

Valley Water: Planning for a Sustainable Water Supply

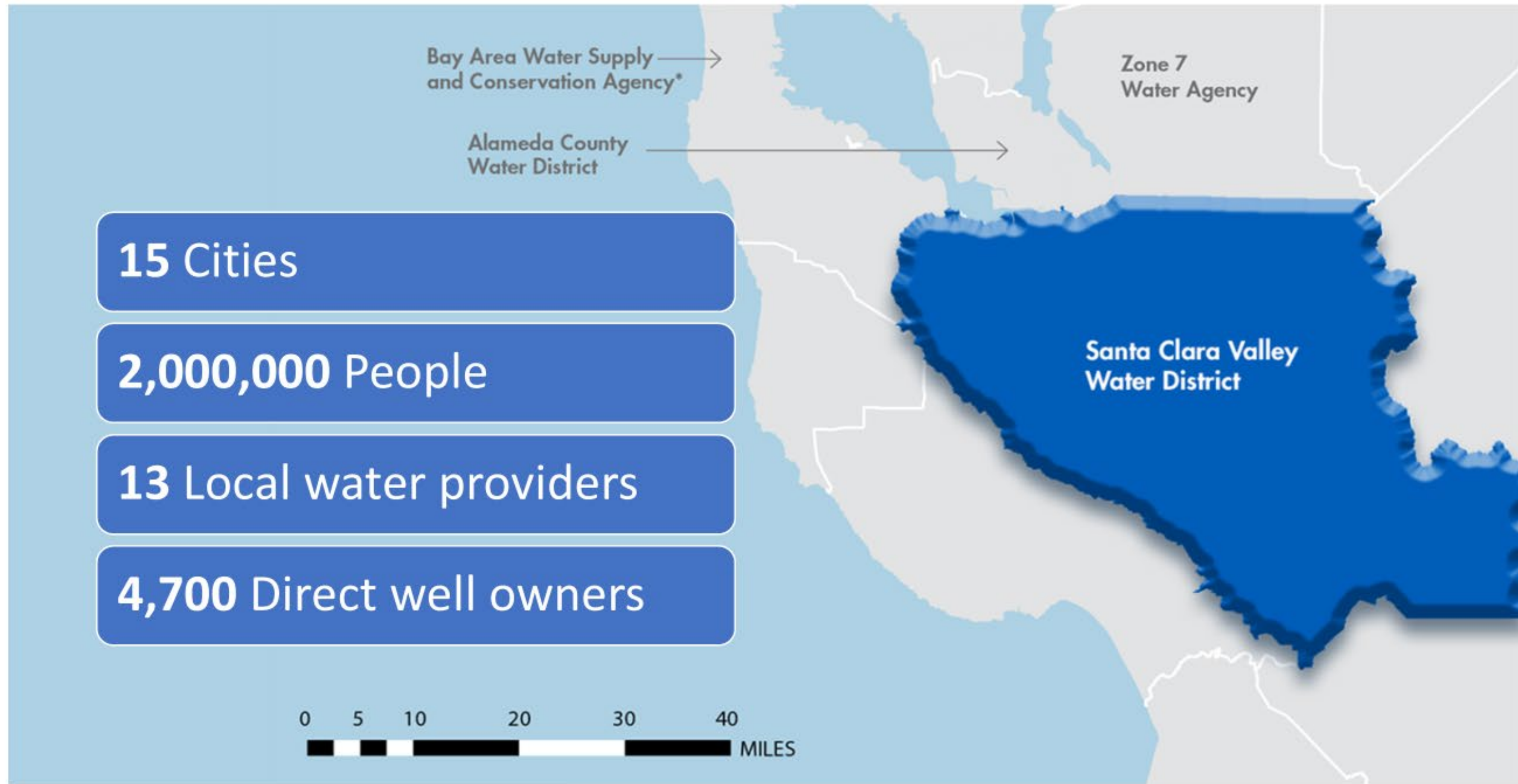
Rita Chan, Assistant Chief Executive Officer

