mateo, and other interested agencies about the UWMP and WSCP updates.

If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Tom Smegal
Chief Executive Officer
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, CA 94402

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Scott Wagner
Director of Water Resources
California Water Service Co.
3525 Alameda De Las Pulgas, Suite A
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Maziar Bozorginia
Director of Public Works
City of Brisbane
50 Park Lane
Brisbane, CA 94005

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Kevin Okada
Assistant Public Works Director
City of Burlingame
501 Primrose Road
Burlingame, CA 94010

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Greg Kraus
Chief Operating Office
City of Daly City
153 Lake Merced Blvd
Daly City, CA 94015-1097

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Matthew Vining
Utility Manager
City of East Palo Alto
2200 University Ave
East Palo Alto, CA 94303

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Alex Ameri
Director of Public Works
City of Hayward
777 "B" Street
Hayward, CA 94541-5007

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

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

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Craig Centis
Deputy Public Works Director
City of Millbrae
621 Magnolia Ave
Millbrae, CA 94030-1832

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Elaine Marshall
Deputy Director of Public Works
City of Milpitas
455 E. Calaveras Blvd
Milpitas, CA 95034-5479

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Lisa Au
Assistant Public Works Director
City of Mountain View
PO Box 7540
Mountain View, CA 94039-7540

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Adriana Artola
Sr. Resource Planner
City of Palo Alto
250 Hamilton Ave
Palo Alto, CA 94301-2593

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January 2, 2026

Terrence Kyaw
Assistant Public Works Director
City of Redwood City
1400 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 94063

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Steve Salazar
Water Conservation Manager
City of San Bruno
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, CA 94066-4299

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January 2, 2026

Jeff Provenzano
Environmental Services Division Manager
City of San Jose
3025 Tuers Road
San Jose, CA 95121

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

John Ramirez
Director of Water and Sewer Utilities
City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Ave
Santa Clara, CA 95050-3792

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Winola Cheong
Deputy Director of Water and Sewer
City of Sunnyvale
PO Box 3707
Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3707

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Andrew Brozyna
Public Works Director
Foster City/Estero Municpal Improvement District
610 Foster City Blvd
Foster City, CA 94404-2299

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Kat Wuelfing
General Manager
Mid-Penisula Water District
1075 Old County Road, Suite A
Belmont, CA 94002

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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January 2, 2026

Adrianne Carr
General Manager
North Coast County Water District
PO Box 1039
Pacifica, CA 94044-6039

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

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

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Steven Ritchie
Assistant General Manager
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
525 Golden Gate Ave
San Francisco, CA 94102

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Julia Nussbaum
Env. Quality Manager
Stanford University
327 Bonair Siding
Stanford, CA 94305-7270

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Paul Willis
Public Works Director
Town of Hillsborough
1600 Floribunda Ave
Hillsborough, CA 94010-6498

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Patricia Mairena
General Manager
Westborough Water District
2263 Westborough Blvd
South San Francisco, CA 94080-5406

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Ramon Miramontes
Superintendent
Cabrillo Unified School District
498 Kelly Ave
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Jed Wilson
Fire Chief
Coastside Fire Protection District
1191 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Steve Monowitz
Community Development Director
County of San Mateo
455 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Chuck Duffy
General Manager
Granada Community Services District
PO Box 335
El Granada, CA 94018

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Rob Bartoli
Executive Officer
LAFCO
500 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Clemens Heldmaier
General Manager
Montara Water and Sanitary District
PO Box 370131
Montara, CA 94037

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Resource Analyst
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January 2, 2026

National Park Service
Golden Gate National Parks
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123-0022

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Jess Brown
Executive Director
San Mateo County Farm Bureau
765 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

James Pruett
General Manager
San Mateo County Harbor District
PO Box 1449
El Granada, CA 94018-1449

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Kellyx Nelson
Executive Director
San Mateo Resource Conservation District
80 Stone Pine Road, Suite 100
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Kishen Prathivadi
Manager
Sewer Authority Mid-Coastside
1000 N. Cabrillo Highway
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Water Resource Analyst
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January 2, 2026

Leslie Lacko
Community Development
City of Half Moon Bay
501 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Jo Chamberlain
Executive Director
Coastside Land Trust
PO Box 3205
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019-3205

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

The District's 2025 UWMP is required to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026. The District will hold a public hearing regarding its UWMP updates in the spring of 2026. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document which reports, describes, and evaluates, water deliveries and uses, water supply sources, and conservation efforts.

The District will also be updating its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which provides a plan for responses to various water supply shortage conditions. The WSCP is included in the UWMP and is required under California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632.

As an urban water supplier, the District coordinates with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers on the preparation of the UWMP and WSCP updates. Pursuant to CWC Section 10621(b) and Section 10620(d), the District is sending notice to inform the City of Half Moon Bay, the County of San Mateo, and other interested agencies about the UWMP and WSCP updates.

If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Krystlyn Giedt
President/CEO
Half Moon Bay Coastside Chamber of Commerce
235 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Daniel Olstein
Director of Conservation and Stewardship
Peninsula Open Space Trust
222 High Street
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

The Rotary Club of Half Moon Bay
PO Box 31
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

January 2, 2026

Patrick Koepele
Executive Director
Yosemite Rivers Alliance
312 Sutter Street, Suite 402
San Francisco, CA 94108

Subject: Notice of Preparation of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Coastside County Water District (District) is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6) requires that every urban water supplier, 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, prepare and adopt an UWMP and update that plan at least every five years.

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If you have questions or concerns regarding the process, please contact Cathleen Brennan.

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
Water Resource Analyst
(650) 276-0861 | cbrennan@coastsidewater.or

District eNewsletter dated March 24, 2026

Urban Water Management Plan

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Coastside County Water District updates its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every five years. The WSCP is a stand-alone document but it is incorporated into the UWMP as an appendix.

The 2020 plans were last updated in 2021and can be found on the District's website. The draft plans for the 2025 update should be released in spring of 2026.

The intent of publishing these plans is to help the public and other public agencies understand Coastside County Water District's water system, service area, water supplies, water reliability, and contingency planning.

Link to 2020 UWMP

Coastside County Water District | 766 Main Street | Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 US

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District Post to NextDoor dated March 24, 2026

Coastside County Water District

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Coastside County Water District
Water Resource Analyst Cathleen Brennan · Just now

Coastside County Water District updates its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every five years. The WSCP is a stand-alone document, but it is incorporated into the UWMP as an appendix. The 2020 plans were last updated in 2021 and can be found on the District's website. The draft plans for the 2025 update should be released in spring of 2026. The intent of publishing these plans is to help the public and other public agencies understand Coastside County Water District's water system, service area, water supplies, water reliability, and contingency planning. https://coastsidewater.org/reports_and_studies/2020-Urban-Water-Management-Plan.pdf

Posted to **Subscribers of Coastside County Water District**

Notice of Public Hearing

When: June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm

Coastside County Water District

766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10621 and the Coastside County Water District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years.

The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan.

A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting May 15, 2026.

www.coastidewater.org
(650) 726 -4405

Posted April 10, 2026 | Bulletin Board

Aviso de Audiencia Pública

Cuándo: martes, 9 de junio del 2026, a las 6:00 p.m.

Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside

766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

El Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana es requerido por la Sección 10621 del Código de Agua de California, y el Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside debe revisar y actualizar su Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana cada cinco (5) años.

La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre las revisiones y actualizaciones propuestas al borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025.

El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana.

Una copia del borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025 estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 15 de mayo del 2026.
www.coastsidewater.org
(650) 726 4405

Notice of Public Hearing

When: May 12, 2026, at 6:00pm

Coastside County Water District

766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10632.

While the Water Shortage Contingnecy Plan is incorporated into the Urban Water Management Plan, It is a document that stands alone. The Coastside County Water District Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

A copy of the draft 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is available for review at the District's Office and on the District's website starting April 17, 2026.

www.coastidewater.org
(650) 726 -4405

Posted April 10, 2026 | Bulletin Board

Aviso de Audiencia Pública

Cuándo: martes, 12 de mayo del 2026, a las 6:00 pm

Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside

766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

El Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua es requerido por la Sección 10632 del Código de Agua de California.

Aunque el Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua se incorpora al Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana, constituye un documento independiente. La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua.

El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua.

Una copia del borrador de la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 17 de abril de 2026.

www.coastsidewater.org
(650) 726 4405

Coastside County Water District is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. As an urban water supplier, the District coordinates with relevant public agencies and other water suppliers.

The District is sending this notice to inform the City of Half Moon Bay, the County of San Mateo, and other interested parties about the public hearing for the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and the public hearing for the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan. The columns below provide the information for the two public hearings.

Notice of Public Hearing
When: May 12, 2026, at 6:00pm
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10632. While the Water Shortage ontingency Plan is incorporated into the Urban Water Management Plan, It is a document that stands alone.

The Coastside County Water District Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

A copy of the Draft 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan is available for review at the District's Office and on the **District's website** starting April 17, 2026.

Written comments will be accepted through the close of business on Tuesday, May 12. Comments may be submitted to Cathleen Brennan by hand delivery or by mail to 766 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019, or by email to cbrennan@coastsidewater.org .

Notice of Public Hearing
When: June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10621 and the Coastside County Water District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years.

The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan.

A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the **District's website** starting May 15, 2026.

Written comments will be accepted through the close of business on Tuesday, June 9. Comments may be submitted to Cathleen Brennan by hand delivery or by mail to 766 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA , or by email to cbrennan@coastsidewater.org .

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
cbrennan@coastsidewater.org
(650) 276-0861

Coastside County Water District is in the process of updating its Urban Water Management Plan. The District is sending this notice to inform the City of Half Moon Bay and the County of San Mateo about the public hearing for the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan.

Notice of Public Hearing
When: June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 1062. The District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years.

The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan.

A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the District's Office and on the **District's website**.

Written comments will be accepted through the close of business on Tuesday, June 9, 2026. Comments may be submitted to Cathleen Brennan by hand delivery and mail to 766 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 , or by email to cbrennan@coastsidewater.org

Sincerely,
Cathleen Brennan
cbrennan@coastsidewater.org
(650) 276-0861

Coastside County Water District | 766 Main Street | Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 US

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Aviso de Audiencia Pública
Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726-4405
www.coastsidewater.org
Cuándo: martes, 12 de mayo del 2026, a las 6:00 p. m.

El Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua es requerido por la Sección 10632 del Código de Agua de California. Aunque el Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua se incorpora al Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana, constituye un documento independiente. La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua. El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua. Una copia del borrador de la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 17 de abril de 2026.

Notice of Public Hearing
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726 4405
www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, May 12, 2026, at 6:00pm

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10632. While the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is incorporated into the Urban Water Management Plan, it is a document that stands alone. The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. A copy of the Draft 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting April 17, 2026.

Notice of Public Hearing
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726 4405
www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10621 and the Coastside County Water District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years. The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan. A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting May 15, 2026.

109 Employment

NEWSPAPER INTERNS JOURNALISM

The Daily Journal is looking for reporting and photo interns. Commitment is four to eight hours a week for at least four months. College students or recent graduates with newspaper experience preferred.
Please send a cover letter describing your interest in newspapers, a resume and three recent clips. You can familiarize yourself with our publication at smdailyjournal.com.
Send your information via e-mail to news@smdailyjournal.com.

SALES/MARKETING INTERNSHIPS

The San Mateo Daily Journal is looking for interns interested in learning the ins and outs of the newspaper and media industries. Help the Daily Journal with various channels of marketing including print, digital, social, event and more. Email cover letter and resume to info@smdailyjournal.com

Natera, Inc. seeks Senior Bioinformatician for San Carlos, CA office to design, implement, & validate innovative algorithms & statistical methods. Position is based in our San Carlos, CA office, but role holder can work remotely from within the US, with manager and HR approval. Salary: $166,650-$168,000 per year. Send resumes to: K. Warner, Careers_NTR@natera.com. Ref. code: 9917072 /No calls/faxes EOE.

WWW.SMDAILYJOURNAL.COM

109 Employment

Azure Solutions Lead

BBCK Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a K&L Wine Merchants seeks Azure Solutions Lead (Redwood City, CA). Contribute to cloud architecture including-VNets, App Services, Azure SQL & Service Fabric. Req'd: Bachelor's in comp. sci., comp. eng., rltd or equiv. & 5-yrs exp. in occ. where req. exp. was gained. Add'l specific skills req'd. Travel to & conduct system audits in U.S. offices (5% time). Some telecommuting permitted-depends on projects. $156,666/yr. Position details & apply visit: klwines.bamboohr.com/careers/258

200 Announcements

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201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303487

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Lulu's House, 1714 El Camino Real, Redwood City, CA 94063. Registered Owner(s): Diana Viveros Lara, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Diana Viveros Lara-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/07/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/10/26, 4/17/26, 4/24/26, 5/1/26)

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303479

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: (1)Elite Concierge Services (2)Elite Jetz (3)Got Handz (4) Got Handz? (5)Emison Elite, 231 Laurie Meadows Drive, Apt 157, San Mateo, CA 94403. Registered Owner(s): Elite Jetz, 231 Laurie Meadows Drive, Apt 157, San Mateo, CA 94403. The business is conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: . The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 01/02/2023.
/s/William Frazier-CEO (Chief Executive Officer)/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/07/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/10/26, 4/17/26, 4/24/26, 5/1/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303430

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: SM Motors, 1063 S Railroad Ave, San Mateo, CA 94402. Registered Owner(s): SM Motors LLC, 1063 S Railroad Ave, San Mateo, CA 94402. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Federico Alvarenga-Manager/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/02/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/10/26, 4/17/26, 4/24/26, 5/1/26)

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303373

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: (1)PAC Ocean Forwarding (2)World Pacific Line, 90 S. Spruce Avenue C-1, South San Francisco, CA 94080. Registered Owner(s): PAC Ocean Logistics Inc, 90 S. Spruce Avenue C-1, South San Francisco, CA 94080. The business is conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 08/01/2025.
/s/Lynette Massaglia-Director/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 3/26/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/10/26, 4/17/26, 4/24/26, 5/1/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303443

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Refined By Aleeya, 347 California Drive, Burlingame, CA 94010. Mailing address: 94 Verano Dr, Daly City, CA 94015. Registered Owner(s): Aleeya Nicole Cadacio, 294 Verano Dr, Daly City, CA 94015. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 04/01/2026.
/s/Aleeya Nicole Cadacio-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/03/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/10/26, 4/17/26, 4/24/26, 5/1/26)

Notice of Preliminary Budget Adoption
San Mateo County Harbor District

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the San Mateo County Harbor District has adopted its Preliminary 2026/27 Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Program at a Regular Meeting on April 15th, 2026, and shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the San Mateo County Harbor District's Final 2026/27 Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Program on June 17, 2026 at 10:00 a.m. in a public meeting or as specified in the Agenda.
Any member of the public may appear and be heard regarding the increase, decrease, or omission of any item in the budget or for the inclusion of additional items. Written comments regarding the above are welcome. Please email these comments to Rachelle Modena at rmodena@smharbor.com.

A copy of the San Mateo County Harbor District's Preliminary 2026/27 Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Program with Board directed revisions can be found at https://special_district-san-mateo-county-hd-ca-cleardoc.cleargov.com/24447/959814/d.

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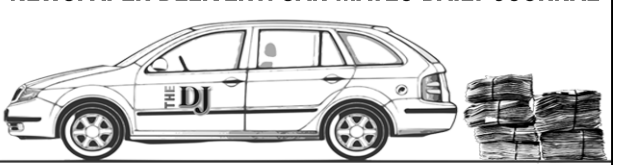

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Items under $200 FREE CLASSIFIEDS
Other items $45 run until sold!

- Employment & Education
- Merchandise For Sale
- Real Estate & Rentals
- Public Notices
- Auto/Truck & Other Vehicles
- Home & Garden & Professional Services

109 Employment

NEWSPAPER INTERNS JOURNALISM

The Daily Journal is looking for reporting and photo interns. Commitment is four to eight hours a week for at least four months. College students or recent graduates with newspaper experience preferred.
Please send a cover letter describing your interest in newspapers, a resume and three recent clips. You can familiarize yourself with our publication at smdailyjournal.com.
Send your information via e-mail to news@smdailyjournal.com.

SALES/MARKETING INTERNSHIPS

The San Mateo Daily Journal is looking for interns interested in learning the ins and outs of the newspaper and media industries. Help the Daily Journal with various channels of marketing including print, digital, social, event and more. Email cover letter and resume to info@smdailyjournal.com

Sr. Accountant at Student Medicover, Burlingame, CA. DUTIES: Review accounting records; review & interpret financial reports; perform variance analysis; financial data analysis; oversea budget plan and etc. Req Insurance Producer Lic: AH Agent; Edu Req: BA in Fin, Accnting or related. Foreign Equiva Degree ok. Exp Req: Min 1 yr accnting exp in insurance related indstry. Min 1 yr exp do fin analysis & etc. $90646/yr. Job listing on caljobs.ca.gov order:198508972. Email resume to recruitment@smcovered.com.

200 Announcements

TERMS & CONDITIONS
The San Mateo Daily Journal Classifieds will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion, and its liability shall be limited to the price of one insertion. No allowance will be made for errors not materially affecting the value of the ad. All error claims must be submitted within 30 days. For full advertising conditions, please ask for a Rate Card.

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201 Public Notices

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF
Mary L. Sandner, also known as Mary Louise Sandner, Mary Sandner, Mary Louise Sandner Johansen, Mary Louise Johansen, Mary L. Johansen, Mary Johansen
Case Number: 26-PRO-00553

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both, of Mary L. Sandner, also known as Mary Louise Sandner, Mary Sandner, Mary Louise Sandner Johansen, Mary Louise Johansen, Mary L. Johansen, Mary Johansen. A Petition for Probate has been filed by Anthony I. Giacomazzi in the Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo. The Petition for Probate requests that Anthony I. Giacomazzi be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
The petition requests the decedent's will and codicils, if any, be admitted to probate. The will and any codicils are available for examination in the file kept by the court.
The petition requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.
A hearing on the petition will be held in this court as follows: JUN. 2, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., Dept. 13 Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo, 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. If you object to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney. If you are a creditor or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code. Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law. You may examine the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.
Attorney for Petitioner:
Roxanne T. Jenl
McDowall Cotter, APC
2070 Pioneer Court
San Mateo, CA 94403
(650)572-7933
FILED: 4/29/26
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal on 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/16/26)

RIGGER HELPER
Full time, benefits,
will train.
Clean DMV.
Lifting 50 pounds.
415-798-0021

LEGAL NOTICE
Fictitious Business Name Statements,
Trustee Sales Notice, Name Change, Probate,
Notice of Adoption, Divorce Summons,
Notice of Public Sales and More.

Publish in the Daily Journal
for San Mateo County.

650-344-5200
Email them to: ads@smdailyjournal.com

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303561
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: (1)Barrios Academy of Movement and Martial Arts; (2)Edge Flag Football, 235 Westlake Center #106, Daly City, CA 94015. Registered Owner(s): Peninsula Movement and Martial Arts, LLC, 2108 N St. Ste N, Sacramento, CA 95816. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Oscar Fabic Cortez-Managing Member/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/13/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/17/26, 4/21/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303573
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Cambora, 204B 2nd Ave, Suite 908, San Mateo, CA 94401. Registered Owner(s): Cambora LLC, 204B 2nd Ave, Suite 908, San Mateo, CA 94401. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Manas Minglani-Managing Member/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/15/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/17/26, 4/21/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303646
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Arianna's Family Child Care, 1000 National Avenue, Apt 231, San Bruno, CA 94066. Registered Owner(s): Karina Griselda Davila Pastor and Ismael Wenceslao Arevalo Morales, same address. The business is conducted by a Married Couple. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Karina Davila Pastor-Co-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/22/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE# 26-CIV-02747
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO,
400 COUNTY CENTER RD,
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063
PETITION OF
Eric Maliky Rubio

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner Eric Maliky Rubio filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

Present name:
Eric Maliky Rubio

Proposed Name:
Eric Maliky Gristi

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing. A hearing on the petition shall be held on JUN. 16, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., Dept. MC at 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation: San Mateo Daily Journal
Filed: 4/17/26
/s/Stephanie Garratt/
Judge of the Superior Court
Dated: 4/16/26
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303638
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: SFR Analytics, 268 Fir Street, San Carlos, CA 94070. Registered Owner(s): Fossa Media Ventures LLC, 268 Fir Street, San Carlos, CA 94070. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: DE. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 08/22/2022.
/Phil Glazer-Member/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/21/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303465
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Beachwalk Apartments, 1431 Beach Park Blvd, Foster City, CA 94404. Mailing address: 4966 El Camino Real Ste 209, Los Altos, CA 94022. Registered Owner(s): Malek Property Mgt. Inc, 4966 El Camino Real Ste 209, Los Altos, CA 94022. The business is conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: CALIFORNIA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 09/18/2009.
/s/Mina Malek, Vice President/COO/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/7/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303616
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Auntie Em's, 1127 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, CA 94080. Registered Owner(s): Paramount Food LLC, 1127 El Camino Real, South San Francisco, CA 94080. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 04/01/2026.
/Dinah Wieneke-Member/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/20/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT
Abandonment of the Use of a Fictitious Business Name
FILE NO. M-289134
Original File #M-289134 Filed on 10/06/2021 in San Mateo County.
Fictitious Business Name: Banana Island Restaurant, 273 Lake Merced Blvd, Daly City, CA 94015. Registrant Name(s): LLS Food Inc, 273 Lake Merced Blvd, Daly City, CA 94015. The business was conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: .
/s/Alice Tshu-President/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder of San Mateo County on 4/20/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303436
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Lauriston Apiaries, 5030 Alpine Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028. Registered Owner(s): Axion Advisors, LLC, 5030 Alpine Road, Portola Valley, CA 94028. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: California. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 3/15/2026.
/Dale R. Pfou, Manager, Axion Advisors LLC/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/3/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 4/24/26, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26)

Aviso de Audiencia Pública
Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726-4405
www.coastsidewater.org
Cuándo: martes, 12 de mayo del 2026, a las 6:00 p. m.

El Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua es requerido por la Sección 10632 del Código de Agua de California. Aunque el Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua se incorpora al Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana, constituye un documento independiente. La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua. El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua. Una copia del borrador de la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Contingencia ante la Escasez de Agua estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 17 de abril de 2026.

Aviso de Audiencia Pública
Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726-4405
www.coastsidewater.org
Cuándo: martes, 9 de junio del 2026, a las 6:00 p. m.

El Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana es requerido por la Sección 10621 del Código de Agua de California, y el Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside debe revisar y actualizar su Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana cada cinco (5) años. La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre las revisiones y actualizaciones propuestas al borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025. El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana. Una copia del borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025 estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 15 de mayo del 2026.

Notice of Public Hearing
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726 4405
www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, May 12, 2026, at 6:00pm

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10632. While the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is incorporated into the Urban Water Management Plan, it is a document that stands alone. The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. A copy of the Draft 2025 update to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting April 17, 2026.

Notice of Public Hearing
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726 4405
www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10621 and the Coastside County Water District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years. The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan. A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting May 15, 2026.

Classifieds

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ads@smdailyjournal.com

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Other items $45 run until sold!

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- Real Estate & Rentals
- Public Notices
- Auto/Truck & Other Vehicles
- Home & Garden & Professional Services

109 Employment

NEWSPAPER INTERNS JOURNALISM

The Daily Journal is looking for reporting and photo interns. Commitment is four to eight hours a week for at least four months. College students or recent graduates with newspaper experience preferred.
Please send a cover letter describing your interest in newspapers, a resume and three recent clips. You can familiarize yourself with our publication at smdailyjournal.com.
Send your information via e-mail to news@smdailyjournal.com.

SALES/MARKETING INTERNSHIPS

The San Mateo Daily Journal is looking for interns interested in learning the ins and outs of the newspaper and media industries. Help the Daily Journal with various channels of marketing including print, digital, social, event and more. Email cover letter and resume to info@smdailyjournal.com

109 Employment

NEED MAINTENANCE WORKER WITH COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE

Real Estate Company with a large portfolio of different property types in the Bay area is Looking for Maintenance worker with entry level construction experience. We want someone eager who is willing to learn the construction trades from a master constructor with over 40 years of experience. For now, we expect that the maintenance worker can do dry wall work, mud, tape and paint. We will develop your skills from there. **Must have reliable transportation and own hand tools. Must be able to lift 100 pounds. Also, must have a valid social security number.** $25-$30 an hour. Please contact Norman at (650) 274-5707 to inquire about this opportunity.

LIKE THE DJ

RIGGER HELPER
Full time, benefits,
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Clean DMV.
Lifting 50 pounds.
415-798-0021

TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH
CITY COUNCIL
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

ITEM SUBJECT: Resolution Adopting the Proposed Fiscal Year 2026-27 Operating and Capital Budget

SUMMARY: The Town's proposed Operating and Capital Budget for Fiscal Year 2026-27 is $82.3 million for all funds. The budget was presented to the Financial Advisory Committee for review and discussion at its meeting on April 28, 2026 and the City Council reviewed the budget in Study Session on May 11, 2026.

Adoption of the budget will be considered by the City Council at its meeting on:
Monday, June 8, 2026, at 6:00 PM

To attend the meeting in person: 1600 Floribunda Avenue, Hillsborough, CA 94010

To provide Public Comment in person: Complete a yellow speaker card and submit it to the City Clerk.

As a courtesy and technology permitting, the meeting will also be held virtually via Zoom. The Zoom link, phone number, meeting ID and passcode will be included in the agenda materials at the link below.

To provide Public Comment via Zoom: Request to speak using the "raise hand" feature in Zoom or, if calling in by phone, by pressing *9 on the phone keypad prior to the close of the public comment period.

AGENDA MATERIALS: The City Council meeting agenda and staff report for this item will be posted on the Town's website at https://www.hillsborough.net/agendacenter no later than Friday, June 5, 2026. A copy of the budget is available in the City Clerk's Office for public inspection at 1600 Floribunda, Hillsborough, 94010.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Members of the public may provide written comments via email to the City Clerk at lnatusch@hillsborough.net or by mail/in person at 1600 Floribunda, Hillsborough, 94010. To ensure your comment is delivered to the City Council, please submit no later than 4:00 p.m. on Monday, June 8, 2026. To be included in the staff report published prior to the meeting, written comments must be received by 5 p.m. on Wednesday, June 3, 2026.

QUESTIONS: Jan Cooke, Finance Director, jcooke@hillsborough.net
Lisa Natusch
City Clerk
5/22/26
CNS-4043992#
SAN MATEO DAILY JOURNAL

200 Announcements

TERMS & CONDITIONS
The San Mateo Daily Journal Classifieds will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion, and its liability shall be limited to the price of one insertion. No allowance will be made for errors not materially affecting the value of the ad. All error claims must be submitted within 30 days. For full advertising conditions, please ask for a Rate Card.

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303613
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Firecrest Farms, 491 Firecrest Ave, Pacifica, CA 94044. Registered Owner(s): Matthew Michael Cole, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Matthew Cole-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/20/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26)

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE# 26-CIV-03056
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO,
400 COUNTY CENTER RD,
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063
PETITION OF
John Felix Rajkowski

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS: Petitioner John Felix Rajkowski filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

Present name:
John Felix Rajkowski

Proposed Name:
John Felix D'Haveloose

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing. A hearing on the petition shall be held on JUN. 22, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., Dept. MC at 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation: San Mateo Daily Journal
Filed: 4/23/26
/s/Stephanie Garratt/
Judge of the Superior Court
Dated: 4/22/26
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303644
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Les Amis Salon et Spa, 113 De Anza Blvd, San Mateo, CA 94402. Registered Owner(s): LBRDS Equity Ventures LLC, 113 De Anza Blvd, San Mateo, CA 94402. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 06/16/2011.
/Karo Kochounion-CEO (Chief Executive Officer)/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/22/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26)

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303664
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: BGT Land Surveying, 871 Woodside Road, San Mateo, CA 94401 . Registered Owner(s): Bryan G. Taylor, Inc., 871 Woodside Way, San Mateo, CA 94401. The business is conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 09/01/2018.
/s/Lillian H Lee-Secretary/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/23/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303701
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: McCurdy Coatings, 831 Hemlock Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080. Registered Owner(s): Mike McCurdy Roofing Inc, 831 Hemlock Avenue, South San Francisco, CA 94080. The business is conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Michael McCurdy-CFO (Chief Financial Officer)/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/28/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26)

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE# 26-CIV-03114
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO,
400 COUNTY CENTER RD,
REDWOOD CITY CA 94063
PETITION OF
Nicole Esther Bekhit

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS: Petitioner Nicole Esther Bekhit filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

Present name:
Nicole Esther Bekhit

Proposed Name:
Nicole Bekhit Bahu

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing. A hearing on the petition shall be held on JUN. 23, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., Dept. MC at 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation: San Mateo Daily Journal
Filed: 4/24/26
/s/Leland Davis III/
Judge of the Superior Court
Dated: 4/23/26
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/1/26, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26)

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303763
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: San Mateo BBQChicken, 66 21st Ave, K29, San Mateo, CA 94403. Registered Owner(s): Dandi Foods LLC,1200 Market St, KB108, San Francisco, CA 94102. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Sunghok Kim-Manager/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/4/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303795
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Golden State Structural & Termite Solutions, 128 Drake Ave, South San Francisco, CA 94080. Registered Owner(s): Jose Hernandez Dominguez, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Jose Hernandez Dominguez-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/5/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303748
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Aligned Living. 877 Bounty Dr., Apt 106, Foster City, CA 94404. Registered Owner(s): Ashley Cannon, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Ashley Cannon-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/4/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303785
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Shining Light Speech & Language Services, 778 El Camino Real Suite B, San Carlos, CA 94070. Mailing address: 2204 Howard Ave, San Carlos, CA 94070. Registered Owner(s): Janette Mcafee, 2204 Howard Ave, San Carlos, CA 94070. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 06/01/2021.
/s/Janette Mcafee-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/5/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303803
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Deep Currents, 350 Myrtle St, Redwood City, CA 94062. Registered Owner(s): Diane Claire Friedlaender, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 01/01/2026.
/s/Diane Friedlaender-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/6/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303623
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Abelian Security Council, 3000 Sand Hill Road 4-110, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Registered Owner(s): Abelian Labs, LLC, 3000 Sand Hill Road 4-110, Menlo Park, CA 94025. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: California. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 4/14/2026.
/Frederick W. Addy, CEO/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/21/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303753
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Griswold Home Care for San Mateo, 2812 Tramanto Drive, San Carlos, CA 94070. Registered Owner(s): Sun Home Care LLC, 2812 Tramanto Drive, San Carlos, CA 94070. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Hao Sun-CEO (Chief Executive Officer)/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/4/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303842
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Nick Ball Data Science, 320 Vallejo Dr Apt 14, Millbrae, CA 94030. Registered Owner(s): Nicholas Martin Ball, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Nicholas Ball-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/12/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303843
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Fare & Square Taxi, 80 Industrial Way, Brisbane, CA 94005. Mailing address: 2423 Coronet Blvd, Belmont, CA 94002. Registered Owner(s): Ghali Investment Group LLC, 2423 Coronet Blvd, Belmont, CA 94002. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Souleiman Ghali-President/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/12/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303840
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Viva Social Impact Partners, 4 W 4th Ave Suite 600, San Mateo, CA 94402. Registered Owner(s): Viva Strategy and Communications LLC, 4 W 4th Ave Suite 600, San Mateo, CA 94402. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 09/18/2019.
/Christina Collosi-Managing Member/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/12/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

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Aviso de Audiencia Pública
Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726-4405
www.coastsidewater.org
Cuándo: martes, 9 de junio del 2026, a las 6:00 p. m.

El Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana es requerido por la Sección 10621 del Código de Agua de California, y el Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside debe revisar y actualizar su Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana cada cinco (5) años. La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre las revisiones y actualizaciones propuestas al borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025. El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana. Una copia del borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025 estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 15 de mayo del 2026.

Notice of Public Hearing
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726 4405
www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10621 and the Coastside County Water District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years. The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan. A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting May 15, 2026.

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF SAN MATEO
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
TO SET THE RATE
FOR THE SPECIAL PARCEL TAX FOR EXTENDED POLICE AND STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES IN COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 1 (HIGHLANDS) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026-27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing to set the FY 2026-27 annual rate for the **special parcel tax for extended police and structural fire protection services in County Service Area No. 1 (Highlands)**. The proposed amount of the special tax is $65 per parcel. This charge will appear on the tax bill of each affected property and will be collected in the same manner as other property taxes.

Information concerning this special tax may be obtained from the County Executive's Office, telephone (650) 363-4000, during the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Please ask to be directed to the Office of Budget, Policy, and Performance.

The hearing will be held as follows:
DATE: Tuesday, June 9, 2026
TIME: 9:15 A.M.
P L A C E : Board of Supervisors Chambers at 500 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063, and Zoom online meeting (See meeting information below)

The meeting will be open to the public. The meeting will be held simultaneously both via a Zoom online meeting and in the Board of Supervisors Chambers at 500 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. Members of the public may participate in the meeting in person at the address indicated above or remotely via the Zoom platform. The meeting agenda and Zoom information will be published at least 72 hours prior to the meeting and made publicly available online at https://sanmateocounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx. Those wishing to comment may appear in person at the time and place indicated above. Written comments may be emailed to boardfeedback@smcgov.org, including the specific agenda item and limited to approximately 150-300 words, commensurate with a verbal comment. If written comment is received by 5:00 p.m. on the day before the meeting, it will be provided to Members of the Board and made publicly available on the agenda website for said meeting.
5/29/26
CNS-4046234#
SAN MATEO DAILY JOURNAL

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE SAN MATEO COUNTY MOSQUITO AND VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT SPECIAL TAX FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026-27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Trustees of the San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District ("District") will consider the CONTINUATION of the Special Mosquito Control Tax in Fiscal Year 2026-27 to fund the District's ongoing mosquito and vector disease control services and projects.

The Board of Trustees will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, June 10, 2026 at 6:00 p.m., via zoom. At the public hearing, the proposed Special Mosquito Control Tax is THREE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FOUR CENTS ($3.74) per parcel for fiscal year 2026-27. This Special Mosquito Control Tax was initially approved in November 1982 and has not been increased since its adoption. There is no proposed rate increase for 2026-27.

All interested persons are invited to be present and heard on this matter. Written comments may be submitted at or before the hearing to District Manager, Brian Weber. Further information concerning the above, including how to attend remotely, is available at the District headquarters or by contacting the District at (650) 344-8592.

Aviso de Audiencia Pública
Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726-4405
www.coastsidewater.org
Cuándo: martes, 9 de junio del 2026, a las 6:00 p. m.

El Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana es requerido por la Sección 10621 del Código de Agua de California, y el Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside debe revisar y actualizar su Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana cada cinco (5) años. La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside tendra una audiencia pública para considerar y recibir comentarios y aportes sobre las revisiones y actualizaciones propuestas al borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025. El Distrito invita la participación del público. Al concluir la audiencia pública, la Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside podrá revisar, modificar, enmendar y/o adoptar la actualización del 2025 del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana. Una copia del borrador del Plan de Manejo de Agua Urbana 2025 estará disponible para su revisión en la oficina del Distrito de Agua del Condado de Coastside y en el sitio web del Distrito a partir del 15 de mayo del 2026.

Notice of Public Hearing
Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726 4405
www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm

The Urban Water Management Plan is required by California Water Code Section 10621 and the Coastside County Water District must review and update its Urban Water Management Plan every five (5) years. The Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing to consider and receive comments and input on the proposed revisions and updates to the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. The District invites public participation. Upon conclusion of the public hearing, the Board of Directors of Coastside County Water District may revise, change, modify, and/or adopt the 2025 update to the Urban Water Management Plan. A copy of the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is available for review at the Coastside County Water District's Office and on the District's website starting May 15, 2026.

109 Employment

NEWSPAPER INTERNS JOURNALISM

The Daily Journal is looking for reporting and photo interns. Commitment is four to eight hours a week for at least four months. College students or recent graduates with newspaper experience preferred.
Please send a cover letter describing your interest in newspapers, a resume and three recent clips. You can familiarize yourself with our publication at smdailyjournal.com.
Send your information via e-mail to news@smdailyjournal.com.

SALES/MARKETING INTERNSHIPS

The San Mateo Daily Journal is looking for interns interested in learning the ins and outs of the newspaper and media industries. Help the Daily Journal with various channels of marketing including print, digital, social, event and more. Email cover letter and resume to info@smdailyjournal.com

B-Stock Solutions LLC seeks Director of Product Development to direct UX research and product design strategy for a digital B2B platform; lead cross-functional design efforts to create scalable, user-centric solutions; direct design of systems and establish UX standards across products; lead alignment of strategic design goals with user needs; drive platform usability improvements based on research insights. 100% telecommuting position, may work/reside anywhere in U.S. No travel required. Salary: $201k/yr.

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Send cover & resume to Brandon Jackson, Technical Recruiter, brandon@bstock.com.

200 Announcements

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201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303763
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: San Mateo BBQChicken, 66 21st Ave, K29, San Mateo, CA 94403. Registered Owner(s): Dandi Foods LLC,1200 Market St, KB108, San Francisco, CA 94102. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Sunghok Kim-Manager/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/4/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303795
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Golden State Structural & Termite Solutions, 128 Drake Ave, South San Francisco, CA 94080. Registered Owner(s): Jose Hernandez Dominguez, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Jose Hernandez Dominguez-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/5/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303748
The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Aligned Living. 877 Bounty Dr., Apt 106, Foster City, CA 94404. Registered Owner(s): Ashley Cannon, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Ashley Cannon-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/4/26. (Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/8/26, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26)

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Cuándo: martes, 9 de junio del 2026, a las 6:00 p. m.

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Coastside County Water District
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www.coastsidewater.org
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, at 6:00 pm

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We are currently seeking a Customer Service Specialist with experience in Accounts Receivable and Collections

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A Job Description, Application and more information can be found on our website at: www.coastsidewater.org

To apply please submit an application, resume and cover letter to jobs@coastsidewater.org or mail to Coastside County Water District, 766 Main Street, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019 by

Deadline: June 16, 2026

109 Employment

NEWSPAPER INTERNS JOURNALISM

The Daily Journal is looking for reporting and photo interns. Commitment is four to eight hours a week for at least four months. College students or recent graduates with newspaper experience preferred.
Please send a cover letter describing your interest in newspapers, a resume and three recent clips. You can familiarize yourself with our publication at smdailyjournal.com.
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210 Lost & Found

FOUND PROPERTY NOTICE

Currency was found in the San Bruno area and has been turned over to the San Bruno Police Department. Any person claiming ownership should contact Property & Evidence Technician Soto at the San Bruno Police Department at (650) 616-7106 and be prepared to provide identifying details regarding the property.

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303966

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: 1280 Mills Street, 1280 Mills Street, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Mailing Address: Spieker Companies, Inc., 1020 Corporation Way #100, Palo Alto, CA 94303. Registered Owner(s): Richard Tod Spieker-Trustee and Catherine R. Spieker-Trustee, 1020 Corporation Way #100, Palo Alto, CA 94303. The business is conducted by a Trust. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 4/21/2026.
/s/Richard Tod Spieker, Trustee of the Spieker Living Trust/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/28/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 6/5/26, 6/12/26, 6/19/26, 6/26/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303753

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Griswold Home Care for San Mateo, 2812 Tramanto Drive, San Carlos, CA 94070. Registered Owner(s): Sun Home Care LLC, 2812 Tramanto Drive, San Carlos, CA 94070. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Hao Sun-CEO (Chief Executive Officer)/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/4/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303842

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Nick Ball Data Science, 320 Vallejo Dr Apt 14, Millbrae, CA 94030. Registered Owner(s): Nicholas Martin Ball, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Nicholas Ball-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/12/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

201 Public Notices

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303843

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Fare & Square Taxi, 80 Industrial Way, Brisbane, CA 94005. Mailing address: 2423 Coronet Blvd, Belmont, CA 94002. Registered Owner(s): Ghali Investment Group LLC, 2423 Coronet Blvd, Belmont, CA 94002. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/Souleiman Ghali-President/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/12/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303840

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Viva Social Impact Partners, 4 W 4th Ave Suite 600, San Mateo, CA 94402. Registered Owner(s): Viva Strategy and Communications LLC, 4 W 4th Ave Suite 600, San Mateo, CA 94402. The business is conducted by a Limited Liability Company, State of Organization: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 09/18/2019.
/Christina Collosi-Managing Member/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/12/26.
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FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303849

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Cocina El Catrin, 3633 Colegrove St #23, San Mateo, CA 94403. Registered Owner(s): Isaias Maldonado Lopez, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 05/13/2026.
/s/Isaias Maldonado Lopez-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/13/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303718

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Ravenswood Family Dentistry, 525 Veterans Blvd, Redwood City, CA 94063. Registered Owner(s): South County Community Health Center, Inc., 1885 Bay Road, East Palo Alto, CA 94303. The business is conducted by a Corporation, State of Incorporation: CA. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on 4/22/2026.
/s/Gralyn Jacques, Chief Executive Officer/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/30/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303461

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Golden State Exterior Cleaning, 183 Loyola Ave, Menlo Park, CA 94025. Registered Owner(s): Eduardo Lopez Baldovinos, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Eduardo Lopez Baldovinos-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 4/6/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT M-303847

The following person(s) is(are) doing business as: Maganda Wall Covering, 491 Florence St., Daly City, CA 94014. Registered Owner(s): Primo David Rivera, same address. The business is conducted by an Individual. The registrant commenced to transact business under the FBN on N/A.
/s/Primo Rivera-Owner/
This statement was filed with the Assessor-County Clerk on 5/13/26.
(Published in the San Mateo Daily Journal, 5/15/26, 5/22/26, 5/29/26, 6/5/26)

LEGAL NOTICE

Fictitious Business Name Statements,
Trustee Sales Notice, Name Change, Probate,
Notice of Adoption, Divorce Summons,
Notice of Public Sales and More.

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Appendix E

Groundwater Information

Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin

- Groundwater Basin Number: 2-22
- County: San Mateo
- Surface Area: 9,189 acres (14 square miles)

Basin Boundaries and Hydrology

The Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin is located along the northern San Mateo coast about 20 miles south of San Francisco and 90 miles southwest of the Sacramento Valley. The Terrace is bounded by Martini Creek on the north, by the Pacific Ocean on the west, by Tunitas Creek on the south, and by the Montara Mountains on the east. Elevations within the basin range from sea level at the ocean to nearly 300 feet along the eastern boundary. Many creeks flow through the basin toward the Pacific Ocean, including Montara, San Vicente, Denniston, Pilarcitos, Purisima, and Lobitos Creeks. The region has a Mediterranean climate with most of the precipitation in the region occurring as rain during the winter and spring. Although the summer is generally dry, regional fog helps moderate the average temperature, reduces evapotranspiration, and meets some moisture demands from plants (MWSD 2012).

Hydrogeologic Information

Water-Bearing Formations

The basin is filled by sedimentary materials and underlain by Montara Mountain granite. Montara Mountain granite is part of a much larger Cretaceous-age magmatic arc complex known as the Salinian Block. The basin occupies a structural trough which has been filled with sediments transported from the adjacent hills (DWR 1999).

Holocene Alluvium. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated, moderately sorted sand and gravel. In the basin, coarse-grained alluvium is present in stream floodplains and as a fan deposit east of Half Moon Bay Airport (DWR 1999).

Pleistocene Marine Terrace Deposits. Marine terrace deposits are found along the coastline of the basin. The deposits consist of poorly to moderately consolidated marine, eolian, and alluvial sand, silt, gravel, and clay. The formation lies unconformably on top of the Purisima Formation (Brabb 1980).

Pliocene Purisima Formation. The Purisima Formation is a highly fractured, well-indurated, soft- to medium-hard, fossiliferous mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone. The formation rests nonconformably on top of Montara Mountain granitics and is believed to be hundreds of feet thick. The Purisima Formation crops out in the study area just west of Half Moon Bay Airport, and underlies most of the Upper Pleistocene marine terrace deposits (DWR 1999).

Cretaceous Montara Mountain Granitic Rock. The granite of Montara Mountain is a highly fractured medium to coarsely–crystalline rock. Exposures of the granite are commonly fractured and weathered to a depth of

100 feet. The granitic rock forms the mountains directly east of the coastline and underlies all of the younger geologic formations (DWR 1999).

Recharge Areas

A study of the watersheds of several creeks in and around the Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin found that for areas of higher elevation, direct precipitation is largely responsible for groundwater recharge, whereas for the lower elevation areas most recharge occurs locally from streams (Balance Hydrologics 2010).

Groundwater Level Trends

Hydrographs from DWR monitoring wells in the north part of the basin indicate that the overall groundwater level trend during the period of record has been stable. The depths to groundwater fluctuate annually with the depth to groundwater generally greatest in summer months and shallowest in winter months.

Groundwater Storage

Groundwater in Storage. A 1987 study by Earth Sciences Associates and Luhdorff and Scalmanini Consulting Engineers estimated the usable groundwater in storage for the Half Moon Bay Airport and Pillar Point Marsh area to be about 1,300 acre-feet. This area is bounded by San Vicente Creek on the north, the community of El Granada on the south, the Seal Cove Fault on the west, and Montara Mountain on the east.

Groundwater Budget (Type C)

Due to lack of groundwater budget data for Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin, a groundwater budget estimate has not been prepared. However, the Midcoast Groundwater Study Phase II identifies a sub-area of the Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin, referred to as the Airport Subbasin, in which budget information was estimated. Groundwater pumping in the Airport Subbasin was estimated at 513 AFY. Average inflow was estimated at approximately 2,780 AFY which was found to equal average outflow (Kleinfelder 2009). Therefore, the Phase II Study finds that the Airport Subbasin is in long-term hydrologic balance.

Groundwater Quality

Characterization. Water quality information for the Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin is limited. However, much of the groundwater in the northern part of the Basin is high in iron and manganese (Montgomery Watson 1996). Total dissolved solids data from 12 wells indicate a range of 160 to 460 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and an average of 283 mg/l. Additionally, according to the Midcoast Groundwater Study Phase III, conditions for sea water intrusion have not developed (Balance Hydrologics 2010).

Well Characteristics

	Well yields (gal/min)	
Municipal/Irrigation	Range: 3 – 220	Average: 39 (based on 117 well completion reports [WCRs])
	Total depths (ft)	
Domestic	Range: 30 – 910	Average: 160 (based on 915 WCRs)
Municipal/Irrigation	Range: 40 – 305	Average: 124 (based on 74 WCRs)

Active Monitoring Data

Agency	Parameter	Number of wells /measurement frequency
DWR	Groundwater levels	3 wells/semi-annually
Department of Health Services and cooperators	Groundwater levels	9 wells/biennially
DWR	Miscellaneous water quality	None
Department of Health Services and cooperators	Title 22 water quality	14 wells/annually

Basin Management

Groundwater management:	Montara Water and Sanitary District: Informally adopted findings from Montara-Moss Beach Water Well Environmental Impact Report
Water agencies	
Public	Coastside County Water District, Montara Water and Sanitary District
Private	Unknown

References Cited

Balance Hydrologics Inc. 2010. Midcoast Groundwater Study Phase III, San Mateo County, California.

Brabb EE. 1980. Preliminary geologic map of the La Honda and San Grgorio quadrangles, San Mateo County, California, Open-File Report OF-80-245, scale 1:24,000.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 1999. Montara Water Supply Study for Montara Sanitary District San Mateo County, California.

Kleinfelder. 2009. Midcoast Groundwater Study Phase II, San Mateo County, California, 2007. Summary and Errata dated April 2009.

Montara Water and Sanitary District (MWSD). 2010. CASGEM Monitoring Plan.

Errata

Changes made to the basin description will be noted here.

Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Plan

Coastside County Water District

Water level monitoring plan for the Half Moon Bay Terrace Groundwater Basin for submittal to the California Department of Water Resources under the CASGEM Program
August 2011 (revised September 2011)

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1.0 Introduction

Coastside County Water District (District) is located on the coastline 30 miles south of San Francisco. The District's service area is on the coastal terrace between the Pacific Ocean and the Santa Cruz Mountain range. The District's service area boundaries include 14 square miles of land which extend 9.5 miles south to north and 1.5 miles west to east (see figure 1).

The District is a special district providing treated water to customers with its jurisdictional boundaries, which include the City of Half Moon Bay and unincorporated areas of Princeton, Miramar and El Granada.

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of this monitoring plan is to provide a description of the District's strategies to satisfy the requirements of the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program. CASGEM was developed in accordance with Senate Bill 6 of November 2009 to establish a permanent, locally managed system to monitor groundwater elevation in California's alluvial groundwater basins and subbasins, as identified in California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118.

3.0 Groundwater Basin Description

The District's jurisdictional boundaries overlay the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin (DWR Basin Number 2-22) of the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region. DWR Bulletin 118 does not contain a description for the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin (see figure 2); the basin is not adjudicated and it has not been identified as being in an overdraft condition.

3.1 Airport Terrace Subbasin

The District utilizes groundwater from this basin from a sub-area referred to as the Airport Terrace Subbasin (see figure 3). The District refers to this source of water as the Denniston Well Field. This subbasin is also a source of groundwater for the Montara Water and Sanitary District and is 871 acres.

The County of San Mateo commissioned a three phased groundwater study for the unincorporated mid-coast area extending from the communities of Montara to Miramar. This study, Kleinfelder Midcoast Groundwater Study, describes the groundwater resources and could eventually lead to the development of a Groundwater Management Plan for the unincorporated mid-coast area of San Mateo County. This study describes the geologic formations in the mid-coast area as (1) coastal marine terrace or stream valley alluvial deposits where groundwater is stored in loose, unconsolidated, course grained sand and (2) upland granitic bedrock where groundwater is stored in weathered rock openings and in rock fractures. The Airport Terrace subbasin's geologic formation is the coastal marine terrace or stream valley alluvial deposits where groundwater is stored in loose, unconsolidated, coarse grained sand.

3.2 Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin (subbasin)

The District evaluated the possibility of expanding the use of groundwater to augment local water supplies. In 2003, the District contracted with Todd Engineers and Kennedy Jenks Consultants to study the Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin. The Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin is a subbasin of the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin (see figure 4). The Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin aquifer is formed of marine terrace deposits, which is underlain by a thick tertiary age purisima formation. The marine terrace deposits are described as weakly consolidated, moderately weathered, well-sorted to poorly sorted sand and gravel.

The study concluded that the District could develop this source of groundwater and realize an increase in local water supply by a range of 396 to 795 AFY. The groundwater would need to be pumped to the local water treatment plant and blended with existing water supplies in order to meet drinking water standards. The District has not taken any action to develop this groundwater source, since the study was completed.

The District has destroyed all its monitoring wells in the Lower Pilarcitos Creek Subbasin, so the District does not plan on monitoring this subbasin as part of the CASGEM program.

4.0 Groundwater Level Monitoring

The District and the Montara Water and Sanitary District both utilize groundwater from the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin and both Districts have applied to become monitoring entities. The District's monitoring (see figure 5) area does not reflect its full jurisdictional boundaries to avoid overlap between the District's and Montara Water and Sanitary District's monitoring areas. The District's monitoring area, under CASGEM, includes approximately 13 square miles of land. Within the District's monitoring area, only about 5 square miles of land is appropriate for groundwater elevation monitoring. Based on this small area, the District determined that one monitoring well would be representative of groundwater elevations within the monitoring area.

The District will monitor the groundwater elevations in the Airport Terrace Subbasin of the Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin. The monitoring frequency will be quarterly.

Monitoring Schedule		
Season	Location	Frequency
Winter	Well Number 6	Once
Spring	Well Number 6	Once
Summer	Well Number 6	Once
Fall	Well Number 6	Once

The Kleinfelder Midcoast Groundwater Study – April 2009 prepared for the Planning and Building Department for the County of San Mateo, concluded that the Airport Subbasin appears to be in a long-term hydrologic balance. Based on this study and on data gathered from production wells in this

subbasin, the District determined that seasonal (quarterly) monitoring would be adequate for the purposes of meeting the requirements of the CASGEM program.

4.1 Airport Terrace Subbasin

The District plans on converting an abandoned production well into a monitoring well for the purposes of satisfying the monitoring requirements of CASGEM. This existing well, known as Well Number 6, is in the Airport Terrace Subbasin (see figure 6) where the District currently utilizes groundwater from the Denniston Well Field. Since the District owns this well, there are no problems with gaining access to this site for monitoring.

The following are the coordinates for the monitoring well:

Latitude	37 30 52.21156
Longitude	122 29 21.47361
Land Surface Datum (LSD) in feet	66.53
Reference Point (RP) in feet	67.67

4.2 Monitoring Procedures

The District currently uses the Electric Sounding Tape Method for measuring elevations in production wells and will use this same method in the monitoring well for CASGEM.

This method consists of a probe, a cable with laser-marked graduations, and a cable reel. The hub of the cable reel contains batteries, electronics, a bright LED lamp, and a beeper. The operator lowers the probe into the well. When the probe contacts the surface of the water, the LED illuminates and the beeper sounds. The operator reads the depth-to-water measurement from graduations on the cable.

Before taking a measurement:

- Inspect the cable and the probe before using it in the field. Check the cable for wear, kinks, frayed electrical connections and possible stretch.
- Check the distance from the probe to the nearest foot marker on the cable, to ensure that this distance puts the sensor at the zero foot point for the cable. If it does not, a correction must be applied to all depth-to-water measurements. Record this in an equipment log book and on the field form.
- Prepare the field forms (see figure 7) and place any previous measured water-level data for the well into the field folder.
- After reaching the field site, check that the reference point (RP) is clearly marked on the well and is accurately described in the well file or field folder.
- Check the circuitry of the electric sounding cable before lowering the probe into the well. To determine the proper functioning of the tape mechanism, dip the electrode probe into tap water and observe whether the indicator indicates a closed circuit. For equipment with multiple indicators, confirm that the indicators operate simultaneously.

- Wipe off the electrode probe and the lower 5 to 10 feet of the tape with a disinfectant wipe, rinse with deionized or tape water, and dry.

Making a measurement:

- If the water level was measured previously at the well, use the previous measurement(s) to estimate the length of cable that should be lowered into the well.
- Lower the probe slowly into the well until the indicator shows that the circuit is closed and contact with the water surface is made. Avoid letting the tape rub across the top of the well casing. Place the tip of the index finger on the insulated cable at the RP and read the depth to water to the nearest 0.01 foot. Record this value in the column labeled "Tape at RP", with the appropriate measurement method code and the date and time of the measurement.
- Lift the probe slowly up a few feet and make a second measurement by repeating step 2 and record the second measurement with the time. Make all readings using the same deflection point on the indicator so that water levels will be consistent between measurements. If the second measurement does not agree with the first measurement within 0.02 of a foot, make a third measurement, recording this measurement with the time. If more than two readings are taken, record the average of all reasonable readings.

After making a measurement:

- Wipe down the probe and the cable that was submerged in the well water, using a disinfectant wipe and rinse thoroughly with deionized or tap water.
- Dry the cable and probe and rewind the cable onto the reel. Do not rewind or otherwise store a dirty or wet cable.

5.0 References

California Department of Water Resources, *California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program, Procedures for Monitoring Entity Reporting*, December 2010

California Department of Water Resources, *Department of Water Resources Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Guidelines*, December 2010

California Department of Water Resources, *Form 429 – Well Data*, April 1970

California Department of Water Resources, *Form 1213 - Groundwater Level Data Form Manual Measurements*, June 28 2010

Kleinfelder, *Midcoast Groundwater Study Phase II*, San Mateo County, California, prepared for County of San Mateo Planning and Building Department, January 8 2007 (revised October 2008) (Summary and Errata dated April 2009.)