Valley Water

February 26, 2026



Valley Water: Who We Serve



A Comprehensive, Flexible Water System



10 reservoirs
3 pump stations
142 miles of pipelines
3 water treatment plants
1 water purification center
393 acres of recharge ponds
\$7.1B System Replacement Value

Legend

- Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, creeks, & bays
- Raw water pipeline
- Drinking water pipeline
- Pump Plants
 1. Vasona
 2. Coyote
 3. Pacheco
- Drinking Water Treatment Plants
 - A. Rinconada
 - B. Santa Teresa
 - C. Penitencia
- Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center
- Anderson Hydroelectric Facility
- Local wastewater treatment plant and recycled water provider
 - a. Palo Alto
 - b. Sunnyvale
 - c. San Jose-Santa Clara
 - d. South County
- Recharge Ponds

A Diverse Portfolio Builds Resilience

Santa Clara County WATER SUPPLIES

Imported Water 50%
Water from the Sierra Snowpack that melts and fills state reservoirs

40% Delta supplies
10% Hetch Hetchy



Water Reuse 5%
Treated wastewater used as recycled water



Local Water 30%
Rainwater captured in Valley Water reservoirs and natural groundwater



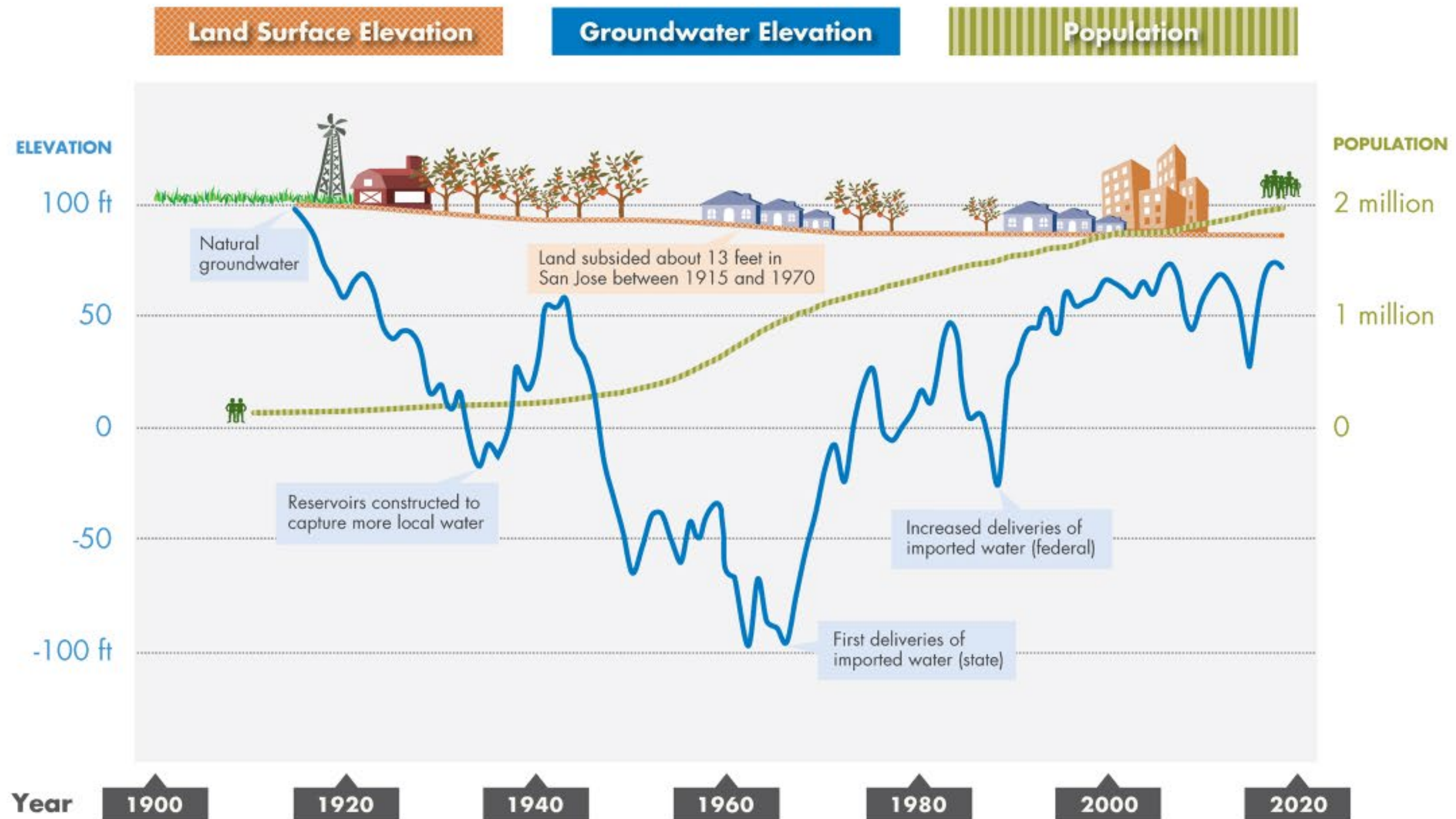
Conservation 15%
Consistent short and long-term reductions in water use



Sustainable Groundwater Management

SANTA CLARA COUNTY GROUNDWATER AT-A-GLANCE

a graphic representation not intended as a technical exhibit



2024-2025 Precipitation Impacts

- San Jose rainfall to date 134% of average to date (13.03")
- State snowpack
 - 2025 – Near Average
 - 2026 – 53% of normal (Feb 23, 2026)

U.S. Drought Monitor California

February 17, 2026
(Released Thursday, Feb. 19, 2026)
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Intensity:

None	None
D0 Abnormally Dry	D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought	D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought	D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought	D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

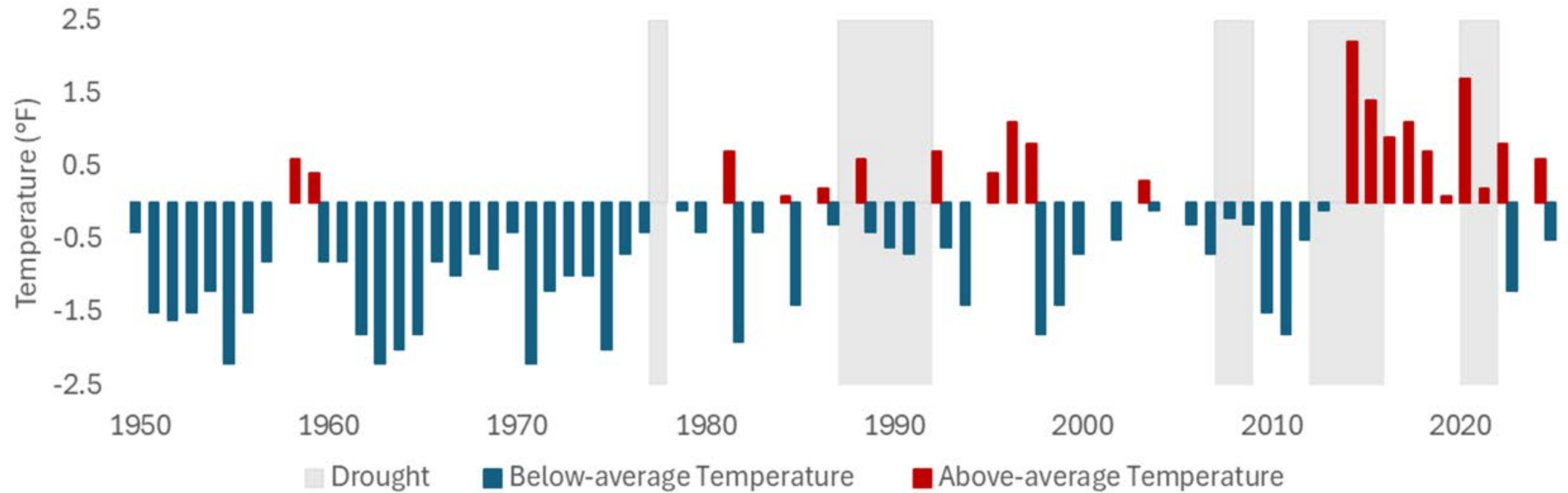
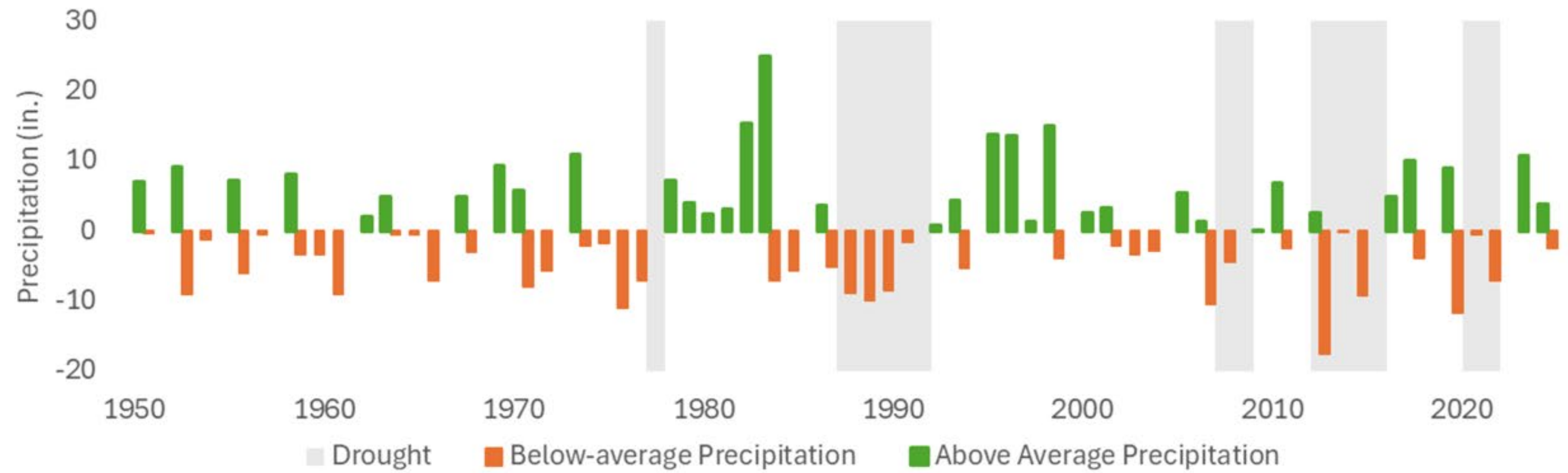
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Current Local Water Supplies

- Imported water is typically half of our countywide supply
 - 2025 imported water allocations:
 - 50% State Water Project
 - 80% Central Valley Project (M&I)
- End of 2026 Groundwater levels projected to be in Stage 1 (normal) of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- Current local storage is 66% of restricted capacity
 - Anderson is drained per the FERC order
 - Four other reservoirs have seismic restrictions