Todd Engineers and Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, *Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Basin Study*, prepared for Coastside County Water District, June 2003

West Yost Associates and Coastside County Water District, Coastside County Water District *2010 Urban Water Management Plan*, June 2011

Figure 1 – Coastside County Water District – Jurisdictional Boundaries

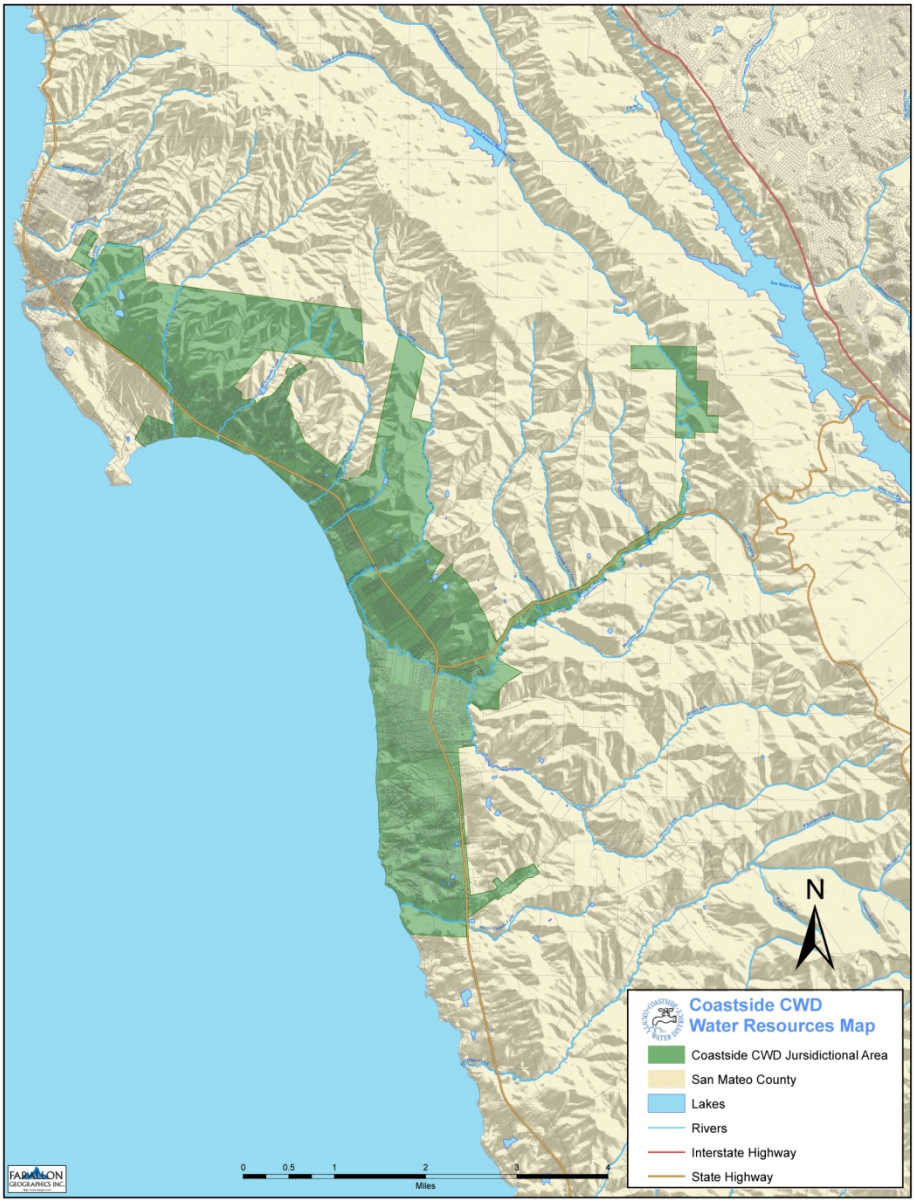
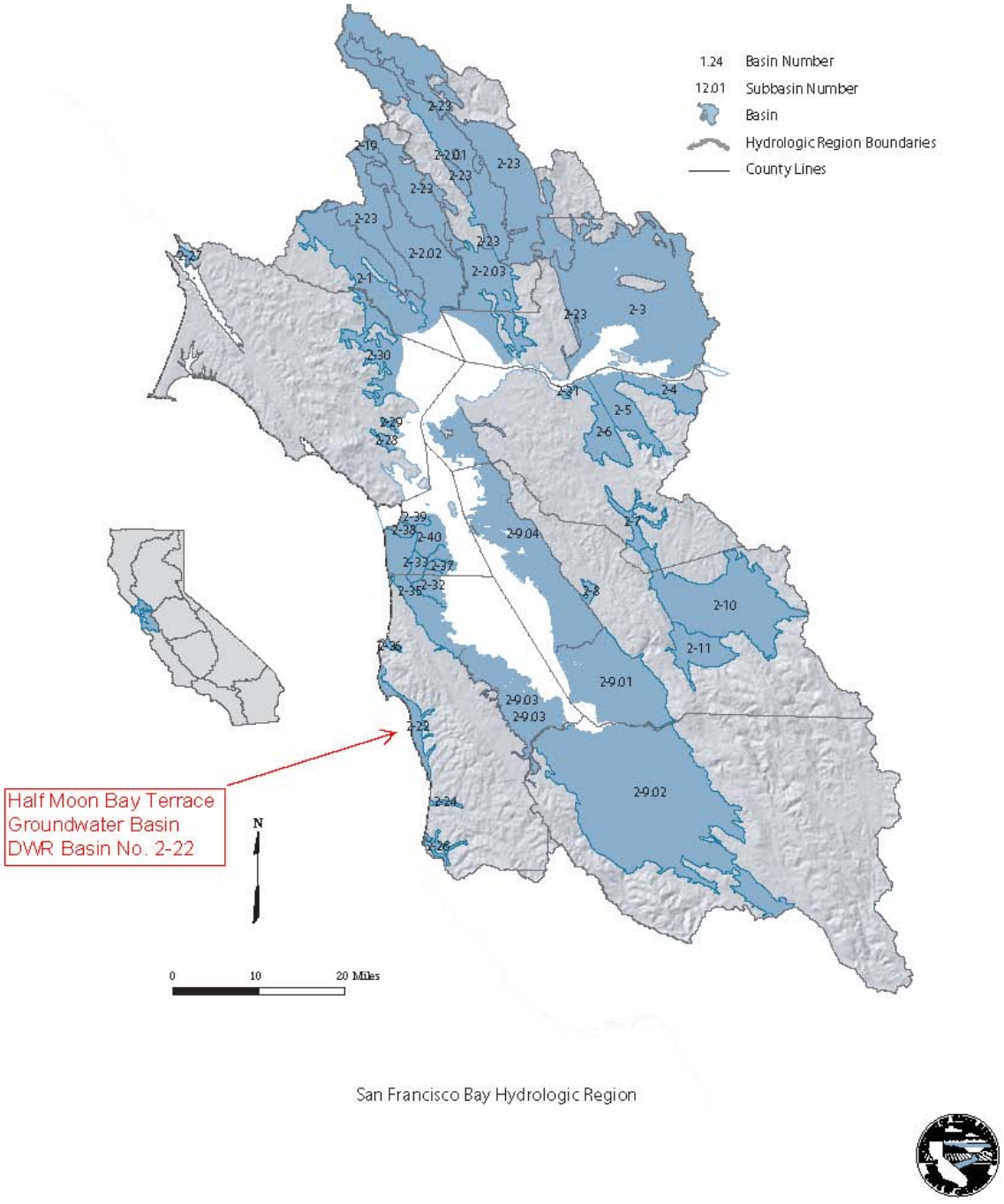
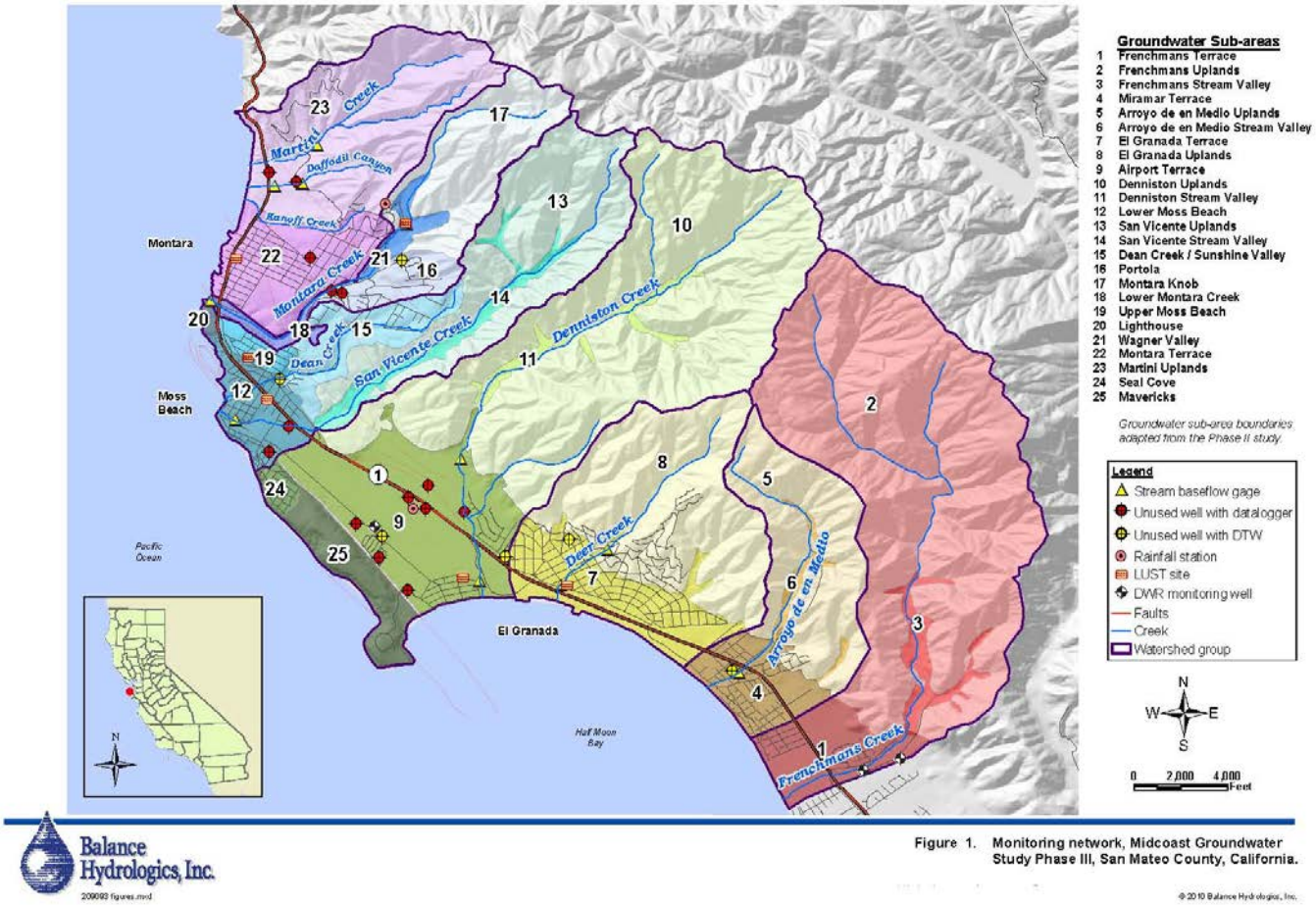


Figure 2 – Half Moon Bay Terrace Basin No. 2-22



San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region

Figure 3 – Midcoast Subbasins – Airport Terrace Subbasin



Balance Hydrologics, Inc.

Figure 1. Monitoring network, Midcoast Groundwater Study Phase III, San Mateo County, California.

© 2010 Balance Hydrologics, Inc.

Figure 4 – Lower Pilarcitos Creek Groundwater Subbasin

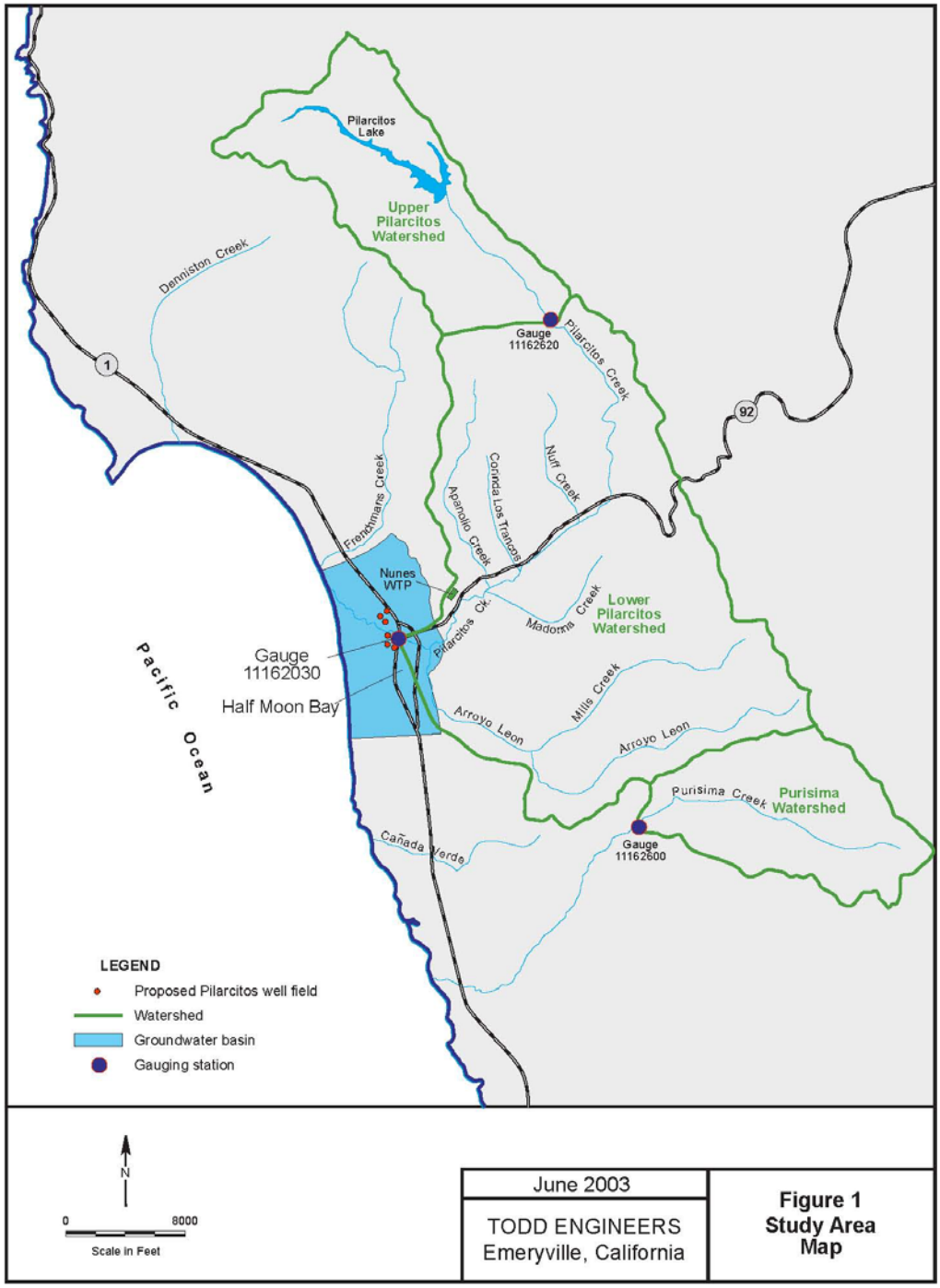


Figure 5 – Coastside County Water District Monitoring Area

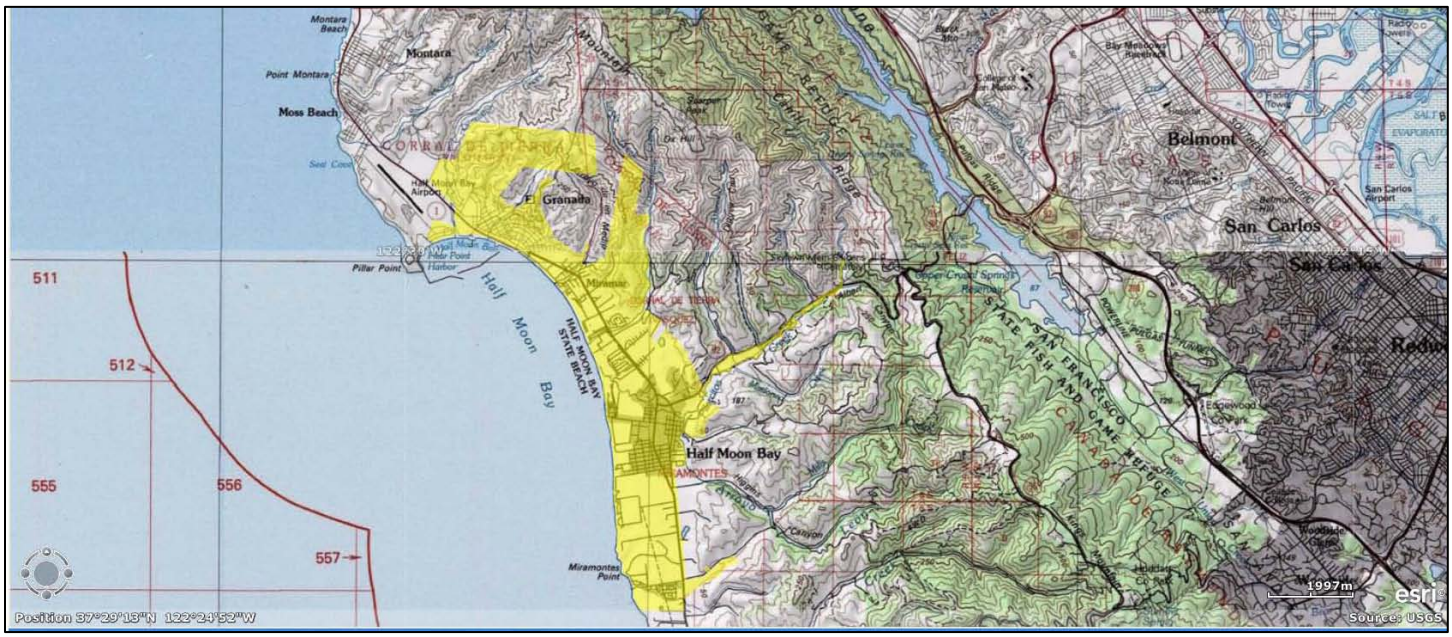


Figure 6 – CASGEM Monitoring Well (Well No. 6)

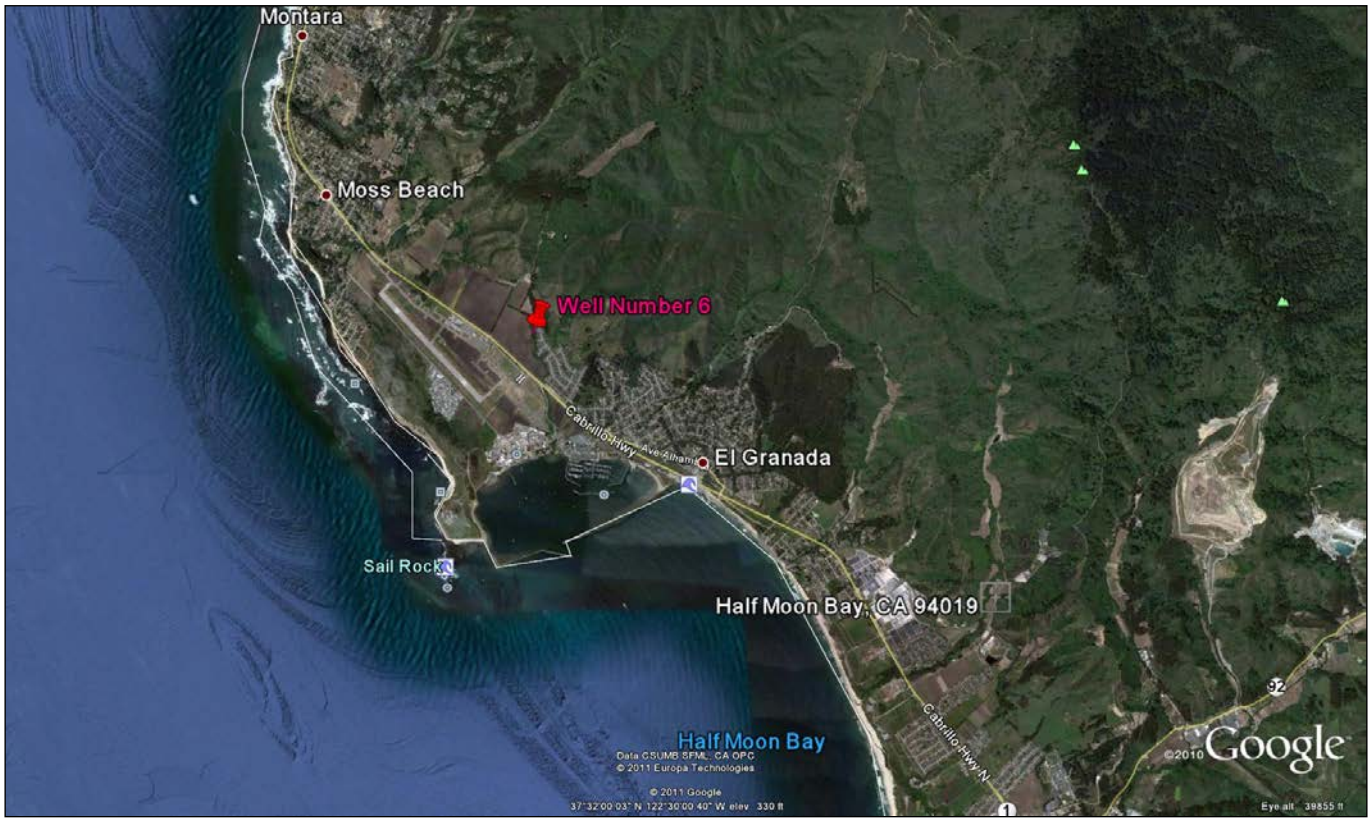


Figure 7 – Field Measurement Data Form

Groundwater Level Data Form - Manual Measurements									
Well ID Number		Well Name	State Well Number	County	Basin	Measuring Agency	Land Surface Datum (LSD) Elevation	RP to Land Surface Datum (LSD) in Feet	Reference Point (RP) Elevation
		Well No. 6		San Mateo County	2.22 Half Moon Bay Terrace	Coastside County Water District	66.53	1.14	67.67
No Measurement (NM)				Questionable Measurement (QM)				Measurement Method (MM)	
0. Discontinued 1. Pumping 2. Pump house locked 3. Tape hung up 4. Casing blocked		5. Unable to locate well 6. Well destroyed 7. Special 8. Casing leaky or wet 9. Inaccessible temporarily		0. Caved ir deepened 1. Pumping 2. Nearby pump operating 3. Casing leaky or wet 4. Pumped recently		5. Air or pressure gauge measurement 6. Other 7. Recharge operation 8. Oil in casing		0. Steel Tape 1. Electric Sounding Tape 3. Other	
DATE	TIME	NM	QM	MM	Tape at RP	Tape at WS	RP to WS	LSD to WS	OBS
				1					
				1					
				1					
				1					
				1					
				1					
Room for comments on back of this sheet.									

Appendix F

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
Water Supply Reliability

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
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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven R. Ritchie

Steven R. Ritchie
Assistant General Manager, Water Enterprise

Table 2: WSIP Project Assumptions for RWS Supply Modeling

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supply Projections for Consecutive Five Dry Year Sequences

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Basis for SFPUC's Water Supply Reliability Modeling

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

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

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

Basis for SFPUC's Water Supply Reliability Modeling

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2025
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2030
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2035
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2040
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2045
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2050
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2050 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	13.76	8.48	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Burlingame	4.44	2.74	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.71	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
CWS Total	26.89	16.57	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89
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	2.40	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01
Hayward	19.71	12.14	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17
Hillsborough	2.12	1.31	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Menlo Park	2.83	1.75	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.43	2.11	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
Millbrae	2.29	1.41	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Milpitas	5.52	3.40	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
Mountain View	9.55	5.88	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93
North Coast CWD	2.36	1.46	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Palo Alto	8.18	5.04	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22
Purissima Hills WD	1.37	0.84	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
Redwood City	7.09	4.37	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66
San Bruno	2.68	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	2.13	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Sunnyvale	12.58	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Westborough WD	0.91	0.56	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Total	**148.35**	**91.4**	**76.6**	**76.6**	**76.6**	**76.6**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2026
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2030
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2035
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2040
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2045
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

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

For UWMP Tables 7-2 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2050
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

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

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2050 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44
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	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Hayward	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71
Hillsborough	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
Menlo Park	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
Millbrae	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Milpitas	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.52
Mountain View	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
North Coast CWD	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18
Purissima Hills WD	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Redwood City	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09
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	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Sunnyvale	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Total	**148.35**	**148.35**	**148.35**	**148.35**	**148.35**	**148.35**

Appendix G

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Coastside County Water District

2025 Update

May 12, 2026

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Coastside County Water District
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
(650) 726-4405 | www.coastsidewater.org

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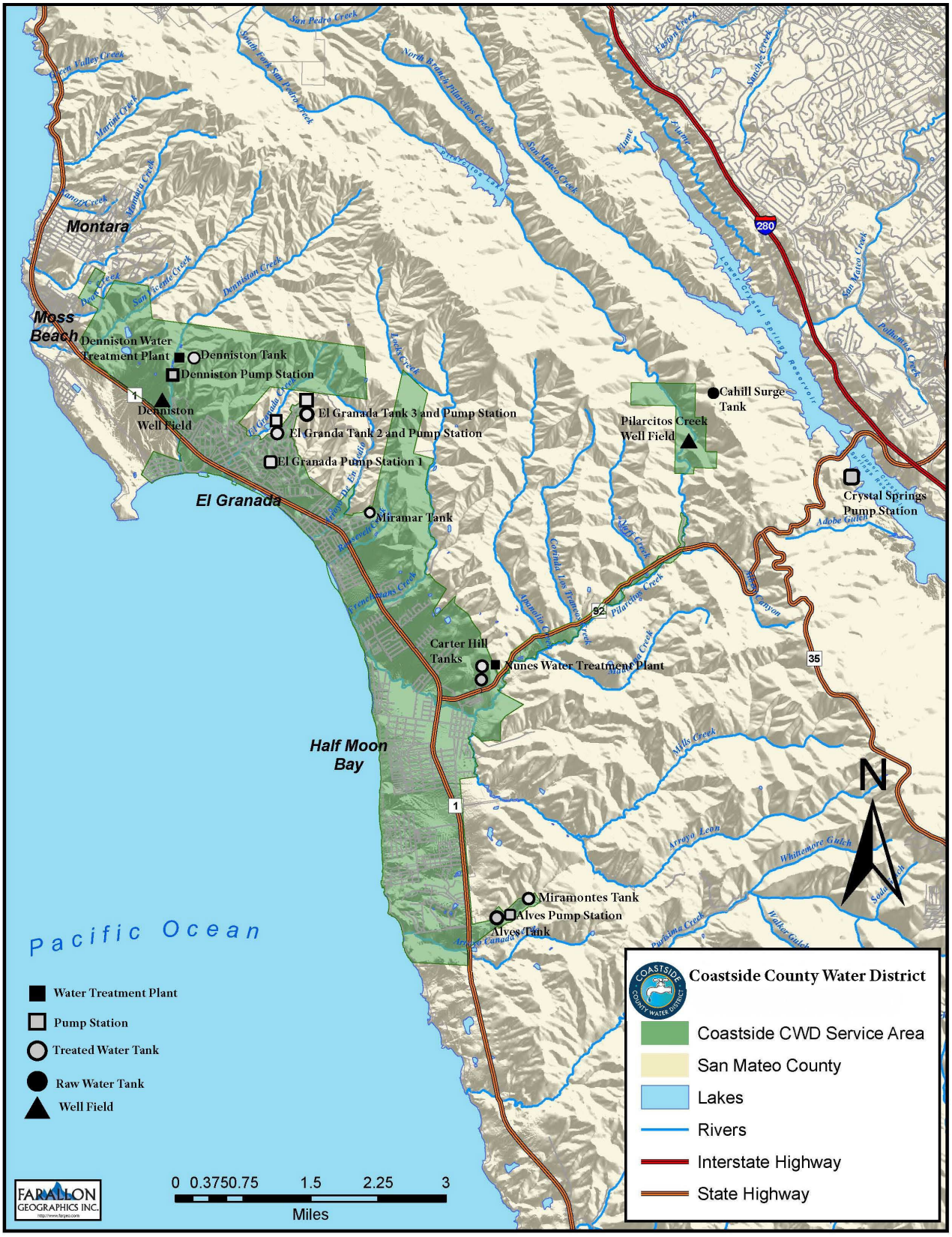
Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definitions

Ac-ft	Acre feet
Ac-ft/year	Acre feet per year
AMI	Advanced Automated Metering Infrastructure
AWSD	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
BDP	Bay Delta Plan
cf	Cubic foot
cfs	Cubic foot per second
CII	Commercial Industrial and Institutional
CWC	California Water Code
Decorative Water Feature	Above ground or below grade outdoor structure that contains water and is used for decoration or noise abatement.
District	Coastside County Water District
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
Eto	Reference Evapotranspiration
g/cycle	Gallons per cycle
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
gpf	Gallons per flush
gpm	Gallons per minute
GWUDI	Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
ISG	Individual Supply Guarantee
MFR	Multi-Family Residence
MG	Million gallons
MGD	Million gallons per day
MGY	Million gallons per year
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MWSD	Montara Water and Sanitary District
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
Plan	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Pool	Any structure intended for swimming, exercise, or recreational bathing that contains water over 18 inches deep. Includes in ground and above grade structures and includes but, it not limited, to hot tubs, spas, and nonportable wading pools.
Recreational Water Feature	Pool
RWS	San Francisco Regional Water System
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFR	Single Family Residence
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WF	Water factor (the number of gallons needed for each cubic foot of laundry)
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Figure 1 – Service Area



Section 1 | Introduction

This Plan provides guidelines for Coastside County Water District to manage water supply and demand in the event of a water supply disruption or shortage. This plan addresses both progressive conditions and immediate situations including emergencies and natural disasters.

Requirement (CWC Section 10632)
The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires water agencies to provide water shortage contingency planning and analysis and to include that analysis in their Urban Water Management Plan. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a stand-alone document but must be directly coordinated with the Urban Water Management Plan. The two plans must be compatible. Appendix A lists legal authority regarding water shortage planning and emergencies.

Objective
The objective of the Plan is to establish actions and procedures for managing water supply and demand during water shortages. The overall intent of this Plan is to develop strategies to minimize non-essential uses of water and to conserve remaining supplies for the greatest public benefit, with regards to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection. Implementation of the Plan will help the District maintain essential public health and minimize adverse impacts on economic activity and environmental resources during periods of water shortage.

Service Area
Coastside County Water District is located in a coastal community in San Mateo County. The District has over seven thousand water service connections that provide potable water to roughly nineteen thousand people in the City of Half Moon Bay and the unincorporated communities of Moonridge, San Mateo Road, El Granada, Miramar, and Princeton. The local area supports approximately five thousand jobs. Most jobs are related to visitor serving establishments, including restaurants and hotels. Figure 1 is a map of the service area and critical infrastructure.

Climate
The service area has a mild climate typical of the central and the northern coast of California. The rainy season is October through April with an annual average water year precipitation of 26 inches. If you just look at the time period of 1990 to 2025, the average water year precipitation is 24 inches. The Pacific Ocean influences the climate along the coast with wind being typical during the day and fog being typical in the morning and evenings. The average temperature is 55 degrees Fahrenheit and the average minimum temperature is 47 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual average reference evapotranspiration (ETo) for the area is 33 inches.

Watersheds
The upper Pilarcitos Creek watershed, which supplies water for the SFPUC's Pilarcitos Reservoir and the District's Pilarcitos Creek (GWUDI) wells, has an average water year precipitation of 39 inches. The upper Denniston Creek watershed has a similar precipitation to the upper Pilarcitos Creek watershed at its origins in the Santa Cruz Mountain Range.

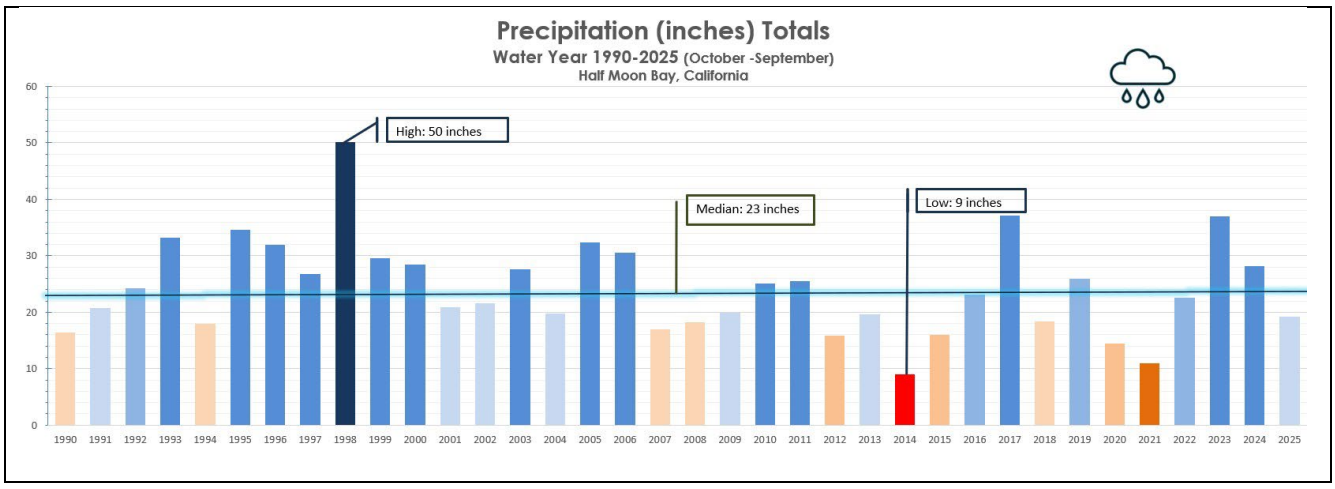
The Crystal Springs Reservoir receives imported water from the Hetch Hetchy watershed. The local watershed that drains into Crystal Springs Reservoir has an average water year precipitation of 39 inches in the higher elevation and about 26 inches in the lower elevations of the watershed.