Risks to Our Water Supply

Climate Change/Drought



Reduced Imported Water

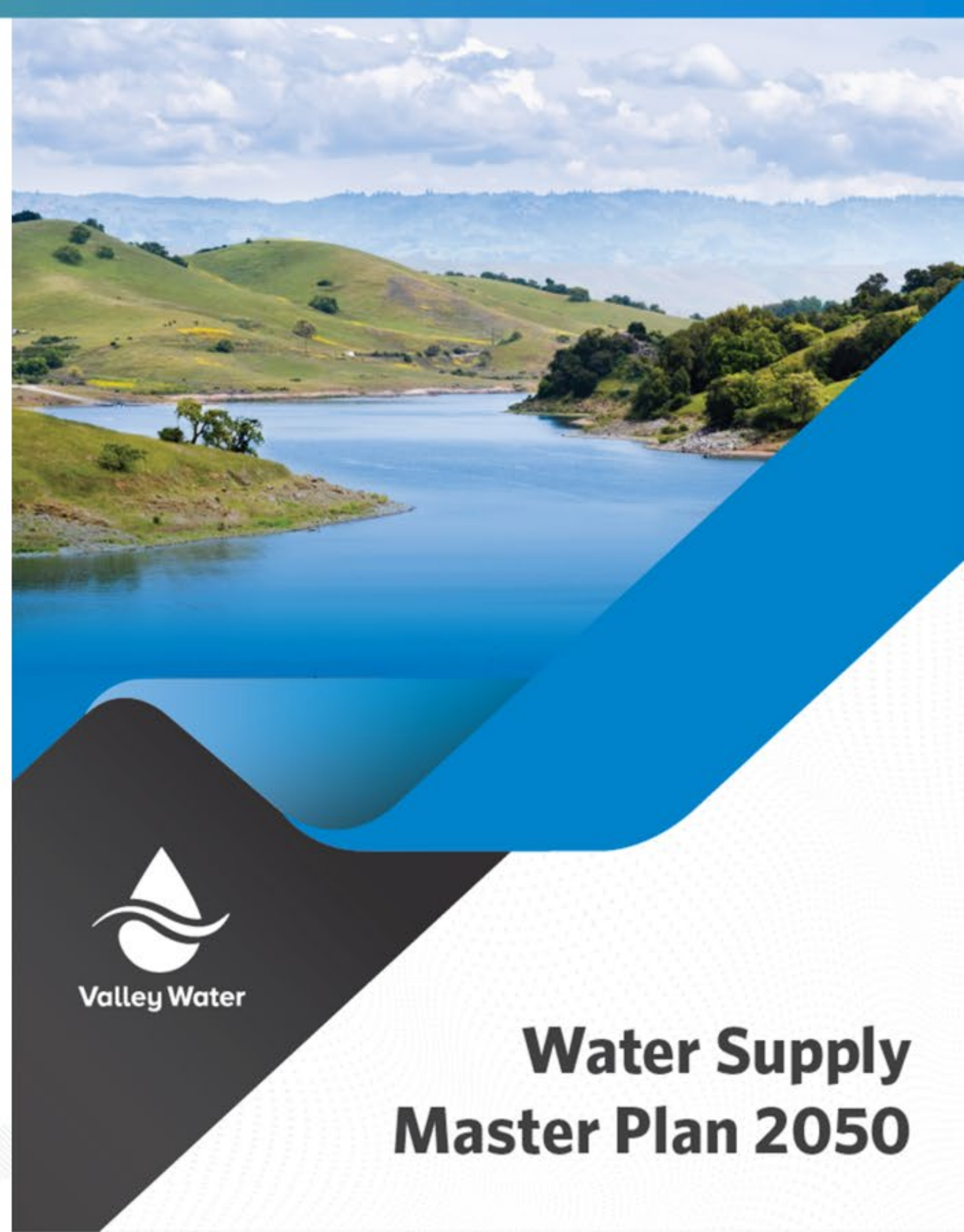


Aging Infrastructure

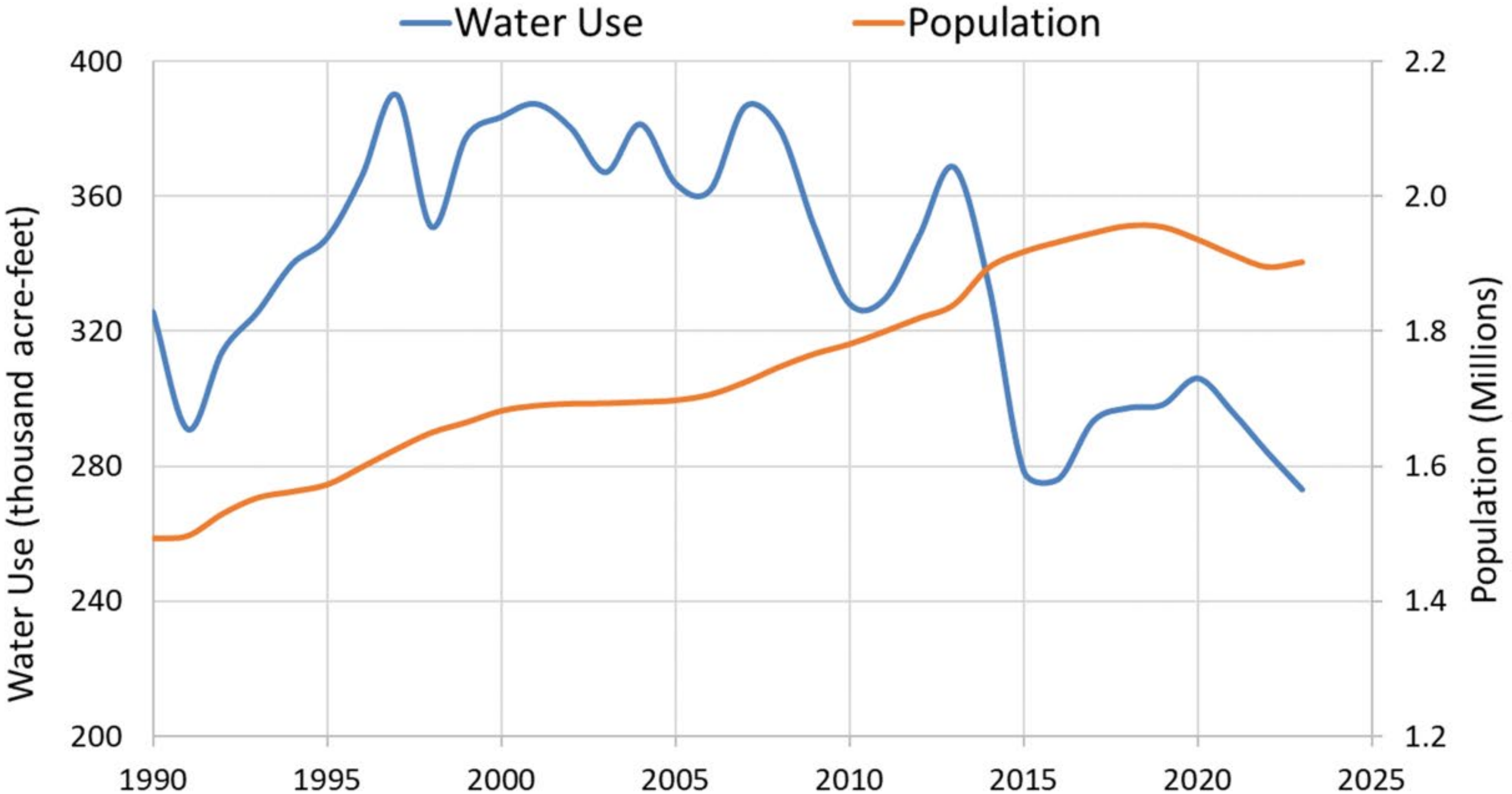


Water Supply Master Plan

- Guiding document for long-term water supply investments
- Addressing challenges and identifying strategies to maintain reliable water system
- **Lower Cost Strategy**
 - Pure Water Silicon Valley
 - Delta Conveyance Project
 - B.F. Sisk Dam Raise
 - Groundwater Banking
 - South County Recharge
- Adaptive management to support invest decisions



Historic Demand and Population

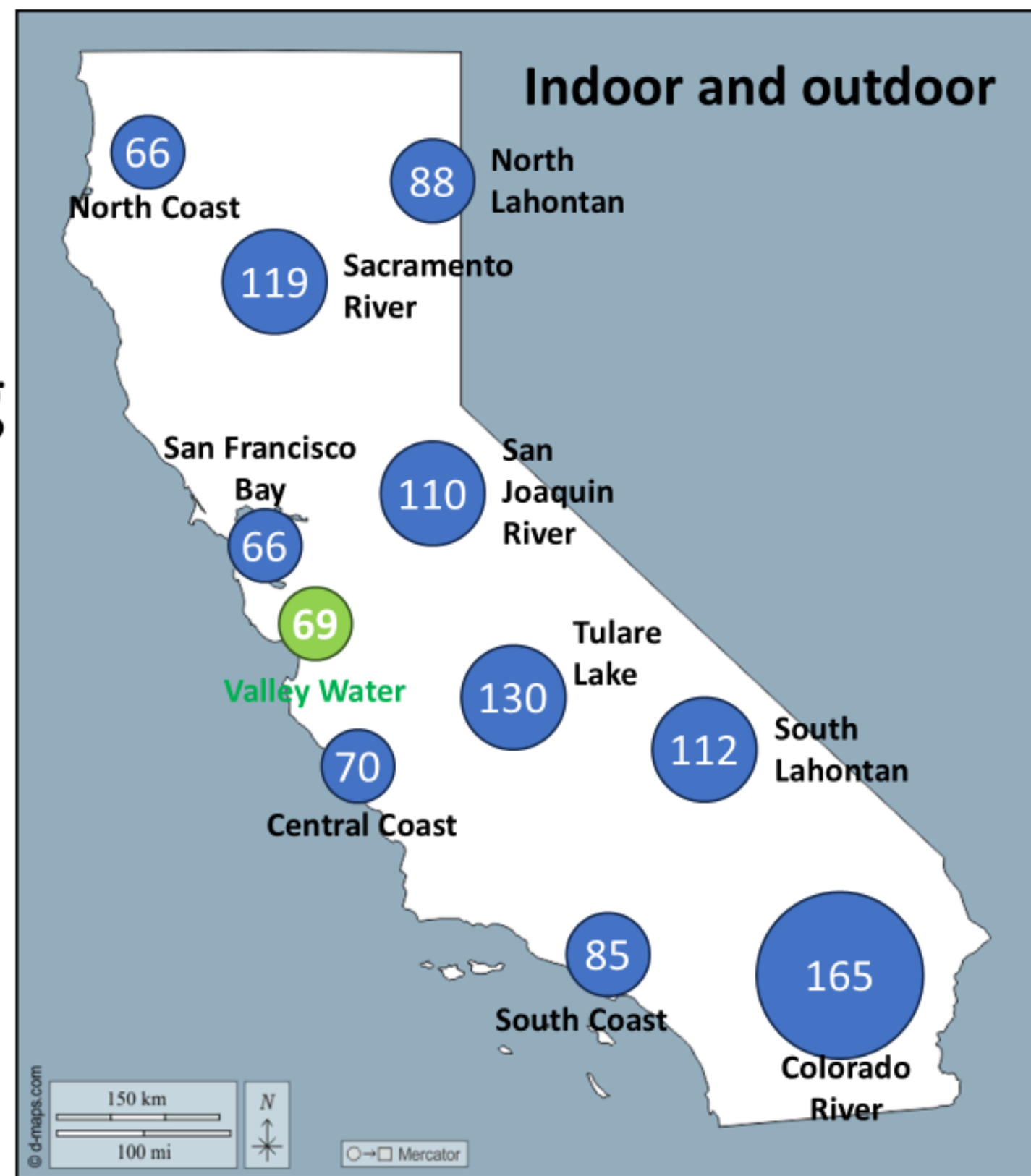


Current Water Use

- County is very water efficient
- Potential indoor demand hardening

State Health and Safety Standard – indoor residential water use 47 gallons per capita daily

Average Residential Water Use, 2014 - 2023 (Gallons Per Capita Daily)