The District relies on imported water from the Hetch-Hetchy watershed in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The Hetch-Hetchy watershed has an average water year precipitation of approximately 35 inches. Other SFPUC watersheds in the East Bay and Peninsula also contribute to the RWS's supplies.

Climate Change
Climate change is predicted to result in high variability year to year. The predicted increase in temperatures will result in more severe droughts, which could impact local water and imported water supplies. Warmer temperatures across the state could result in a shorter snow season with more rain and less snowpack in the Sierras Nevada Mountain Range.

The chart below displays local precipitation by water year since 1990. The precipitation records are from the NOAA NCDC Station 43714 in Half Moon Bay. The chart displays the variability from one water year to the next and displays periods of multiple drought years. The mean is 24 inches and the median is 23 inches

Figure 2 - Precipitation (inches) for Half Moon Bay - Water Years 1990 to 2025



Water Shortage [CWC Section 10632(a)(7)(B) and CWC Section 10632(a (7)(C)]
The District will declare a water shortage emergency when there is not adequate water to meet the normal demand of its service area. A declaration of a drought emergency by the state, city, or county would also trigger the District to declare a water shortage emergency. The District will coordinate with the city and county during water shortage emergencies.

A water shortage occurs when a geographic area experiences water demand that cannot be met by current water supply. This can be caused by drought, natural disaster, sabotage, water system failure, or supply chain disruptions.

A drought is a meteorological occurrence, which describes less precipitation than average for a specific geographic area. It is possible for a geographic area to be in a drought but not have a water shortage. If a geographic area has extensive water storage compared to their demand, they may have enough water storage to make up for the deficit in precipitation for a defined period. It is also possible for a geographic area to have normal precipitation but find itself in a water shortage because demand is greater than the normal amount of precipitation and storage can meet.

Catastrophic water system failures from a natural disaster, sabotage, or infrastructure failure may result in the inability for the water system to meet demand. Water system failures and supply chain disruptions may also result in the inability of the water system to meet demand with water that meets regulatory water quality standards.

Historic Water Shortage Records
The District has experienced water shortages in the past due to drought conditions. District customers have been very responsive to water rationing programs that have been implemented during critically dry periods in the past. Mandatory water rationing was in effect in 1977, 1978, 1988, 1989,1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2022.

The residential sector has been particularly responsive to drought measures imposed by the District. In 1977, residential consumption dropped by 33 percent, the first year in which water rationing was instituted. Subsequent dry years, in which rationing was instituted, also saw significant reductions in water use and production. Table 1 shows the percent reduction in years that customers were asked to conserve water due to water shortages.

Table 1 - Reduction in Production Due to Rationing

Table 1	
Calendar Year	**Percent Reduction in Production of Water**
1977	25%
1978	5%
1988	14%
1989	13%
1990	19%
1991	35%
1992	25%
1993	12%
2007	-5.8%
2008	4%
2009	14%
2014	9%
2015	18%
2016	18%
2017	18%
2021	4%
2022	17%
2023	23%

During past water shortage emergency periods, residential accounts were allocated an average number of billing units per cycle per person. According to the District's Ordinance No. 26 (1990), permanent residents were allocated 7 units per billing cycle (approximately 87 gallons per day per person). In Ordinance No. 28 (1991), the District allocated 8 units per billing cycle per person (100 gallons per day per person). The water shortages between 2012 and in 2022 focused on outdoor water use restrictions and prohibitions to meet water savings goals. Table 2 lists the historic water shortage episodes or periods in the District's recent past and the resulting rationing status.

There were three consecutive dry water years (2007-2008-2009) with 2007 being critically dry. Voluntary 10 percent rationing was implemented. A significant difference between the water shortages in the 1970's and 1990's, compared to the most recent water shortages, is that the District did not have Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir as a source of water during the 1970's and 1990's water shortages. Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir became available to the District in 1994. During recent water shortages, the District relied upon the available water storage in Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir.

There were five consecutive drought years between 2012 and 2017. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted mandatory water conservation goals in 2015 along with specific end user requirements and outdoor restrictions. Coastside County Water District's goal was an 8 percent reduction in water production from June 2015 through October of 2016 compared to the same months of 2013. The District exceeded the 8 percent conservation goal by achieving a 19 percent decrease in water sales from the base year of 2013.

There were a few consecutive dry years between 2020 and 2022. It started with voluntary rationing and then quickly went into mandatory rationing. Rationing was not lifted until April of 2023. On May 5, 2021, the District passed resolution 2021-02 to authorize implementation of a Stage 1 Water Shortage Advisory. The District asked for a voluntary 10 percent reduction by reducing irrigation. On March 24, 2022, the District adopted Ordinance 2022-01 with a goal of achieving a 17 percent water savings by continuing to target outdoor water use under a Stage 2 Water Shortage Warning.

After multiple consecutive dry years, it may be necessary to maintain voluntary or mandatory rationing within the District's service area for an additional year once precipitation has returned to normal or above normal. It may take a couple of consecutive normal water years to allow surface water storage and ground water storage to recover.

Table 2 shows the history of water shortage episodes for the District's service area. For the water shortages between 1976 and 1993, the District did not have Upper Crystal Springs as a water source. In the 2007 through 2009 water shortage, the upper intake in Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir was exposed because the water level dropped significantly in the reservoir. SFPUC attempts to operate the water levels more carefully after that episode, so that the District's intakes are not impacted.

Figure 3 - Upper Intake at Crystal Springs Reservoir, August 2007

Table 2 - Water Shortage Episodes in Half Moon Bay

Table 2			
Year	Calendar Year Gross Production (MGY)	Rationing Status	Water Year Inches of Local Precipitation
1976	475	Voluntary	14.72
1977	356	Mandatory	14.61
1978	450	Mandatory	34.15
1987	733	Voluntary	18.16
1988	632	Voluntary	20.17
1989	637	Mandatory	24.51
1990	593	Voluntary	16.45
1991	479	Mandatory	20.76
1992	548	Mandatory	24.19
1993	644	Mandatory	33.22
2007	932	Voluntary	18.78
2008	848	Voluntary	20.41
2009	761	Voluntary	20.48
2012	698	Voluntary	15.82
2013	759	Voluntary	19.56
2014	690	Mandatory	8.99
2015	618	Mandatory	16.00
2016	622	Mandatory	23.08
2017	653	Voluntary	37.13
2020	648	Voluntary	14.44
2021	621	Voluntary	10.99
2022	537	Mandatory	22.59
2023	501	Voluntary	37.02
Rainfall Data NOAA NCDC Station 43714 – Half Moon Bay			
CY2013	Driest Calendar Year on Record		6.58
WY2014	Driest Water Year on Record		8.99
FY2014	Driest Fiscal Year on Record		9.44

Appendices B through G contain example resolutions, ordinances, and a staff report for different levels of a water shortage emergency. These examples were taken from past water shortages.

Section 2 | Water Shortage Impacts

Public Health
The District must balance the basic needs for health and safety for the residential population against the needs of the commercial, institutional, and agricultural customers. Water is required for non-residential customers to sustain employment, the economic stability of the community, and the services used by the residential community.

Risks to public health from a water shortage include impacts on water supply and raw water quality. As reservoir levels drop, water temperatures rise, and the concentration of contaminants increase. The result is an increased risk of algal blooms, along with a negative impact on odor and taste. Impacts on food production can range from a collapse in fisheries to a decline in irrigated agriculture and grazing land.

In 2025, the Residential-GPCD (R-GPCD) was 47. As the R-GPCD continues to get lower, as required by the Urban Water Use Objectives, the lower R-GPCD will result in demand hardening and will impact any attempts to ask customers to reduce their indoor water usage. As customers become more efficient in their water use, it will become more difficult to ask for reductions and will be more of a hardship for customers to reduce their water usage.

Recreation
Most of the recreation in the District's service area is focused on the coastline. Day use of beaches and parks could be impacted if there is not enough water for restrooms. Hiking in the local hillsides may be restricted if fire danger becomes a threat from human activity. If local golf courses are not able to irrigate their greens, it could result in a diminished golfing experience and fewer visitors coming to the area to play golf.

Wildfire
Wildlands in California can be strongly affected by drought. Moisture content decreases and plant materials become fuels that increase fire risk and can intensify wildfire behavior.

A significant portion of the District's raw water transmission infrastructure is surrounded by open space wildlands that are vulnerable to fire during an extended drought. The District has installed fire hydrants on a raw water line that goes through the Crystal Springs Reservoir watershed for use during wildfires to help protect the District's infrastructure and also a portion of SFPUC's infrastructure. The northern section of the District's service area is heavily wooded with invasive eucalyptus trees. There have been local and state initiatives to reduce the fuel load around urban areas to reduce fire risk. The local climate is influenced by cool temperatures and fog most of the year, so the risk of a wildfire is low during

normal water years, but during an extended drought or multiple drought cycles, the risk of wildfires is a recognized threat.

During a catastrophic wildfire, in a normal or drought period, the District's infrastructure would not be able to provide enough water to suppress a wildfire driven by high winds or high fuel content in the rural or open space areas. At best, during a catastrophic wildfire, the District's infrastructure may be able to prevent structures from being destroyed and provide protection for some of the urban boundaries. Wildfire or the threat of a wildfire may also result in the loss of power in the service area. The Palisades Fire in January 2025 was a demonstration of how wildfire can quickly spread between rural and urban interfaces during high wind events and dry conditions. It also focused attention on the urban retail water system's inability to maintain firefighting flows during catastrophic fire events. It demonstrated that in California fire season is not limited to summer months and crosses jurisdictional boundaries. Wildfire is a multijurisdictional threat and is addressed in the County of San Mateo Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Infrastructure [CWC Section 10632(a)(2)(A)]
If local sources were impacted by a drought or a natural disaster, the District would rely more on Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir, as a source of water. Raw water from Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir must be pumped over the Cahill Ridge to the Nunes Water Treatment Plant, which requires electricity.

During a power outage or facility failure at the Crystal Springs Pump Station, the District would rely on the Denniston Creek, Pilarcitos Reservoir and Pilarcitos Creek (Pilarcitos Creek wells can only be operated November through March). If the water level in Pilarcitos Reservoir is below the outlet, with permission from the SFPUC, the District could set up a temporary pumping system to draw water out of Pilarcitos Reservoir to supply the District. The Nunes Water Treatment Plant and Denniston Water Treatment plant both have generators that can operate the plant during a power failure and the District has a portable generator that can be deployed where it is needed.

During episodes of water shortages, annual flushing of the distribution system will need to cease. This might impact water quality in the long term, with complaints of colored water during planned and unplanned distribution system work.

The District's office and corporation yard have sufficient water and emergency rations to support a full crew for three days. An emergency generator is always maintained in operable condition at the District office and corporation yard.

Livestock
The City of Half Moon Bay and surrounding unincorporated areas have an agricultural base with many property owners who maintain livestock. In addition, there are recreational and commercial based operations that have stables. The

District must consider the needs of livestock when implementing any mandatory rationing.

Water Features [CWC Section 10632(b)]
Water features that use potable water either as part of or as their entire water source shall be regulated during a water shortage emergency. A decorative water feature is defined as any above ground or below-grade outdoor structure that contains water and is used for decoration or noise abatement. A recreational water feature is defined as any above ground or below-grade structure that contains water and is used for recreation or exercise (i.e., pool, hot tub, or spa).

Surrounding Rural Areas
Multiple years of drought have an impact on local surface and groundwater sources in the rural areas contingent to the District's service area. Since the District is not able to provide water to these rural areas, the District will refer these property owners to the County of San Mateo Emergency Management.

Section 3 | Water Supply Reliability Analysis [CWC Section 10632(a)(1) and CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(C)]

Description of Water Sources and Availability

The District currently has three water supply sources, which consist of imported water, local surface water, and local groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. Production from a specific water supply source can vary year to year, due to a variety of reasons. During drought conditions, the District will rely more on imported water from the SFPUC sources, if the lack of local precipitation causes local surface water to be impaired. A summary of each water supply source is provided below in Table 3 for fiscal year 2025.

Table 3 - Water Sources and Percent of Total Supply for FY2025

Table 3				
Local Sources			Imported-Purchased Sources	
Denniston Project		Pilarcitos Creek	SFPUC	
Denniston Creek	Denniston Wells GWUDI	Well Field GWUDI	Pilarcitos Reservoir	Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir
19%	0%	15%	36%	30%
FY 2025 Data				

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System

The District purchased approximately 72 percent of its total water supply from the SFPUC since 1995. On average, 36 percent of the District's annual water supply comes from Pilarcitos Reservoir and 36 percent comes from Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir. Purchases from the SFPUC are limited to the District's ISG of 2.175 million gallons per day (MGD) in non-shortage water years, based on current agreements with the SFPUC. In fiscal year 2025, the District produced 1.5 MGD, which was classified as a normal water year.

In water shortages up to a 20 percent in the SFPUC RWS, agreements known as Tier 1 and Tier 2 are activated to allocate the available water among the SFPUC RWS users. These agreements are described later in this Plan.

Figure 4 - SFPUC Regional Water System

Pilarcitos Reservoir is a local reservoir owned and operated by the SFPUC. It is in the coastal foothills (Santa Cruz Mountain Range) north of the City of Half Moon Bay. It is completely dependent upon local precipitation and runoff. Releases from the reservoir flow into Pilarcitos Creek. The District's turn-out from Pilarcitos Reservoir is downstream of the reservoir at a historic structure called Stone Dam.

Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir is a local reservoir owned and operated by the SFPUC. It is in the coastal foothills (Santa Cruz Mountain Range) east of the City of Half Moon Bay. This reservoir is dependent upon imported water from the RWS and is supplemented by local runoff and precipitation.

Pilarcitos Creek (GWUDI)

Since 1995, the District produced 7 percent of its water supply from a well field located in Upper Pilarcitos Creek Canyon. The District can pump from November 1st through March 31st of each year, as described in the license for diversion from the State Water Resources Control Board. The license also limits diversions to 1.5 cubic feet per second (CFS)or 360 acre-feet per year. During drought conditions, supply from this source can be extremely low since the wells are dependent upon Pilarcitos Creek (sub-surface) flow. Pilarcitos Creek flows are influenced by local runoff and by the SFPUC's operation of Pilarcitos Reservoir releases to Pilarcitos Creek.

Denniston Creek Project

The Denniston Project refers to two water supply sources; groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) and Denniston Creek. On average, the District obtains 19 percent of its total water supply from Denniston surface water and 2 percent of its supply from the Denniston Well Field . During drought years the production from Denniston Creek is extremely low because of the small watershed area and because the water is shared with an agricultural user with senior water rights.

Facilities Description

The District has one conventional surface water treatment plant and one direct filtration treatment plant with a combined treatment capacity of 5.5 MGD. The Nunes Water Treatment Plant, located within unincorporated San Mateo County just east of the City of Half Moon Bay, treats raw water from Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir, Pilarcitos Reservoir and Pilarcitos Creek. The Denniston Water Treatment Plant, located in unincorporated San Mateo County in Moss Beach, treats raw water from Denniston Creek and the Denniston Well Field. The District has 8 treated water storage tanks for a total of 8.9 MG of treated water storage.

Section 4 | Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment [CWC Section 10632(a)(2) and CWC Section(a)(2)(B)]

The Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSD) was first required on July 1, 2022, and then every year thereafter. It requires an assessment of current conditions with the assumption that the next year is dry.

Decision Making Process

The SFPUC will notify the District and other wholesale customers by April 15th of the water supply conditions for the Regional Water System. If there is a water shortage, the magnitude of the water shortage will be determined by June 1st and the District's allocation from the SFPUC will become effective July 1st. Since the District is dependent on imported water, the SFPUC's determination on the water supply status will be critical to completing the annual water supply and demand assessment. A description of SFPUC's assessment process can be found in appendix K.

As described in detail in the Urban Water Management Plan, the SFPUC must consider the impact on the RWS water supply from implementation of the Bay Delta Plan. Appendices I and J provide supply scenarios with and without the Bay Delt Plan impacts for reference.

The District monitors local precipitation and groundwater elevations to assist in determining the adequacy of local sources. During periods of less than normal precipitation, the District will determine how productive local sources will be for the upcoming fiscal year.

The District will take the SFPUC supply forecast and the District's projected local supply sources to determine the total forecasted available water supply for production. If a reduction is forecast, the reduction will be implemented on July 1st or when a shortage is forecast to occur.

Besides the decision making process in accordance with the Regional Water System's decision making process, a determination of a water shortage or drought emergency can be made by the governor and action can be taken by the State Water Resources Control Board to mandate water conservation. The District would implement the stage of shortage that met the actions mandated by the state.

Description of Water Demand

Based on water sales in 2025, 55 percent of the District's demand is residential. The second major water use sector is commercial and Institutional, with 20 percent of annual water sales. Table 4 describes current demand in fiscal year 2025 in million gallons per year (MGY) and percentage of total.

Table 4 - Demand By Sales Class Type

Table 4		Fiscal Year 2025
Customer Sales Class	Demand (MGY)	Percentage
Single Family	284	55
Multi-Family	30	6
Agriculture Related	20	4
Raw Water	50	10
Irrigation	28	5
Commercial and Institutional	104	20
Total	**516**	**100**

This demand data in Table 4 informs the District on which sales classes to prioritize to achieve the water savings required by the water shortage. With over half the water usage being residential, it would require the residential sectors cooperation with any voluntary or mandatory rationing to see the results of water saving efforts.

Appendix H has a table of outreach performed during the last water shortage emergency. This outreach contributed toward a successful water savings campaign.

Section 5 | Impacts on Revenues and Expenditures [CWC Section 10632(a)(8)(A), CWC Section 10632 (a)(8)(B), and CWC Section 10632(a)(8)(C)]

Successful water rationing programs result in reduced water sales and reduced revenues. This is the cost of compliance. However, the District's expenditures do not decline in proportion to reduced sales because a large part of the District's expenditures are related to fixed capital costs, maintenance, and operations. In addition, it is likely that the District will pay more for imported water because the SFPUC will raise their wholesale rates to cover their reduced water sales and their increased administrative costs.

A reduction in water purchases from wholesale customers of the SFPUC - both voluntary and mandatory – would require the SFPUC to raise rates or use existing fund balance reserves to cover its expenses. The rate setting process for wholesale customers is governed by the terms of the Water Service Agreement, which provides that, in the event of a water shortage emergency, the Commission may adjust wholesale rates in an expedited way. Beyond drought rate setting and emergency rate setting, rates are set annually in coordination with the SFPUC annual budget process and are based on the forecasted wholesale share of regional water system expenditures and total purchases. If wholesale customer usage is expected to decrease, this would be incorporated into the wholesale rate forecast and rates may increase.

During periods of rationing, the District's administrative costs and staffing costs will increase due to enforcement of new rules and more outreach to customers. Consequently, retail water rates will increase during years of water shortages when rationing programs are implemented.

To ensure that the District receives adequate revenues to cover the cost of providing water service during mandatory water rationing, water shortage rates are included in the District's Rate and Fee Schedule which can be found on the District's website. There are three actions that must be taken to implement the water shortage rates.

1. A water shortage stage must be declared by the Board of Directors; and
2. The Board of Directors must take action to implement the water shortage rates; and
3. A written notice must be mailed to all customers at least 30 days prior to implementing the water shortage rates.

The District has an emergency reserve that it can use to cover increased costs until it can implement water shortage rates.

Section 6 | Agreements [CWC 10632(a)(2)(B)]

San Francisco Regional Water System (RWS)
The District purchases water from the SFPUC along with 26 other public and private water retailers. There are drought implementation plan agreements between the SFPUC and the SFPUC's wholesale customers, known as Tier One, and among the wholesale customers, known as Tier Two. These agreements allocate available water from the RWS during regional water system wide shortages of 20 percent or less.

SFPUC Tier One Drought Allocations
The WSA between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers, includes "Attachment H" a Water Shortage Allocation Plan (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 percent, 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. Table 5 breaks down the Tier One Plan allocation between SFPUC wholesale customers and SFPUC Retail Customers.

Table 5 - Share Of Available Water From Tier 1

Table 5		
Level of System-Wide Reduction in Water Use Required	Share of Available Water (Allocations)	
	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. During the 2021-2023 water shortage, the District was able to "bank" water savings, that were rolled over into the next shortage year. The District also reached out to other wholesale customers to see if they would be willing to transfer part of their allocation, but none of them were willing to give up any of their allocation.

Under the Tier 1 Shortage Plan, 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 WSA's term in 2034, unless the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers mutually agree to revise or terminate it prior to that date.

The Tier One Plan applies only when the SFPUC determines that a system-wide water shortage exists and issues a declaration of a water shortage emergency under California Water Code Section 350. Separate from a declaration of a water shortage emergency, the SFPUC may opt to request voluntary cutbacks from its

Retail and Wholesale Customers to achieve necessary water use reductions during drought periods.

SFPUC Tier Two Drought Allocations
The Wholesale Customers have adopted the current Tier 2 Plan in 2025, 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 incorporates 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 use.

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 gallons per person per day (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.

An exception was made for Coastside County Water District to consider actual production during the base year, as opposed to RWS purchases during the base

(non-drought years) years, since the District's local sources are vulnerable and the service area would not be allocated enough water to avoid health and safety impacts.

Montara Water and Sanitary District

Montara Water and Sanitary District's southern jurisdictional border is contingent to the northern border of the District's jurisdictional boundary in Moss Beach. The District and MWSD entered into an agreement, as of October 18, 2010, for the mutual benefit of both districts, to provide a temporary, interruptible supply of water for use during a water shortage emergency.

For the purposes of this agreement, emergency water supply is defined as a temporary and interruptible supply of water to help alleviate a water shortage emergency. The water shortage emergency is when ordinary demands and requirements of the District's water users cannot be satisfied without depleting its water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. The water shortage emergency must be due to a lack of water supply caused by circumstances outside the District's reasonable control or damage to the water system facilities, as a result of a "Force Majeure". For the purposes of this agreement, Force Majeure means; fire, flood, earthquake, natural calamity or acts of God, and governmental action or inaction.

The implementation of this agreement is still under review by both agencies, but the District would likely only receive an emergency water supply from the MWSD during a critical water shortage emergency, as defined in this Plan. There is no existing physical intertie between the two districts to allow this transfer of water.

Section 7 | Approach to Demand Reduction [CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(A)]

This plan provides six stages of response based on increasing severity. These types of responses would be appropriate for a drought or other types of water shortages.

Shortage Response Actions and Communication Protocol [CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(B), CWC Section 10632 (a)(4)(C), CWC Section 10632 (a)(4)(D), CWC Section 10632(a)(5)(A), CWC 10632 Section (a)(5)(B), 10632 Section (a)(7)(B), 10632 Section (a)(7)(C) and CWC Section (a)(5)(C)]

The six stages are listed in Table 5 (DWR Submittal Table 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels) and include up to a10 percent shortage through over a 50 percent shortage.

Table 6 - Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Table 6		
Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels *DWR Submittal Table 8-1*		
Shortage Level	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Shortage Response Actions**
1	Up to 10%	Water Shortage Advisory
2	Up to 20%	Water Shortage Emergency Warning
3	Up to 30%	Water Shortage Emergency
4	Up to 40%	Water Shortage Severe Emergency
5	Up to 50%	Water Shortage Extreme Emergency
6	>50%	Water Shortage Catastrophic (Extraordinary) Emergency
CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(B)		

The District has monthly billing for all customers. Monthly billing gives the customer faster feedback on meeting reduction goals and gives the District time to notify and work with customers having difficulty meeting reduction goals.

These stages are declared by the Board of Directors, as recommended by staff. Each water shortage episode is unique and will require individual water use restrictions to fit those unique circumstances. The following is a brief written description of a general escalation of actions that would be considered for possible adoption by the District at the different stages of water shortage. Table 7

(DWR Submittal Table 8-2 Demand Reduction Actions) summarizes very briefly a description of demand reduction actions at each level (stage) of water shortage.

Table 7 - Demand Reduction Actions

Table 7				
Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Submittal Table 8-2)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? ***For Retail Suppliers Only*** *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Up to 10 percent	Voluntary	No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Up to 20 percent	Mandatory	Yes
3	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	Up to 30 percent	Mandatory	Yes
4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Up to 40 percent	Mandatory	Yes
5	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Up to 50 percent	Mandatory	Yes
6	Reduce System Water Loss	Greater than 50 percent	Mandatory	Yes
NOTES: CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(A,(C) and (E)				

Stage 1: Water Shortage Advisory
The public is informed as early as meaningful data are available that a possible shortage may occur. The District's water waste ordinance would be enforced to the maximum extent possible. The District would request **voluntary** water conservation to encourage behavior changes and a reduction in irrigation. District staff would assess local sources and begin to prepare for implementation of mandatory rationing. This stage relies heavily on voluntary cooperation and support of customers to meet consumption reduction goals.

The District originally adopted an ordinance (No.1997-01) in 1997 that establishes rules and regulations prohibiting wasteful water use during normal water supply conditions. This ordinance was updated in 2008 (2008-01) to conform to the California Urban Water Conservation Council's memorandum of understanding (MOU) for best management practices. This ordinance can be used before the WSCP is implemented and during a stage 1 shortage, as long as the resolution clearly states that the Ordinance is still in effect. The Ordinance can be found in appendix G. During a declared water shortage, this ordinance will not apply. The District will need to implement, with the Board of Directors approval, additional and specific regulations to meet water rationing goals. Examples of past drought ordinances and resolutions can be found in appendix B, C, D, E, and F.

At Stage 1, the District should consider the following actions:

- Implementation of a public information campaign
- Coordination with the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
- Coordination with the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- Coordination with the County of San Mateo and the City of Half Moon Bay
- Coordination and communication with all District staff and Board of Directors
- Implementation of a production and consumption monitoring and reporting plan
- Planning for the continuation and escalation of water shortage conditions
- Encouraging leak detection and repair for retail customers
- Educating the public on water waste prohibitions

Communication Protocol **Stage 1 – Water Shortage Advisory**
"Due to less than normal precipitation this water year (and previous year), we are asking customers to voluntarily ration water with a goal of achieving a 10 percent reduction in water consumption. Rationing water now will help keep water storage in Pilarcitos Reservoir and Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir at adequate levels, if dry conditions should continue."

Stage 2: Water Shortage Emergency Warning
If water supply conditions worsen, this stage would begin to implement specific mandatory restrictions on water use beyond those items listed in . This stage would be a transitional stage to prepare customers and the District for a Water Shortage Emergency.

At Stage 2, the District should consider the following actions:

- Continuing with actions from Stage 1
- Escalating the public information campaign
- Implementing restrictions on decorative water features
- Encouraging the use of WaterSmart by customers to track water usage
- Performing outreach to major customers, regarding water supply status
- Designating days, times, and duration that irrigation is allowed when voluntary measures are not meeting goals
- Raw water customer is at zero allocation (there is no surplus water)
- Studying the impacts to revenue and developing a budget strategy for mitigating decreases in revenue
- Informing the City of Half Moon Bay and the County of San Mateo of water supply status
- Informing the Coastside Fire Protection District of water supply status and request cooperation in reducing training exercises that use water
- Prohibiting the cleaning of certain exterior surfaces with potable water
- Prohibiting the cleaning of driveways and sidewalks with potable water
- Suspend or significantly reduce routine flushing of water mains
- Emphasizing leak detection and repair for the District's transmission and distribution system
- Establishing and advertising a hotline to respond to questions and reports of water waste, if needed
- Prohibit water runoff from landscape irrigation
- Prohibiting the installation of new plants, trees, and turf
- Prohibiting the installation of new water features
- Prohibiting the installation of new swimming pools

Communication Protocol **Stage 2 – Water Shortage Emergency Warning**
"Water supply conditions have worsened and it is now necessary to impose mandatory restrictions on water use. The District encourages customers to ration water and to help the District achieve a 20 percent reduction in water consumption. Rationing water now will help maintain an adequate water supply to meet the public health and safety needs of the community."

Stage 3: Water Shortage Emergency
This stage would escalate mandatory restrictions and prohibitions. The District would strongly consider transitioning into water allocations (water budgets) or modifying existing water allocations. Restrictions would emphasize prohibiting landscape irrigation for non-residential and residential customers. Implementation of penalties and surcharges would be considered for non-compliance with mandatory restrictions. The District would continue to study the impacts to revenue and expenditures and consider adopting a budget strategy.

At Stage 3, the District should consider the following actions:

- Continuing with actions taken in stages 1 and 2
- Implementing or modify residential and non-residential water allocations (water budgets)
- Raw water customer is at zero allocation (there is no surplus water)
- Temporary moratorium on all new connections
- Implementing drought rates, surcharges, and penalties
- Providing information on legal gray water use
- Contacting the Coastside Fire Protection District and consider eliminating fire training exercises that use water
- Evaluating water waste prohibitions and expanding them
- Consider enhancing the District's leak repair program and possibly contracting out some leak repair activities

Communication Protocol **Stage 3 – Water Shortage Emergency**
"There is a serious water shortage emergency and it is necessary to ration the available water supply for public health and safety, while trying to minimize negative impacts to the local economy. The District needs the cooperation from all its customers to achieve a 30 percent reduction in water consumption. "

Stage 4: Severe Water Shortage Emergency
This stage would include mandatory restrictions and water allocations. At this stage all decorative landscape irrigation would be prohibited and residential allocations would be severely reduced from the previous stage.

At Stage 4, the District should consider the following actions:

- Continuing with actions taken in stages 1, 2 and 3
- Adjusting residential and commercial allocations for a more severe water shortage
- Modify or implement drought rate structure, surcharges and penalties

- Prohibiting all new decorative landscape installations
- Prohibiting irrigation except for the survival of approved trees and edible gardens
- Scheduling staff for enforcement and customer service on the weekends
- Prohibiting on-site fleet, dealership and residential vehicle washing
- Prohibiting the use of portable meters, except for public agencies and District contractors
- Deferring certain capital improvement projects that don't result in a potential water savings
- Turning off and locking dedicated irrigation accounts

Communication Protocol **Stage 4 – Severe Water Shortage Emergency**
"There is a severe water shortage emergency and it is necessary to ration water to the maximum extent possible. The District needs the cooperation from all its customers to achieve a 40 percent reduction in water consumption."

Stage 5: Extreme Water Shortage Emergency
The need for demand reduction could include a combination of mandatory measures, penalties, and rate surcharges. Allocations would be implemented to meet the minimum health and safety standards. Only enough water for public health and safety needs.

At Stage 5, the District should consider the following actions:

- Continuing with actions from stages 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Adjusting allocations for a critical water shortage emergency
- Providing special notification to major users and visitor serving customers
- Closing public pools and public showers, including showers at private and public recreation facilities
- Increase water waste patrols and enforcement action

Communication Protocol **Stage 5 – Extreme Water Shortage Emergency**
"There is an extreme water shortage emergency and there is only enough water to meet the most basic needs of the community. The hardship to residential and commercial customers is extreme and the District appreciates the cooperation of its customers to meet a 50 percent reduction in water consumption."

Stage 6: Extraordinary or Catastrophic Water Shortage Emergency
This stage is the most extreme and can apply to the entire service area or to just a portion of the service area. The need for demand reduction could include a combination of mandatory measures, penalties, and rate surcharges. This could be used as the last stage of a progressive situation, such as a drought of increasing severity, or to address an immediate crisis, such as a facility failure, natural disaster, or power failure. It could also be the result of sabotage or contamination of one or more of our major water supply sources.

At Stage 6, the District should consider the following actions:

- Continuing actions from stages 1,2,3,4, and 5
- Purchasing bottled water to provide to customers for nominal charge or free of charge
- Requesting emergency water supplies from neighboring water agencies, including SFPUC
- Continue to evaluate and reduce distribution and transmission system water real losses

Communication Protocol **Stage 6 – Catastrophic Water Shortage Emergency**
"An extraordinary water shortage emergency exists and there is insufficient water to meet the most basic needs of the community. The hardship to residential and commercial customers is catastrophic. Only water for essential use is allowed. The District appreciates the cooperation of its customers to meet a greater than 50 percent reduction in water consumption."

The District does not have a supply augmentation method in place to activate during a water shortage when local and imported water supplies are impacted. Augmentation methods include rain seeding, transfers, other purchases, new recycled water, exchanges, and stored emergency supply. It also lists improved customer billing, modified drought rate structure and expanded public information campaign.

The District lists public information campaigns and drought rates as demand reduction tools, so it is not appropriate to list them also as supply augmentation. The District has already taken steps to improve customer billing, so it is not an option available. Table 8 is a required DWR table that is included but has no information to report.

Table 8 - Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (CWC 10632(a)(4)(A)]

Table 8			
Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Submittal Table 8-3)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier ***Drop down list*** *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the*	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? *Include units used (volume type or percentage)*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed			
CWC Section(a)(4)(B),(D) and (E)			
NOTES: The District does not have any supply augmentation methods.			

Reduction by Sales Category [CWC Section 10632(a)(4)(E)]
In developing the allocations among the different sales categories and stages, the need for public health and a sustainable economy should be considered. During a water shortage, the priority for public health, sanitation and safety are given priority over other water uses. A population of 19,033 (2025 Population Estimate) for the service area was assumed in the calculations for the residential component. Table 9 represents the residential allocation at the different stages as gallons per capita per day.

Table 9 - Residential GPCD at Each Stage of Shortage

Table 9		
Residential GPCD		
Stage	Shortage	GPCD
0	0	47
1	10%	41
2	20%	40
3	30%	36
4	40%	32
5	50%	25
6	60%	20

The most severe water shortage stage allocates approximately 20 gallons per day per person. This table shows the progression of reducing residential demand

during the different water shortage stages and confirms that enough water has been allocated to meet the basic domestic sanitation needs of the residential population.

With high efficiency fixtures and significant hardship 20 gallons per day per person should provide enough water to meet the health and safety standards for residential customers. There will be some individuals with special medical needs that will need additional water allocated and any rationing scenarios implemented will need to account for customers with special needs. Table 10 illustrates how a dwelling with high efficiency fixtures could meet the most severe water shortage allocation of 20 gallons per day per person.

Table 10 - Health And Safety R-GPCD Example

Table 10

Health and Safety for Residential (GPCD)

Fixture	Multiplier	Efficiency	Gallons per day
Toilet	3 Flushes	1.28 gpf	3.8
Shower	4 minutes	1.8 gpm	7.2
Clothes Washer	1 load per week	4.5 WF	1.4
Kitchen Sink	3 minutes	1.8 gpm	5.4
Dishwasher	1 load per week	6.5 g/cycle	0.9
Bathroom Sink	1 minute	1.2 gpm	1.5
Total			20

For non-residential customers, a percent reduction from a chosen base year would be the method for reducing water demand. This method is commonly used as a method for non-residential customers because it is considered easy to understand and to administer. The negatives of this method are that it can be perceived as penalizing customers that are water efficient because they will be asked to reduce consumption from a base consumption that is already water efficient. The hardship for non-residential customers will be significant in stages 3, 4, 5 and 6.

To some extent, financial rationing will be in place for all customers because rates will be higher and special penalties and charges will be in place for customers that use more water than they are allocated. Financial rationing gives an added incentive to reduce water consumption.

Another rationing method that will be used for all customers are specific use restrictions which prohibit certain uses of water, such as surface washing, vehicle washing, new connections and irrigation restrictions. This method is used in instances where other rationing methods might not be effective or there is the need for an immediate reduction in water use. This method is time and staff

intensive because it requires patrolling the service area to look for violations, tracking violations and following up on compliance.

California Water Code requires retail water suppliers to prioritize water use during a water shortage emergency. Current best practices shared by the Department of Water Resources and the American Water Works Association list the following examples:

1. Health – sanitation and hydration for indoor residential
2. Safety – fire suppression
3. Non-Residential – maintain economic base and protect local jobs.
4. Permanent Crops – takes five to ten years to replace orchards.
5. Annual Crops
6. Decorative and Recreational Landscaping – water for trees and shrubs; and
7. New Demand – two years of approved construction projects.

Table 11 is an example of a water supply allocation by sales class at the different stages of water shortage. The baseline (zero deficiency) is based on fiscal year 2025 demand by sales class. This table represents the analysis that must be done during every water shortage episode and at every water shortage stage because each water shortage episode has unique considerations based on the severity and cause of the water shortage. Each sales class or sector is listed with the percentage of normal allocation and the allocation in millions of gallons. Based on the severity of the water deficiency and the resulting allocations, a plan can be developed to meet the necessary reductions. The actions and measures described for each stage are intended to meet the required reduction.

Table 11 - Example Of Water Supply Allocations

			ADVISORY		WARNING		Emergency		SEVERE EMERGENCY		EXTREME EMERGENCY		EXTRAORDINARY EMERGENCY	
			Voluntary		Mandatory		Mandatory		Mandatory		Mandatory		Mandatory	
Annual Percent Reduction in Supply/Production	Baseline 0% Deficiency		Stage 1 10% Shortage		Stage 2 20% Shortage		Stage 3 30% Shortage		Stage 4 40% Shortage		Stage 5 50% Shortage		Stage 6 60% Shortage	
Annual Demand Reduction by Sales Class	Demand Allocation		Demand Allocation		Demand Allocation		Demand Allocation		Demand Allocation		Demand Allocation		Demand Allocation	
	% of baseline	MG	% of baseline	MG	% of baseline	MG	% of baseline	MG	% of baseline	MG	% of baseline	MG	% of baseline	MG
1 Residential - SFR	100	284	90	253	86	245	80	227	70	199	56	159	45	128
2 Commercial	100	34	100	34	100	34	84	28	65	22	55	19	35	12
3 Restaurant	100	19	100	19	100	19	84	16	65	12	55	10	35	6
4 Hotels/Motels	100	29	100	29	100	29	84	24	65	19	55	16	35	10
5 Schools	100	5	100	5	100	5	84	4	70	4	55	3	35	2
6 Multiple Dwellings	100	30	90	27	87	26	82	24	70	21	56	17	45	13
7 Beaches and Parks	100	5	100	5	100	5	84	4	35	2	30	2	35	2
8 Agriculture	100	20	100	20	100	20	84	17	65	13	55	11	35	7
9 Recreation	100	3	100	3	100	3	84	3	50	2	30	1	35	1
10 Marine Related	100	4	100	4	100	4	84	3	65	2	55	2	35	1
11 Residential Irrigation	100	11	50	6	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Dedicated Fire Services	100	0.1	100	0	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1
13 Non-Residential Irrigation	100	17	69	12	40	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Raw Water Customer	100	50	90	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Hydrant Meter/Portable	100	3	100	3	90	2	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Construction	100	3	100	3	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales	100	516	90%	466	78%	402	68%	352	57%	295	46%	239	35%	183
Emergency Reserve		0		0		8		8		8		8		8
Non-Revenue Simplified		47		40		40		34		34		34		34
Annual Available Supply/Production	100%	562	90%	506	80%	450	70%	394	60%	337	50%	281	40%	225
Annual Available Supply MGD		1.54		1.39		1.23		1.08		0.92		0.77		0.62
Actual Demand Reduction		0		56		112		169		225		281		338
Residential gpcd		47		41		39		36		32		25		20

Section 8 | Customer Compliance and Enforcement [CWC Section 10632(a)(6)]

Enforcement Tools

As a water district, Coastside County Water District has limited authority to penalize customers for water waste and non-compliance with regulations. In 2019, a new authority allows for local agencies to impose civil liability for violations of certain new water conservation requirements. Appendix A lists legal authorities related to water shortage contingency planning and implementation.

The District does not recommend the use of flow restrictors on the water services of customers in violation of water conservation ordinances. Flow restrictors can interfere with the operations and accuracy of the water meter.

During prior severe water shortage periods, the District implemented excess use fees to residential customers who consumed more water than their allocation. These fees were determined based on an allocation formula that considered, among other things, the number of residents per residential housing unit.

The most used enforcement tool during normal water years and water shortage years is to turn off domestic and irrigation water services for a specified period until compliance is achieved by the customer in violation of water waste rules. This is a lengthy process and is difficult to do when the customer includes children, seniors, or individuals with special needs.

If the District believes that water has been or is being used in violation of the District's water conservation restrictions, the District will send a written notice to the customer specifying the nature of the violation and the date and time of occurrence and request that the customer cease the violation and take corrective action. The District will provide the customer with a copy of the ordinance and inform the customer that failure to comply may result in termination of water service.

Appeal Process

The typical appeal process used in the District's water conservation ordinances includes providing a written appeal to the General Manger. The Ordinance shall include the steps necessary to submit an appeal. The decision of the General Manager shall be final. The General Manager will evaluate each written appeal based on the following criteria; public health, public safety, and regulatory requirements of a state or federal agency.

Section 9 | Seismic Risk Assessment [CWC Section 10632.5]

The District references the San Mateo County Multijurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan published in October 2021 for its seismic risk assessment. The plan can be found online at the County of San Mateo Emergency Management website (https://cmo.smcgov.org/multijurisdictional-local-hazard-mitigation-plan-resources).

Section 10 | Monitoring and Reporting Protocol [CWC Section 10632(a)(9)]

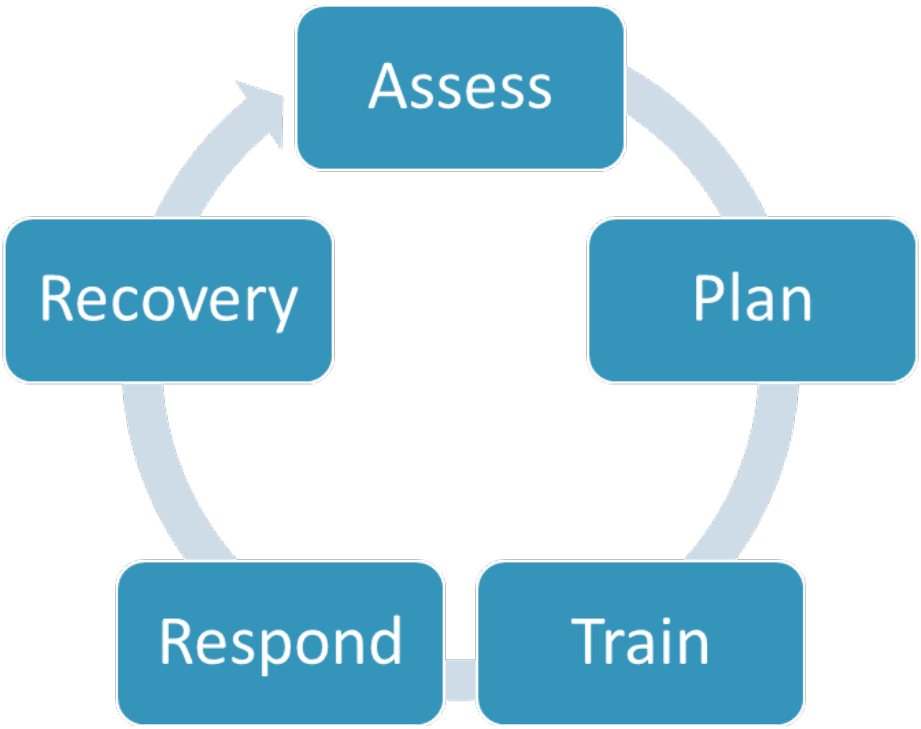
The District has a utility billing system, customer data analytics software, and hourly AMI data that is used to track and analyze customer consumption daily, weekly, or monthly. This data is available for reporting purposes and is available to the customer to help make decisions about water usage and rationing.

Section 11 | WSCP Refinement Procedures [CWC Section 10632(a)(10)]

Every water shortage episode provides challenges and successes that are documented and retained for future reference. The WSCP is written to provide District staff the flexibility to adapt to different types of water shortages, so the response can be as efficient and effective as possible.

Section 12 | Adoption of the WSCP [CWC Section 10632(c)]

The District prepared this 2025 WSCP and presented it to the Board of Directors for adoption on 12 May 2026 after conducting a public hearing. The plan was posted on the District's website within 30 days of adoption.


Assess
Plan
Train
Respond
Recovery

Appendices

Appendix A

Legal Authority [CWC Section 10632(a)(7)(A)]

Section	Description
California Water Code **Division 1 General State Powers over Water (100-540)** **Chapter 3 Water Shortage emergencies (350-359)** **CHAPTER 3.3. Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought [365 - 367]**	
350	The governing body (Board of Directors) of the water supply distributor (Coastside County Water District) has authority to declare water shortage emergency condition(s). This section defines water shortage emergency condition as when there would be "insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection."
351	Excepting in the event of a wildfire or a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline, or conduit causing an immediate emergency, the declaration shall be made only after a public hearing at which consumers of the water supply shall have an opportunity to be heard to protest against the declaration and to present their respective needs to said governing board.
352	Notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code at least seven days prior to the date of hearing in a newspaper printed, published, and circulated within the area in which the water supply is distributed, or if there is no such newspaper, in any newspaper printed, published, and circulated in the county in which the area is located.
353	When the governing body has so determined and declared the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage within its service area, it shall thereupon adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within said area of water supplied for public use as will in the sound discretion of such governing body conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection.
354	After allocating and setting aside the amount of water which in the opinion of the governing body will be necessary to supply water needed for domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection, the regulations may establish priorities in the use of water for other purposes and provide for the allocation, distribution, and delivery of water for such other purposes, without discrimination between consumers using water for the same purpose or purposes.
355	The regulations and restrictions shall thereafter be and remain in full force and effect during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented.
356	The regulations and restrictions may include the right to deny applications for new or additional service connections, and provision for their enforcement by discontinuing service to consumers willfully violating the regulations and restrictions.
357	If the regulations and restrictions on delivery and consumption of water adopted pursuant to this chapter conflict with any law establishing the rights of individual consumers to receive either specific or proportionate amounts of the water supply available for distribution within such service area, the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to this chapter shall prevail over the provisions of such laws relating to water rights for the duration of the period of emergency; provided, however, that any distributor of water which is subject to regulation by the State Public Utilities Commission shall before making such regulations and restrictions effective secure the approval thereof by the Public Utilities Commission.
358	Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or prevent review by any court of competent jurisdiction of any finding or determination by a governing board of the existence of an emergency or of regulations or restrictions adopted by such board, pursuant to this chapter, on the ground that any such action is fraudulent, arbitrary, or capricious.

359	(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law that requires an election for the purpose of authorizing a contract with the United States, or for incurring the obligation to repay loans from the United States, and except as otherwise limited or prohibited by the California Constitution, a public water agency, as an alternative procedure to submitting the proposal to an election, upon affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the governing body thereof, may apply for, accept, provide for the repayment together with interest thereon, and use funds made available by the federal government pursuant to Public Law 95-18, pursuant to any other federal act subsequently enacted during 1977 that specifically provides emergency drought relief financing, or pursuant to existing federal relief programs receiving budget augmentations in 1977 for drought assistance, and may enter into contracts that are required to obtain those federal funds pursuant to the provisions of those federal acts if the following conditions exist: (1) The project is undertaken by a state, regional, or local governmental agency. (2) As a result of the severe drought now existing in many parts of the state, the agency has insufficient water supply needed to meet necessary agricultural, domestic, industrial, recreational, and fish and wildlife needs within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the agency. (3) The project will develop or conserve water before October 31,1978 and will assist in mitigating the impacts of the drought. (4) The agency affirms that it will comply, if applicable, with Sections 1602, 1603, and 1605 of the Fish and Game Code. (5) The project will be completed on or before the completion date, if any, required under the federal act providing the funding, but not later than March 1, 1978. (b) Any obligation to repay loans shall be expressly limited to revenues of the system improved by the proceeds of the contract. (c) No application for federal funds pursuant to this section shall be made on or after March 1, 1978. (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a public agency shall not be exempt from any provision of law that requires the submission of a proposal to an election if a petition requesting such an election signed by 10 percent of the registered voters within the public agency is presented to the governing board within 30 days following the submission of an application for federal funds. (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a public water agency that applied for federal funds for a project before January 1, 1978, may make application to the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force for extension of the required completion date specified in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b). Following receipt of an application for extension, the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force may extend the required completion date specified in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) to a date not later than September 30, 1978, if the director finds that the project has been delayed by factors not controllable by the public water agency. If the Drought Emergency Task Force is dissolved, the Director of Water Resources shall exercise the authority vested in the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force pursuant to this section. (f) For the purposes of this section, “public water agency” means a city, district, agency, authority, or any other political subdivision of the state, except the state, that distributes water to the inhabitants thereof, is otherwise authorized by law to enter into contracts or agreements with the federal government for a water supply or for financing facilities for a water supply, and is otherwise required by law to submit those agreements or contracts or any other project involving long-term debt to an election within that public water agency.
365	(a) The Legislature finds and declares that this chapter furthers important state policies of encouraging water conservation and protecting water resources in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. (b) For the purposes of this chapter, “urban retail water supplier” has the same meaning as provided in Section 10608.12.
366	(a) During periods described in subdivision (a) of Section 367, excessive water use is prohibited by a residential customer in a single-family residence or by a customer in a multiunit housing complex in which each unit is individually metered or submetered by the urban retail water supplier. (b) Each urban retail water supplier shall establish a method to identify and discourage excessive water use, through one of the following options:

	(1) Establishing a rate structure, subject to applicable constitutional and statutory limitations, that includes block tiers, water budgets, or rate surcharges over and above base rates for excessive water use by a residential water customer. (2) (A) Establishing an excessive water use ordinance, rule, or tariff condition, or amending an existing ordinance, rule, or tariff condition, that includes a definition of or a procedure to identify and address excessive water use by metered single-family residential customers and customers in multiunit housing complexes in which each unit is individually metered or submetered and may include a process to issue written warnings to a customer and perform a site audit of customer water usage prior to deeming the customer in violation. (B) For the purposes of subparagraph (A), excessive water use shall be measured in terms of either gallons or hundreds of cubic feet of water used during the urban retail water supplier's regular billing cycle. In establishing the definition of excessive use, the urban retail water supplier may consider factors that include, but are not limited to, all of the following: (i) Average daily use. (ii) Full-time occupancy of households. (iii) Amount of landscaped land on a property. (iv) Rate of evapotranspiration. (v) Seasonal weather changes. (C) (i) A violation of an excessive use ordinance, rule, or tariff condition established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall result in an infraction or administrative civil penalty. The penalty for a violation may be based on conditions identified by the urban retail water supplier and may include, but is not limited to, a fine of up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each hundred cubic feet of water, or 748 gallons, used above the excessive water use threshold established by the urban retail water supplier in a billing cycle. (ii) Any fine imposed pursuant to this subparagraph shall be added to the customer's water bill and is due and payable with that water bill. (iii) Each urban retail water supplier shall have a process for nonpayment of the fine, which shall be consistent with due process and reasonably similar to the water supplier's existing process for nonpayment of a water bill. (D) (i) Consistent with due process, an urban retail water supplier shall establish a process and conditions for the appeal of a fine imposed pursuant to subparagraph (C) whereby the customer may contest the imposition of the fine for excessive water use. (ii) As part of the appeal process, the customer shall be provided with an opportunity to provide evidence that there was no excessive water use or of a bona fide reason for the excessive water use, including evidence of a water leak, a medical reason, or any other reasonable justification for the water use, as determined by the urban retail water supplier. (iii) As part of the appeal process, the urban retail water supplier shall provide documentation demonstrating the excessive water use. (c) (1) The provisions of subdivision (b) do not apply to an urban retail water supplier that is not fully metered in accordance with Section 527. An urban retail water supplier shall comply with the provisions of subdivision (b) when all of the water supplier's residential water service connections are being billed based on metered water usage. (2) An urban retail water supplier that is not fully metered shall prohibit water use practices by an ordinance, resolution, rule, or tariff condition that imposes penalties for prohibited uses of water supplied by the water supplier. The urban retail water supplier may include a process to issue written warnings prior to imposing penalties as well as increased penalty amounts for successive violations.
367	(a) This chapter applies only as follows: (1) During a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation 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 statewide drought conditions to an urban retail water supplier that has moved to a stage of action in response to a local water supply shortage condition under the water supplier's contingency plan pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 that requires mandatory water use reductions.

	(2) To an urban retail water supplier during a period in which the water supplier has moved to a stage of action in response to a local water supply shortage condition under the water supplier's contingency plan pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 that requires mandatory water use reductions. (3) To an urban retail water supplier affected during a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation 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 local drought conditions. (b) The provisions of this chapter are in addition to, and do not supersede or limit, any other measures or remedies implemented by an urban retail water supplier.
377	Local agencies are authorized to impose civil liability for violations of certain new water conservation requirements
California Water Code **Division 12 County Water Districts 30000-33901** **Part 5 Powers and Purposes (31000-31182)**	
31020	A district may do any act necessary to furnish sufficient water in the district for any present or future beneficial use.
31021	A district may store water for the benefit of the district, conserve water for future use, and appropriate, acquire, and conserve water and water rights for any useful purpose.
31026	A district shall have the power to restrict the use of district water during any emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, and to prohibit the wastage of district water or the use of district water during such periods, for any purpose other than household uses or such other restricted uses as may be determined to be necessary by the district and may prohibit use of such water during such periods for specific uses which the district may from time to time find to be nonessential.
31027	(a) A district may prescribe and define by ordinance the restrictions, prohibitions, and exclusions. Every such ordinance shall be in full force and effect immediately upon adoption, but shall be published once in full in a newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in the district within 10 days after adoption, or if there be no such newspaper it shall be posted within 10 days after adoption in three public places within the district. (b) The publication of ordinances, as required by subdivision (a), may be satisfied by either of the following actions: (1) The district may publish a summary of a proposed ordinance or proposed amendment to an existing ordinance. The summary shall be prepared by an official designated by the board. A summary shall be published and a certified copy of the full text of the proposed ordinance or proposed amendment shall be posted in the office of the board at least five days prior to the board meeting at which the proposed ordinance or amendment or alteration thereto is to be adopted. Within 15 days after adoption of the ordinance or amendment, the board shall publish a summary of the ordinance or amendment with the names of those directors voting for and against the ordinance or amendment and the official shall post in the office of the board a certified copy of the full text of the adopted ordinance or amendment along with the names of those directors voting for and against the ordinance or amendment. (2) If the official designated by the board determines that it is not feasible to prepare a fair and adequate summary of the proposed or adopted ordinance or amendment, and if the board so orders, a display advertisement of at least one-quarter of a page in a newspaper of general circulation in the county shall be published at least five days prior to the board meeting at which the proposed ordinance or amendment or alteration thereto is to be adopted. Within 15 days after adoption of the ordinance or amendment, a display advertisement of at least one-quarter of a page shall be published. The advertisement shall indicate the general nature of, and provide information about, the proposed or adopted ordinance or amendment, including information sufficient to enable the public to obtain copies of the complete text of the ordinance or amendment, and the names of those directors voting for and against the ordinance or amendment.

31028	A district shall have power to make findings upon each and all of the matters referred to in Section 31026. A finding by the board of directors upon the existence, threat or duration of an emergency or shortage or upon the matter of necessity or any other matter or condition shall be made by resolution or ordinance and shall be prima facie evidence of the fact or matter so found, and such fact or matter shall be presumed to continue unchanged unless and until a contrary finding shall have been made by the board by resolution or ordinance. Such finding shall be received in evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding in which it may be offered,and shall be proof and evidence of the fact or matter found until rebutted or overcome by other sufficient evidence received in such proceeding. Copy of any resolution or ordinance setting forth any finding shall, when certified by the secretary of the district, be evidence that the finding was made by the district as shown by the resolution or ordinance and certification.
31029	After the publication or posting of any ordinance as provided in Section 31027, it is a misdemeanor for any person to use or apply water received from the district contrary to or in violation of the restriction or prohibition, until the ordinance has been repealed or the emergency or threatened emergency has ceased, and, upon conviction thereof, that person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days or by fine of not more than six hundred dollars ($600), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
31035	A district may undertake a water conservation program to reduce water use and may require as a condition of new service that reasonable water-saving devices and water reclamation devices be installed to reduce water use.
California Water Code **DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES [10000 - 12999]** **PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING [10610 - 10657]** **CHAPTER 3. Urban Water Management Plans [10620 - 10645]** **ARTICLE 2. Contents of Plans [10630 - 10634]**	
10632	(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements: (1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635. (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. (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. (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. (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. (6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2. (7) (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. (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. (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. (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. (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. (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.
California Water Code **Division 6. Conservation development and Utilization** **Part 2.6. Urban Water Management Planning** **Chapter 3. Urban Water Management Plans (10620 – 10645)**	

ARTICLE 2. Contents of Plans [10630 - 10634]	
10632 (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.
GOVERNMENT CODE - GOV **TITLE 2. GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA [8000 - 22980]** **DIVISION 1. GENERAL [8000 - 8899.72]** **CHAPTER 7. California Emergency Services Act [8550 - 8669.7]** **ARTICLE 2. General Definitions [8555 - 8562]**	
8558	Three conditions or degrees of emergency are established by this chapter: (a) "State of war emergency" means the condition that exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever this state or nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. (b) "State of emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by conditions such as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a "state of war emergency," which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission. (c) "Local emergency" means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by conditions such as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, cyberterrorism, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

Appendix B

Sample Staff Report: Implementation of Advisory

STAFF REPORT

To: Board of Directors

From: Cathleen Brennan, Water Resources Analyst

Agenda: May 11, 2021

Report: May 5, 2021

Subject: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stage 1 - Water Shortage Advisory - with a Request for Voluntary 10 Percent Reduction in Irrigation and Other Outdoor Water Use by District Customers

Attachments: A - Resolution 2021-02

B - Example of Outreach Materials

Recommendation:

That the Board of Directors authorize the implementation of Stage 1 – Water Shortage Advisory – of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and adopts Resolution 2021-02 urging customers to reduce irrigation by 10 percent and reduce other outdoor water use.

Example of Public Messaging

"Due to two consecutive years of less than normal precipitation, we are asking all customers to voluntarily conserve water with a goal of achieving a ten percent reduction in irrigation and other outdoor water use. A successful voluntary water conservation campaign is the best way to delay mandatory water restrictions should the dry weather conditions continue through 2021."

Background

The District relies on purchased water from the SFPUC Regional Water System to meet the water demand of its service area. The SFPUC is asking wholesale customers to implement voluntary reductions in irrigation use by 10 percent. Their goal is to reduce the peak water usage that occurs during the summer months, so that there will be carry-over storage in their reservoirs for next fiscal year, if dry conditions continue for a third consecutive year.

On April 15, 2021, the SFPUC released their final water supply availability estimate to their wholesale customers. The results from the April snow course index confirmed that the Hetch-Hetchy watershed is experiencing dry conditions

Water Resources Page 1 of 3

that are very similar to last year. In addition, the local bay area watersheds are experiencing a second year of dry conditions.

Report

The District has enough water supply to meet the water demand of our customers through fiscal year 2022. By implementing the Water Shortage Advisory, the District can begin preparing for continued dry conditions through this and next fiscal year and allows the District to start an outreach campaign to our customers. Successful voluntary reductions in water use may delay the need for mandatory rationing. It also allows the District to plan for mandatory rationing should water supply conditions worsen.

The District's local sources have been impacted by two years of drought conditions and the District will not have Denniston Creek available to us this summer. In water year 2020 (October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020) Half Moon Bay received 14.40 inches of precipitation, which is 55 percent of average. Half Moon Bay has only received 10.45 inches of precipitation in the current water year of 2021, which is 43 percent of average to date.

On March 5, 2021, the U.S. Department of Agriculture informed Governor Newsom in writing that 50 California counties were being designated as primary natural disaster areas due to drought conditions. San Mateo County was listed as a designated natural disaster area. On March 22, 2021, the SWRCB issued a statement that there are ongoing dry conditions in most of California's watersheds and asked that water supply agencies prepare for drought impacts statewide. On April 29, 2021, the U.S. Drought Monitor listed San Mateo County as being in extreme drought.

The District will need to initiate a customer outreach campaign and will use materials available through the Save Our Water campaign and any materials provided to us by BAWSCA and SFPUC. The District will rely on WaterSmart to identify customers that have high irrigation use and will target those customers for extra outreach.

To meet the requested reduction in outdoor water use, customers may choose to reduce irrigation by installing a more efficient irrigation system, reducing the number of days that they irrigate, and reducing the number of minutes that they irrigate. Customers should also check the efficiency of their irrigation systems to make sure that leaks are fixed, spray heads are adjusted correctly, and eliminate any run-off when they irrigate. The District will remind customers to use a broom instead of a hose to clean sidewalks and patios. And the District will ask customers to wash their cars less often or take it to a car wash that recycles their water.

Fiscal Impacts

There will be increased spending on outreach and educational materials. There may also be increased spending on developing drought rates and researching enforcement options.

Appendix C

Sample Resolution: Implementation of Stage1 – Water Shortage Emergency Advisory

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

IMPLEMENTATION OF STAGE 1 - WATER SHORTAGE ADVISORY - OF THE DISTRICT'S WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND URGING 10 PERCENT REDUCTION IN IRRIGATION BY CUSTOMERS IN RESPONSE TO DROUGHT CONDITIONS

WHEREAS, California is experiencing two consecutive years of drought; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 water year was extremely dry with Half Moon Bay at 55 percent of mean precipitation; and

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's measurements on in the Hetch Hetchy watershed revealed snowpack conditions at 50 percent of median for April 1st conditions for water year 2020; and

WHEREAS, the 2021 water year is extremely dry with Half Moon Bay at 46 percent of mean precipitation for April 1st conditions; and

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's measurements in the Hetch Hetchy watershed revealed snowpack conditions at 60 percent of median for April 1st conditions for water year 2021; and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Department of Agriculture informed Governor Newsom in writing on March 5, 2021 that 50 California counties were being designated as primary disaster areas due to drought conditions and San Mateo County was listed as one of those counties; and

WHEREAS, the SWRCB issued a statement on March 22, 2021 urging water agencies to prepare for drought impacts statewide and that most of California's watersheds are experiencing dry conditions: and

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission requested 10 percent voluntary water use reduction in irrigation water use system-wide on April 15, 2021; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Drought Monitor shows the intensity of drought in San Mateo County, as of April 29, 2021, to be extreme; and

WHEREAS, Coastside County Water District has made significant investments in local programs to improve water supply reliability, water use efficiency, and other strategies to stretch supplies, and will continue to do so.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District recognizes that California is in a statewide drought and there is a need for District customers to use water efficiently on an ongoing basis and heighten their water conservation efforts as the state continues to face drought conditions; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors thanks its customers for their ongoing water use efficiency efforts and asks that they increase their efforts to reduce irrigation water use by 10 percent in response to the drought;

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District held on this 11th day of May 2021 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Mickelsen, Muller, Coverdell and Vice-President Feldman and President Reynolds

Glenn Reynolds, President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Mary Rogren, General Manager
Secretary of the District

Appendix D

Sample Ordinance: Stage 2 - Water Shortage Emergency

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

AN ORDINANCE OF
THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

An ordinance declaring a water shortage emergency and implementing mandatory water use restrictions and prohibitions under Stage 2 - Water Shortage Emergency Warning - of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Be it ordained by the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District (District) as follows:

SECTION I: FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

This ordinance is adopted considering the following facts and circumstances, which are hereby found and declared by the Board of Directors.

WHEREAS, the District is an urban water supplier that has an Urban Water Management Plan that was adopted on June 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the District adopted an updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan on June 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, In 2021, most of California experienced extreme or extraordinary drought conditions, including the watersheds the District relies on for water supplies; and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Department of Agriculture informed Governor Newsom in writing on March 5, 2021, that 50 California counties were being designated as primary disaster areas due to drought conditions and San Mateo County was listed as one of those counties; and

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) requested 10 percent voluntary water use reduction in irrigation water use system-wide on April 15, 2021; and

WHEREAS, Governor Newsom declared a drought state of emergency on May 10, 2021, that included watersheds the District relies on for imported water; and

WHEREAS, the District implemented Stage 1 – Water Shortage Advisory of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan on May 11, 2021, with the Board of Directors

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

adopting Resolution 2021-02, informing the public of a possible water shortage and requesting voluntary water conservation; and

WHEREAS, on July 8, 2021, Governor Newsom issued an executive order (N-10-21) asking all Californians to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels; and

WHEREAS, on July 8, 2021, Governor Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency adding the County of San Mateo, among other counties, to the list of counties in a state of emergency due to drought; and

WHEREAS, on July 12, 2021, the SFPUC asked all their wholesale customers, including the District and all Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) member agencies, to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent; and

WHEREAS, on October 19, 2021, Governor Newsom issued a Proclamation of a State of Emergency encouraging Californians to re-double their efforts to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels, directing local water suppliers to execute their Urban Water Shortage Contingency Plans at a level appropriate to local conditions that take into account the possibility of a third consecutive dry year, and authorizing the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt emergency regulations as it deems necessary to supplement voluntary conservation by prohibiting certain wasteful water practices;

WHEREAS, the Coastside has experienced two consecutive years of extreme drought conditions and there is a strong possibility of a third year of dry conditions; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board implemented curtailments on the Tuolumne River diversions that went into effect on August 20, 2021and those curtailments impact SFPUC's available water supplies; and

WHEREAS, the SFPUC declared a water supply emergency on November 23, 2021, with a request for voluntary reductions in water purchases from its wholesale customers based on FYE 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Tier 1 and the Tier 2 Agreements between SFPUC and among BAWSCA member agencies, became effective once SFPUC declared a water shortage emergency; and

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

WHEREAS, the Tier 2 Agreement allocates the available water among BAWSCA agencies; and

WHEREAS, the District received their final allocation of water supply for calendar year 2022 (342 MG | 457,235 ccf |0.9 MGD) on January 3, 2022, from SFPUC; and

WHEREAS, the District obtains a significant amount of its water supply from the SFPUC and the median amount the District purchases annually is about 1.65 MGD; and

WHEREAS, the District will maximize its use of local water sources to the greatest extent possible; and

WHEREAS, the District's average water demand in FYE June 30, 2021, was 1.82 MGD; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 2022-0002 on January 4, 2022, to adopt emergency regulations to supplement voluntary water conservation; and

WHEREAS, as of February 2022, most of California improved to severe drought conditions due to greater than normal precipitation in December 2021; and

WHEREAS, the District's goal is to achieve an overall 17 percent reduction in water (consumption) use from FYE 2020 by targeting outdoor water use; and

WHEREAS, Stage 2 – Water Shortage Emergency Warning of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan describes a menu of options including mandatory restrictions and prohibitions on outdoor water use; and

WHEREAS, the District's Board of Directors may declare a water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code sections 350, et seq, and 31026, et seq; and

WHEREAS, Article X Section 2 of the California Constitution declares that the general welfare requires that water resources be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that waste, unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that conservation of

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code section 353, when the District's Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency within its service area, it shall adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within said area of water supplied for public use as will in the sound discretion of such governing body conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation and fire protection; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code sections 365 et seq., during periods when the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency based on statewide drought conditions and local drought conditions, urban water retail providers like the District shall establish a method to discourage excessive water use, which can include establishing an excessive use ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the actions taken hereinafter are exempt from the provisions of Section 21000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code as a project undertaken as immediate action necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15269 and as a project undertaken to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15307.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

SECTION II: DEFINITIONS

Account: Water service assigned to a property and a customer.

Customer: Any person, whether within or without the geographical boundaries of the District, who uses water supplied by the District.

Decorative Water Feature: Above ground or below-grade outdoor structure that contains water and is used for decoration or noise abatement.

District: Coastside County Water District.

General Manager: The General Manager of Coastside County Water District or the General Manager's designee.

Incidental Runoff: Any unintended amounts (volume) of runoff, such as unintended, minimal overspray from sprinklers that escapes the area of intended use. Water leaving an intended use area is not considered incidental if it is part of the facility design or system design, if it is due to excessive application, if it is due to intentional overflow or application, or if it is due to negligence.

Low volume irrigation systems: Any irrigation system that applies irrigation water at low pressure through a system of tubing or lateral lines and low volume emitters such as drip, driplines, microspray and bubblers with a very low flow rate (<2 gallons per hour [gph]) measured in gallons per hour, and that is designed to apply small volumes of water very slowly at or near the root zone of the plants. This includes but is not limited to properly functioning and designed drip irrigation systems, subsurface drip irrigation, and soaker hoses.

Measurable rainfall: Climatological conditions that result in $\geq$ 0.25 (greater than or equal to one quarter of one inch) inches of precipitation in any continuous 4 (four) hour period.

Ornamental landscape: Any landscaping where the primary function is maintaining aesthetic or decorative value. An ornamental landscape may serve other purposes but the primary purpose is decorative.

Person: Any customer, tenant, property owner, governmental entity, firm, association, organization, company, or business using water.

Pool: Any structure intended for swimming, exercise, or recreational bathing that contains water over 18 inches deep. Pools include in-ground and above ground structures, and includes but is not limited to hot tubs, spas, and nonportable wading pools.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

Special Landscapes: Any landscape that can be shown to provide food, such as a community garden, or has a primary benefit other than decorative, and includes landscapes that serves a purpose related to public recreation for the community, such as (sports) playing fields and golf courses.

SFPUC: The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and San Francisco Water

Turf: Grasses grown for ornamental or recreational use which are mowed regularly. It is also referred to as lawn.

Water: Any water delivered by or originating from Coastside County Water District's transmission and distribution system.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

SECTION III: DECLARATION OF WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY

Pursuant to Water Code sections 350 et seq., 365 et seq., and 31026 et seq, the District hereby declares a water shortage emergency to exist within the District because the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the District to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. The purpose of this ordinance is to conserve the water supply of the District for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to public health, fire protection, and domestic use, and to conserve water by reducing and restricting nonessential water use that if continued would constitute waste.

In addition, the District hereby implements Stage 2 of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

SECTION IV: REQUIREMENTS, PROHIBITIONS, AND RESTRICTED ACTIVITIES IN PROMOTION OF WATER CONSERVATION AND TO PREVENT THE UNREASONABLE USE OF WATER

A: To promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited for all customers, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency (Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 3.5, Article 2, Section 995):

1. The application of water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes more than incidental runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

2. The use of a hose that dispenses 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;

3. The use of water for washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, or other hard surfaced areas;

4. The use of water for street cleaning or construction site preparation purposes unless no other method can be used or as needed to protect the health and safety of the public;

5. The use of water for decorative (decorative water feature) fountains or the filling or topping-off of decorative lakes or ponds, with exceptions for those decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds that use pumps to

recirculate water and only require refilling to replace evaporative losses:

6. The application of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one fourth of one inch of rain. In determining whether measurable rainfall of at least one fourth of one inch of rain occurred in a given area, enforcement may be based on records of the National Weather Service, the closest CIMIS station to the parcel, or any other reliable source of rainfall data available to the District.

7. The use of water for irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.

B: To prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water and to further promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited for all customers:

1. The use of water that causes flooding or pooling due to super-saturation of the ground or soil.

2. The use of water when the customer has been given written notice by the District to repair broken or defective plumbing, equipment, appliances, sprinklers, watering, or irrigation systems, and has failed to complete such repairs within 24 hours after delivery of the notice.

3. The indiscriminate running of water or washing with water that causes runoff.

4. The use of water for single pass through cooling systems. The use of potable water ice making machines and other mechanical equipment that utilizes a single-pass cooling system to remove and discharge heat to the sewer, including swamp coolers. Water used for all cooling purposes shall be recycled or re-circulated.

5. Filling pools and replacing evaporated water in pools, except when a cover is being used when the pool is not in use, to limit water loss through evaporation.

C. Specific end-user requirements and prohibitions in promotion of water conservation

1. Portable Meters: The use of water from any fire hydrant unless specifically authorized in writing by the District except for the following:

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

a. regularly constituted fire protection agencies (e.g., Coastside Fire Protection District) for fire suppression purposes; or

b. other uses specifically authorized by the District, including water distribution system flushing, District capital improvement projects, fire flow testing, and filling of District approved vehicles for sewer system flushing and street sweeping purposes.

2. The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking or other public places where food or drink are served or purchased.

3. The operators of hotels, motels, inns, and bed and breakfast establishments shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The operator shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.

4. All residential customers shall make every effort to voluntarily achieve a maximum of 50 gallons per day per person or 2 billing units of water, per person, per month. This includes all indoor and outdoor water uses.

D. Mandatory restrictions on outdoor Irrigation of ornamental landscapes, turf, and special landscapes to achieve a 50 percent reduction in Irrigation in promotion of water conservation. This section does not apply to agriculture or floriculture operations.

1. No person shall use or cause to be used any water for irrigation between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 pm. Properly functioning low volume irrigation systems are exempt from this restriction.

2. No person shall use or cause to be used any water for irrigation that exceeds 10 minutes per irrigation station (valve) during the designated day and times allowed for irrigation. Properly functioning low volume irrigation systems are exempt from the 10 minutes per irrigation station restriction.

3. Days of the week restrictions. No person shall use or cause to be used any water for irrigation on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

4. Irrigation is allowed only on the following days:

a. odd address and no address:

1. October through February

   i. Thursday
   ii. irrigation should be avoided except for extended dry periods.

2. March through September

   i. Tuesday and Thursday

b. even address:

1. October through February

   i. Monday
   ii. irrigation should be avoided except for extended dry periods.

2. March through September

   i. Monday and Wednesday

c. The address used to determine irrigation days is as it appears under "service address" in the utility billing database under account information.

d. Section IV.D.1,2,3,4a,4b, and c. shall not apply to the following categories of water used for irrigation:

   1. The use of a hand-held bucket or similar container
   2. The use of a hand-held hose with a positive shut-off valve or similar device
   3. The use of a properly functioning low volume irrigation system
   4. The use of bubblers for trees
   5. The use, for very short periods of time (<5 minutes), for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system
   6. The use of a legal greywater system

e. Golf Course Greens

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

1. Days of week, length of time, and time of day restrictions (Section IV.D.1,2,3, 4a,4b, and c.) do not apply to golf course greens because of the large amount of area irrigated and the use of water impoundments.

2. Days of the week, length of time, and time of day restrictions do apply to ornamental landscape around the greens on a golf course.

3. Golf courses shall make every effort to voluntarily decrease their use of irrigation water purchased from the District by at least 50 percent from FYE 2020.

f. Untreated Water Customer

Days of week, length of time, and time of day restrictions do not apply to the untreated water customer because of the large amount of area irrigated and the use of water impoundments.

During this water shortage emergency, the District does not have enough surplus water to meet the irrigation demand of the District's single untreated water customer. The untreated water customer shall be limited to 50 percent of its FYE 2020 total water demand until a determination has been made that there is surplus water supplies or water supply conditions worsen.

E. Specific prohibitions for any homeowners' association, any community service organization, or any similar entity to prevent the unreasonable use of water and to promote water conservation (Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 3.5, Article 2, Section 995)

1. Taking or threatening to take any action to enforce any provision of the governing documents or architectural or landscaping guidelines or policies of a common interest development where that provision is void or unenforceable under section 4735, subdivisions (a) and (b) of the civil code;

2. Imposing or threatening to impose a fine, assessment, or other monetary penalty against any owner of a separate interest for reducing or eliminating the water of vegetation or lawns during a declared drought emergency, as described in section 4735, subdivision (c) of the Civil code; or

3. Requiring an owner of a separate interest upon which water-efficient landscaping measures have been installed in response to a declared

drought emergency, as described in section 4735, subdivisions (c) and (d) of the Civil code, to reserve or remove the water-efficient landscaping measures upon the conclusion of the state of emergency.

SECTION V: ENFORCEMENT

A. Written Notice

If the District believes that water has been or is being used in violation of the above restrictions, the District will send a written notice to the customer specifying the nature of the violation and the date and time of occurrence and request that the customer cease the violation and take remedial action. The District will provide the customer with a copy of the ordinance and inform the customer that failure to comply may result in termination of water service and payment of costs to enforce this ordinance.

B. On-Site Notification

If a further violation(s) is observed by District, after the original written notice, the District will make reasonable efforts to notify the customer of the violation and post a notice on the front door or other point of entry onto the property requiring the customer to cease the violation and take remedial action within 48 hours of the on-site notification. Failure to comply after the on-site notification may result in the temporary termination of water service.

C. Termination of Water Service

1. If a further violation(s) is observed by District personnel 48 or more hours after the on-site notification, it will be deemed a willful violation of the mandatory restrictions on water use and the District may temporarily discontinue water service.

2. The customer shall pay all outstanding fees, charges and costs incurred by the District to enforce this ordinance, including issuing notices and terminating and restoring water service. The customer's account must be in good standing, for the District to proceed with the reconnection of water service after it has been temporarily terminated under this ordinance.

D. Misdemeanor – Pursuant to Water Code section 31029, after the publication and posting of this ordinance as set forth below, willful violation of this ordinance is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days or by fine of not more than $600, or by both imprisonment and fine.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

E. Violations of prohibited actions under Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 3.5, Article 2, Section 995 (Sections IV.A and IV.E of this Ordinance) is an infraction punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each day in which the violation occurs. The fine for the infraction is in addition to, and does not supersede or limit, any other remedies, civil or criminal.

SECTION VI: APPEALS

Any customer, who disputes a staff determination of a violation of the above restrictions, may appeal in writing to the General Manager. The decision of the General Manager shall be final.

A. Written Appeal

The written appeal must be addressed to the General Manager and include: (1) the customer's name; (2) the mailing address and site address, if different; (3) the water account number; (4) a description of the violation(s); (5) the enforcement action taken; and (6) a detailed explanation of the basis of the appeal.

Coastside County Water District
Attn: General Manager
766 Main Street
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

B. Criteria for Appeal

The General Manager will evaluate each written appeal based on the following criteria: (1) public health; (2) public safety; and (3) regulatory requirements of a state or federal agency.

SECTION VII: EFFECTIVE DATE

Pursuant to California Water Code 31027, this ordinance shall be effective on the day of its adoption. Within ten (10) days of its adoption, this ordinance, or a summary hereof, shall be published in the Half Moon Bay Review and posted at the District and on the District's website

All provisions of this ordinance shall remain in effect until the District cancels implementation of Stage 2 – Water Shortage Emergency Warning of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

SECTION VIII: SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this ordinance is held to be invalid, or unenforceable in particular circumstances, such invalidity shall not affect the remainder of the ordinance which shall continue to be in full force and effect and the Board declares this ordinance to be severable for that purpose.

SECTION IX: PUBLICATION

The public hearing was noticed at least 7 days prior to the public hearing in a newspaper (Half Moon Bay Review) of general circulation in the District's service area.

The public hearing notice was posted on the District's website at least 7 days prior to the public hearing (www.coastsidewater.org).

The public hearing notice was posted at the District's headquarters at least 14 days prior to the public hearing.

The full text of the draft ordinance was published in a newspaper (Half Moon Bay Review) of general circulation in the District's service area at least 5 days prior to the public hearing.

The full text of the draft ordinance was posted on the District's website (www.coastsidewater.org) at least 5 days prior to the public hearing.

The secretary is hereby directed to arrange for the final adopted and signed ordinance to be published in a newspaper (Half Moon Bay Review) of general circulation in the District's service area and to be posted on the District's website (www.coastsidewater.org) within 10 days of adoption.

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District held on this 24th day of March 2022 by the following vote:

AYES: President Feldman, Vice-President Muller, Director Coverdell, Director Mickelsen, Director Reynolds

NOES:

ABSENT:

Robert Feldman

Robert Feldman, President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Mary Rogren, General Manager
Secretary of the District

ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01

Appendix E

Sample Ordinance: Rescinding Water Shortage Emergency

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-01

**AN ORDINANCE OF
THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT**

RESCINDING ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01 AN ORDINANCE DECLARING WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY AND IMPLEMENTING MANDATORY WATER USE RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS UNDER STAGE 2 - WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY WARNING - OF THE DISTRICT'S WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Be it ordained by the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District (District) as follows:

SECTION I: FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

This ordinance is adopted considering the following facts and circumstances, which are hereby found and declared by the Board of Directors.

WHEREAS, the District is an urban water supplier that has an Urban Water Management Plan that was adopted on June 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the District adopted an updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan on June 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2022, the District adopted Ordinance No. 2022-01 Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency, and Implementing Mandatory Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions Under Stage 2 – Water Shortage Emergency Warning – of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, on March 28, 2022, the Governor issued Executive Order N-7-22, which directed the SWRCB to adopt emergency regulations requiring each urban water supplier that has submitted a Water Shortage Contingency Plan to implement, at a minimum a shortage response actions for a shortage level of up to 20 percent("level 2"); and

WHEREAS, on May 24, 2022, the SFPUC adopted an increased system-side water use reduction of 11 percent compared to baseline water use during FYE 2020, effective July 1, 2022; and

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-01

WHEREAS, on February 13, 2023, the Governor issued Executive Order No. N-3-23, which continued the statewide drought emergency and regulations, but also directed state agencies to provide recommendations on whether any existing provisions in the Governor's drought proclamations and executive orders are no longer needed to mitigate drought conditions; and

WHEREAS, on March 24, 2023, the Governor issued Executive Order No. N-5-23, which terminated numerous provisions of the Governor's previously issued executive orders and emergency proclamations related to the drought because of improved water supply conditions, however Executive Order No. N-5-23 did not rescind the SWRCB emergency regulation that requires all urban water suppliers to implement all demand reduction actions in their water shortage contingency plans for a shortage level of 10-20 percent (Level 2); and

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2023, the SFPUC adopted Resolution No. 23-0073, rescinding Resolution No. 21-0177, thereby ending the local water shortage emergency declaration, and also rescinding Resolution No. 22-0098 which adopted the system wide water use reduction of 11 percent, effective upon the termination, rescission, or amendment of the SWRCB emergency regulation to no longer require the SFPUC to implement the drought response actions of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan of up to a 20 percent water shortage; and

WHEREAS, on April 17, 2023, the SFPUC provided BAWSCA member agencies with a Water Supply Availability Update report that found that the water bank is full and will remain full through 2023 and that the entire water system will be full by July 1, 2023.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, that the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District recognizes that both local and imported water supply conditions have significantly improved in Water Year 2023 and that mandatory water use restrictions and prohibitions under Stage 2 are no longer needed; and

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the Board of Directors rescinds Ordinance No. 2022-01, an Ordinance Declaring a Water Shortage Emergency and implementing Mandatory Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions under Stage 2 – Water Shortage Emergency Warning – of the District's Water shortage Contingency Plan, effective immediately upon the expiration or termination of the State Water Resources Control Board's emergency regulations that requires the

District to implement all demand reduction actions in Stage 2 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District this 9th day of May 2023 by the following vote:

AYES: Vice President Mickelsen, Directors Coverdell, Feldman, and Reynolds

NOES:

ABSENT: President Muller

Chris R Mickelsen

Chris Mickelsen, Vice President
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Mary Rogren, General Manager
Secretary of the District

ORDINANCE NO. 2023-01

Appendix F

Sample Ordinance: Water Shortage with Customer Allocations

ORDINANCE NO. _____

COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR RATIONING WATER DURING A WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCY AND ESTABLISHING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Findings and Determinations

This ordinance is adopted in light of the following facts and circumstances, which are hereby found and declared by the Board of Directors.

Whereas, the District obtains the majority of its water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and is substantially dependent on the SFPUC supply throughout the year and particularly in dry years.

Whereas, the SFPUC has, on (insert date), found that due to (add qualifier; extremely or severely) low water supplies within the reservoirs and anticipated low levels of inflow into such reservoirs, water consumption must be decreased and has declared a water shortage emergency.

Whereas, the SFPUC has adopted a water conservation program under which the amount of water allocated to the District will be reduced by approximately (insert percentage) during fiscal year (insert year).

Whereas, the District's local sources of water, which supplement the water supplies purchased from SFPUC, are also below normal as a result of (insert number of years or months) of below normal precipitation.

Whereas, the actions of the SFPUC, and the reduced amount of water available from local sources, a water shortage emergency exists within the area served by the District.

Whereas, the rules, regulations and restrictions set forth in this ordinance are intended to conserve the water supply of the District for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation and fire protection.

Whereas, according to the District's Water Shortage and Drought Contingency Plan, conditions exist to implement Stage (insert stage number and description here), as developed under authority of California Water Code Section 10632.

Whereas, the specific uses prohibited or restricted by this ordinance are nonessential, and if allowed would constitute wastage of District water, and should be prohibited pursuant to the District's authority under California Water Code section 350 – 359 et seq., California Water Code Section 31026 et seq., and the common law.

Whereas, the actions taken hereinafter are exempt from the provisions of Section 21000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code as a project undertaken as immediate action necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15269 and as a project undertaken to assure the maintenance, restoration or enhancement of a natural resource pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations Section 15307.

Section 2: Definitions

A. "District" means Coastside County Water District
B. "General Manager" means the General Manager of the District.
C. "Person" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, organization or governmental entity.
D. "Customer" means any person, whether within or without the geographic boundaries of the District, who uses water supplied by the District.
E. "Billing Unit" means a quantity of water equal to 100 cubic feet (ccf) or 748 gallons.

F. "Account" means a metered or unmetered water service.

Section 3: Prohibition of Nonessential Water Use

It shall be unlawful for any person to use water obtained from the water system of the District for nonessential uses as hereinafter defined in Sections 4 and 5.

Section 4: Allocations

A. Use of water in excess of the following allocation is hereby determined to be nonessential:

1. Residential Accounts

a. Basic Allocation: The allocation for each billing period (monthly or bi-monthly) shall be:

1. Minimum Allocation: Residential customers shall be granted an allocation based on the number of permanent, full-time residents. A customer shall submit evidence, satisfactory to the General Manager, of the number of permanent, full–time residents. The minimum allocation for a billing period is determined as follows:

Number of full-time permanent residents per living unit	Bi-Monthly Allocation (in billing units)	Monthly Allocation (in billing units)
One person	(insert ccf)	(insert ccf)
Second Person	(insert ccf)	(insert ccf)
Each Additional Person	(insert ccf)	(insert ccf)
For example, the minimum bi-monthly allocation for a living unit with three permanent, full-time residents would be (insert ccf) billing units.		

2. Maximum Allocation: No residential customer shall be entitled to an allocation of more than (insert ccf) billing units during a bi-monthly billing period.

3. Allocation for Livestock: Residential customers shall be entitled to an allocation for livestock: The allocation for a billing period is determined as follows:

Livestock	Gallons Per Day
Horse	12
Cow	20-45
Pig	5
Sheep/Goat	2
Poultry/Fowl	15/Q100
University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension "water conservation on dairy and livestock farms"	

2. Non-Residential Customers

(fill in percent) of the base year (insert base year) during the corresponding billing period is allowed.

3. Dedicated Irrigation Customers

(fill in percent) of the base year (insert base year) during the corresponding billing period is allowed.

4. Raw Water Customers Under Contract

During a water emergency, customers under special contract shall not receive any water.

5. Allocation Where No Past History Exists

When water records are not available, individual allocations will be calculated on the basis of the current occupancy.

Section 5: General Prohibitions

The following uses of water are hereby determined to be nonessential:

A. Use of water through any meter when the customer has been given 24 hours notice to repair broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering or irrigation systems and has failed to complete such repairs.

B. Use of water which results in flooding or runoff in gutters or streets.

C. The use of non-recycled water for washing cars, buses, boats, trailers, motorcycles, vehicles, and other equipment, except for washing with a bucket and rinsing with a handheld hose equipped with a nozzle with a positive shutoff valve.

D. Use of water through a hand-held hose for washing sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard surfaced areas.

E. Use of water for initially filling or refilling any swimming pool, sauna or hot tub constructed after the date of this ordinance.

F. Use of water for construction purposes, such as dust control and consolidation of backfill.

G. Service of water by restaurants except upon the specific request of the customer.

H. Use of water for residential and commercial decorative landscaped areas, unless the plants are edible and are intended to be used as a source of food for customers. Golf courses are exempt from this prohibition.

Section 6: Exceptions

Written applications for an exception to water use restrictions (Section 5) or for an adjustment to an allocation (Section 4) may be made to the General Manager on a form provided by the District.

The General Manager may grant an exception or adjust an allocation if he finds that (1) failure to do so would adversely affect the health, sanitation, fire protection or safety of the customer or the public, or (2) failure to do so would cause an unnecessary and undue hardship to the customer or the public, such as loss of jobs in the community. The General Manager may condition the exception or adjustment upon the customer's adopting practical water conservation measures.

A customer may appeal a decision of the General Manager to the Board of Directors. To do so, he or she must submit a written statement of the reasons for the appeal, together with evidence for support.

Section 7: Excess Water Use Charge

A. An excess use charge shall be imposed on water used in excess of a customer's allocation, during each billing period, as follows:

Amount in Excess of Allocation	Excess Use Charge
Up to 10% over allocation	(insert multiplier) times the applicable regular unit rate
10.01% -20% over allocation	(insert multiplier) times the applicable regular unit rate
20.01% - 25% over allocation	(insert multiplier) times the applicable regular unit rate
25.01% or more over allocation	(insert multiplier) times the applicable regular unit rate

B. The excess use charges are in addition to the basic rate for water used.

C. One billing unit will be subtracted from the consumption amount used to calculate excess use charges to account for the fact that meter reads are based on whole numbers, so the previous billing period's usage could be carried over to the next billing period, if it was less than 1ccf.

Section 8: Rates

A. The District shall recover the cost of increased rates imposed by the SFPUC.

Water Shortage Rates

Sales Class	Consumption Range	$/ccf
Non Residential		
	1+	$ (insert dollar amount)
Residential		
	0-8	$ (insert dollar amount)
	9-25	$ (insert dollar amount)
	26-40	$ (insert dollar amount)
	41+	$ (insert dollar amount)

B. The District shall institute a water shortage surcharge to recover the increased costs of operations, maintenance and additional staffing needed for enforcement of rules and regulations. This surcharge is in addition to meter base charges.

Water Shortage Surcharge

Meter Size	Monthly	Bi-Monthly
5/8 ”	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
5/8 ” (serving 2 dwelling units)	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
3/4 “	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
3/4 “ (serving 2 dwelling units)	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
1 “	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
1- 1/2 “ (1.5 “)	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
2 “	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
3 “	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)
4 “	$ (insert dollar amount)	$ (insert dollar amount)

Section 9: Enforcement

A. Installation of Flow Restricting Devices

In lieu of, or in addition to, the penalties provided for in Section 356 and Section 31029 of the California Water Code, the District may, after one written warning, install a flow restricting device on the service line of any customer violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, including use of water in excess of the allocation set out on Section 4.

B. Charges for Installation of Flow Restricting Devices and Restoration of Service

Meter Size	Installation Charge	Removal Charge
5/8” to 1”	(insert charge)	(insert charge)
1-1/2” to 2”	(insert charge)	(insert charge)
3” and larger	(insert charge)	(insert charge)

First installation to be a minimum of 3 days; succeeding installations shall be a minimum of 10 days.

C. Discontinuance of Water Service

Continued water consumption in excess of the allocation may result in the discontinuance of water service by the District. A charge of (insert charge) shall be paid prior to reactivating the service.

Section 10: Effective Date

All provisions of this ordinance shall become effective immediately. Excess use charges shall become effective and shall be included in billing statements commencing with billing statements mailed on or after July 1, (insert year).

Section 11: Severability

If any provision of this ordinance is held to be invalid, or unenforceable in particular circumstances, such invalidity shall not affect the remainder of the ordinance which shall continue to be of full force and effect and the Board declares this ordinance to be severable for that purpose.

Section 12: Publication

The Secretary is hereby directed to arrange for this ordinance to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the District.

Passed and Adopted this (insert date) day of (insert month), (insert year) by the following vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Absent:

_____
President, Board of Directors
Coastside County Water District

Attest:

_____
Secretary

Appendix G

Ordinance No. 2008-01 – Rules and Regulations Prohibiting Wasteful Water Use During Normal Water Supply Situations

ORDINANCE NO. 2008-1

COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING RULES AND REGULATIONS PROHIBITING WASTEFUL WATER USE DURING NORMAL WATER SUPPLY SITUATIONS AND PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT THEREOF

WHEREAS, the Coastside County Water District ("District") is subject to the Urban Water Management Planning Act, codified at California Water Code Section 10610 et seq. ("Act"); and

WHEREAS, the Act requires all urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan ("plan") which is to describe and evaluate reasonable and practical, efficient uses of water and water conservation activities; and

WHEREAS, the District is a signatory of the California Urban Water Conservation Council's Memorandum of Understanding, and must implement best management practices, one of which is Water Waste Prohibitions; and

WHEREAS, the District's Plan contemplates that the Board of Directors will, by ordinance, adopt prohibitions on the waste of water by customers; and

WHEREAS, the District has published notice of and provided an opportunity for public hearing on this Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings and Declarations

It is hereby declared by the Board of Directors that, in order to conserve the District's water supply for the greatest public benefit and to reduce the quantity of water unnecessarily used by the District's customers, wasteful use of water should be minimized and, if possible, eliminated.

The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all persons using water supplied by the District, both in and outside of the District's service areas, and regardless of whether any person using water shall have a contract for water service with the District.

Section 2. Definitions

A. "District" means Coastside County Water District.

B. "General Manager" means the General Manager of the District or his authorized representative.

C. "Person" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, organization or governmental entity.

D. "Customer" means any person, whether within or without the geographical boundaries of the District, who uses water supplied by the District.

E. "Water" means water supplied by the District, other than reclaimed wastewater.

Section 3. Water Use Prohibitions

The following uses of water are declared to be unreasonable and are hereby prohibited:

A. Use of water when the Customer has been given written notice by the District to repair broken or defective plumbing, equipment, appliances, sprinklers, watering or irrigation systems, and has failed to effect such repairs for 48 hours after delivery of the notice.

B. Use of water which results in flooding or runoff in gutters, parking lots, sidewalks or streets.

C. Use of water for washing cars, buses, boats, trailers or other vehicles through a hand-held hose, unless the hose is equipped with a nozzle with a positive shutoff valve or other similar device to control the flow of water.

D. Use of water for construction purposes, such as dust control and consolidation of backfill, unless reclaimed wastewater is not reasonably available.

E. Use of water in landscape irrigation which results in runoff into street or pooling due to super-saturation of the ground or soil.

F. Use of water in non-recirculating decorative fountains.

G. Use of water by a commercial carwash constructed and first placed into operation after the date of December 9, 1997, unless such water is recycled through an on-site filter system.

H. Use of water for washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, patios and other surfaces and structures through a hand-held hose, unless the hose is equipped with a nozzle with a positive shutoff valve or other similar device to control the flow of water.

I. Use of water for single-pass through cooling systems. The use of water in new ice making machines and any other new mechanical equipment that utilizes a single-pass cooling system to remove and discharge heat to the sewer. Water used for all cooling purposes shall be recycled or re-circulated.

J. Use of water from any fire hydrant, unless specifically authorized by the District, except by regularly constituted fire protection agencies for fire suppression purposes or for other specifically authorized uses, including water distribution system flushing, fire flow testing, and filling of District approved vehicles for sewer (sanitary and storm) system flushing, and street sweeping purposes.

K. Use of water by non-recirculating systems in commercial laundry systems placed in operation after the date of this ordinance.

L. The indiscriminate running of water or washing with water not otherwise prohibited in this section which is wasteful, and without reasonable purpose.

Section 4. Enforcement

A. If the District believes that the water has been or is being used in violation of the above restrictions, the General Manager shall send a written notice to the Customer specifying the nature of the waste and the time of occurrence, to the extent known by the District, and directing the Customer to cease such use and/or to take remedial action. If the Customer continues such use or fails to take the remedial action within the time specified, the District may install a flow-restricting device on the Customer's service line.

B. In the event that a further violation is observed by District personnel, after installation of a flow-restricting device, the District may discontinue service.

C. The Customer shall be responsible for paying the District's costs incurred in installing and removing a flow-restricting device and/or terminating and restoring service.

Section 5. Appeal

Any Customer, who disputes a staff determination of a violation(s) of the above restrictions, may appeal the disconnection or installation of a flow restrictor(s) to the General Manager. The written appeal should be addressed to the General Manager with a description of the

violations, and enforcement action taken and a detailed explanation of the basis of the appeal. The decision of the General Manager shall be final.

Section 6. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

Section 7. Repeal of Ordinance No. 1997-01.

Ordinance No. 1997-01 is hereby repealed.

Section 8. Severability

If any provision of this Ordinance is held to be invalid, or unenforceable in particular circumstances, such invalidity shall not affect the remainder of the Ordinance which shall continue to be of full force and effect and the Board declares this Ordinance to be severable for that purpose.

Section 9. Publication

The Secretary is hereby directed to arrange for this Ordinance to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the District within ten (10) days of its adoption

Adopted this DAY of MONTH YEAR by the following vote of the Board:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

Appendix H

List of Outreach Activities During Water Shortage

Water Shortage Outreach		
Month	Message	Task
May 2021	10 percent Reduction Outdoors	1. Implemented WSCP Stage 1- Water Shortage Advisory 2. E-Newsletter: Water Shortage Advisory (WSA) 10% Reduction of Outdoor Water Use 3. Interview with KQED Radio 4. Interview with HMB Review 5. Fact Sheet 10 percent reduction in outdoor WSA 6. Website updated to show Water Shortage Advisory Status under Drought.
June 2021	10 percent Reduction Outdoors	Coastside Radio (KHMB) Interview
July 2021	15 Percent Reduction with emphasis on reducing irrigation	1. Email to 800 high users identified by WaterSmart 2. Letter to 120 high water users that don't have email 3. Updated Fact Sheet to 15 percent reduction WSA 4. Posted new fact sheet to website 5. WSA message on home page of website 6. Nextdoor Post – WaterSmart & WSA 7. Twitter Post – WaterSmart & WSA 8. Postcard - WaterSmart and 15 percent reduction 9. Interview with Coastside News Group 10. Billing Statement Message 11. Banner (from last drought) placed on Building and Fence a. -no overspray from irrigation b. -use shutoff nozzles 12. Delivered table tent cards to restaurants.
August 2021	15 Percent Reduction – Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation	1. Meeting with County of San Mateo Drought Task Force – Department of Emergency Management 8/3/2021 2. Large banner installed 8/24/2021 on brick wall facing Main Street 3. E-Newsletter: Water Waste Prohibitions 8/25/2021 4. District reached out by either email or mail to 873 single family residential customers regarding irrigation or high water use.
September 2021	15 Percent Reduction – Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation	1. Presentation to the Half Moon Bay Rotary Club 9/23/2021 2. District reached out by either email or mail to 1,436 single family residential customers regarding irrigation or high-water use.

Month	Message	Task
October 2021	15 Percent Reduction -Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation. Turn off you irrigation systems.	1. GM of District talked with AGM of San Francisco Water to discuss water supply shortage and the District's lack of local supplies during extreme drought. 10/12/2021. 2. Coastside Magazine (October 13, 2021) advertisement for Stage 1 Water Shortage Advisory. 3. Half Moon Bay Review (October 27, 2021) advertisement for Stage 1 Water Shortage Advisory. 4. District reached out by either email or mail to 1200 single family residential customers regarding irrigation or high water use.
November 2021	15 Percent Reduction -Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation. Turn off you irrigation systems.	1. Interview with Coastside News Group 11/30/2021 2. Working with WaterSmart to increase outreach in the first quarter of 2022. 3. District reached out by either email or mail to 1723 single family residential customers regarding irrigation or high water use.
December 2021	15 Percent Reduction -Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation. Turn off you irrigation systems.	1. Interview with KHMB radio 12/16/2021. 2. District reached out by either mail or email to over 100 residential customers that still showed a pattern of irrigation usage. 3. District reached out by either mail or email to more than 600 residential customers in Tier 3.
January 2022	15 Percent Reduction -Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation. Turn off you irrigation systems.	1. General Manager met with raw water customer. 2. Banners added to parking lot fence on water use prohibitions.
February 2022	15 Percent Reduction -Total – with emphasis on reducing irrigation.	1. 124 SFR customers identified as "irrigators" above 150 gpd 2. Interview with Coastside News Group 2/14/2022

Month	Message	Task
March 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	1. Meeting with City Manager to discuss drought conditions, water shortage and other topics. 3/3/2022 2. Half Moon Bay Review Article– March 30, 2022 3. KPIX News – March 31, 2022 4. Legal Notice (Ordinance 2022-01) in Half Moon Bay Review – March 30, 2022 5. WaterSmart – Letter reminding customers of the WaterSmart Program mailed to over 4,000 single family customers. 6. Emails and Letters sent to dedicated irrigation customers asking for water conservation.
April 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	1. ENewsletter – 4/20/2022 2. Social Media Post– 4/20/2022 3. WaterSmart Report to single family customers – 4/30/2022 4. Direct Mailer – Fact Sheet – to all customers – 4/26/2022 5. Post on Nextdoor – 4/27/2022
May 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	1. Watersmart report to single family customers – May 14 2022
September 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	Coastside Magazine (HMBReview) – 8 Questions for Cathleen Brennan about Coastside CWD.
October 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	1. Pumpkin Festival 50th Anniversary Magazine – Save Our Water full page 2. Change of Seasons – Irrigation Reduction – Half Moon Bay Review 4 week in October.1/4 page 3. Pumpkin Festival – Half Moon Bay Review Festival Pull-Out – 1\8 page – Save Our Water. 4. Pumpkin Festival Event 10/15/2022 5. E-Newsletter – Adjust your Irrigation for Less Sunlight 10/21/2022 6. Imagine a Day Without Water KHMB PSA 10/20/2022

Month	Message	Task
November 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	1. It's raining – turn off irrigation. Social media post.11/1/2022
December 2022	Water Shortage Emergency Stage 2 of WSCP Water Use Restrictions and Prohibitions on Water Waste and Outdoor Water Use	Outreach suspended due to improved conditions and successful reduction in water demand.
May 2023	Water Shortage Emergency Over	Ordinance 2023-01 rescinded Ordinance 2022-01

Appendix I

SFPUC Supply Scenarios without Bay Delta Plan

Projected Single Dry Year Purchases without BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda County Water District	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45	13.76
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.97
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.92	3.99	4.15	4.30	4.44
Coastside County Water District	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total Supply	27.04	26.89	26.93	26.80	26.89
City of Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.19
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.90	3.92	3.93	3.91	3.90
City of Hayward	14.74	15.66	16.82	18.14	19.71
Town of Hillsborough	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.11	2.12
City of Menlo Park	2.58	2.64	2.71	2.76	2.83
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.82	2.97	3.18	3.39	3.43
City of Millbrae	1.91	1.99	2.09	2.18	2.29
City of Milpitas	5.30	5.35	5.41	5.46	5.52
City of Mountain View	7.87	8.12	8.59	9.04	9.55
North Coast County Water District	2.23	2.29	2.37	2.36	2.36
City of Palo Alto	8.30	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.18
Purissima Hills Water District	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.37
City of Redwood City	6.84	6.54	6.73	6.91	7.09
City of San Bruno	1.85	2.27	2.68	2.68	2.68
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
City of Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford University	1.77	1.96	2.02	2.07	2.13
City of Sunnyvale	10.72	11.15	11.92	12.58	12.58
Westborough Water District	0.82	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.91
Total	**133.9**	**136.3**	**140.6**	**144.1**	**148.3**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2030 Purchases without BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Coastside County Water District	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
CWS Total Supply	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04
City of Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
City of Hayward	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74
Town of Hillsborough	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
City of Menlo Park	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
City of Millbrae	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
City of Milpitas	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
City of Mountain View	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87
North Coast County Water District	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
City of Palo Alto	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Purissima Hills Water District	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
City of Redwood City	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84
City of San Bruno	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
City of Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford University	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
City of Sunnyvale	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72
Westborough Water District	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Total	**133.9**	**133.9**	**133.9**	**133.9**	**133.9**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2035 Purchases without BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56

City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Coastside County Water District	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total Supply	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89
City of Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
City of Hayward	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66
Town of Hillsborough	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
City of Menlo Park	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
City of Millbrae	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
City of Milpitas	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
City of Mountain View	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12
North Coast County Water District	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
City of Palo Alto	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
Purissima Hills Water District	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
City of Redwood City	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54
City of San Bruno	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
City of Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford University	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
City of Sunnyvale	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
Westborough Water District	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Total	**136.3**	**136.3**	**136.3**	**136.3**	**136.3**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2040 Purchases without BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
City of Burlingame Municipal	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
Coastside County Water District	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total Supply	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93
City of Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19

Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
City of Hayward	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82
Town of Hillsborough	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
City of Menlo Park	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71
Mid-Peninsula Water District	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18
City of Millbrae	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
City of Milpitas	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
City of Mountain View	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59
North Coast County Water District	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
City of Palo Alto	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills Water District	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
City of Redwood City	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73
City of San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
City of Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford University	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
City of Sunnyvale	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92
Westborough Water District	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
Total	**140.6**	**140.6**	**140.6**	**140.6**	**140.6**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2045 Purchases without BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
City of Burlingame Municipal	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Coastside County Water District	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total Supply	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
City of Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
City of Hayward	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14
Town of Hillsborough	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
City of Menlo Park	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
Mid-Peninsula Water District	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39
City of Millbrae	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
City of Milpitas	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46

City of Mountain View	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04
North Coast County Water District	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
City of Palo Alto	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills Water District	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
City of Redwood City	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
City of San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
City of Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford University	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
City of Sunnyvale	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough Water District	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Total	**144.1**	**144.1**	**144.1**	**144.1**	**144.1**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2050 Purchases without BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
City of Burlingame Municipal	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44
Coastside County Water District	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total Supply	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89
City of Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
City of East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
City of Hayward	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71	19.71
Town of Hillsborough	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
City of Menlo Park	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83
Mid-Peninsula Water District	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43
City of Millbrae	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
City of Milpitas	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.52
City of Mountain View	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.55
North Coast County Water District	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
City of Palo Alto	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18
Purissima Hills Water District	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
City of Redwood City	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09
City of San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68

City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
City of Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford University	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
City of Sunnyvale	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough Water District	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Total	**148.3**	**148.3**	**148.3**	**148.3**	**148.3**

Five Year Drought Risk Assessment with BDP and without BDP (Same Values, Provided by SFPUC)

Member	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Alameda County Water District	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
City of Burlingame Municipal	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23
Coastside County Water District	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
CWS Total Supply	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50
City of Daly City	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
City of East Palo Alto	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Estero Municipal Improvement District	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78
City of Hayward	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66
Town of Hillsborough	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
City of Menlo Park	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
City of Millbrae	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
City of Milpitas	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
City of Mountain View	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69
North Coast County Water District	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
City of Palo Alto	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31
Purissima Hills Water District	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
City of Redwood City	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
City of San Bruno	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
City of Santa Clara	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Stanford University	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
City of Sunnyvale	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
Westborough Water District	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	**130.1**	**131.3**	**131.6**	**132.0**	**132.5**

Appendix J

SFPUC Supply Scenarios with Bay Delta Plan

Projected Single Dry Year Purchases with BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda County Water District	7.75	7.74	7.78	7.86	8.48
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.61	0.60
City of Burlingame Municipal	2.70	2.67	2.69	2.72	2.74
Coastside County Water District	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.71
CWS Total Supply	18.61	18.01	17.45	16.92	16.57
City of Daly City	2.95	2.87	2.78	2.71	2.64
City of East Palo Alto	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.73
Estero Municipal Improvement District	2.69	2.63	2.54	2.47	2.40
City of Hayward	10.15	10.49	10.90	11.45	12.14
Town of Hillsborough	1.44	1.39	1.35	1.33	1.31
City of Menlo Park	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.75	1.75
Mid-Peninsula Water District	1.94	1.99	2.06	2.14	2.11
City of Millbrae	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.38	1.41
City of Milpitas	3.65	3.58	3.51	3.45	3.40
City of Mountain View	5.42	5.44	5.57	5.71	5.88
North Coast County Water District	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.49	1.46
City of Palo Alto	5.72	5.49	5.28	5.14	5.04
Purissima Hills Water District	0.94	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.84
City of Redwood City	4.71	4.38	4.36	4.36	4.37
City of San Bruno	1.27	1.52	1.74	1.69	1.65
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	3.10	3.01	2.92	2.84	2.77
City of Santa Clara	3.10	3.01	2.92	2.84	2.77
Stanford University	1.22	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
City of Sunnyvale	7.38	7.47	7.73	7.94	7.75
Westborough Water District	0.57	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56
Total	**92.2**	**91.3**	**91.1**	**91.0**	**91.4**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2030 Purchases with BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.65	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
City of Burlingame Municipal	2.70	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
Coastside County Water District	0.81	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
CWS Total Supply	18.61	15.63	15.63	15.63	15.63
City of Daly City	2.95	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
City of East Palo Alto	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
Estero Municipal Improvement District	2.69	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
City of Hayward	10.15	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52
Town of Hillsborough	1.44	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
City of Menlo Park	1.78	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Mid-Peninsula Water District	1.94	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
City of Millbrae	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
City of Milpitas	3.65	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
City of Mountain View	5.42	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
North Coast County Water District	1.54	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
City of Palo Alto	5.72	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Purissima Hills Water District	0.94	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
City of Redwood City	4.71	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
City of San Bruno	1.27	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	3.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
City of Santa Clara	3.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Stanford University	1.22	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
City of Sunnyvale	7.38	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Westborough Water District	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Total	**92.2**	**77.4**	**77.4**	**77.4**	**77.4**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2035 Purchases with BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	7.74	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.64	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
City of Burlingame Municipal	2.67	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Coastside County Water District	0.78	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
CWS Total Supply	18.01	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35

City of Daly City	2.87	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
City of East Palo Alto	0.80	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Estero Municipal Improvement District	2.63	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
City of Hayward	10.49	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
Town of Hillsborough	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
City of Menlo Park	1.77	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Mid-Peninsula Water District	1.99	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
City of Millbrae	1.33	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
City of Milpitas	3.58	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
City of Mountain View	5.44	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63
North Coast County Water District	1.53	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
City of Palo Alto	5.49	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Purissima Hills Water District	0.90	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
City of Redwood City	4.38	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73
City of San Bruno	1.52	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	3.01	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
City of Santa Clara	3.01	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Stanford University	1.31	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
City of Sunnyvale	7.47	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36
Westborough Water District	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total	**91.3**	**77.8**	**77.8**	**77.8**	**77.8**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2040 Purchases with BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	7.78	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
City of Burlingame Municipal	2.69	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Coastside County Water District	0.75	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
CWS Total Supply	17.45	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79
City of Daly City	2.78	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
City of East Palo Alto	0.77	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Estero Municipal Improvement District	2.54	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
City of Hayward	10.90	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24
Town of Hillsborough	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
City of Menlo Park	1.75	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.06	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
City of Millbrae	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
City of Milpitas	3.51	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97

City of Mountain View	5.57	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72
North Coast County Water District	1.53	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
City of Palo Alto	5.28	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48
Purissima Hills Water District	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
City of Redwood City	4.36	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
City of San Bruno	1.74	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	2.92	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
City of Santa Clara	2.92	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Stanford University	1.31	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
City of Sunnyvale	7.73	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Westborough Water District	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total	**91.1**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**77.2**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2045 Purchases with BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	7.86	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
City of Burlingame Municipal	2.72	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Coastside County Water District	0.73	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
CWS Total Supply	16.92	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26
City of Daly City	2.71	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
City of East Palo Alto	0.75	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Estero Municipal Improvement District	2.47	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
City of Hayward	11.45	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
Town of Hillsborough	1.33	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
City of Menlo Park	1.75	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.14	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
City of Millbrae	1.38	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
City of Milpitas	3.45	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
City of Mountain View	5.71	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81
North Coast County Water District	1.49	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
City of Palo Alto	5.14	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34
Purissima Hills Water District	0.86	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
City of Redwood City	4.36	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68
City of San Bruno	1.69	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	2.84	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40

City of Santa Clara	2.84	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Stanford University	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
City of Sunnyvale	7.94	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
Westborough Water District	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Total	**91.0**	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.7**

Projected Multiple Dry Year 2050 Purchases with BDP (Provided by SFPUC)

Member	1st Dry Year	2nd Dry Year	3rd Dry Year	4th Dry Year	5th Dry Year
Alameda County Water District	8.48	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11
City of Brisbane/Guadalupe Municipal Improvement District	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
City of Burlingame Municipal	2.74	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Coastside County Water District	0.71	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
CWS Total Supply	16.57	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89
City of Daly City	2.64	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
City of East Palo Alto	0.73	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
Estero Municipal Improvement District	2.40	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01
City of Hayward	12.14	10.17	10.17	10.17	10.17
Town of Hillsborough	1.31	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
City of Menlo Park	1.75	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Mid-Peninsula Water District	2.11	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
City of Millbrae	1.41	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
City of Milpitas	3.40	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
City of Mountain View	5.88	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93
North Coast County Water District	1.46	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
City of Palo Alto	5.04	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22
Purissima Hills Water District	0.84	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
City of Redwood City	4.37	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66
City of San Bruno	1.65	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
City of San Jose Municipal Water System - North San Jose - Alviso	2.77	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
City of Santa Clara	2.77	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Stanford University	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
City of Sunnyvale	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Westborough Water District	0.56	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Total	**91.4**	**76.6**	**76.6**	**76.6**	**76.6**

Appendix K

SFPUC Annual Water Supply Assessment

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.

Demand Assessment [Water Code Section 10632(A)(2)(B)(I)]

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 Community Services District, 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.

Supply Assessment [Water Code Sections 10632(A)(2)(B)(II) and 10632(A)(2)(B)(V)]

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 ever 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 San Francisco 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 condition. 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.

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 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 8-1] shows the availability of RWS supplies for the SFPUC's retail Customers and wholesale customers in normal years. [Table 8-2] 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.

8.1 Regional Water System Supply Availability in Normal Years (mgd)

RWS Supply Allocation	Projected				
	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

Notes:

(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 Community Services District (GCSD) as a wholesale customer in its UWMP, but the SFPUC otherwise considers GCSD a Retail Customer and includes GCSD'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 it 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).

8.2 Regional Water System Supply Utilized in Normal Years (mgd)

RWS Supply Allocation	Projected				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail Customers (a)(b)	62.7	61.2	61.9	64.0	66.7
Wholesale Customers (c)(d)	133.92	136.32	140.53	144.12	148.36
Total RWS Supplies	196.62	197.52	202.43	208.12	215.1

Notes:

(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 may be used in normal years.

(b) The SFPUC reports Groveland Community Services District (GCSD) as a wholesale customer in its UWMP, but the SFPUC otherwise considers GCSD a Retail Customer and includes GCSD'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 it 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).

Infrastructure Considerations [Water Code Section 10632(A)(2)(B)(III)]

On an ongoing basis, three groups with 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.

System Modeling [Water Code Section 10632(A)(2)(B)(IV)]

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.

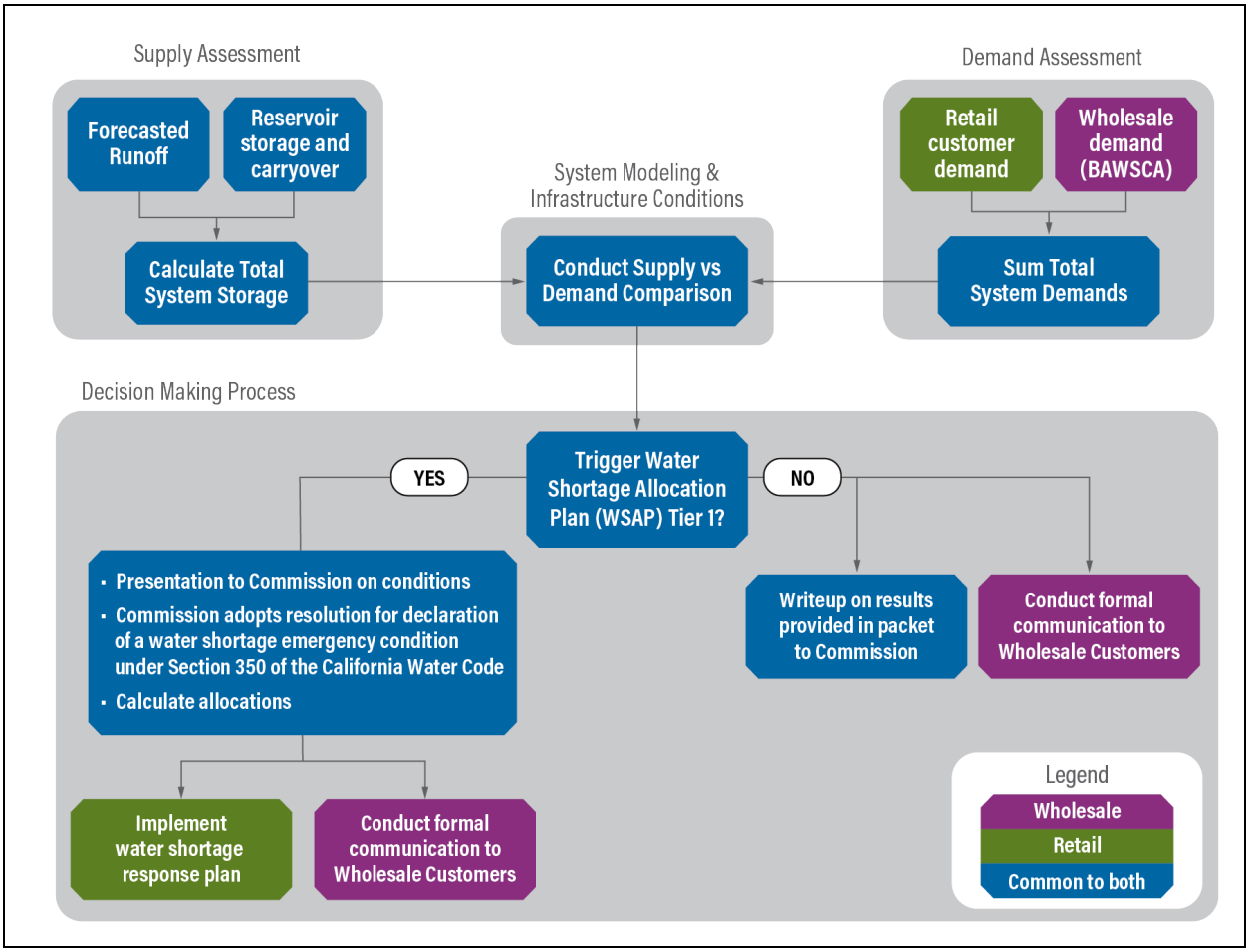
In applying its water supply planning methodology, the SFPUC performs an initial model simulation of the system for the design drought sequence and then reviews the ability of the system to deliver water to the service area through the entire design drought sequence. If the projected water supply runs 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.

Decision-Making Process [Water Code Section 10632(A)(2)(A)]

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 previously, 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. 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 8-1] 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 the next section.


Supply Assessment
Forecasted Runoff
Reservoir storage and carryover
Calculate Total System Storage
Demand Assessment
Retail customer demand
Wholesale demand (BAWSCA)
Sum Total System Demands
System Modeling & Infrastructure Conditions
Conduct Supply vs Demand Comparison
Decision Making Process
Trigger Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) Tier 1?
YES
NO
Presentation to Commission on conditions
Commission adopts resolution for declaration of a water shortage emergency condition under Section 350 of the California Water Code
Calculate allocations
Writeup on results provided in packet to Commission
Conduct formal communication to Wholesale Customers
Implement water shortage response plan
Conduct formal communication to Wholesale Customers
Legend
Wholesale
Retail
Common to both

Appendix L

Resolution 2026-04

RESOLUTION 2026-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE UPDATED WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, Section 10632 of the California Water Code requires the Coastside County Water District ("District") to prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as part of its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Section 350-359 and 31026-31029 of the California Water Code provides authority for the District to declare a water shortage emergency and implement regulations to manage the water shortage emergency; and

WHEREAS, the District maintains a Water Shortage Contingency Plan that is a guidance document for management of water shortages within the District's jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, Section 10632(b) of the California Water Code requires that water suppliers shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water separately from swimming pools and spas; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, after a notified public hearing, adopted Resolution 2021-03 on June 8, 2021, approving an updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been reviewed in light of the current water supply reliability analysis; and

WHEREAS, the District has determined that its updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan continues to adequately enable the District to prepare for and respond to various levels of shortage as required by statute; and

WHEREAS, the District notified the City of Half Moon Bay and the County of San Mateo at least 60 days prior to adoption that it is updating the Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the District notified the County of San Mateo and City of Half Moon Bay that the District will be reviewing the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and considering its adoption at least 14 days prior to the public hearing; a copy of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan was available on the District's website; published a notice of the public hearing in the local newspaper once a week for two successive weeks beginning at least fourteen days prior to the public hearing and posted that notice on the District's website; held a public hearing inviting public input regarding the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and considered all comments received during the public hearing.

RESOLUTION 2026-04

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District hereby approves and adopts the updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as presented to the Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board authorizes the General Manager to incorporate comments from the public hearing as approved by the Board after the close of the public hearing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the General Manager is authorized and directed to include the adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the Urban Water Management Plan, make it available to the public, and submit copies to the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, the City of Half Moon Bay and the County of San Mateo within 30 days of adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 12th day of May 2026 by the following votes of the Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors:

AYES: President Feldman, Vice President Muller, Directors Coverdell, Dickson and Mickelsen

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Robert C. Feldman

Robert Feldman
President Board of Directors

Attest:

Mary Rogren
General Manager, Secretary of the District

Appendix H

Coastside County Water District Rate and Fee Schedule

Coastside County Water District

Rate and Fee Schedule

November 12, 2024

Adopted by Resolution No. 658
Recodified as of March 27, 2001, July 25, 2001, and July 9, 2002
Incorporating Amendments made through Resolution No. 2001-03 and 2001-04, 2001-12, 2002-07, 2003-07, 2004-09, 2004-13, 2005-12, 2006-12, 2007-10, 2008-03, 2009-05, 2010-01, 2010-03, 2011-13, 2012-03, 2013-03, 2013-04, 2014-03, 2015-08, 2016-07; 2017-01; 2018-05; 2020-04; 2022-01; 2022-13; 2024-07

Rate and Fee Schedule

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Section 1: Water Consumption Charges

A. Base Charge

The following base charge is the minimum charge to be paid by all customers on a monthly basis. Customers may be billed on a monthly basis depending on type of meter, customer class, service address, or water usage:

Size of Meter	Effective January 20, 2025 Monthly Base Charge	Effective January 19, 2026 Monthly Base Charge	Effective January 18, 2027 Monthly Base Charge
5/8 x ¾ inch	$38.36	$41.43	$44.75
3/4 inch	$53.32	$57.59	$62.20
1 inch	$83.26	$89.93	$97.13
1-1/2 inch	$158.09	$170.74	$184.40
2 inch	$247.89	$267.73	$289.15
3 inch	$532.27	$574.86	$620.85
4 inch	$951.34	$1,027.45	$1,109.65
6 inch	$2,028.96	$2,191.28	$2,366.59

Meters larger than 6 inches will be subject to base charges as determined by the Board of Directors.

B. Quantity Charge

In addition to the base charge set forth in Section 1A, the following quantity charges shall be paid per one hundred cubic feet (hcf) of water delivered:

Residential Customers

Quantity Delivered (During Monthly Billing Period)	Effective January 20, 2025 Monthly Water Consumption Charge per hcf	Effective January 19, 2026 Monthly Water Consumption Charge per hcf	Effective January 18, 2027 Monthly Water Consumption Charge per hcf
1 - 4 hcf	$12.31	$13.30	$14.37
5 - 8 hcf	$18.29	$19.76	$21.35
9 or more hcf	$22.15	$23.93	$25.85

Definition of Residential Customers: For purposes of Sections 1 and 2, Residential Customers are single family homes, single family homes with one accessory dwelling unit, condominiums, townhouses and all residential buildings with individual meters for separate residential dwelling units. Residential buildings with a single "master meter" measuring consumption within multiple dwelling units are not "Residential Customers" for purposes of Sections 1 and 2 but are classified as "Multi-Family" in Section 3 below.

All Other Customers

Customer Type	Effective January 20, 2025 Monthly Water Consumption Charge per hcf	Effective January 19, 2026 Monthly Water Consumption Charge per hcf	Effective January 18, 2027 Monthly Water Consumption Charge per hcf
Multi-Family	$14.69	$15.87	$17.14
All Other Customers	$17.60	$19.01	$20.54

Section 2: Fees and Charges To Establish Water Service

A. Transmission and Storage Fee

The transmission and storage fee is determined by the number and size of service connections required to provide water service to a customer, as follows:

Size of Service Connection	Fee**
5/8 x 3/4 inch	$16,030
3/4 inch	$24,045
1 inch	$40,075
1-1/2 inch	$80,151
2 inch	$128,241
3 inch	$280,528
4 inch	$480,903

Service connections larger than 4 inches will be subject to transmission and storage fees as determined by the Board of Directors.

*** In accordance with Resolution 2013-03, Effective July 15, 2013, July 1, 2014 and August 15, 2015, the Transmission and Storage Fee will be adjusted in accordance with the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index (ENR CCI) for January of the current year. The new Transmission and Storage Fee for each connection size will be calculated by multiplying the then current Transmission and Storage Fee by the ratio of the current year January ENR CCI to the ENR CCI for January of the previous year.*

Applicants for water service (including fire protection service) shall be charged the actual cost of labor and materials incurred by the District in installing the connection. The material costs shall include the then-current costs of corporation stops, copper tubing, meter stops, water meters,

meter boxes, meter couplings, trench backfill import material, re-paving materials, off-site disposal, and any other materials utilized or out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the District in installing the connection. Labor costs shall be based on the fully burdened hourly rate for District employees who perform work directly connected to the installation.

The applicant shall be furnished a cost estimate prepared by the District, such estimate to be based on the service size and location, as shown on the application. The applicant shall deposit with the District the full amount of the cost estimate shown as attributable to the applicant before the District begins work. If the actual cost is less than the deposit, the unused balance will be refunded. If the actual cost exceeds the deposit, the applicant must pay the balance due before water service is activated.

B. Deposit for Establishment of Credit

To establish credit with the District prior to provision of water service each customer shall pay a cash deposit of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) or the amount which the General Manager estimates will equal an average monthly bill, whichever is larger. The deposit, less the amount of any unpaid water bill, will be refunded on discontinuance of service or after the deposit has been held for 12 consecutive months during which time continuous water service has been received and all bills for such service have been paid without being delinquent.

Section 3: Other Fees, Charges and Deposits

A. Reconnection Fee

Prior to the restoration of water service to premises where such service has been discontinued because of nonpayment or other violation of the District's regulations, the customer shall pay a Reconnection Fee. If the service is restored during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday, except for holidays) this fee shall be $50.00. If the service is restored other than during normal business hours, the fee shall be $150.00

B. Returned Check Charge

If a customer's check is returned dishonored by the financial institution on which it is drawn, the customer shall pay an additional charge of $25.00.

C. Meter Test Deposit

Prior to conducting a test of the accuracy of a water meter at the customer's request, the District shall require the customer to deposit the following sum:

Size of Meter	Deposit
5/8 x 3/4 inch	$35.00
1 inch and larger	Estimated Actual Cost of Test

D. Portable Meters

Customers requesting water service through portable meters shall pay:

1. a deposit in an amount, as estimated by the General Manager, equal to the replacement cost of the meter:
2. a monthly rental charge of $112.36
3. the quantity/consumption charge per hcf for "All Other Customers" as shown in Section 1B above, and follows below:

a. Effective January 20, 2025, $17.60 per hcf
b. Effective January 19, 2026, $19.01 per hcf
c. Effective January 18, 2027, $20.54 per hcf.

E. Fire Service Charge

Fire Service Charges are calculated utilizing a methodology that considers the fire capacity of the diameter of the pipe based on the Hazen-Williams equation. In addition, the customer must pay the actual cost of installation of the fire service.

Size of Meter	Effective January 20, 2025 Monthly Service Charge	Effective January 19, 2026 Monthly Service Charge	Effective January 18, 2027 Monthly Service Charge
3/4 inch	$8.87	$9.58	$10.35
1 inch	$9.37	$10.12	$10.93
1-1/2 inch	$11.19	$12.09	$13.06
2 inch	$14.31	$15.46	$16.70
3 inch	$25.52	$27.57	$29.78
4 inch	$44.86	$48.45	$52.33
6 inch	$114.26	$123.41	$133.29
8 inch	$233.97	$252.69	$272.91
10 inch	$414.03	$447.16	$482.94

F. Copying Charges

1. The charge for providing copies of District records is $0.06 per page, except as provided in Section F.2.
2. If a person requests no more than three copies (e.g., three copies of one page or one copy of a three-page document), he or she shall be provided these copies without charge. A

person may not make use of this small request exception from copying charges more than one time per year.

3. If a certified copy is requested, there will be an additional charge of $1.00 for each document certified.

G. Transfer Requests for Water Service Connections

Property owners requesting the transfer of an uninstalled water service connection from one parcel to another shall submit to the District an initial deposit of $600.00 to cover the District's administrative and legal costs for reviewing and processing the request. If the actual cost is less than the deposit, then the unused balance will be refunded. If the actual cost exceeds the deposit, then the applicant must pay the balance. Payment of all fees required by this section shall be received before the transferee parcel will be permitted to physically connect to the water system.

H. Boundary Change Request Fee

Any person who requests a change in the District Boundaries which gives rise to required filings of statements, map and/or plats pursuant to the Government Code shall be responsible for payment of the associated filing fees.

I. Relocation of Water Service Connection

When a customer requests that a water service connection be relocated to another portion of the property to which water service is already being provided, the customer shall pay the actual cost of relocating the service.

J. Reinstallation of a Water Meter Assembly

When a water meter is reinstalled in a vacant meter box, the actual cost of labor and materials, including but not limited to a new water meter and plumbing appurtenances, will be the basis for the charge for reinstallation.

K. [Deleted Section]

L. Unauthorized Connection to District Water Service

It is unlawful for any person to turn on water without authorization or consent from the District. A $150 penalty will be imposed for each violation. If the District's facilities or property are damaged as a result of an unauthorized turn-on, the party will be charged the actual cost of labor and materials to repair the damage to the District's facilities and property.

M. Delinquency Notice Fee

A fee in the amount of 10% of the amount past due shall be added to the bill of any customer that receives the notice set forth in Subsection 1 of Section K "Termination of Service" of the General Regulations Regarding Water Service and the total of said amounts shall thereafter be paid in full in order to avoid termination of service.

N. Shut-Off Warning Notice Fee

A Shut-Off Warning Notice fee of $15 will be charged when a 48-hour Shut-Off Warning Notice due to non-payment is provided to the customer.

O. Water Shortage Rates

To ensure that the District receives sufficient revenues to cover its cost of providing water service when consumption decreases due to a Board declared water shortage situation such as a drought, natural disaster, or other water supply interruption, the Board of Directors, at its discretion, may implement Water Shortage Rates (formerly called Water Shortage Contingency Stage Rates.). Water Shortage Rates are set up incrementally to reflect the stages of a water shortage that the District has defined in its Urban Water Management Plan, specifically the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The Water Shortage Rates show the <u>maximum</u> rate levels that could be charged PER UNIT during each of the six (6) Water Shortage Stages when the District's Board of Directors activates the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

There are two actions by the Board of Directors and one additional notice that must take place before the Water Shortage Rates are implemented:

1. First, a Water Shortage Stage must be declared by the Board of Directors.
2. Second, the Board of Directors must take action to implement the Water Shortage Rates.
3. Third, a written notice must be mailed to all customers at least 30 days prior to implementing the Water Shortage Rates.

If a higher water shortage stage is declared by the Board, the Board may choose to increase the Water Shortage Rates up to the maximum level of the declared stage, and upon 30 days advance written notice to all customers. If a lower water shortage stage is declared by the Board, the Board will adjust the Water Shortage Rates to no more than the maximum level of the lower stage. The Water Shortage Rates would be repealed when the Water Shortage situation is declared to be over by the Board of Directors.

WATER SHORTAGE RATES - QUANTITY CHARGE (Monthly Rates)
Effective January 20, 2025

Table 1A shows the incremental Monthly **Water Shortage Rate Quantity Charge** per UNIT* by Water Shortage Stage.

Customer Type	Baseline*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential							
Tier 1 1 - 4 units	$0.00	$1.86	$4.42	$6.66	$10.50	$14.13	$19.58
Tier 2 5 - 8 units	$0.00	$2.77	$6.57	$9.89	$15.60	$20.99	$29.08
Tier 3 9+ units	$0.00	$3.35	$7.95	$11.97	$18.89	$25.42	$35.22
Multi-Family	$0.00	$2.22	$5.27	$7.94	$12.53	$16.86	$23.36
Non-Residential	$0.00	$2.66	$6.32	$9.51	$15.01	$20.20	$27.98

Table 1B shows the combined Monthly **Baseline Quantity Charge** (rates in effect January 20, 2025) **plus the Water Shortage Rate Quantity Charge** per UNIT by Water Shortage Stage.

Customer Type	Baseline*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential							
Tier 1 1 - 4 units	$12.31	$14.17	$16.73	$18.97	$22.81	$26.44	$31.89
Tier 2 5 - 8 units	$18.29	$21.06	$24.86	$28.18	$33.89	$39.28	$47.37
Tier 3 9+ units	$22.15	$25.50	$30.10	$34.12	$41.04	$47.57	$57.37
Multi-Family	$14.69	$16.91	$19.96	$22.63	$27.22	$31.55	$38.05
Non-Residential	$17.60	$20.26	$23.92	$27.11	$32.61	$37.80	$45.58

** Baseline - Quantity Charge effective 1/20/2025*
1 Unit = 1 hcf (hundred cubic feet) = 748 gallons

WATER SHORTAGE RATES - QUANTITY CHARGE (Monthly Rates)
Effective January 19, 2026

Table 2A shows the incremental Monthly **Water Shortage Rate Quantity Charge** per UNIT* by Water Shortage Stage.

Customer Type	Baseline*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential							
Tier 1 1 - 4 units	$0.00	$2.01	$4.78	$7.20	$11.34	$15.27	$21.15
Tier 2 5 - 8 units	$0.00	$3.00	$7.10	$10.69	$16.85	$22.67	$31.41
Tier 3 9+ units	$0.00	$3.62	$8.59	$12.93	$20.41	$27.46	$38.04
Multi-Family	$0.00	$2.40	$5.70	$8.58	$13.54	$18.21	$25.23
Non-Residential	$0.00	$2.88	$6.83	$10.28	$16.22	$21.82	$30.22

Table 2B shows the combined Monthly **Baseline Quantity Charge** (rates in effect January 19, 2026) **plus the Water Shortage Rate Quantity Charge** per UNIT by Water Shortage Stage.

Customer Type	Baseline*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential							
Tier 1 1 - 4 units	$13.30	$15.31	$18.08	$20.50	$24.64	$28.57	$34.45
Tier 2 5 - 8 units	$19.76	$22.76	$26.86	$30.45	$36.61	$42.43	$51.17
Tier 3 9+ units	$23.93	$27.55	$32.52	$36.86	$44.34	$51.39	$61.97
Multi-Family	$15.87	$18.27	$21.57	$24.45	$29.41	$34.08	$41.10
Non-Residential	$19.01	$21.89	$25.84	$29.29	$35.23	$40.83	$49.23

** Baseline - Quantity Charge effective 1/19/2026*
1 Unit = 1 hcf (hundred cubic feet) = 748 gallons

WATER SHORTAGE RATES - QUANTITY CHARGE (Monthly Rates)
Effective January 18, 2027

Table 3A shows the incremental Monthly **Water Shortage Rate Quantity Charge** per UNIT* by Water Shortage Stage.

Customer Type	Baseline*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential							
Tier 1 1 - 4 units	$0.00	$2.18	$5.17	$7.78	$12.25	$16.50	$22.85
Tier 2 5 - 8 units	$0.00	$3.24	$7.67	$11.55	$18.20	$24.49	$33.93
Tier 3 9+ units	$0.00	$3.91	$9.28	$13.97	$22.05	$29.66	$41.09
Multi-Family	$0.00	$2.60	$6.16	$9.27	$14.63	$19.67	$27.25
Non-Residential	$0.00	$3.12	$7.38	$11.11	$17.52	$23.57	$32.64

Table 3B shows the combined Monthly **Baseline Quantity Charge** (rates in effect January 18, 2027) **plus the Water Shortage Rate Quantity Charge** per UNIT by Water Shortage Stage.

Customer Type	Baseline*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6
Residential							
Tier 1 1 - 4 units	$14.37	$16.55	$19.54	$22.15	$26.62	$30.87	$37.22
Tier 2 5 - 8 units	$21.35	$24.59	$29.02	$32.90	$39.55	$45.84	$55.28
Tier 3 9+ units	$25.85	$29.76	$35.13	$39.82	$47.90	$55.51	$66.94
Multi-Family	$17.14	$19.74	$23.30	$26.41	$31.77	$36.81	$44.39
Non-Residential	$20.54	$23.66	$27.92	$31.65	$38.06	$44.11	$53.18

** Baseline - Quantity Charge effective 1/18/2027*
2 Unit = 1 hcf (hundred cubic feet) = 748 gallons

Table 3 shows the six **(6) Water Shortages Stages** outlined in the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Water Shortage Stage	Shortage Level	Shortage Description
Stage 1	Up to 10%	Water Shortage Advisory
Stage 2	Up to 20%	Water Shortage Emergency Warning
Stage 3	Up to 30%	Water Shortage Emergency
Stage 4	Up to 40%	Water Shortage Severe Emergency
Stage 5	Up to 50%	Water Shortage Extreme Emergency
Stage 6	Greater than 50%	Water Shortage Catastrophic Emergency

P. SFPUC Pass-Through Wholesale Water Shortage Rates or Surcharges

If San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) implements an additional unit wholesale charge to the cost of water as a result of a water shortage, the District may pass through this per unit wholesale charge to their customers based on the percentage of the District's total water supply purchased from SFPUC. The District's only other source of water is local surface and groundwater which does not require any additional water supply costs to obtain. Therefore, the proportion of the pass-through charge will be a direct proportion of how much SFPUC water is purchased to meet demand versus how much water is locally sourced. The equation below shows an example of how the SFPUC per unit wholesale charge related to a water shortage will be passed through when SFPUC is charging an additional $0.50 per unit of water (hcf) and the District is purchasing 90% of its water from SFPUC and using 10% local water sources to meet the rest of demand.

Example:
$0.50 per hcf SFPUC additional cost x 90% SFPUC water purchases = $0.45 pass-through charges to commodity rates

The District's Board of Directors must take action to implement an SFPUC Pass-Through Wholesale Water Shortage Rate or Surcharges. The SFPUC Pass-Through Wholesale Water Shortage Rates or Surcharges may be implemented upon at least 30 days written notice to District customers. SFPUC Pass-Through Wholesale Water Shortage Rates or Surcharges would cease when the SFPUC no longer charges the District the additional unit wholesale charge to the cost of water as a result of a water shortage.

Section 4: Fees and Deposits Applicable To Projects Involving Extensions of Water System

A. Initial Filing Fee

Prior to processing of the initial submittal, the Developer shall submit a filing fee with the District. This filing fee is not a deposit, and it is not subject to return to the Developer if the project is abandoned. Filing fees shall be as follows:

1. For subdivisions of under 300 lots, the filing fee is $5.00 per lot; for subdivisions of 300 lots or more, the fee is $3.00 per lot. The fee will be based on the number of lots shown on the subdivision map regardless of the date of proposed construction. The minimum fee is $250.00.
2. For land not subdivided or in the process of being subdivided, the filing fee is $25.00 per gross acre. If this land is later subdivided, full credit for the gross acreage fees will be given towards any additional fee required based on the number of lots. No refunds will be given.

3. For industrial or commercial areas, motels, trailer parks, multiple dwelling units, and other areas not covered in the above, the initial and minimum filing fee will be $500.00. The Developer will be billed for any additional District costs incurred in reviewing the initial submittal in excess of this amount. District costs are defined as all costs incurred by the District including engineering, legal, and administrative.
4. For complex projects involving any combination of residential lots, apartments, commercial areas, etc., the filing fee will be computed as the sum of the individual types of land use as shown above.

The District reserves the right to reduce the minimum fees for projects involving only a single residential, multiple dwelling, commercial, or industrial unit for which the review if of a non-complex nature.

B. Fee for Plan Checking and Construction Inspection

After approval of the amount of the construction cost estimate, the Developer shall file with the District a fee as required in the Subdivision Agreement. This fee is to cover the cost of plan checking, construction inspection, modification of water system maps, and administrative, legal and auditing costs. The fee shall be a percentage of the approved construction cost estimate for the water system facilities: 5% for the first $200,000 of construction costs, 3% for the incremental amounts over $200,000. An additional 1 % fee will be charged for plan checking for each re-submittal incorporating major project modifications. The minimum fee shall be $250.00.

C. Special Deposits

When the estimated cost of design, inspection, administration, and construction of required water development, treatment, storage and transmission or fire hydrant and detector check facilities exceeds the amount to be collected by the District in storage and transmission fees, the Developer will be required to make a special deposit to cover the cost of this work. After the construction is completed and approved by the District, the Developer will receive final refund or a statement of the balance due, amounting to the difference between the deposit and actual costs incurred by the District.

D. Non-Complex Pipeline Extensions

The non-refundable fee for processing applications for water service determined by the Manager to be non-complex under Resolution No. 730 is $500.00.

E. Incorporation of Resolution No. 730

The provisions of Resolution No. 730 "Regulations Regarding Water Service Extensions and Water System Improvements; Engineering and Construction Standards; Approved Materials" are incorporated herein and should be consulted by applicants for new water service.

DERIVATION TABLE

Section	Source
1A	Resolution 633 (amending Resolution 538, Paragraph B.5.); Resolutions 711, 767, 808, 817, 834, 845, 868 and 1999-15, 2001-12, 2002-07, 2003-07, 2004-09, 2005-12, 2006-12, 2007-10, 2008-03, 2009-05, 2010-03, 2011-13, 2012-03, 2013-04, 2014-03, 2015-08; 2016-07; 2018-05: 2020-04; 2022-13; 2024-07
1B	Resolution 633 (amending Resolution 538, Paragraph B.5.), Resolutions 711, 746, 767, 808, 817, 834, 845, 868 and 1999-15, 2001-12, 2002-07, 2003-07, 2004-09,2005-12, 2006-12, 2007-10, 2008-03, 2009-05, 2010-03, 2011-13, 2012-03, 2013-04, 2014-03, 2015-08; 2016-07; 2017-01; 2018-05; 2020-04; 2022-13; 2024-07
2A	Resolutions 627 (amending Resolution 538, Paragraph B. 1.) and 712, 2010-01, 2013-03
2B	Resolution 830
2C	Resolutions 653, 538 (Paragraph C) and 851, 2004-13
3A	Resolution 653 (amending Resolution 538, Paragraph E.6.), 2004-13, 2015-08
3B	Resolution 653 (amending Resolution 538, Paragraph D, as amended by Resolution 552), 2004-13
3C	Resolution 437(H)
3D	Resolutions 653 (amending Resolution 538, Paragraph B.3., as amended by Resolution 554), 817, 834, 845, 868 and 1999-15, 2001-12, 2002-07, 2003-07, 2004-09, 2005-12, 2006-12, 2007-10, 2008-03, 2009-05, 2010-03, 2011-13, 2012-03, 2013-04, 2014-03, 2015-08; 2016-07; 2017-01; 2018-05; 2020-04; 2022-13; 2024-07
3E	Resolution 538 (Paragraph B.4), 2015-08; 2016-07; 2018-05; 2020-04; 2022-13; 2024-07
3F	Resolutions 653 (amending Resolution 482, Exhibit A, Paragraph C) and 805. Resolution 2001-03 (amending Resolution 653 and 805, Section 3.F.1)
3G	Resolutions 538 (Paragraph D) and 851. Resolution 2001-04 (amending Resolution 538 and 851, Section 3.G.), 2015-08
3H	Resolution 806
31	Resolution 851 (Section 6)
3J	Resolution 851 (Section 7)
3K	Section deleted
3L	Resolution 851 (Section 9); 2015-08
3M	Resolution 2004-13
3N	Resolution 2015 - 08
3O	Resolution 2022-01; 2022-13; 2024-07
3P	Resolution 2022-01
4A	Resolution 487, Resolution 730
4B	Resolution 487, Resolution 730
4C	Resolution 487, Resolution 730, Resolution 851 (Section 10)

4D	Resolution 487, Paragraph B, as amended by Resolution 630, Resolution 730; 2020-04
4E	Resolution 658, Resolution 730

Appendix I

UWMP and WSCP Adoption Resolutions

RESOLUTION 2026-05

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code § 10610 et seq.) requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan to, among other things, report, describe, and evaluate water deliveries, water supply sources, efficient water use, and demand management measures; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that Urban Water Management Plans are to be prepared every five years by urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet of water per year; and

WHEREAS, Coastside County Water District ("District") has prepared its Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP"), which includes the updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan that was adopted by the District on May 12, 2026, as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act; and

WHEREAS, the impacts of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment on the SFPUC Regional Water System are described in Chapter 7, Appendix I, and Appendix J; and

WHEREAS, the District coordinated the preparation of the UWMP with other appropriate agencies in the area; notified the County of San Mateo and City of Half Moon Bay that the District will be reviewing the UWMP and considering its adoption at least 60 days prior to the public hearing; made a copy of the UWMP available on the District's website and in the District's lobby; published a notice of the public hearing in the local newspaper once a week for two successive weeks beginning at least fourteen days prior to the public hearing and posted that notice on the District's website; held a public hearing inviting public input regarding the draft UWMP; and considered all comments received during the public hearing.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District hereby approves and adopts the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, as presented to the Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board authorizes the General Manager to incorporate comments from the public hearing as approved by the Board after the close of the public hearing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the General Manager is authorized and directed to submit a copy of the adopted UWMP to the Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026, and to the California State Library, the County of San Mateo, and the City of Half Moon Bay, and to post the adopted UWMP on the District's website and make it available to the public within 30 days of its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of June 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: President Feldman, Vice President Muller, Directors Coverdell, Dickson and Mickelsen

NOES

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

Robert Feldman
President Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Mary Rogren
General Manager, Secretary of the District

RESOLUTION 2026-04

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COASTSIDE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING THE UPDATED WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, Section 10632 of the California Water Code requires the Coastside County Water District ("District") to prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as part of its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, Section 350-359 and 31026-31029 of the California Water Code provides authority for the District to declare a water shortage emergency and implement regulations to manage the water shortage emergency; and

WHEREAS, the District maintains a Water Shortage Contingency Plan that is a guidance document for management of water shortages within the District's jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, Section 10632(b) of the California Water Code requires that water suppliers shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water separately from swimming pools and spas; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, after a notified public hearing, adopted Resolution 2021-03 on June 8, 2021, approving an updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been reviewed in light of the current water supply reliability analysis; and

WHEREAS, the District has determined that its updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan continues to adequately enable the District to prepare for and respond to various levels of shortage as required by statute; and

WHEREAS, the District notified the City of Half Moon Bay and the County of San Mateo at least 60 days prior to adoption that it is updating the Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the District notified the County of San Mateo and City of Half Moon Bay that the District will be reviewing the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and considering its adoption at least 14 days prior to the public hearing; a copy of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan was available on the District's website; published a notice of the public hearing in the local newspaper once a week for two successive weeks beginning at least fourteen days prior to the public hearing and posted that notice on the District's website; held a public hearing inviting public input regarding the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and considered all comments received during the public hearing.

RESOLUTION 2026-04

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Coastside County Water District hereby approves and adopts the updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as presented to the Board.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board authorizes the General Manager to incorporate comments from the public hearing as approved by the Board after the close of the public hearing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the General Manager is authorized and directed to include the adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan in the Urban Water Management Plan, make it available to the public, and submit copies to the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library, the City of Half Moon Bay and the County of San Mateo within 30 days of adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 12th day of May 2026 by the following votes of the Coastside County Water District's Board of Directors:

AYES: President Feldman, Vice President Muller, Directors Coverdell, Dickson and Mickelsen

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Robert C. Feldman

Robert Feldman
President Board of Directors

Attest:

Mary Rogren
General Manager, Secretary of the District

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