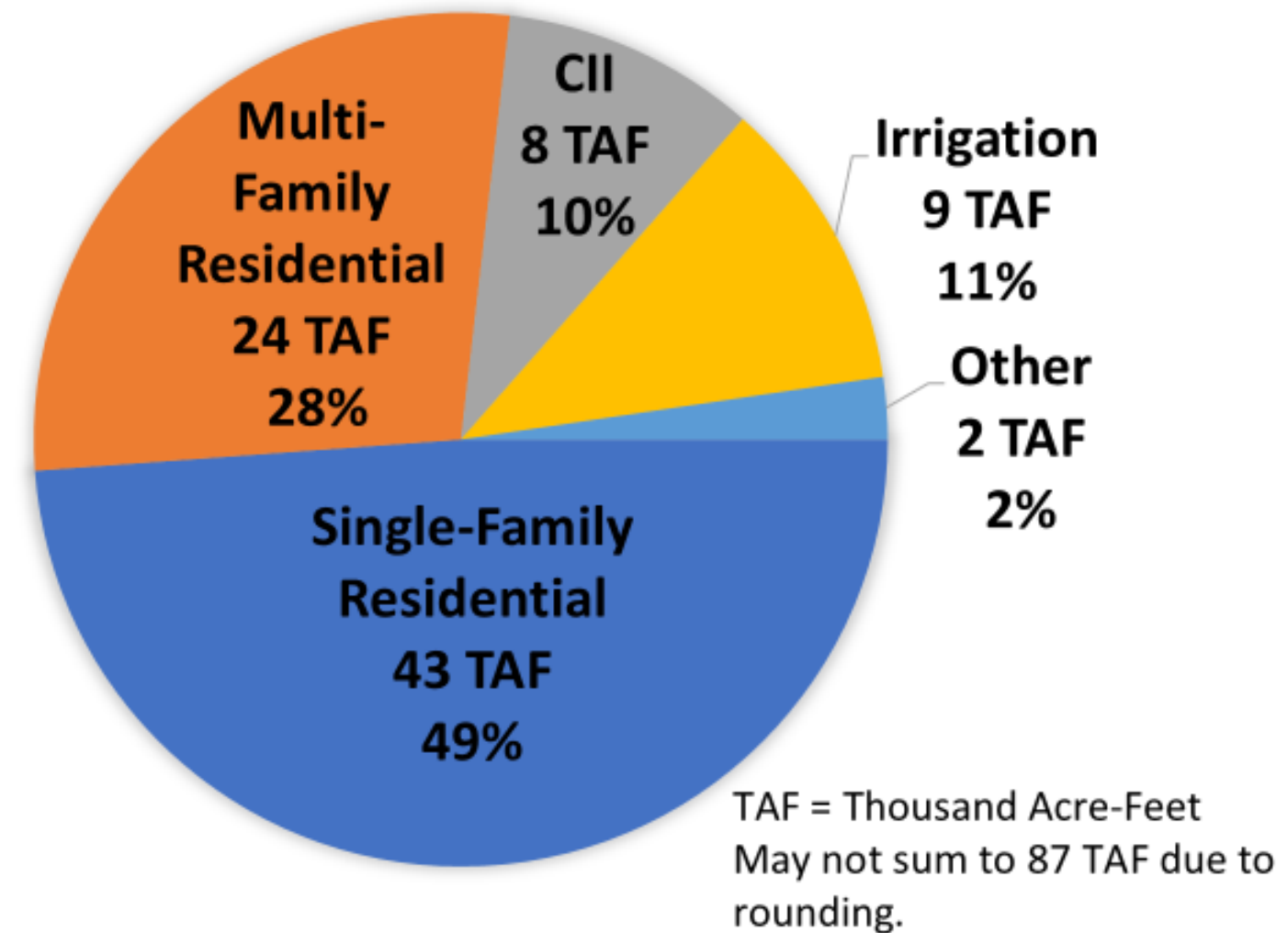


Data Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Water Conservation as a Way of Life

- Long-term conservation reduces risks for current and future droughts
- Conservation Savings Targets
 - 99,000 AF/year by 2030
 - 109,000 AF/year by 2040
 - 126,000 AF/year by 2050
- 87,382 AF/year saved through FY2025

WATER SAVINGS BY SECTOR





Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection