Valley Water

2025
Urban Water Management Plan

June 2026

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Santa Clara Valley Water District

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Every five years, urban water suppliers in California are required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The plan is a water agency's long-term water resource planning document to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs within its service area. The UWMP provides an overall picture of a water agency's current and future water conditions and management over the next 25 years.

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) has prepared this 2025 UWMP in compliance with California Water Code §10610-10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act. Valley Water's 2025 UWMP documents current and projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years during normal and dry years, as well as water shortage contingency planning and conservation efforts. It also includes a description of the plan adoption, public participation, and planning coordination activities. The plan presents past, current, and future water conditions and management in Santa Clara County. The 2025 UWMP updates and supersedes all previous UWMPs.

This chapter provides an overview of the 2025 plan, its relation to other planning efforts, and organization of the plan. As with Valley Water's previous plans, the 2025 UWMP does not explicitly discuss specific activities undertaken by its retailers except water conservation and demand management programs. Retailer activities are discussed in their UWMPs.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF 2025 UWMP

This section provides an overview of the 2025 UWMP, serving as a simple description of information necessary to provide a general understanding of the plan. It includes a description of Valley Water's system and service area, demand projections, water service reliability under different hydrological conditions, Drought Risk Assessment (DRA), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), and demand management measures.

1.1.1 Valley Water System and Service Area

Valley Water is a special district and wholesale agency that provides water resources management for Santa Clara County. Valley Water manages an integrated water resources system that includes dams and surface water reservoirs, three water treatment plants, an advanced recycled water purification center, nearly 285 acres of groundwater recharge ponds, and more than 275 miles of streams. Water supplies include local surface water and groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. Valley Water's level of service goal is to meet 100% demand during normal years and at least 80% demand during droughts.

Valley Water's service area includes the entirety of Santa Clara County, which includes 15 cities served by 13 retailers. The service area population is nearly 2 million and projected to increase to nearly 2.7 million by 2045. Santa Clara County has a Mediterranean climate, with mild temperatures year-round. Average annual precipitation ranges from about 15 inches on the valley floor to about 45 inches along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

1.1.2 Demand Projection

Understanding water demands and how they may change over time allows Valley Water to manage the county's water supply and appropriately plan infrastructure investments. Due to expected population increases, job growth, and anticipated drought rebound, countywide

demands are projected to increase from 283,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2025 to approximately 330,000 AFY in 2030 and stay stable through 2050. The 2050 demand, while higher than present demand, is still down from a peak in the 90s and 2000s owing to significant conservation efforts from Valley Water, its retailers, and the State. The stable demand used for this plan provides a basis and starting point for Valley Water's adaptive management.

1.1.3 Water Service Reliability

Valley Water maintains diverse water supply sources to meet countywide demands, including local surface water and groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. Water conservation is also an important part of water resources management, helping to keep water rates lower while improving water supply reliability. In addition, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) provides water service to several cities and areas in northern Santa Clara County – this amount meets roughly one-sixth of total County demands. Valley Water's many supply sources are subject to hydrologic variability and additional constraints including regulatory constraints, climate change, and water quality variations.

Valley Water is considering investing in projects to help mitigate potential future supply reductions from climate change and new regulations. Valley Water's Water Supply Master Plan 2050 (WSMP) identifies projects and programs for planning and implementation to meet future water demands. With the phased implementation of planned future projects, Valley Water's available supplies are projected to increase over time. Valley Water continuously uses annual reporting to track WSMP implementation.

Based on Valley Water's existing and planned sources of supply, Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands through 2050 under normal and single dry year conditions for all demand years. Under five consecutive dry year conditions, Valley Water's diverse water supplies are sufficient to meet demands throughout the full five-year modeled drought in demand years 2035 and 2040 without having to call for short-term water use reductions, but in demand years 2030 as well as 2045 through 2050, there would be supply gaps in the last two years of the modeled drought. The supply gaps are less than 10% of projected demands, thus within Valley Water's level of service goal. Those supply gaps will be addressed through the combination of supply augmentation from water transfers and exchanges and water use reductions.

The DRA follows Valley Water's annual water supply and demand assessment procedure. The two most recent droughts, 2020-2022 and 2012-2016, were combined to create a five-year drought that represents current conditions, in which 2020-2022 represents the first three years and 2014-2015 (of the 2012-2016 drought) represents the last two years of this near-term drought. The DRA indicates that Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands for the first three years of the drought with a combination of local and imported surface water, groundwater, banked supplies in Semitropic storage, and imported water transfer purchases. During the last two years of this drought, Valley Water would experience a supply gap of 14,600 AF in 2029 and 25,000 AF in 2030, which would be addressed through supply augmentation and a call for short-term water use reduction.

1.1.4 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

As part of the 2025 UWMP, Valley Water has updated its WSCP to establish actions and procedures for managing water supplies and demands during water shortages due to droughts

and other emergencies. Valley Water uses six standard shortage stages and defines actions associated with each stage. In the event of prolonged droughts or other emergency situations, Valley Water considers all available tools for managing available water supplies, including public education and community outreach, coordinating response among the County's municipalities and retailers, augmenting supplies by investing in supplemental supply sources, calling for short-term water use reductions, and balancing demands for treatment plants and recharge facilities, to maximize the use of available supplies in order to address potential shortage. The WSCP also summarizes planning for natural disasters, drought-related revenue impacts, and Valley Water's legal authority to respond to water shortages.

1.1.5 Demand Management

Valley Water continues to be a leader in water conservation and has implemented a wide range of Demand Management Measures that help reduce water use. Valley Water's conservation programs include metering, public education and outreach, rebates for residential and commercial users, landscape rebates for lawn conversion, free water use audits and consultation, and many more. Collectively, conservation and stormwater capture accounted for about 87,000 AFY in 2025 in water savings compared to a 1992 baseline.

Valley Water's long-term conservation goals are to achieve 99,000 AFY in water savings by 2030, 110,000 AFY by 2040, and 126,000 AFY by 2050. Currently, Valley Water has more than 20 active water conservation programs in place to reduce water consumption in homes, businesses, schools, government facilities, and agriculture. These programs are designed to achieve sustainable, long-term water savings and are implemented regardless of water supply conditions.

1.2 RELATION TO OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

In addition to the UWMP, Valley Water also develops the WSMP to guide its water supply planning and management. The WSMP is Valley Water's guiding document for long-term water supply investments to ensure water supply reliability for Santa Clara County. Updated approximately every five years, this long-range plan assesses projected future countywide demands and evaluates and recommends water supply and infrastructure projects to meet those demands through the planning horizon. Because of similarity and overlap between these two plans, Valley Water typically uses the WSMP to inform UWMP development to ensure consistency in its planning efforts. Valley Water's WSMP 2050, completed in late 2025, was used to support this 2025 UWMP update.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

Valley Water's 2025 UWMP was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the current Urban Water Management Planning Act and the guidance provided by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The UWMP follows the organization recommended by DWR:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction and Overview.
- Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation: Provides information on the process for developing the UWMP, including coordination and outreach efforts.

- Chapter 3 – System Description: Describes Valley Water's water system, including organizational structure and history, major infrastructure, and service area characterization.
- Chapter 4 – Water Demands: Describes and quantifies current and projected water demands in Santa Clara County.
- Chapter 5 – SBX7-7 Baseline, Targets, and 2020 Compliance: Describes Valley Water's efforts to support retailer efforts to achieve 2020 water use targets.
- Chapter 6 – System Supplies: Describes and quantifies Valley Water's current and projected sources of water supply.
- Chapter 7 – Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment: Evaluates the reliability of water supply over the next 25 years for normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years. Assesses risk associated with a near-term five-year drought.
- Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan: Describes shortage stages, response actions, and implementation of Valley Water's WSCP.
- Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures: Describes Valley Water's efforts to promote water conservation and reduce demand.
- Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation: Describes the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and make it publicly available, the plan to implement the UWMP, and DWR's Checklist.

CHAPTER 2 – PLAN PREPARATION

Valley Water used DWR'S 2025 UWMP Guidebook as the basis for developing its UWMP. The UWMP was prepared in coordination with retailers, cities, the County, and other regional agencies. The UWMP was posted for public review and Valley Water incorporated inputs, as appropriate, that were received through internal and external review processes.

2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARING THE UWMP

California's Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually to prepare an UWMP every five years. Valley Water meets the definition of an urban water wholesaler and has prepared its UWMP since 1985. Valley Water prepared its 2025 UWMP following the guidance provided by DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook and in compliance with California Water Code §10610-10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

Valley Water's 2025 UWMP is informed by its WSMP 2050 and extends the planning period through 2050. The WSMP 2050 is Valley Water's most recent long-range plan that addresses both existing and emerging challenges and identifies strategies to maintain a reliable water supply system for Santa Clara County through 2050. The demand projections and water supply strategy developed for the WSMP 2050 were used for the 2025 UWMP update. The WSMP 2050 can be found here: https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/water-supply-master-plan

The UWMP requires the use and submittal of standardized tables. DWR has updated standard tables for inclusion in the 2025 UWMP, and Valley Water used the standard tables for wholesale water suppliers throughout the plan. Valley Water is also the groundwater management agency for Santa Clara County and utilizes a conjunctive use strategy. This UWMP reflects the comprehensive nature of Valley Water's water management program. The tables in the main body of this plan reflect all the supplies and demands in Valley Water's service area, not all of which are managed by Valley Water. All the DWR-required tables are included in Appendix A.

2.2 INDIVIDUAL REPORTING

Valley Water prepared this individual UWMP that reports on water demands and supplies in Santa Clara County and is not participating in the preparation of a regional UWMP (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1. Plan Identification

Select Only One	Type of Plan	
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of Regional Alliance
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	

Similarly, Valley Water chose to report as an individual supplier for the purpose of determining and reporting its compliance with urban water use SBX7-7 baselines and targets as described in Chapter 5.

2.3 REPORTING YEAR AND UNITS OF MEASURE

All information in this plan, unless otherwise noted, is reported on a calendar year basis. Water volumes are expressed in AF (Table 2-2).

Table 2-2. Supplier Identification

Type of Supplier	
☑	Supplier is a wholesaler
☐	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	Acre Feet (AF)

2.4 COORDINATON AND OUTREACH

Valley Water collaborated and coordinated with its retailers, cities, the County, and other regional agencies on the development of the 2025 UWMP. Documentation relating to these efforts and communications is provided in Appendix B. Additionally, Valley Water's WSMP 2050, which provides the key planning components of the 2025 UWMP, was developed through extensive coordination with retailers and various stakeholders and adopted by Valley Water Board of Directors (Board) in 2025. Together, these plans serve as the road map for Santa Clara County's future water supply reliability.

2.4.1 Retailer Coordination

Valley Water coordinated with 13 major water retailers in Santa Clara County on the 2025 UWMP update. The 13 retailers in Valley Water's service area are listed in Table 2-3 and Figure 2-1. Seven water retailers receive treated water from Valley Water to offset groundwater pumping, and eight of them purchase water from SFPUC. All water retailers except one have access to local groundwater that is managed by Valley Water.

Table 2-3. Valley Water Retailers and Their Major Supply

Retailer	Valley Water Treated Water	SFPUC Supply	Groundwater
California Water Service Company	X		X
City of Gilroy			X
City of Milpitas	X	X	X
City of Morgan Hill			X
City of Mountain View	X	X	X
City of Palo Alto		X	X
City of Santa Clara	X	X	X
City of Sunnyvale	X	X	X
Great Oaks Water Company			X
Purissima Hills Water District		X	
San José Municipal Water System	X	X	X
San Jose Water Company	X		X
Stanford University		X	X

Figure 2-1. Valley Water Retailers

Valley Water provided water supply reliability information to its water retailers. Supplies were projected in five-year increments from 2030 through 2050 for normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years. Valley Water also shared common language on Reduced Delta Reliance and water conservation with retailers. In addition, Valley Water worked with all of its water retailers to obtain their projected water demand in five-year increments through the year 2050. Before the public hearing for plan adoption, Valley Water provided the retailers with the draft UWMP and WSCP for review and incorporated their input, as appropriate. Throughout the plan development, Valley Water provided regular updates at retailer meetings.

2.4.2 Regional Interagency Coordination

In addition to coordinating with its retailers, Valley Water also communicated with all 15 cities within Santa Clara County, the County of Santa Clara (County), SFPUC, and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA). Early in the plan development process, Valley Water notified its retailers and all these agencies about its intent to prepare the 2025 UWMP and WSCP. Before the public hearing, Valley Water sent out a notice that included instructions for viewing the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP, as well as the date, time, and location of the public hearing. A list of notified organizations and individuals is provided in Appendix B.

2.4.3 Public Participation

Valley Water has always encouraged public participation in its water supply planning efforts. During plan development, staff provided two updates to its Water Supply and Demand Management Committee meetings, which are open to the public. The draft UWMP and WSCP were posted at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan for public review between May 6, 2026 and June 9, 2026, and a public notice was sent out electronically to all cities within Valley Water service area and the County, as well as to other interested parties.

The public hearing was held on June 9, 2026. The public hearing notice was published on San Jose Post-Record on May 13, 2026 and May 20, 2026 and additionally on Morgan Hill Times and Gilroy Dispatch on May 15, 2026, in accordance with California Government Code 6066. Copies of newspaper advertisements of the public hearing are included in Appendix G. Public comments on the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP were taken during the public hearing, as well as throughout the public comment period. Additional information on the adoption of the UWMP and WSCP is provided in Chapter 10.

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CHAPTER 3 – SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Valley Water is a special district that provides water resources management for all of Santa Clara County. Valley Water's water system includes local water from reservoirs, groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. These supplies are used to recharge local groundwater subbasins, treated at drinking water treatment plants, released to local creeks to meet environmental needs, or sent directly to water users. Valley Water's conjunctive water management strategy has contributed to sustainable water supply reliability for Santa Clara County.

3.1 VALLEY WATER OVERVIEW

Valley Water is an independent special district that provides wholesale water supply, groundwater management, flood protection, and stream stewardship in Santa Clara County. Valley Water's service area includes the entirety of Santa Clara County, which is located at the southern end of San Francisco Bay (Figure 3-1). The county encompasses approximately 1,300 square miles and includes 15 cities from Palo Alto in the north to Gilroy in the south. Northern Santa Clara County is home to Silicon Valley, and the valley floor is highly urbanized. Southern Santa Clara County has some urban development, but much of the land use is rural and agricultural.

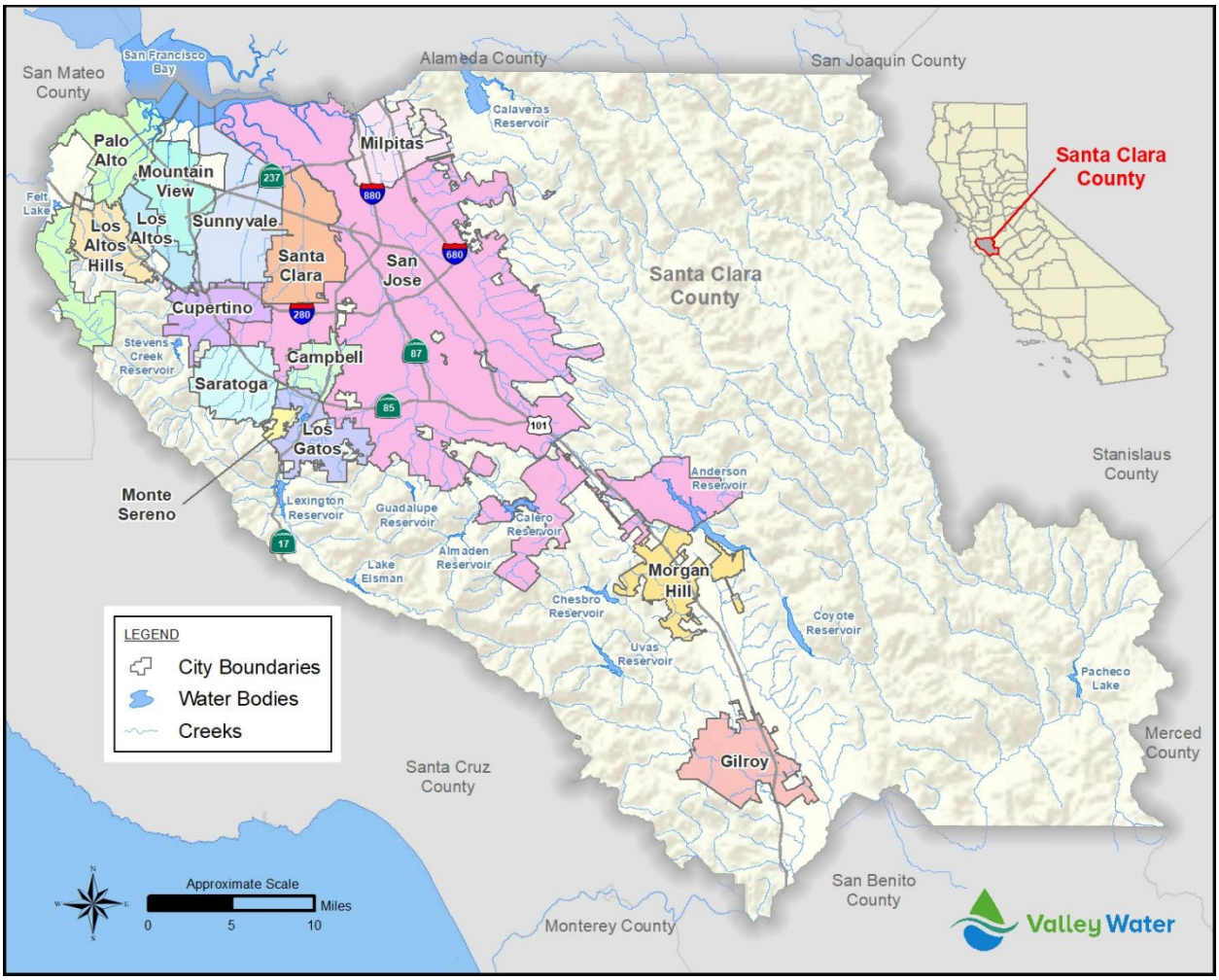
Valley Water was formed in 1929 as the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District in response to groundwater overdraft and land subsidence. In 1954, Valley Water annexed the Central Santa Clara Valley Water District. In 1968, it merged with the countywide flood control district to form one agency to manage water supply and flood protection programs for most of the county. The Gavilan Water District in southern Santa Clara County was annexed in 1987, and since then Valley Water has provided services for the entire county.

Valley Water is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins, which are both identified as high priority basins by DWR. Valley Water sustainably manages local groundwater basins to support beneficial use by water retailers, private well users, and the environment. Valley Water is also the GSA for the small portion of the North San Benito Subbasin within Santa Clara County.

Valley Water is governed by an elected Board with seven directors following the District Act (https://www.valleywater.org/how-we-operate/about-valley-water/district-act) and its own Board Governance Policies (https://www.valleywater.org/how-we-operate/board-governance-policies).

CHAPTER 3 – SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Figure 3-1. Santa Clara County

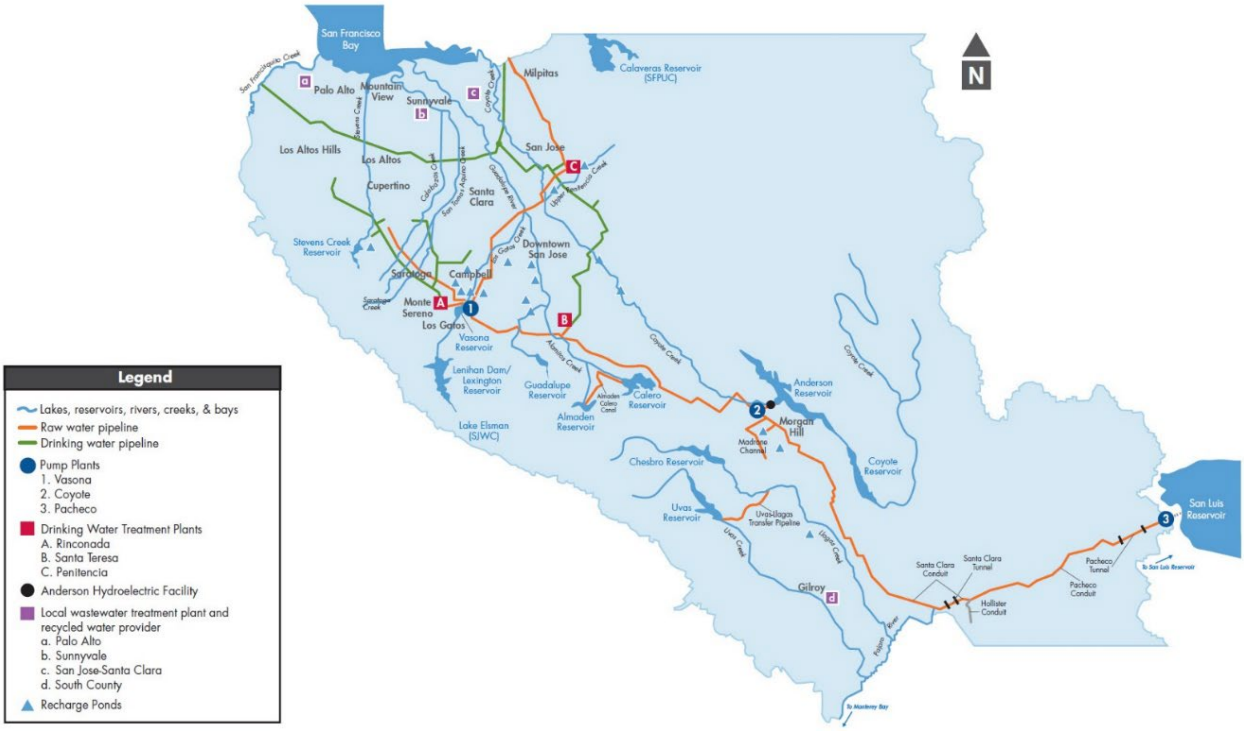


CHAPTER 3 – SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.2 WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Valley Water manages an integrated water resources system to provide clean, safe water, flood protection and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's nearly two million residents. Valley Water manages 10 dams and surface water reservoirs, three water treatment plants, an advanced recycled water purification center, a state-of-the-art water quality laboratory, 142 miles of raw and treated water pipelines, 102 groundwater recharge ponds covering 285 acres, and more than 275 miles of jurisdictional streams, including 98 miles suitable for in-stream recharge (Figure 3-2). Water supplies include local surface water and groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. Water conservation is also an important part of Valley Water's water resources management, which helps reduce water demands and improve reliability during droughts.

Figure 3-2. Water Supply System

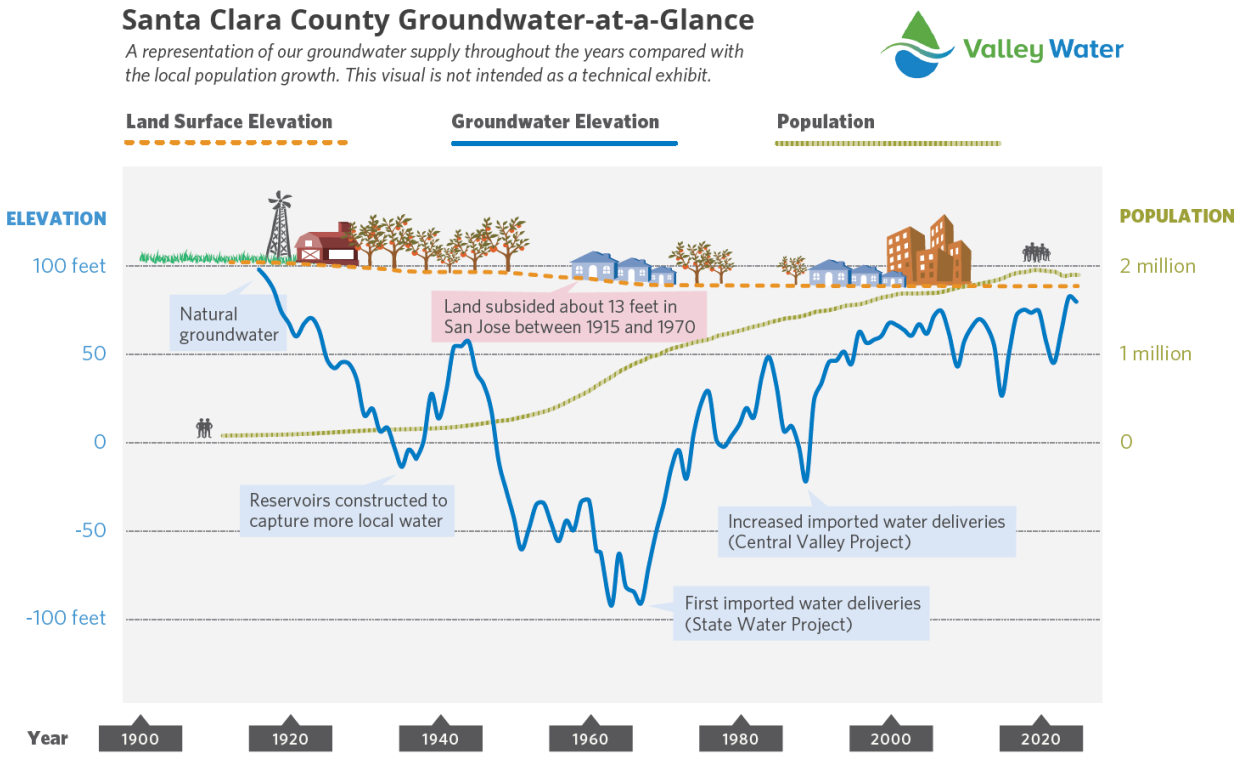


Local water supplies make up about half of the county's water supply. Local sources include natural groundwater recharge and surface water supplies, including surface water rights held by Valley Water, San Jose Water Company, and Stanford University. A small but important portion of local water supply is recycled water used for non-potable purposes. Imported water from the State Water Project (SWP), Central Valley Project (CVP), and supplies delivered by the SFPUC make up about another half of the county's supply. Valley Water's diverse supplies are used to recharge local groundwater subbasins, treated at drinking water treatment plants, released to local creeks to meet environmental needs, or sent directly to water users.

Valley Water has been a leader in conjunctive use in California for decades, utilizing imported and local surface water to supplement groundwater and to maintain reliability in dry years.

Conjunctive use helps protect local subbasins from overdraft, land subsidence, and saltwater intrusion and provides critical groundwater storage reserves for use during droughts or outages. After it was formed to address declining groundwater levels and land subsidence, Valley Water constructed reservoirs to capture local water. However, local supplies became insufficient to meet the needs of the county's growing population around the middle of the last century. In response, Valley Water began importing water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) via the SWP in 1965 and from the CVP in 1987. These investments, along with investments in water recycling and conservation, have resulted in sustainable groundwater subbasins and reliable water supplies for the County. Figure 3-3 shows how Valley Water's conjunctive water management strategy has dramatically contributed to a sustainable water supply.

Figure 3-3. Historic Groundwater Conditions



3.3 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

3.3.1 Historic Climate Data

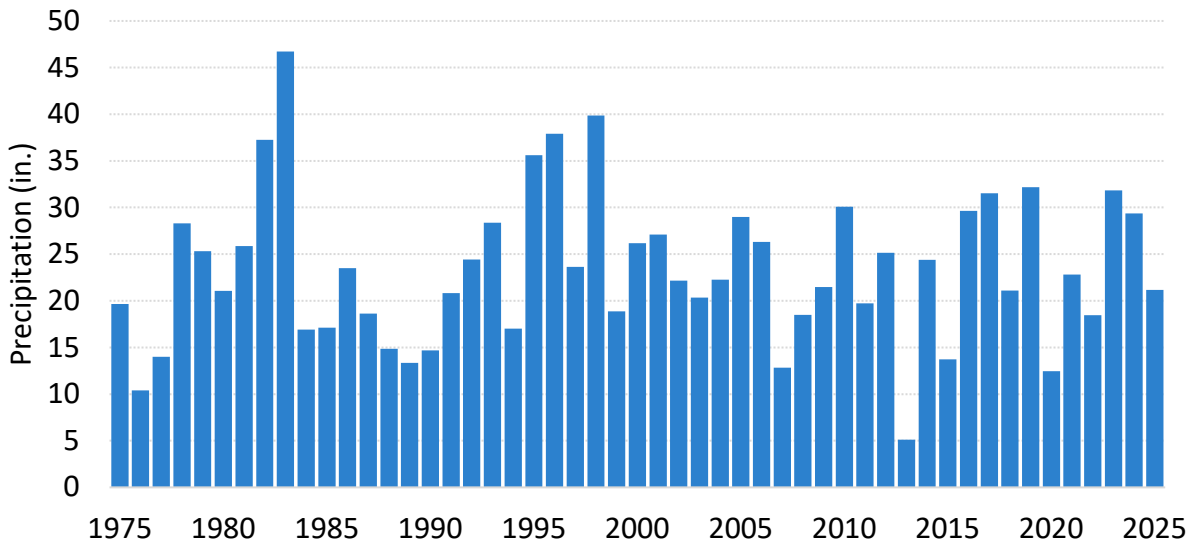
Santa Clara County has a semi-arid, Mediterranean climate, with warm and dry weather lasting from late spring through early fall. Average annual precipitation ranges from about 15 inches on the valley floor to about 45 inches along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains. The average annual precipitation in Santa Clara County was 23.3 inches from 1975 to 2025, with most precipitation occurring between the months of November and April. The county's temperature is generally moderate. Maximum daily temperatures averaged by month in the County range from 56.8°F to 83.7°F. The average annual evapotranspiration (ETo) is 38.2 inches (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Average Climate Data

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Rainfall (inches)	4.5	4.2	4.0	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	2.5	4.3	**23.3**
Max. Daily Temp. (°F)	56.8	58.8	61.7	66.3	72.2	79.1	83.7	83.6	81.2	74.3	63.2	56.5	**69.8**
Min. Daily Temp. (°F)	38.7	40.0	41.5	43.5	48.1	52.9	57.3	57.1	55.2	49.8	42.6	38.3	**47.1**
Average ETo (inches)	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.4	4.7	5.9	6.1	5.3	3.9	2.7	1.2	0.8	**38.2**
NOTES: Rainfall and temperature from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climate at a Glance database for Santa Clara County (Period of analysis 1975-2025). ETo from Valley Water's Alamitos Station located in South San Jose (Period of analysis 1975-2025).													

Rainfall in Santa Clara County exhibits great interannual variability (Figure 3-4). Historical rainfall in Santa Clara County has ranged from 5.1 inches in 2013 to 46.7 inches in 1983. Valley Water's conjunctive water management strategy helps maintain groundwater levels and manage supply variability by capturing runoff in wet periods and using this water to recharge the groundwater subbasins for storage and use later.

Figure 3-4. Historical Annual Rainfall in Santa Clara County



3.3.2 Climate Change

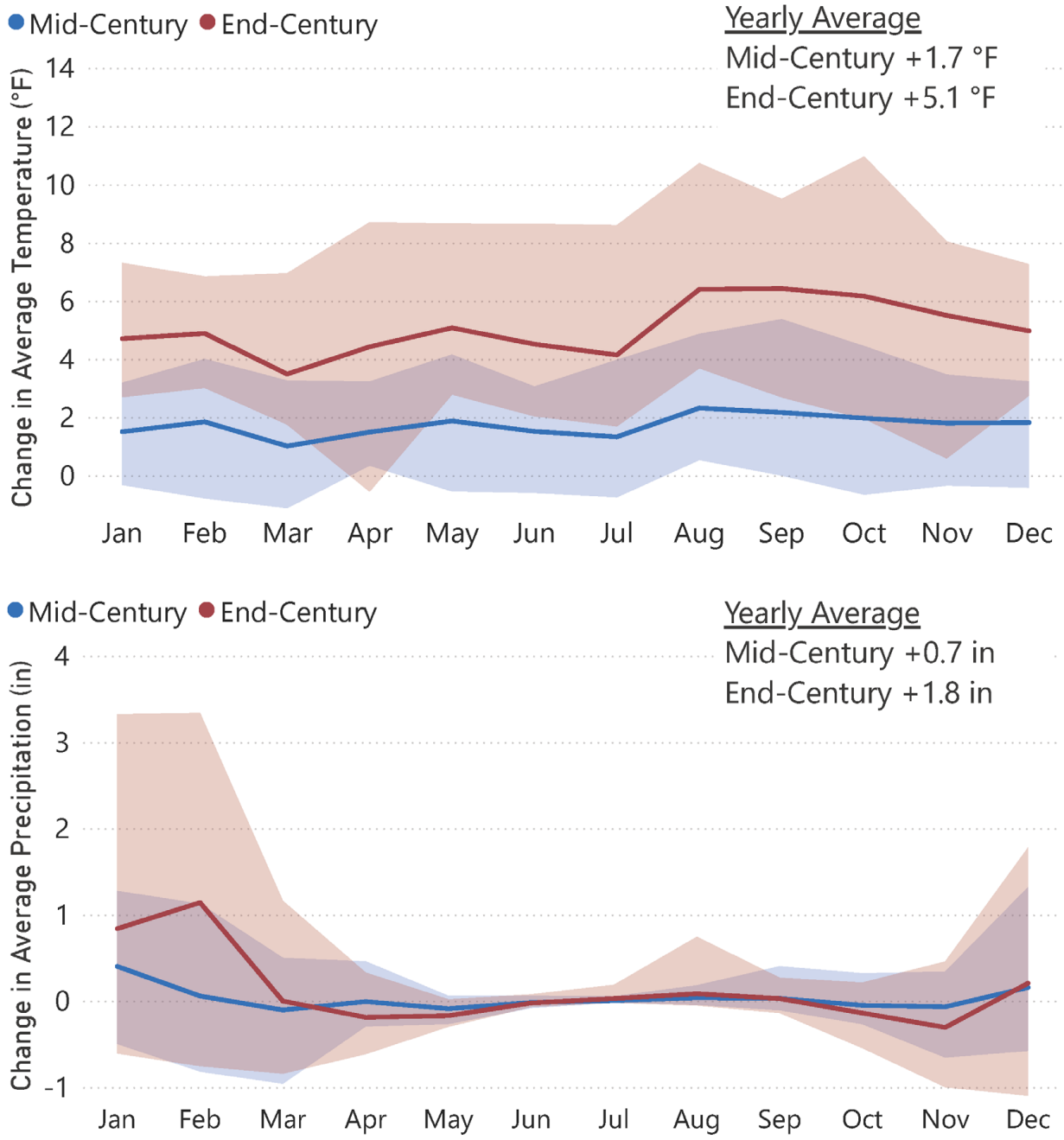
Climate change impacts such as warming temperatures, shrinking snowpack, increasing weather extremes, and prolonged droughts pose significant challenges in water resources management. Already, climate change impacts are being observed across California and in the San Francisco Bay Area, and climate modeling projections indicate that these impacts will

continue or become more extreme. Extreme weather events are projected to increase in intensity and droughts could be extended over historic conditions. More severe storms could result in increased flood risk and changes in surface runoff patterns that could challenge local water supply operations. Sea level rise increases the potential for flooding and could significantly affect imported water supplies.

Locally, Santa Clara County is expected to see increasing temperatures, which could result in more extreme heat and drought events and increased demands. While future projections of precipitation are not consistent, some studies indicate that Valley Water could see altered hydrologic patterns and an increase in rainfall averages. Figure 3-5 shows changes in average monthly temperature and precipitation due to climate change in the county. This data was derived from the ten General Circulation Models (GCMs) that were recommended from the Climate Change Technical Advisory Group (CCTAG) as appropriate for California[1]. The bands represent the range of projected changes from the current condition based on downscaled climate models, while the lines represent the average across models at mid-century (blue) and end of century (red).

[1] California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Perspectives and Guidance for Climate Change Analysis. Available at: https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/All-Programs/Climate-Change-Program/Climate-Program-Activities/Files/Reports/Perspectives-Guidance-Climate-Change-Analysis.pdf

Figure 3-5. Change in Average Monthly Temperature and Precipitation due to Climate Change



Statewide and local changes in precipitation and temperature could impact Valley Water's water supplies and operations, the effectiveness of potential water supply investments, and water demand patterns. Recognizing the challenges posed by climate change to water supply reliability, Valley Water incorporated climate change impacts into future demand and supply projections for its water supply planning including this plan. Valley Water's water supply strategy

of managing demands, providing drought-resilient supplies, and increasing system flexibility helps adapt to future climate change. More information on climate change impacts can be found in Section 6.10.

3.4 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Santa Clara County currently has a population of nearly 2 million. According to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Association of Bay Area Governments' (ABAG) Plan Bay Area 2040, Santa Clara County's population is expected to increase by about 36% between 2020 and 2045, up to nearly 2.7 million in 2045 (Table 3-2). Projected population and job growth rates for Santa Clara County are higher than the nine-county Bay Area average. Total jobs are projected to increase by an estimated 21% in the same period. However, job growth is not projected to be equal in all sectors. Agricultural jobs are projected to decrease, manufacturing jobs are projected to be stable, and other job sectors are projected to increase. The greatest projected increase is in health and education services.

In October 2021, MTC/ABAG released Plan Bay Area 2050 showing a 30% increase in the Bay Area's total population between 2020 and 2050, but the population projections are only available at the regional level and not the county level. Plan Bay Area 2050 provides county level job projections, with Santa Clara County holding the largest share of regional growth at 35%. By 2050, the number of jobs is expected to increase by 46.6% for the County. In March 2026, MTC/ABAG released the final Plan Bay Area 2050+, a limited update to Plan Bay Area 2050 that focuses on updated growth geographies. The update carries over the same methodological approach as Plan Bay Area 2050; however, Plan Bay Area 2050+ uses more recent 2020 census data that reflects COVID-related impacts. The region's 2020 baseline population is nearly 200,000 persons lower than previously estimated. For 2050, Plan Bay Area 2050+ population projections are 7.2% lower than what was presented in Plan Bay Area 2050. This represents a drop of 750,000 people compared to Plan Bay Area 2050 forecasts. Job growth remains similar between the two plans with Plan Bay Area 2050+ projections less than 1% higher than Plan Bay Area 2050 projections.

Table 3-2. Santa Clara County Demographics from Plan Bay Area 2040 Projections

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045[1]
Population	1,986,340	2,098,695	2,217,750	2,387,165	2,538,320	2,699,046
Single-Family	409,395	409,280	411,725	418,715	422,960	427,248
Multi-Family	297,170	326,965	356,025	411,305	458,695	511,545
Households	679,425	718,565	757,690	815,980	860,810	908,103
Persons per Household	2.87	2.87	2.88	2.88	2.90	2.92
Total Jobs	1,120,420	1,159,110	1,198,370	1,231,000	1,289,870	1,351,555

[1]2045 values are calculated by increasing the 2040 values by the same rate of increase as 2035 to 2040 values.

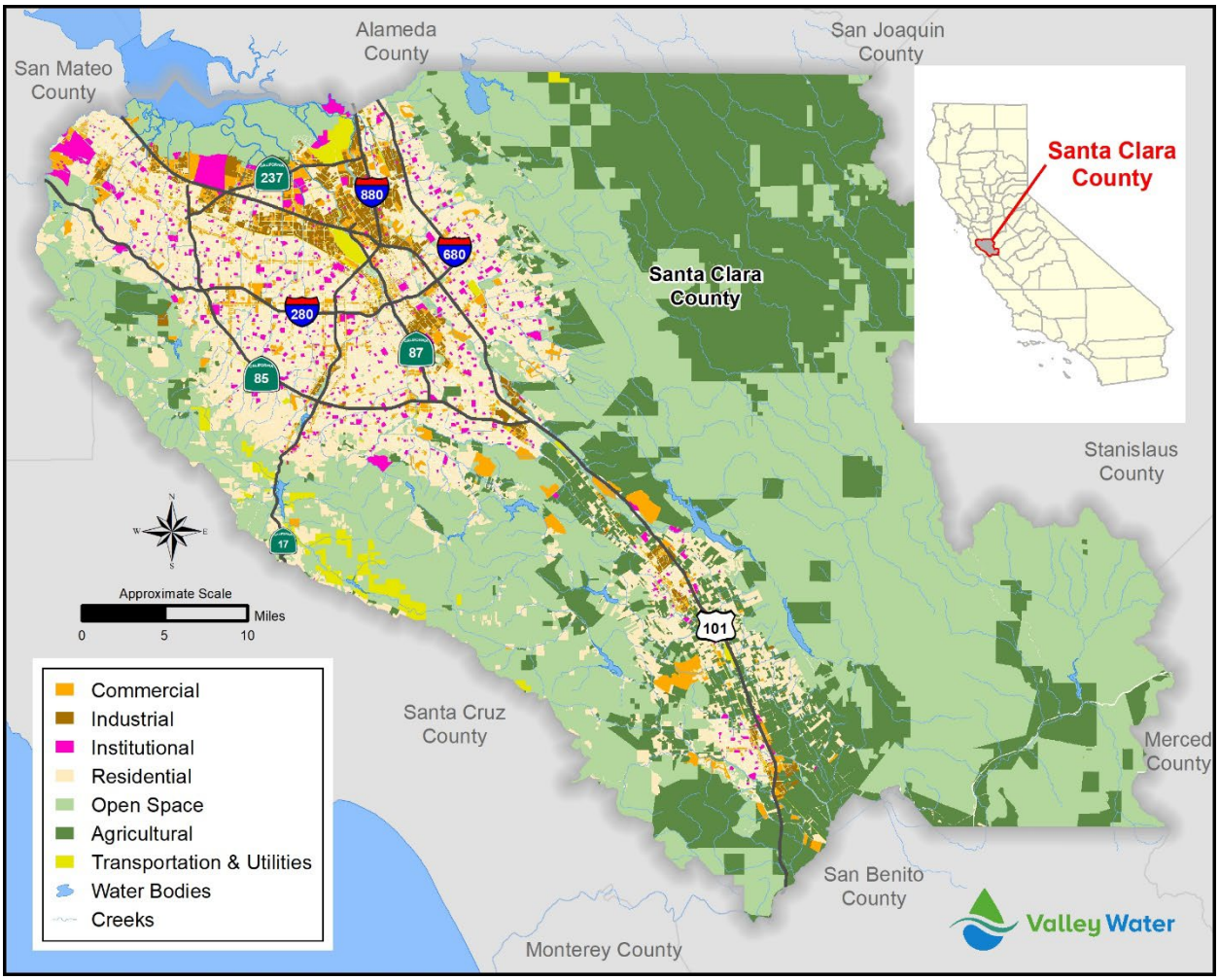
Santa Clara County has a racially diverse population that is Asian (39.2%), White (32.2%), Hispanic or Latino (23.9%), Black or African American (2.3%), American Indian or Alaska Native (1.1%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4%), with the remainder more than one race or some other race (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020). Santa Clara County is an economic

center for high technology and home to Silicon Valley. It has a median household income of $168,154 (2024 dollars) and a poverty rate of 7.0% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2025).

3.5 SERVICE AREA LAND USES

Current land uses in Santa Clara County are depicted in Figure 3-6. Land use was derived and categorized from Santa Clara County's parcel data. Approximately half of the land area is open space (51%). Agriculture accounts for 26% of the land area, followed by residential land use (15%). The remaining area consists of commercial, industrial, and institutional use (7%) and transportation and utility use (1%).

Figure 3-6. Santa Clara County Land Use



CHAPTER 3 – SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Housing growth is a major factor that impacts Valley Water's water demand projections. As part of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process, the State assigns a number of housing units to be built in each region throughout California on an 8-year cycle. ABAG is responsible for distributing the Bay Area's allocation to each city in the region, and the cities must then update their Housing Elements to plan for the required housing. For the most recent RHNA cycle that runs from 2023 to 2031, Santa Clara County is responsible for 129,577 housing units, approximately 30% of the 9-county region's housing need.

During the Housing Element update process, Valley Water staff met with city planning staff to better understand the amount and types of housing each city anticipated to be built. Valley Water also monitors regional planning efforts. Plan Bay Area 2050+ includes strategies to help spur housing development throughout the Bay Area. If the Bay Area is successful in adopting the strategies, the number of households will increase in Santa Clara County by 41% between 2023 and 2050. San José, the largest city in the Bay Area, is projected to have the greatest proportion of household growth. The growth in the number of households in Santa Clara County represents the fastest projected growth rate of all counties in the Bay Area. In North County, the growth projected is expected to be primarily infill development in the multi-family sector, resulting in greater housing density. South County has more open space available for development, so growth is expected to be primarily in the single family sector, resulting in lower housing density than in North County.

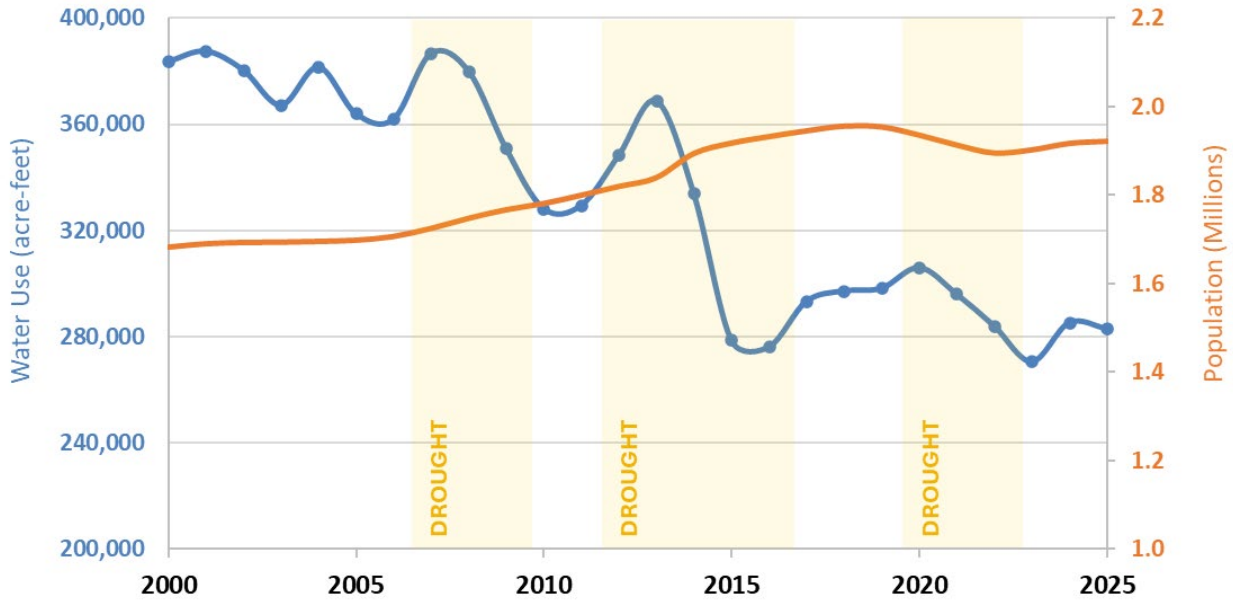
CHAPTER 4 – WATER DEMANDS

Understanding water demands and the factors that influence them over time is an important first step for water resources planning and assessment. This chapter describes Santa Clara County's current water use and water demand projections through the year 2050. Accurately tracking and reporting current water demands allows Valley Water to properly analyze the use of the county's water resources and conduct effective resource planning. Estimating future demand allows Valley Water to manage the county's water supply and appropriately plan infrastructure investments. Assessments of future growth and related water demand, done in coordination with local planning agencies and retailers, provide essential information for developing demand projections. Demand estimates were generated by Valley Water's Demand Model which uses local planning assumptions and growth projections for demand forecasting. Valley Water coordinated with the water retailers and the local planning agencies on demand projections to the extent practicable.

4.1 HISTORICAL AND CURRENT WATER USE

Water use in Santa Clara County includes domestic, municipal, industrial, and agricultural use. The countywide average annual water use from 2010 to 2025 was approximately 306,000 AFY. Actual water use changes from year to year and is influenced by a number of factors such as population growth, hydrology, water conservation, drought, and economic conditions (Figure 4-1). The countywide water use represents the total use of Valley Water supply, SFPUC Supply, San Jose Water Company and Stanford University water rights, and recycled water. Due in large part to Valley Water's investments in water conservation, overall water use in the county has decreased for the past 20 years despite a 25% increase in population over the same period.

Figure 4-1. Historic Water Use and Population



CHAPTER 4 – WATER DEMANDS

Significant decreases in water use are associated with the extended droughts of 1987-1992, 2007-2010, 2012-2016, and 2020-2022. While water use often rebounds after droughts, it does not always return to pre-drought levels because some conservation measures, such as lawn conversion, result in permanent reductions. The 2020-2022 drought occurred while water use was rebounding close to the average water use from the previous drought. This drought suppressed further rebound. The two multi-year droughts in the past 10 years may have resulted in some permanent behavior changes that lowered water use in the county. Currently, countywide water use is still low but has shown signs of rebound since 2023. Historically, water use rebounds have occurred in Santa Clara County and California as a whole, following droughts and other disruptions.

Actual water use of Valley Water's supply in 2025 is estimated at approximately 283,000 AFY (Table 4-1), among the lowest post-drought water use for past droughts since 1980s. However, water use in 2025 still represents a small rebound from the last drought of 2020-2022. Santa Clara County is "making conservation a way of life" and Valley Water's continued investment in water conservation measures may have contributed to potential overall decline in water use.

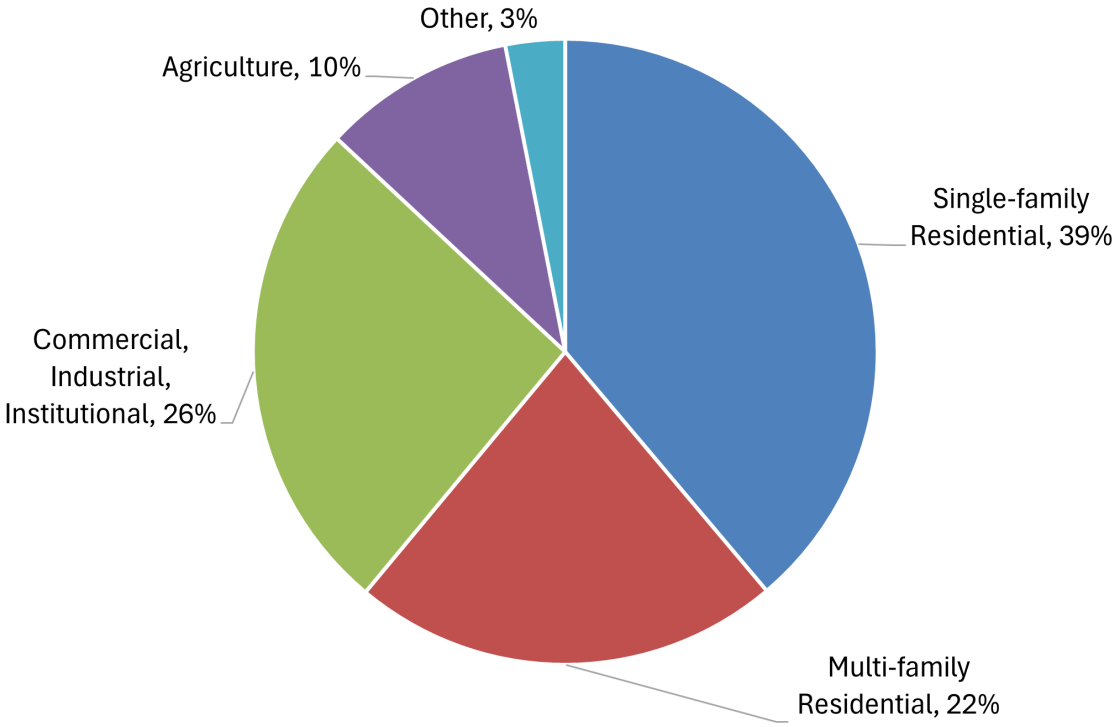
Table 4-1. Actual Water Use in 2025

Use Type	Water Use[1] (AF)
Treated Water and Groundwater	167,000
Agricultural Groundwater Pumping	29,000
Independent Groundwater Pumping	12,000
Recycled Water[2]	15,000
Untreated Surface Water	2,000
SFPUC Supply	49,000
Other Local Non-District Supplies	7,000
Losses	2,000
Total	**283,000**

[1]All numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. The total water use represents countywide demand, which is partially served by the SFPUC and surface water rights held by San Jose Water Company and Stanford University. San Jose Water Company and Stanford supplies are included under other local non-district supplies.
[2]Recycled water data provided by water retailers.

Water use data from water retailers and Valley Water for 2025 were used to determine the approximate distribution of water use by sector (Figure 4-2). Overall, residential water use accounts for 61% of countywide water use and the CII sector (Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional) represents 26% of use. Agriculture is supported nearly entirely by groundwater pumping, and that use accounts for 10% of total use. Other includes the use by construction, sales to other agencies, and losses.

Figure 4-2. Water Use by Sector



4.2 PROJECTED WATER DEMANDS

Valley Water's water supply level of service goal is to meet 100% of annual water demand during non-drought years and at least 80% of annual water demand in drought years. A reliable water demand forecast is critical in determining the level of investment necessary to meet this level of service goal. Valley Water manages a diverse portfolio of water supplies to provide water to Santa Clara County's 13 water retailers and independent well owners. The majority of water users in the county are direct customers of the water retailers, which develop their own water demand forecasts to support their long-range planning. However, as a wholesaler and groundwater sustainability agency, Valley Water is responsible for countywide water resource planning. This requires a consistent approach and planning assumptions across the service area to ensure robust demand projections to guide future investments.

To meet its planning need for robust demand projections, Valley Water developed a statistical based Demand Model (Model) in 2021. The Model integrates historic water use trends, housing and economic growth, climate change, and post-drought water use rebound. The overall model approach allows for demand forecast scenario analysis based on varying assumptions for the future. More information about Valley Water's demand model can be found in its WSMP 2050 (https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/water-supply-master-plan).

The Model provides forecasted demands for retailers and independent groundwater pumping in Santa Clara County out to 2050, while other demands such as agricultural groundwater were

estimated based on historical data. Together, they form the total countywide demand and are described below.

4.2.1 Retailer Water Demands

Retailer demands represent about 87% of countywide demands. The Model uses a statistically based analytical framework that is commonly referred to as an econometric approach to project future retailer demands. The Model is essentially a multivariate regression that defines the relationship between water use and forecasting variables. To capture geographic diversity throughout the county, unique statistical relationships were developed for each retailer. The forecasting variables used include housing information, median income, economic information, water rates, and weather. The Model is composed of sub-models (or regression equations) for differentiating rates of water use by retail agency, time of year, and water use sector to characterize temporal, geographical, and sectoral variations of water demands. Water use sectors included in the model are single family, multi-family, and CII.

Historic data were collected to support model development from Valley Water and its water retailers, the US Census, Federal Reserve, and California Department of Finance (CDOF) (Table 4-2). Monthly sectoral water use data from local water retailers for 2000-2019 were used as observed data for model fitting to drive statistical relationships. Once those relationships are established, they can be used to estimate future water demands by adjusting the forecasting variables to reflect future conditions.

The overall model approach allows for demand forecast scenario analysis based on varying assumptions of future conditions. Several forecast scenarios may be explored, including climate change-adjusted weather, alternate assumptions around the timing and magnitude of drought recovery, alternate assumptions around urban development, and/or different assumptions around future economic conditions and growth.

Table 4-2. Forecasting Variables Used in the Demand Model

Forecasting Variable	Source
Water rates (by retailer and groundwater area, inflation adjusted)	Valley Water
Drought severity	Valley Water and retailers
Median income	US Census
Economic indices (e.g., unemployment)	Federal Reserve, Economic Cycle Research Institute
Housing density	Derived from US Census and CDOF
Persons per household	Derived from US Census and CDOF
Housing Units	ABAG
Sectoral employment	ABAG
Temperature and precipitation	PRISM (Parameter-elevation Relationships on Independent Slopes Model)

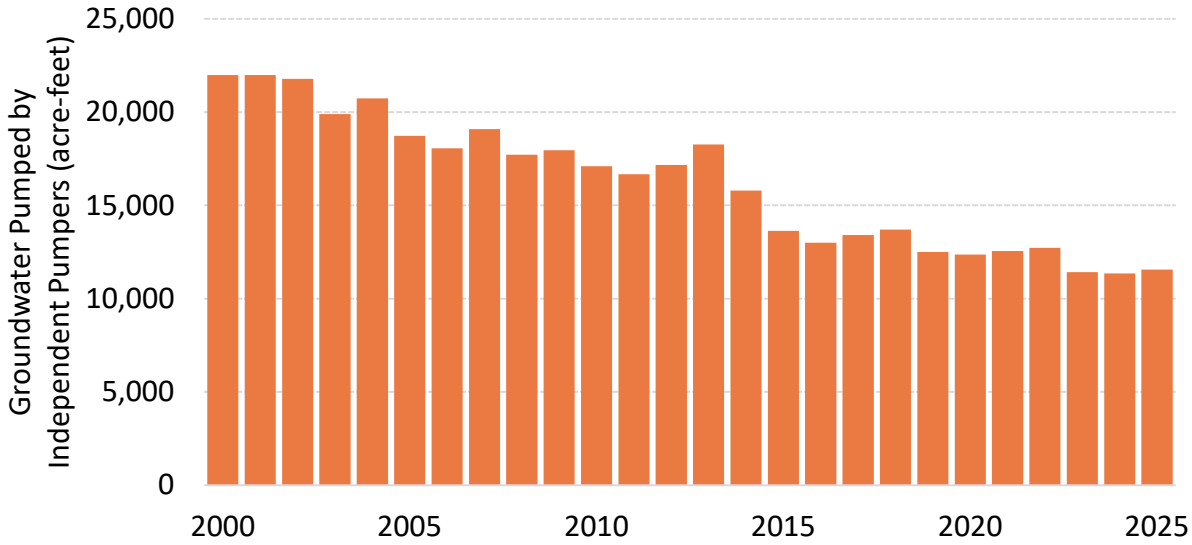
The Model was then used to forecast future demands using the projected forecasting variables with housing and economic growth information from the ABAG and CDOF, and climate data from PRISM (Table 4-2). The future growth on housing and jobs is from the ABAG's Plan Bay Area 2040 as shown in Table 3-2 and extrapolated out to 2050. As discussed in Section 3.4, ABAG's newly released Plan Bay Area 2050+ doesn't provide population projections at a census tract/traffic analysis zone level. Therefore, they would not be directly suitable for use in the demand model without significant assumptions around geographical distribution. Because of this, the timing of this release (March 2026) and the fact that Plan Bay Area 2050+ projections closely align with Plan Bay Area 2040 projections (within 3% for households), using the Plan Bay Area 2040 data for growth projection remains a reasonable approach.

An important modeling assumption in forecasting water demand is related to defining a drought rebound. Historically after a drought, water use returns to pre-drought levels within a few years of the drought's end; this is the 'drought rebound'. The county's water use began to rebound in 2017-2019 after the 2012-2016 drought (Figure 4-1), but California soon experienced another drought during 2020-2022. The two multi-year droughts in the past 10 years seem to have resulted in some permanent behavior changes that depressed water use and prevented a full drought rebound in the county. However, historically, demand rebounds have occurred, so Valley Water conservatively assumes there will be a muted drought rebound from the most recent drought, meaning water use will not rebound all the way back to previous levels. This assumption will be reevaluated as more water use data become available in the next few years. The aggregated countywide demand projections for retailers are provided in Table 4-3.

4.2.2 Independent Groundwater Pumping

Independent groundwater pumping includes groundwater pumping by individual domestic well owners, small and mutual water companies, businesses, non-agricultural irrigation, and environmental cleanup. It includes all non-retailer groundwater pumping in the Municipal and Industrial (M&I) and domestic categories. Over the last 25 years, the average water use for independent pumpers has been about 16,000 AFY but has decreased since 2000 (Figure 4.3). Statistical analysis of historic data indicates that water use in this aggregated sector is mostly affected by drought, price, weather, and number of wells. Therefore, similar to retailer demand, the Model for this sector was developed that defines the relationship between water use and these factors (drought, price, weather, and number of wells). Historical regression fits for independent groundwater pumpers were performed on annual water use. The Model was fit based on the historic data and used to project future independent groundwater pumping out to 2050. The projected pumping is around 12,000 AFY, close to last five years of actual pumping (Table 4-3).

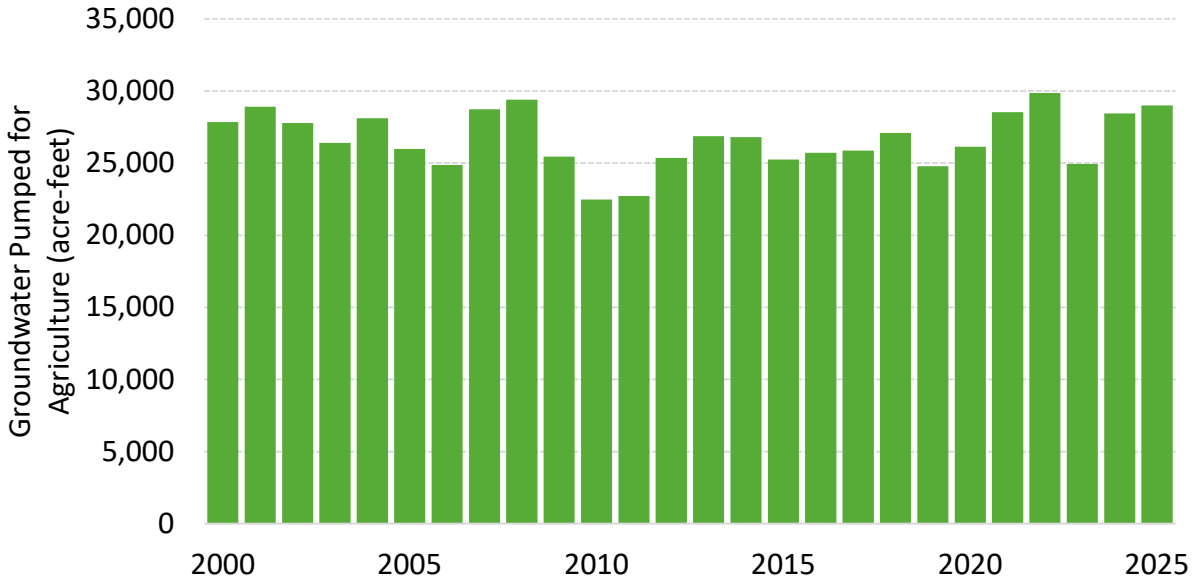
Figure 4-3. Historic Independent Groundwater Pumping



4.2.3 Agricultural Groundwater Pumping

Agricultural groundwater use was based on historical pumping data, not the demand model. Agricultural water use from groundwater pumping in Santa Clara County has been generally constant over the last 25 years at approximately 25,000 AFY (Figure 4-4). Historically, there is evidence that significant reductions in harvested acres and in agricultural water use had occurred prior to 2000, and declines in the number of harvested acreages over time were the result of both increasing urban development and higher productivity. Current local land use plans and agricultural reports indicate that the amount of harvested acreage is likely stable, with only minor declines due to increased urban development in the future. Given this, it is assumed that average water use from the last 25 years would be an appropriate and conservative representation of future agricultural water use, which is held constant into the planning horizon as the projected agricultural pumping (Table 4-3).

Figure 4-4. Historic Agricultural Groundwater Pumping



4.2.4 Untreated Surface Water

Untreated surface water is available to a limited number of surface water permitees under Valley Water's Untreated Surface Water Program (Program). The Program was established in 1974 per Board adopted Resolution 74-28 and the Rules and Regulations for the Service of Surface Water (Rules). The water use is granted through Valley Water issued surface water permits and per the existing Rules, and can be used for landscaping, agricultural irrigation, and municipal and industrial uses. Untreated surface water service is interruptible and supply is not guaranteed. For future demands in this sector, the average of historic use was used and held at a constant rate for the planning horizon (Table 4-3). On April 11, 2023, Valley Water's Board approved a two-phase proposal for updating the Program. Phase I consisted of terminating the residential and domestic landscaping use of untreated surface water. Subsequently, Valley Water worked with permittees in the residential/landscaping category to remove them from the Program. Some of the affected permittees appealed the decision and their appeals were heard in the 2024-2025 timeframe. The Program's average use in Table 4-3 is not expected to change much as a result of the termination of residential/landscaping use as it is a *de minimis* use. In 2026, Valley Water started working on the implementation of Phase II, consisting of revising the 1974 Rules and making other changes to the Program, such as installing backflow preventers to prevent cross-contamination.

4.2.5 Distribution System Water Losses

Distribution system water losses (also known as "real losses") are the physical water losses from Valley Water's distribution system. As required by DWR, Valley Water quantified its treated water distribution system losses using the DWR Water Audit Method. The system losses are projected to stay stable for the planning horizon (Table 4-3). The past five years of Valley Water's Water Loss Audits are provided in Appendix C.

4.2.6 Estimated Future Water Savings

Valley Water, through a unique cooperative partnership with its retailers, has made significant investments in a variety of water conservation programs to permanently reduce water use in Santa Clara County. By taking the lead on implementing many demand management measures, Valley Water currently saves approximately 87,000 AFY from a 1992 baseline. Furthermore, modeling of Valley Water's current programs and implementation of existing regulations (referred to as passive water conservation measures) indicates Valley Water should achieve 99,000 AF water saving by 2030 from the baseline. An additional 11,000 AF of water conservation needs to occur between 2030 and 2040 to achieve the established goal of 110,000 AF by 2040. As part of the WSMP 2050, Valley Water developed the 2050 conservation goal of 126,000 AF, representing additional 16,000 AF of water savings between 2040 and 2050.

These planned water savings were deducted when calculating total countywide water use for the planning period. Valley Water's Water Conservation Strategic Plan estimates that passive savings will account for nearly 74,000 AF (75%) and more than 91,000 AF (84%) of all savings by 2030 and 2040, respectively. The adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws that influence the calculated passive savings include the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and of 2005, the Water Research Foundation's 2016 "Residential End Uses of Water", California Assembly Bill 715 (AB 715), the California Plumbing Code, and the California Green Building Code.

4.2.7 Total Water Demand

As part of Valley Water's WSMP 2050, which was adopted in November 2025, Valley Water developed two demand forecasts using the approach described above to reflect different levels of growth and climate change impacts and serve as the basis for adaptive management, in order to address uncertainty in growth forecasts and ability to forecast climate change impacts on demands:

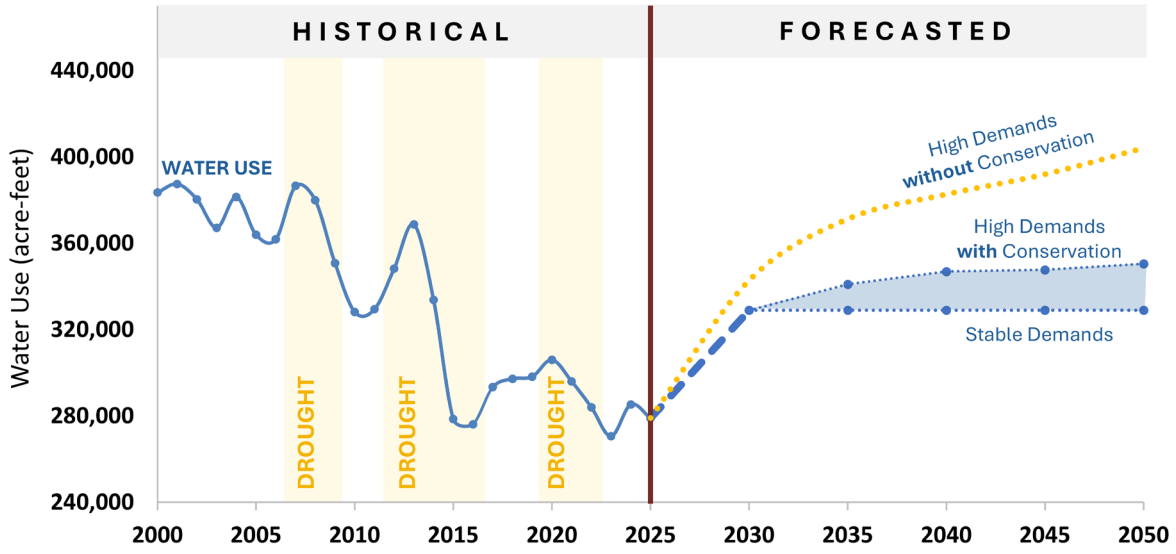
- **Stable demand –** This represents the lower demand forecast that assumes water use flattening starting in 2030, in part owing to the success of making water conservation a way of life and mitigating the impacts of growth on water use.

- **High demand –** This forecast assumes that the Plan Bay Area 2040 growth trends continue to 2050 and climate change impacts on demands are not fully mitigated by conservation and other measures.

The projected stable and high demands for 2050 are 330,000 AF and 350,000 AF, respectively. Both stable and high demands are well within the realm of historical water use, reflecting the demand trends while staying conservative for long-range planning to reduce risks and uncertainty (Figure 4-5). It is also clear that without conservation, countywide demand would be much higher. Conservation remains a cost-effective solution to reduce water demand and, consequently, the need for investment in costly supply or storage projects.

CHAPTER 4 – WATER DEMANDS

Figure 4-5. Historic and Projected Future Water Use



While two demand projections were developed, the WSMP 2050 adopted an adaptive management approach which used stable demand as the basis for developing the investment strategy and high demand for future adaptive management. Consistent with the WSMP 2050, this plan used stable demand and associated future investment strategy for demand and supply estimates. The countywide total water use is provided in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Projected Countywide Demand

Use Type	Projected Water Use (AF)				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retailer Demand	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000
Agricultural Groundwater Pumping	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Independent Groundwater Pumping	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Untreated Surface Water	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Losses	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total	**330,000**	**330,000**	**330,000**	**330,000**	**330,000**

NOTES: All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. The numbers represent countywide demands, which are partially served by the SFPUC, recycled water, and surface water rights held by San Jose Water Company and Stanford University.

4.3 COORDINATION WITH RETAILERS AND LAND USE PLANNING AGENCIES

Land use fundamentally influences future water use patterns and consequently water supply reliability. Therefore, it is in the best interest of Valley Water, land use agencies and the community that land use planning and water management be coordinated. The UWMP provides

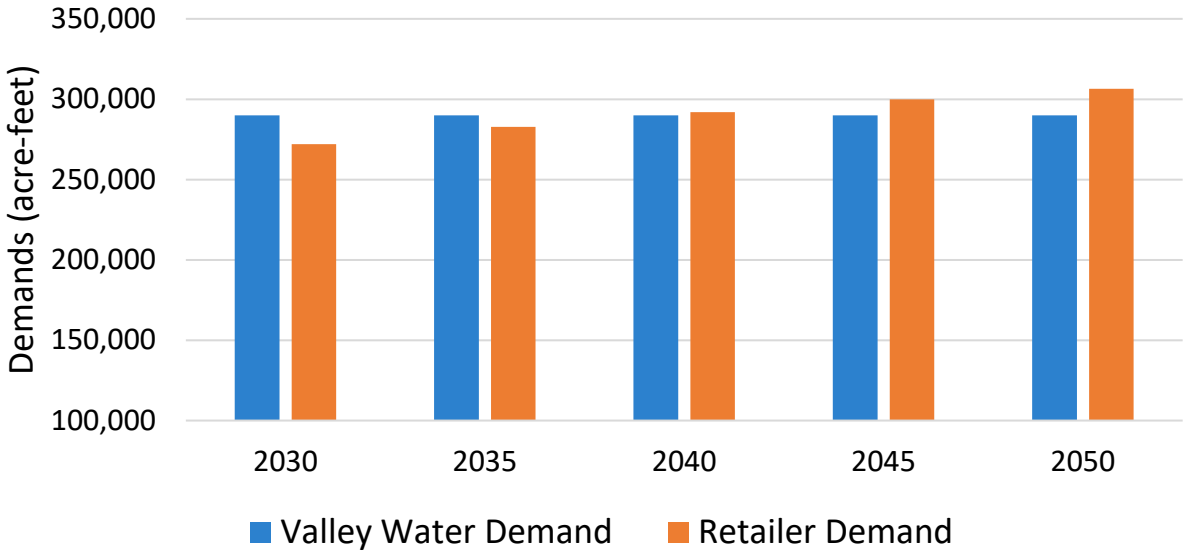
one such opportunity. Development of the water demand projections for this UWMP included coordination with water retailers and land use agencies, where feasible and appropriate. Valley Water's efforts in coordinating with retailers and planning agencies to understand data and assumptions for water demand projections are described below.

4.3.1 Water Retailer Coordination

Valley Water provides water to 13 water supply retailers of various sizes within its service area, which represent the majority of water use in Santa Clara County. Per UWMP requirements, 11 of Valley Water's retailers are required to prepare an UWMP, and therefore developed their own water demand forecasts to support their plan development. To understand retailer demands, Valley Water collected the information on retailers' water use projections for their service areas, growth assumptions, projection methodology, and associated planning documents. The review of retailer's demand methodologies showed that retailers used different land use planning assumptions in their demand models. Some derive their growth projections directly from population projections in city land use plans while others use ABAG projections, and some use a combination of local plans and known or historic growth considerations. The review was useful for providing Valley Water with more understanding about the differences between Valley Water's and retailers' underlying assumptions, which helps explain the difference between their respective demand projections. Readers can review water retailers' UWMPs for their most recent demand projections, modeling efforts and assumptions.

The aggregated retailer water use projections were compared to the countywide demands estimated by Valley Water (Figure 4-6). The comparison shows that the two demand projections are within 1% (2040) to 6% (2050) of each other. There are many reasons that demand may differ, including differences in base years, models, assumptions on growth, conservation factors, etc. Nevertheless, given the many ways models can differ and the general challenge of forecasting demands further into the future, the two projections are within 6% of each other for all demand years. This indicates that the growth scenarios considered in the regional planning document, Plan Bay Area from ABAG, and those considered by the individual retailers have overall alignment in the countywide demand projection.

Figure 4-6. Comparison of Total Retailer and Valley Water Projected Demands



While retailer demand forecasts are useful and have been used to inform Valley Water's prior UWMPs up to 2015, Valley Water is using its custom demand model for its long-range water supply planning and for this UWMP to ensure a consistent approach and set of assumptions are used across retailers. To ensure Valley Water continues to meet countywide water demands into the future, Valley Water will continue monitoring water use in the county and coordinate with the water retailers and regional and statewide efforts to better understand water use patterns. As new information becomes available, Valley Water will adjust its demand projections as needed through its water supply master planning efforts.

4.3.2 Regional Land Use Planning Coordination

As discussed in Section 4.2.1, demand projections for this UWMP were based on ABAG's Plan Bay Area 2040, a long-range regional transportation and land-use blueprint. ABAG's Plan Bay Area incorporates local and regional planning assumptions for population, housing, jobs, and transportation. Therefore, by using the ABAG growth data, regional and local planning and growth were factored into Valley Water's demand projections. In addition, Valley Water also conferred with South County land use planning documents and local County agricultural documents in developing water use demand assumptions for the agricultural water use sector.

Valley Water has a history of coordinating with land use entities such as cities, ABAG, and MTC on various planning efforts (notably on Urban Water Management Plans every five years), water conservation programs, and water supply projects. Valley Water actively coordinates with land use entities to obtain current and projected development data to quantitatively model long-term water supply and demand projections to support long range water supply planning. Valley Water also participates in Santa Clara County Association of Planning Officials (SCCAPO) meetings to share and exchange information. Valley Water plans to continue building strong relationships with the various planning departments in Santa Clara County.

CHAPTER 4 – WATER DEMANDS

4.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON WATER DEMAND

Climate change impacts such as warming temperatures, shrinking snowpack, increasing weather extremes, and prolonged droughts pose significant challenges to water resources management. As discussed in Section 3.3.2, climate change impacts are being observed across California and in the San Francisco Bay Area, and climate modeling projections indicate that these impacts will continue or become more extreme. Climate change has become an important factor in water resources planning in the State and region, although the extent and precise effects of climate change remain uncertain.

Climate change is expected to affect future water demands. While the effects of climate change on demand are not certain, it is anticipated that warmer temperatures and altered rainfall patterns associated with climate change could lead to greater water demands. According to a climate study conducted by Valley Water, average annual maximum temperature within Santa Clara County could increase by 2.0˚F by 2050 under the business as usual scenario, while precipitation in the county will continue to exhibit high year-to-year variability with very wet and very dry years. Projected future increases in temperature can lead to: 1) increased irrigation demands for outdoor landscape or agriculture; 2) increased water use in cooling towers; and 3) increased drought severity and/or length, which could increase the need to request drought-related water use reductions.

Valley Water's Demand Model includes temperature and precipitation as forecasting variables and can simulate various climate change scenarios. Valley Water will continue to monitor the science of climate change and revise and update its planning assumptions as more climate studies, data and information become available.

CHAPTER 5– SBX7-7 BASELINE, TARGETS, AND 2020 COMPLIANCE

The State set a goal of reducing urban water use by 20% with the adoption of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7. Each retail urban water supplier was required to calculate baseline water use for their baseline period and develop water use targets for the years 2015 and 2020 in order to help the State achieve the 20% reduction. While not required as a wholesaler to perform this reporting, Valley Water was very involved in this effort, including participating on the Urban Stakeholder Committee, meeting directly with local water retailers, offering technical and regional alliance support, and reviewing and proposing policies that support ways to meet the targets. This chapter describes the various ways Valley Water is engaged in these efforts.

In response to the recent historic drought in California, Governor Brown issued an executive order titled “Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life.” In 2018, Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 passed and state-wide implementation will follow in the next decade. Valley Water will continue to be involved with water conservation efforts, supporting local water retailers, and continuing to offer water conservation programs.

5.1 SUPPORT TO RETAILERS

5.1.1 Water Conservation Programs

Valley Water has been and continues to be a leader in water conservation with innovative, effective, and comprehensive-in-scope programs. This is consistent with Board Ends Policy E-2 that states Valley Water will “maximize utilization of all demand management tools” and “incentivize water use efficiency and water conservation.” As one of the initial signatories to the California Urban Water Conservation Council’s (CUWCC) 1991 Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation Best Management Practices (MOU), Valley Water is firmly committed to the implementation of the Best Management Practices and Demand Management Measures (DMMs). Valley Water and its major water retailers enjoy a special cooperative partnership in the regional implementation of a variety of water conservation programs, in an effort to permanently reduce water use in Santa Clara County. Chapter 9 of this plan details how Valley Water supports the water retailers with these programs.

5.1.2 Water Retailer Assistance

Valley Water meets regularly with the local water retailers to provide information, offer technical support, and assist with development of regional alliances.

5.2 WATER CONSERVATION STRATEGIC PLAN

To identify strategies to achieve both Valley Water’s aggressive long-term conservation goals and the State’s “Making Conservation a California Way of Life” regulatory framework’s objectives, in 2021 Valley Water completed its Water Conservation Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan). The Strategic Plan is intended to provide a blueprint for meeting Valley Water’s established conservation policy objectives and targets. The Strategic Plan details specific recommendations and strategies for increasing participation rates in water conservation programs, addressing geographic or demographic disparity in participation trends, and considering the creation of new programs and conservation policies. Importantly, the Strategic Plan determined that the type and variety of programs Valley Water offers are sufficient to meet the long-term savings goals through 2040 if resources are invested to increase participation

rates. Specific recommendations include maintaining drought-level participation rates during non-drought years and increasing participation in the CII sectors. Additional information about the Strategic Plan can be found at https://www.valleywater.org/droughtsaving-water/studies-and-reports.

5.3 ALTERNATIVE METHODS TO MEET TARGETS

A small but growing source of water for Santa Clara County is recycled water. Using recycled water helps reduce potable water demands; provides a dependable, drought-resilient, locally-controlled water supply; and reduces reliance on imported water. Recycled water is currently about 5% of the county's supply and is distributed for non-potable uses such as landscape and agricultural irrigation, industrial cooling, and dual-plumbed facilities. Refer to Chapter 6 for more information on Valley Water and retailers' recycled water efforts.

CHAPTER 6 – SYSTEM SUPPLIES

Valley Water maintains diverse water supply sources to meet countywide demands. Major sources of supply for Valley Water include natural groundwater recharge, local surface water, imported water from the SWP and CVP, and recycled and purified water. In addition, the SFPUC delivers water to eight retailers in the northern part of Santa Clara County, San Jose Water Company and Stanford have local surface water rights, and several retailers deliver recycled water to customers throughout the county. This chapter describes current and projected water supplies, as well as the various sources of supplies available to meet countywide water demands. The projected water supply yields are based on implementing Valley Water's WSMP 2050's recommended portfolio.

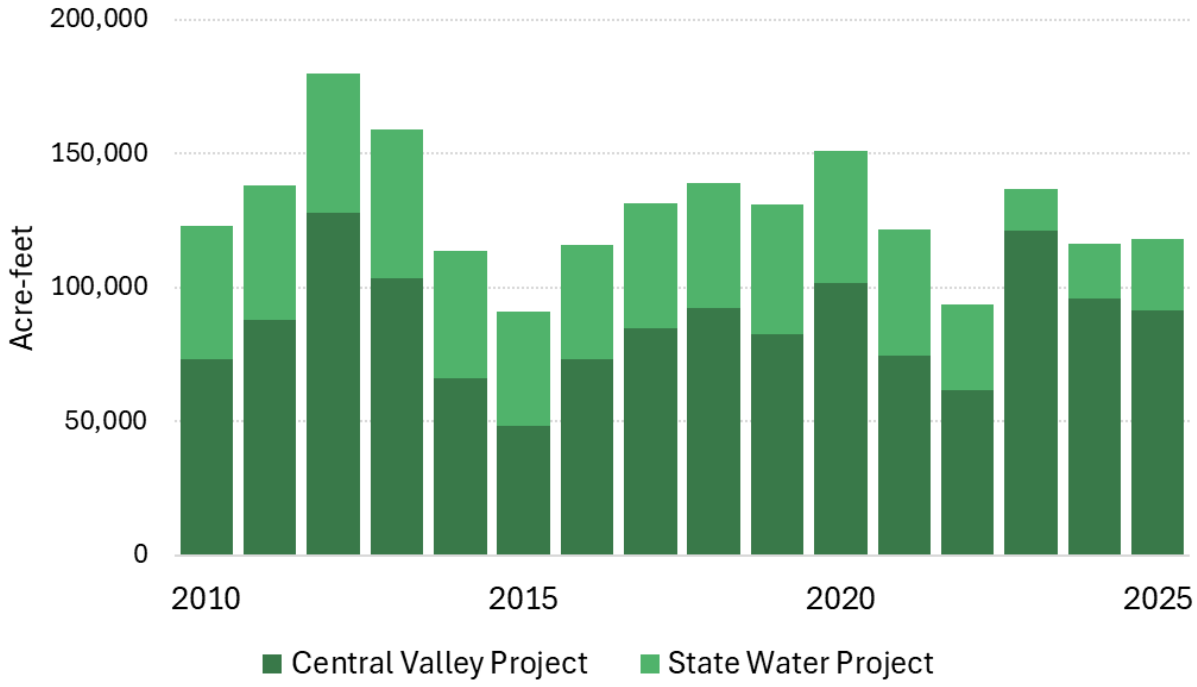
6.1 IMPORTED WATER

A significant portion of Valley Water's water supply comes from hundreds of miles away from Sierra Mountain runoff and releases from statewide reservoirs. This imported water is pumped out of the Delta and brought into the County through complex infrastructure of the SWP and CVP.

6.1.1 Existing Imported Water Supply

Valley Water holds contracts for 100,000 AFY from the SWP and for 152,500 AFY from the CVP. The actual amount of water delivered is typically less than these contractual amounts and depends on hydrology, conveyance limitations, and environmental regulations. In certain wetter years, when conditions allow the CVP or SWP to make temporary flood flows from the Delta watershed available, Valley Water may also augment its imported supplies with additional water deliveries. In addition, supplemental imported water is sometimes acquired through transfers and exchanges if available. Figure 6-1 shows imported water delivery from the Delta from 2010 to 2025. During the height of droughts in 2014-2015 and 2021-2022, imported water delivery was quite low, while in 2023, a very wet year, the delivery was considerably higher.

Figure 6-1. Imported Water Delivery from 2010 to 2025



The imported supplies are sent to Valley Water's three drinking water treatment plants, used for managed groundwater recharge, or stored in local, State and Federal reservoirs for use in subsequent years. Valley Water also stores some of its imported water in the Semitropic Groundwater Bank in the Central Valley for withdrawal during dry periods or as otherwise needed.

6.1.2 Future Imported Water Supply

Future imported water supply includes anticipated delivery of SWP and CVP water as well as from the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). The DCP is included in the WSMP 2050's recommended portfolio and therefore incorporated into future supply estimations for this plan.

Future Delivery of SWP and CVP

Future SWP and CVP allocations are based on the State Water Project Delivery Capability Report (DCR), a biennial report that DWR issues to assist SWP contractors and local planners in assessing the near and long-term availability of supplies from the SWP. DWR issued its most recent update, draft 2025 DCR, in December 2025. In this update, DWR provided SWP supply estimates for SWP contractors to use in their planning efforts, including for use in their 2025 UWMPs. The draft 2025 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2025) and future conditions (2043).

DWR's estimates of SWP deliveries are based on the CalSim 3 computer model that simulates monthly operations of the SWP and CVP systems. Key inputs to the model include system facilities, hydrologic inflows to the system, regulatory and operational constraints on system operations, and contractor demands for both CVP and SWP water. In conducting its model

studies, DWR must make assumptions regarding each of these key inputs. The draft 2025 DCR modeling assumed existing facilities, hydrologic inflows to the model based on 100 years of adjusted historical inflows (1921 through 2021), recent changes to climate, current regulatory and operational constraints (including the 2018 Coordinated Operation Agreement Amendment, 2024 Long Term Operations Biological Opinions and 2024 Incidental Take Permit), and SWP contractor demands at maximum Table A Amounts. The long-term average allocation reported in the draft 2025 DCR for the existing conditions study provides an appropriate estimate of the SWP water supply availability under current conditions.

To evaluate SWP supply availability under future conditions, the draft 2025 DCR included three model studies representing hydrologic and sea level rise conditions at 2043. The future condition studies used all of the same model assumptions as the study under existing conditions, but reflected changes expected to occur from climate change, specifically, projected temperature and precipitation changes centered around 2043 (2028 to 2057) and sea level rise. The three risk-informed climate scenarios (50%, 75%, and 95% level of concern) for the year 2043 provide explicit representation of climate change uncertainties and improved transparency and information for local planners. The level of concern is defined based on projected climate-informed system performance levels of April-to-July unimpaired runoff (Eight River Index) in the Delta watershed. The 50% level of concern scenario represents a middle-of-the-road or central tendency future at 2043. The 75% level of concern scenario represents a worse than average future for the SWP, and 95% level of concern represents a much worse future condition in which 95% of model-informed climate outcomes result in better SWP system reliability.

For the long-term planning purposes of this UWMP, Valley Water used different scenarios from the draft DCR 2025 to estimate average future SWP and CVP water supply availability for different reporting years:

- 2030: baseline allocation under existing conditions
- 2035 - 2040: 50% level of concern at 2043
- 2045 - 2050: 95% level of concern at 2043

Supply From Delta Conveyance Project

Consistent with Executive Order N-10-19, in early 2019, the State announced a new single tunnel project, which proposed a set of new diversion intakes along the Sacramento River in the north Delta for SWP. In 2019 DWR initiated planning and environmental review for a single tunnel DCP to protect the reliability of SWP supplies from the effects of climate change and seismic events, among other risks. In December 2023, DWR certified the Environmental Impact Report and approved the DCP selecting “Bethany Reservoir Alignment” for further engineering, design, and permitting. DWR is continuing with the design refinements, environmental planning and permitting through 2026-27 including resolving appeals on its Delta Plan certification. DCP will potentially be operational in 2045 following extensive planning, permitting and construction.

Valley Water is one of the SWP contractors participating in the project. Valley Water’s current participation level is 3.23%, which could provide approximately 14,000 AFY of water supply benefits on average. The DCP is one of the future projects recommended by Valley Water’s WSMP 2050, and therefore, its water supply benefits are included in future imported water supply estimates.

6.1.3 Constraints on Imported Water Supplies

Imported water supplies are subject to hydrologic variability. Local and out-of-county storage can help mitigate the impacts of hydrologic variability.

Valley Water's SWP and CVP water supplies are subject to a number of additional constraints including regulatory requirements to protect fisheries and water quality in the Delta, and conveyance limitations. Delta-conveyed supplies are also at risk from Delta levee failures due to seismic threats and flooding, sea level rise and climate change, declining populations of protected fish species, and water quality variations (including algal blooms). Many water quality variations are addressed by blending sources and/or switching sources to the drinking water treatment plants. Algae and disinfection byproduct precursors have been especially challenging during recent drought conditions. To address some of these constraints, Valley Water continues to evaluate the costs and benefits of participating in the DCP in addition to other water supply options such as developing additional local supplies, securing and optimizing Valley Water's existing water system, and expanding water conservation.

6.2 LOCAL GROUNDWATER

Valley Water manages the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins for the benefit of its groundwater customers and the county at large. Since the 1930s, Valley Water's water supply strategy has been to maximize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater supplies to enhance water supply reliability and avoid land subsidence. Local groundwater resources make up the foundation of the county's water supply, but need to be augmented by Valley Water's comprehensive water management activities to reliably meet the needs of county residents, businesses, agriculture, and the environment. These activities include managed recharge of imported and local supplies and in-lieu groundwater recharge through the provision of treated surface water and raw water, acquisition of supplemental water supplies, and water conservation and recycling.

In 2016, Valley Water became the GSA for the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins under California's 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), but Valley Water does not directly deliver groundwater to customers. Valley Water has a DWR-approved Alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) that it uses to sustainably manage these subbasins. Valley Water is also the GSA for the small portion of the North San Benito Subbasin within Santa Clara County (most of the subbasin is in San Benito County) and supported San Benito County Water District in developing a DWR-approved GSP for the entire North San Benito Subbasin. The area of the North San Benito Subbasin within Santa Clara County is very small and not addressed further in this UWMP.

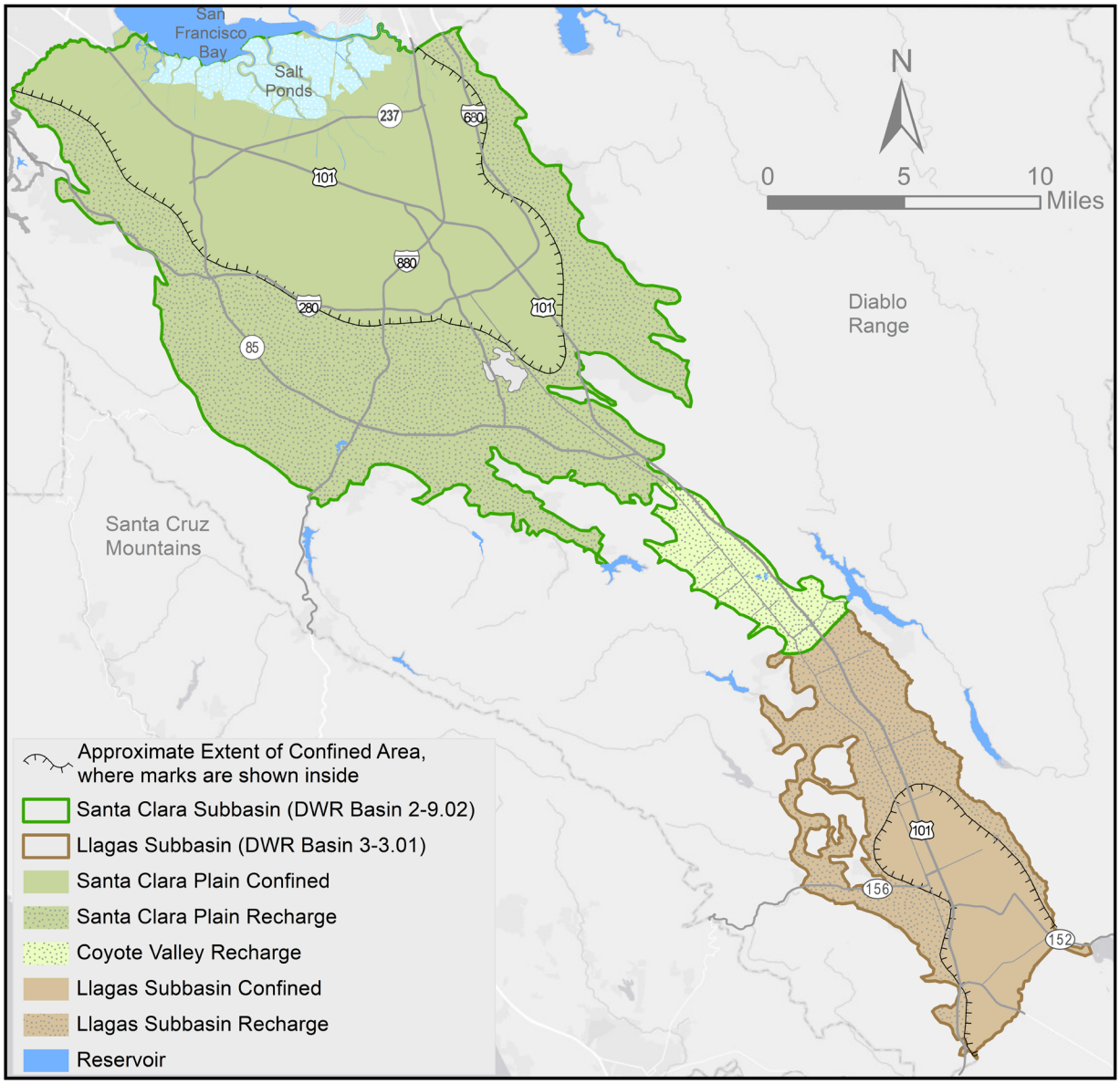
6.2.1 Groundwater Basin Description

Santa Clara County includes portions of two groundwater basins as defined by DWR - the Santa Clara Valley Basin (Basin 2-009) and the Gilroy-Hollister Valley Basin (Basin 3-003). The two groundwater subbasins within Santa Clara County managed by Valley Water are the Santa Clara Subbasin (Subbasin 2-009.02) and the Llagas Subbasin (Subbasin 3-003.01), which cover a combined surface area of approximately 370 square miles. Due to different land use and management characteristics, Valley Water further delineates the Santa Clara Subbasin into two groundwater management areas: the Santa Clara Plain and Coyote Valley. The groundwater subbasins are shown in Figure 6-2. The estimated operational storage capacity of

the groundwater subbasins is 548,000 AF. Valley Water's managed recharge capacity is about 144,000 AFY.

The groundwater subbasins provide multiple benefits to residents, businesses, and the environment in Santa Clara County. Groundwater is pumped from the subbasins by retail water suppliers, agricultural users, and private well owners to support municipal, industrial, agricultural, and domestic uses. Although most of the groundwater pumped is a result of Valley Water managed recharge programs, the subbasins are also recharged by the infiltration of rainfall and natural seepage through local creeks and streams. In addition, the groundwater subbasins serve as an extensive conveyance network, allowing water to move from the recharge areas to individual groundwater wells. The groundwater subbasins provide some natural filtration of surface water as it flows through the soil and rock. Unlike surface water, most groundwater in the county can be served by water retailers without additional treatment beyond disinfection. Lastly, the groundwater subbasins provide water storage, allowing water to be carried over from the wet season to the dry season and even from wet years to dry years.

Figure 6-2. Groundwater Subbasins in Santa Clara County



6.2.2 Groundwater Management Plan

DWR approved Valley Water's Groundwater Management Plan as an Alternative to a GSP for SGMA compliance in July 2019. The first required periodic evaluation, submitted as the 2021 Groundwater Management Plan in December 2021, was approved by the DWR in June 2024. The second periodic evaluation is due to DWR by December 2026. Valley Water's Groundwater Management Plan can be found at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/sustainable-groundwater-management.

CHAPTER 6 – SYSTEM SUPPLIES

The 2021 Groundwater Management Plan identifies the following two sustainability goals as part of the Sustainable Management Criteria for groundwater supply reliability and protection, as noted in Valley Water Board policy:

- Goal 1 (Groundwater Supply Reliability): Manage groundwater to ensure sustainable supplies and avoid land subsidence.

- Goal 2 (Groundwater Quality Protection): Aggressively protect groundwater from the threat of contamination.

These sustainability goals describe the overall goals of Valley Water's groundwater management program. Basin management strategies were developed to meet the Sustainability Goals. Many of these strategies have overlapping benefits to groundwater resources, acting to improve water supply reliability, minimize subsidence, and protect or improve groundwater quality. The strategies are listed below.

1. Manage groundwater in conjunction with surface water through direct and in-lieu recharge programs to sustain groundwater supplies and to minimize seawater intrusion and land subsidence.

2. Implement programs to protect or promote groundwater quality to support beneficial uses.

3. Maintain comprehensive, adaptive groundwater models and monitoring networks.

4. Work with regulatory and land use agencies to protect recharge areas, promote natural recharge, and prevent groundwater contamination.

Valley Water has implemented numerous programs to protect groundwater resources, including comprehensive monitoring programs related to groundwater levels, land subsidence, groundwater quality, seawater intrusion, recharge water quality, and surface water flow. As described in the 2021 Groundwater Management Plan, Valley Water has developed performance measures for groundwater storage, subsidence, groundwater quality, and seawater intrusion to help meet the basin management objectives and sustainability goals. Outcome measures are quantifiable goals to track performance of sustainable management and are functionally equivalent to measurable objectives under SGMA. Outcome measure – lower thresholds are quantifiable values used to define undesirable results and are functionally equivalent to minimum thresholds under SGMA. Additional details are available in Valley Water's Groundwater Management Plan.

6.2.3 Current Conditions

DWR has identified both the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins as high priority subbasins based on criteria that include overlying population, projected growth, number of wells, irrigation acreage, groundwater reliance, and groundwater impacts. Neither subbasin has been identified by DWR as being critically overdrafted.

Groundwater conditions throughout the county are sustainable. In 2025, groundwater levels were generally higher than the prior five-year average and during the two most recent droughts

(2012-2016 and 2020–2022), with managed and in-lieu recharge programs maintaining adequate storage to meet annual water supply needs and provide a buffer against drought or other shortages. Although groundwater levels declined during 2012-2016 and 2020-2022 statewide droughts, groundwater levels in the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins quickly recovered after the drought due largely to Valley Water's proactive response and comprehensive water management activities. Valley Water monitors water levels and water quality at wells throughout the county. In addition, it evaluates data from local water suppliers to assess regional groundwater quality and identify potential threats so they can be appropriately addressed. Valley Water also monitors the quality of water used for groundwater recharge to ensure groundwater resources are protected.

Most wells in Santa Clara County produce high-quality water that meets drinking water standards without the need for treatment beyond disinfection. The primary exception is nitrate, which is elevated in many South County wells (primarily domestic wells) due to historic agricultural land use and septic system use in some areas, and continues to be a groundwater quality challenge. Valley Water supports domestic well owners by encouraging regular testing and connecting eligible residents to free/basic testing resources and advocate for effective remediation where needed. Cleanup is ongoing at a number of sites with industrial contaminants in groundwater (primarily near industrial sites in North County), and perchlorate was detected above the Maximum Contaminant Level in four domestic wells adjacent to the Olin contaminant cleanup site in South County or within approximately 1 mile south of the site[2]. In April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established enforceable standards for six per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. PFAS have been noted to exceed drinking water standards in several water retailer wells and a few domestic wells throughout South County. However, regional testing does not indicate widespread PFAS presence in groundwater, but one water retailer has removed ten wells from service out of an abundance of caution. In October 2025, the State Water Board updated and revised Notification and Response Levels (NLs and RLs) for some PFAS. Valley Water will continue to evaluate the threat posed by PFAS and other contaminants while continuing to coordinate with regulators, land use agencies, and other stakeholders to address these issues and ensure groundwater quality remains high. Valley Water produces comprehensive groundwater monitoring reports that are available at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/groundwater-monitoring.

6.2.4 Natural Groundwater Recharge Supply Projection

Valley Water includes natural groundwater recharge as a source of supply for long-term water supply planning purposes, because it contributes to the available groundwater supply. Natural recharge includes all uncontrolled recharge, including the deep percolation of rainfall, septic system and/or irrigation return flows, and natural seepage through creeks. Based on estimates from Valley Water's groundwater flow and water supply models, future average natural groundwater recharge is projected to be fairly constant over the planning horizon, around 60,000 AFY.

[2] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/esi/uploads/geo_report/4627475261/SL0608756247.PDF

6.2.5 Constraints on Groundwater Supply

Groundwater supply is largely constrained by hydrologic variability and the estimated operational storage capacity within the subbasins. The inflows to the groundwater subbasins are constrained by Valley Water's managed aquifer recharge program and natural recharge. Valley Water has about 144,000 AFY of managed recharge capacity, including about 98 miles of in-stream recharge and 102 off-stream recharge ponds. Maintaining Valley Water's managed recharge program requires ongoing operational planning for the distribution of local and imported water to recharge facilities; maintenance and operation of reservoirs, diversion facilities, distribution systems, and recharge ponds; and maintenance of water supply contracts, water rights, and relevant environmental clearance. Valley Water's managed recharge program is critical to maintaining groundwater supply, because natural recharge is insufficient to meet groundwater demands. However, protecting natural recharge capacity is also important. Valley Water's District Act and Board policy help preserve open space that supports agriculture and natural recharge capacity.

Groundwater quality can also be a constraint on groundwater supply. In general, the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins have high-quality groundwater, except for nitrate, which is elevated in some wells in the Coyote Valley and Llagas Subbasin from historic and ongoing sources including fertilizers, septic systems, and animal waste. However, nitrate concentrations are generally stable or declining and Valley Water has many programs to protect groundwater quality, including several targeted to improve nitrate in groundwater. Additional details about constraints on groundwater supply and quality and Valley Water's comprehensive groundwater management strategies are described in the 2021 Groundwater Management Plan: https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/sustainable-groundwater-management.

6.3 LOCAL SURFACE WATER

Valley Water currently has 20 appropriative water rights licenses and one filed water right permit with the State Water Resources Control Board totaling over 227,339 AFY. In addition, two of Valley Water's retailers, San Jose Water Company and Stanford University, have their own surface water rights that contribute to local surface water availability to their in-county customers.

6.3.1 Existing Conditions

Local runoff is captured in Valley Water's 10 reservoirs, with a total storage capacity of about 166,000 AF, though several are currently operating at restricted capacity due to seismic stability concerns (Table 6-1). Supplies captured in local reservoirs are sent to drinking water treatment plants or diverted downstream for groundwater recharge and to maintain aquatic habitats.

Most of the reservoirs are sized for annual operations, storing water in winter for use in summer and fall. The exception is the Anderson-Coyote reservoir system, which provides valuable carryover of supplies from year to year. Anderson Reservoir, the largest Valley Water reservoir, is currently drained down to deadpool due to seismic concerns, and Valley Water is working on rebuilding the dam, to be completed by the end of 2034. The loss of Anderson storage during the reconstruction severely reduces Valley Water's local surface water storage capacity.

Table 6-1. Existing Reservoir Capacities, Restrictions, and Water Supply Impacts

Reservoir	Reservoir Capacity (AF)	Restricted Capacity (AF)	Restricted Capacity (%)
Almaden	1,555	1,443	93%
Anderson	89,278	3,485	4% (deadpool)
Calero	9,819	4,472	45%
Coyote	22,541	11,843	53%
Guadalupe	3,320	2,152	65%
Stevens Creek	2,949	2,949	No restriction
Lexington	18,534	18,534	No restriction
Chesbro	7,967	7,967	No restriction
Uvas	9,688	9,688	No restriction
Vasona	463	463	No restriction
Total	**166,114**	**62,996**	–

6.3.2 Future Local Surface Water Supply

Valley Water regularly exercises its water rights to ensure the availability of this resource into the future. Future average use of local surface water supply is projected to increase over the planning horizon as Valley Water's dams are seismically retrofitted, allowing operating capacity restrictions to be lifted. The reconstruction of Anderson has already begun and is expected to last about 10 years. Seismic retrofits are also planned for three additional dams - Almaden, Calero, and Guadalupe, to be completed between 2030 and 2035. These reservoirs will reassume their full operating capacity after seismic upgrades are completed, thereby increasing local surface storage from current 63,000 AF to 155,000 AF.

6.3.3 Constraints on Local Water Supplies

Local surface water supplies are vulnerable to hydrologic variability, with most reservoirs sized for annual operations. In wetter years, Valley Water is challenged to capture all available supply due to reservoir capacity constraints and flood protection needs. In drier years, Valley Water is challenged to maintain its groundwater recharge program due to reduced storage in local reservoirs, reduced imported water allocations, and regulations and permit conditions that require Valley Water to maintain environmental stream flows.

Other factors can also impact Valley Water's reservoir operations and its use of surface water rights, including meeting reservoir operating rules designed to provide incidental flood risk reduction, maintaining storage levels for environmental or recreation purposes, and dam safety requirements. In 1996, a water rights complaint was filed at the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) challenging Valley Water's use of its appropriative water rights in the Stevens Creek, Coyote Creek, and Guadalupe River watersheds (Three Creeks) over its impact on fish habitats. In 2003, Valley Water initialed a Settlement Agreement, Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat

Collaborative Effort (FAHCE), with relevant entities to balance the use of Three Creeks waters for meeting the county's water supply needs, while improving habitat conditions. In 2023, Valley Water's Board adopted the FAHCE Final Environmental Impact Report for two of the watersheds (Stevens Creek and Guadalupe River) and started the full implementation of FAHCE Plus flow measures, which modify reservoir releases to continue to support instream flow needs for fish in these two watersheds. The implementation of FAHCE in the Coyote Creek watershed will start after completion of the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project. Valley Water's local supply is and will continue to be impacted by the implementation of FAHCE.

6.4 RECYCLED AND PURIFIED WATER

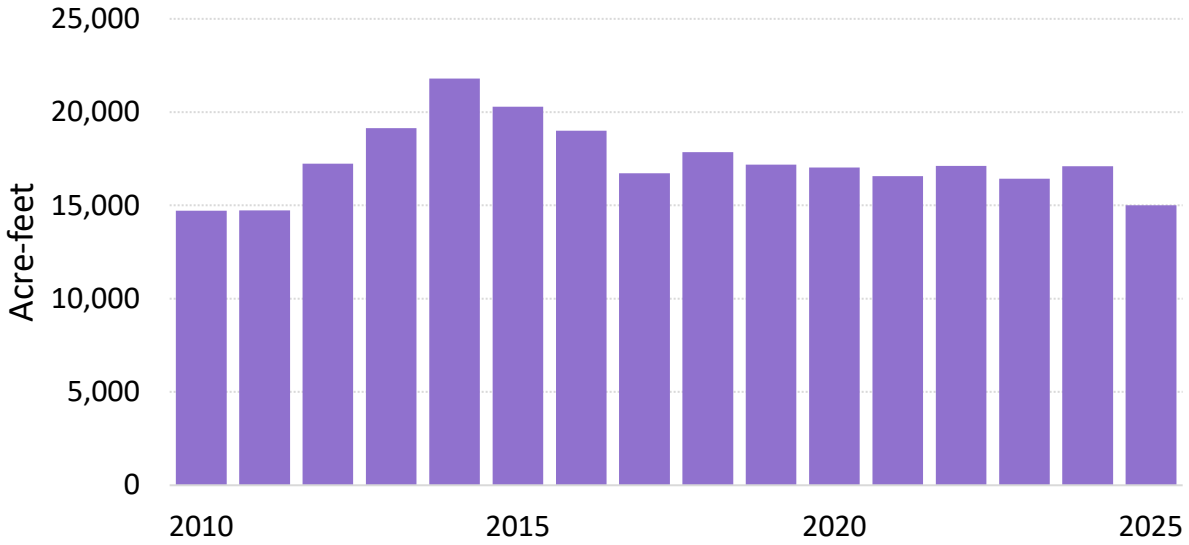
An important source of water supply for Santa Clara County is recycled water, which will soon include purified water for potable reuse. Recycled water is wastewater that is cleaned through multiple levels of treatment. Purified water is highly treated water of wastewater origin that has passed through proven multistage, multibarrier processes (such as microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet disinfection) to produce water at the quality fit to supplement or provide supply for potable (drinking) water purposes, as verified through monitoring for its safety and as regulated by the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water. Using recycled and purified water can help augment drinking water and groundwater supplies through in-lieu recharge; provides a reliable, drought-resilient, locally controlled water supply; and reduces reliance on imported water.

6.4.1 Existing Recycled Water

Over the past decade, Valley Water has advanced water reuse in Santa Clara County by leading water reuse planning efforts for the County, developing wholesale recycled water programs, and constructing new infrastructure. Currently, recycled water use in the County is 15,000 AF for 2025, accounting for about 5% of the county's water supply. That water is distributed for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation, industrial cooling, and dual plumbed facilities.

Recycled water use in the county has diminished slightly since 2015 and remained relatively constant over the last five years (Figure 6-3).The county's recycled water is produced at the four wastewater treatment plants in the county - Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant, City of Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant, San José -Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility, and the South County Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA).

Figure 6-3. Non-Potable Recycled Water Use from 2010 to 2025



Valley Water constructed the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (SVAWPC) as a demonstration and production facility to develop purified water. The SVAWPC has a capacity of up to 8 million gallons per day of advanced treated water, which is blended with tertiary treated wastewater to improve overall water quality for non-potable reuse applications serving a broader range of customers. The purified water is then blended with recycled water and distributed by the South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) system. Since March 2014, the SVAWPC has also served as a demonstration platform for advanced treatment technologies—including microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet disinfection—to evaluate their effectiveness in producing purified water suitable for potable reuse research and public outreach. Through this work, the SVAWPC has helped establish the technical foundation for Valley Water's future potable reuse program, which would use advanced purified water to augment groundwater and/or surface water supplies.

Valley Water completed a Countywide Water Reuse Master Plan (CoRe Plan) in 2021 to identify feasible opportunities to expand water reuse, improve water supply reliability, and increase regional self-reliance. The CoRe Plan was a collaborative effort with wastewater partners, local retailers, State regulators and interested parties to identify opportunities for both potable and non-potable reuse. The CoRe Plan outlines Valley Water's opportunities and strategies toward achieving potable water reuse and is available at https://fta.valleywater.org/fl/XNyG7Fja6T.

6.4.2 Future Recycled Water Supply

Valley Water's projected future use through 2050 is summarized in Table 6-2. These projections are based on recycled water use estimates provided by Valley Water retailers and increases over the planning horizon.

Valley Water is working with the cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View on additional recycled water options within those cities. In December 2019, Valley Water executed an agreement with the cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View that defined cost-sharing and supply commitments related to future water reuse. A key provision of this agreement is construction of a local Salt

Removal Facility in Palo Alto for enhanced Non-potable Reuse, which is recycled water for non-potable reuse that has been blended with purified water to reduce the concentration of salts and other dissolved solids to enable a broader application of recycled water for non-potable end uses and to protect groundwater quality.

Additional capacity may be developed in future phases depending on water supply needs, new regulations provided for potable reuse, and reverse osmosis concentrate disposal capacity.

Table 6-2. Non-Potable Recycled Water Supply Projection (AF)

Service Area	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
South Bay Water Recycling					
Milpitas	800	800	800	900	900
San José Municipal Water System	8,000	8,400	8,700	8,800	8,800
San Jose Water Company	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,400	3,400
Santa Clara	4,700	5,300	6,000	6,800	7,700
Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant					
California Water Service Company	200	200	200	200	200
Sunnyvale	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,800	2,400
Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant					
Mountain View	900	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Palo Alto	300	300	300	300	300
South County Regional Wastewater Authority					
Gilroy	1,500	1,900	2,200	2,600	2,600
Total	**20,000**	**22,000**	**24,000**	**26,000**	**28,000**

NOTE: Total numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. All other numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

6.4.3 Future Potable Reuse

As part of the WSMP 2050 development, the Valley Water Board adopted a potable reuse goal of 24,000 AFY by 2035 with a long-term vision to maximize water reuse in the county up to 32,000 AFY by 2050. The 24,000 AFY potable reuse is consistent with what was identified in the CoRe plan and can be achieved with a project in collaboration with the cities of San José and Santa Clara. The long-term vision includes additional potable and non-potable reuse, desalination, stormwater capture, and other alternative water sources. The inclusion of a 2035 goal with the long-term vision promotes a phased approach that accounts for uncertainty with future demand and wastewater availability while balancing affordability and risk of overinvestment.

Valley Water is working with the cities of San José and Santa Clara on the development and expansion of water reuse in those communities, including the implementation of a regional Advanced Water Purification Facility - Pure Water Silicon Valley- adjacent to the SVAWPC for direct potable reuse, beginning with a demonstration facility and learning center to facilitate design and permitting as well as public outreach.

6.4.4 Constraints on Recycled and Purified Water Supplies

The constraints on future SBWR deliveries to retailers include infrastructure capacity and the availability of recycled water (depending on the amount of potable reuse capacity Valley Water develops). Valley Water is including all retailer projections in this analysis because the amount of influent to the SBWR system is sufficient to meet the combined non-potable retailer demands (current and projected) and the assumed potable reuse demand.

Some of the potential constraints on the development of potable reuse include reverse osmosis concentrate disposal, source water availability, public acceptance, permitting, and cost. Once the program is implemented, the largest challenge will be maximizing the use of the available supply during wetter years when storage is full and/or other lower cost supplies are competing for use. These constraints are being addressed as Valley Water develops its Purified Water Program.

6.5 OUT OF COUNTY STORAGE

In addition to local groundwater, Valley Water has also maintained out of county storage in Semitropic Groundwater Bank and San Luis reservoir for water banking and exchange. Those storages play an important role in Valley Water's overall water management strategy and its ability to meet demands during droughts.

6.5.1 Semitropic Groundwater Bank

Since 1996, Valley Water has participated in a water banking and exchange program with the Semitropic Water Storage District (Semitropic) located in Kern County. Through this program, Valley Water has a contractual right to store up to 350,000 AF of water in the Kern County Subbasin. In wet years, Valley Water stores excess Delta-conveyed SWP and CVP supplies in the Semitropic Groundwater Bank (Semitropic Bank) for later use during dry years. Water to be stored in the Semitropic Bank is delivered through the California Aqueduct to Semitropic, where it is either recharged directly into the groundwater basin or stored via in-lieu recharge. When recovering stored water in a dry year, Valley Water retrieves banked water by exchange with SWP supplies exported from the Delta because Semitropic is located downstream of Valley Water on the California Aqueduct.

Valley Water has contractual rights to deliver, or "put," up to 31,675 AF of water into the Semitropic Bank each year and to withdraw, or "take," up to a minimum of 31,500 AF of water out of storage each year. The annual take increases with higher SWP Table A allocations.

Since 2005, Valley Water has stored about 473,000 AF of water in Semitropic Bank and withdrawn about 304,000 AF of supply. During the 2020-2022 drought, Valley Water withdrew 97,000 AF of dry year supply over three years when supplemental water supply was both scarce and expensive. Semitropic Bank has been a valuable resource for Valley Water to

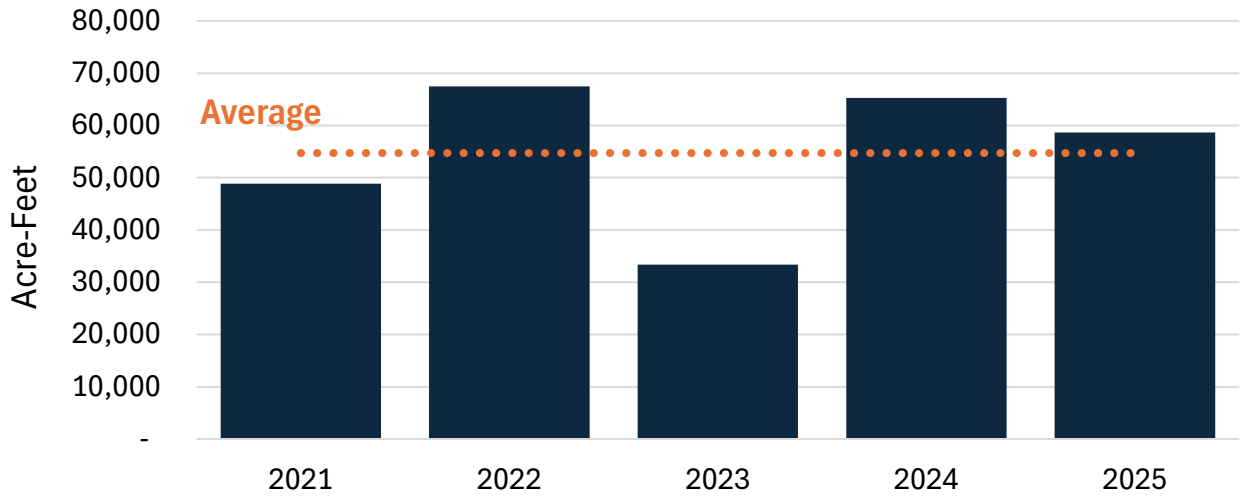
manage wet year water supplies and to protect Santa Clara County's groundwater basin from overdraft and subsequent land subsidence by providing critically important dry year supplies.

Constraints and Other Considerations
Valley Water's current contract for participation in Semitropic Bank expires in 2035. A new agreement will be negotiated should Valley Water and Semitropic extend the program. Valley Water continues to track potential future impacts that water quality changes and implementation of the SGMA may have on the ability to recover stored supplies in a prolonged drought.

6.5.2 San Luis Reservoir

Valley Water can store imported water supplies for shorter periods of time in San Luis Reservoir in Merced County when space is available. San Luis Reservoir is a joint state and federal facility connected to Valley Water's service area through the San Felipe Division, and therefore, provides Valley Water with opportunistic year-to-year storage for both SWP and CVP contract supplies. Storage amounts vary with hydrologic conditions and are always at risk of spilling if San Luis Reservoir fills with SWP and CVP project supplies. In the last five years, Valley Water has stored an average of 54,700 AF of its imported water supplies in San Luis Reservoir (Figure 6-4). This storage allowed Valley Water to maintain supply reliability in the 2020-2022 drought and maximize the utilization of full allocations in 2023. In the same five-year period, Valley Water only lost a total of 9,220 AF of imported supplies due to San Luis Reservoir filling.

Figure 6-4. Valley Water's Stored Supplies in San Luis Reservoir



6.5.3 Future Storage Projects

As part of its efforts to expand and diversify storage, Valley Water is participating in B.F. Sisk Dam Raise project, jointly led by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA). This project will raise the existing B.F. Sisk Dam by 10 feet and increase the storage capacity of San Luis Reservoir by 130,000 AF. Valley Water participates in the planning phase of this project through the SLDMWA, along with five other members. Valley Water has a current storage level of 63,560 AF, the largest share among the participants. If completed, this additional storage will help expand Valley Water's ability to capture and store CVP and SWP surplus supplies when available. In parallel, Valley Water is

also exploring new groundwater banking projects to diversify its storage portfolio and increase recharge and recovery capacities.

6.6 SFPUC SUPPLY

Eight retailers in the county have contracts with SFPUC to receive water from the SFPUC Regional Water System, as shown in Table 2-3. In addition, NASA-Ames is considered a retail customer of SFPUC. Valley Water does not control or administer SFPUC supplies in the county, but their supply meets some of the countywide demand.

6.6.1 Existing and Future SFPUC Supply

Retailers with SFPUC contracts currently use less than their Individual Supply Guarantees. Table 6-3 shows current and projected SFPUC normal year supply, which is based on projections provided by SFPUC wholesale customers and BAWSCA. These projections do not account for potential decreases in supply allocations by the SFPUC during dry years, which is reflected in water supply reliability analysis in Section 7.3. The total supply projection increases modestly through the planning horizon and remains below the sum of Individual Supply Guarantees for the eight retailers in the county, due to lower projected future demands.

Table 6-3. Existing and Projected SFPUC Normal Year Supplies (AF)

Service Area	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Milpitas	5,800	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,200
Mountain View	8,400	8,800	9,100	9,600	10,100	10,700
Palo Alto	10,400	9,300	9,200	9,100	9,100	9,200
Purissima Hills	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
San José Muni	4,300	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Santa Clara	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Stanford	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,400
Sunnyvale	11,800	12,000	12,500	13,400	14,100	14,100
Total	**49,000**	**50,000**	**51,000**	**52,000**	**53,000**	**54,000**

NOTES: Total numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. All other numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

6.6.2 Constraints on SFPUC Supply

The SFPUC's available water supply is constrained by hydrology, physical facilities, and institutional parameters governing the Tuolumne River allocations. Future SFPUC supply could be impacted by the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, which established new flow objectives for Lower San Joaquin River tributaries and requires the bypass of 30 - 50% of the flow in those tributaries every year. If fully implemented, the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment could reduce SFPUC'S Regional Water System supplies by up to 43% during prolonged droughts. Consequently, if SFPUC supplies available to its wholesale customers are cut back significantly due to requirements of the Bay Delta Plan, the retailers with SFPUC contracts may request increase their use of Valley Water supplies or increase groundwater pumping.

Currently, the requirements of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendments are still under review and may change as a result of ongoing negotiations on proposed voluntary agreements. Therefore, the exact impacts of the Bay Delta Plan on the SFPUC supplies to Valley Water's retailers are not sufficiently understood yet and subject to change. However, for the 2025 UWMP, Valley Water retailers utilized the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario for their water supply analysis. To be consistent with retailer analysis and plan conservatively, Valley Water' supply analysis includes the potential impact of the Bay-Delta Plan on future SFPUC supply. Valley Water is tracking this regulatory development and proposing a conservative investment approach for the future to be able to respond to supply uncertainties such as this.

In addition, the Cities of San José and Santa Clara are temporary and interruptible customers of the SFPUC. The SFPUC is scheduled to decide whether to make them permanent customers by December 2028. If San José and Santa Clara SFPUC supplies are interrupted, the cities may need to increase their use of Valley Water supplies.

6.7 WATER EXCHANGE AND TRANSFERS

Valley Water conducts short-term water transfers and exchanges as a part of its routine imported water operations. While Valley Water considers water exchange and transfers as one of the potential options to secure additional water during critical dry years through long-term agreements, there are considerable uncertainties with long term costs and ability to make transfers in critical dry years, during which water quality challenges, regulatory requirements, and pumping restrictions may affect the ability to convey transfer supplies across the Delta. Consequently, water transfers and exchanges are not included in projected water supplies as regular supply; instead, they are used as supplemental supply during multi-year droughts to address potential shortages, consistent with Valley Water's drought management practices. Based on past performance of Valley Water's long-term transfer programs, the amount of transfer and exchange could range from 4,000 AF to up to 20,000 AF depending on circumstances.

6.8 LOCAL DESALINATION

In an effort to develop backup projects for its potable reuse project, Valley Water is undertaking efforts to study the feasibility of a local Bay-Water desalination project. The feasibility study evaluates a local desalination project in Santa Clara County to treat water from the South San Francisco Bay. Desalinated water from this facility could provide water supplies directly to the treated water system for distribution to customers or augment raw water supplies, increasing Valley Water's operational flexibility. A desalination plant would also have a consistently available supply source, which would help mitigate risks of multi-year droughts and improve Valley Water's overall water supply reliability.

In 2023, Valley Water completed the Desalination Environmental Feasibility and Planning Study, which identified key components including intake options, facility locations and brine management strategies. This study was the first phase in evaluating a potential desalination project in Santa Clara County and established the foundation for the second phase of project development. Valley Water is currently undertaking the second phase, an engineering feasibility study to evaluate the engineering feasibility, project costs and regulatory permitting requirements associated with a desalination project in the Lower South San Francisco Bay. The Engineering Feasibility Study aims to evaluate the technical, regulatory, and environmental

feasibility of each project element including intake locations, facility sitting, and brine management and to develop a preferred alternative for a desalination facility.

6.9 SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROJECTED WATER SUPPLIES

Valley Water's existing and projected average water supplies are presented in Table 6-4. To forecast average available supplies through the planning horizon, Valley Water uses its Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) model. The WEAP model simulates future demands and supply using historic hydrology from 1922-2021. Valley Water presents the average supply over 100-years of hydrology (1922 - 2021) for groundwater, local surface water, CVP and SWP allocations, and SFPUC supply since their availability varies greatly from year to year with hydrologic cycles and there is not a single representative year. Available recycled water supplies are summed based on retailer forecasted future use. A complete summary of data and assumptions used in the modeling for this plan is provided in Appendix D.

Per the UWMP guidebook, average supply represents reasonable available supply during normal years, therefore, those supplies did not include water stored in local and out of county storage which is typically reserved for use during droughts or other emergencies.

The future supply projections include future projects that Valley Water is currently planning and/or implementing to ensure long-term water supply reliability. Projects included in the supply projections are Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit (2034); Guadalupe, Calero, and Almaden Dam Seismic Retrofits (2035); Pure Water Silicon Valley (2035); B.F. Sisk Dam Raise (2035); DCP (2045); Groundwater banking; South County Recharge (recharge projects in the South County to increase groundwater recharge capacity); and an additional 39,000 AF of conservation by 2050.

Table 6-4. Existing and Projected Average Water Supplies (AF)

Water Supply	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Surface water	68,000	56,000	76,000	77,000	76,000	76,000
Imported water	138,000	177,000	163,000	163,000	164,000	164,000
SFPUC Supply	49,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000
Local groundwater natural recharge	43,000	61,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Recycled water (potable)	0	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Recycled water (non-potable)	15,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
Total	313,000	364,000	397,000	400,000	403,000	406,000

NOTES: All supplies are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Projected supplies are based on modeled estimates of supply availability and incorporated future projects. Actual supply availability will vary annually based on hydrologic conditions, groundwater recharge operations and basin conditions, regulatory requirements, and other factors. Stored supplies are reserved for drought conditions and are not assumed to be available under average hydrologic conditions.

CHAPTER 6 – SYSTEM SUPPLIES

6.10 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO WATER SUPPLY

Climate change impacts such as warming temperatures, shrinking snowpack, increasing weather extremes, and prolonged droughts pose significant challenges in water resources management, potentially including Valley Water's operational flexibility and water supply availability. Future increases in temperature will likely cause longer and deeper droughts. Precipitation will continue to exhibit high year-to-year variability, with very wet and very dry years. Statewide and local changes in precipitation and temperature could significantly impact Valley Water's water supplies and operations, the effectiveness of potential water supply investments, and water demand patterns. Specifically, Valley Water's water supply vulnerabilities to climate change include:

- **Decreases in the quantity of imported water supplies**. Currently the Sierra snowpack acts as a reservoir that captures precipitation as snow in the winter and releases it as runoff through the spring and summer where it is captured by reservoirs in the SWP and CVP system. More precipitation falling as rain and earlier snowmelt in the Sierra may exceed the storage capabilities of the existing SWP and CVP reservoirs, meaning much of this runoff would be lost as a water supply. Increases in temperature and evapotranspiration may also lead to a higher intensity of droughts, which can decrease imported water allocations. Rising air temperatures will also increase water temperatures in reservoirs and the Delta, which can lead to increased evaporation rates, a higher risk of harmful algal blooms, and negative impacts to fish and wildlife, all of which can impact the availability of imported water supplies for Valley Water. Sea level rise will also have negative impacts on imported water supplies, largely because of saltwater intrusion into the Delta. Saltwater intrusion can impact water supply allocations, as more fresh water will be needed to flow through the Delta and into San Francisco Bay to hold back saltwater, making it unavailable for CVP and SWP use.

- **Decreases in the ability to utilize local surface water supplies**. Shifts in the timing and intensity of rainfall and runoff could affect Valley Water's ability to capture and use local surface water supplies. It is difficult to capture rainfall when it comes in a few intense storms because reservoirs are more likely to fill and spill, or additional releases will be needed to make room for the storm flows. When it is wet, there are typically lower demands for water, so storm flows and releases to provide additional storage capacity are difficult to put to immediate use. Thus, even if average annual rainfall stays the same, the ability to utilize local supplies may decrease.

- **Decreases in water quality**. Higher temperatures, wildfire, and changes in flow patterns could result in more algal blooms, and increased turbidity in imported and local surface water supplies. Sea level rise could also contribute to increased salinity in Delta conveyed supplies. At a minimum, changes in water quality require additional monitoring. Often, degrading in water quality requires changes to treatment processes, and sometimes, can result in the interruption of supplies from the CVP or SWP.

- **Increases in the severity and duration of droughts**. Droughts are already Valley Water's greatest water supply challenge. With increases in demands and potential reductions in supplies from climate change, this challenge will only grow. Without additional supplies and demand management measures, Valley Water would need to call for more frequent and severe water use reductions. These actions affect the

economic and social well-being of the county. More severe and longer droughts will also affect the environment. Valley Water needs to implement a water supply strategy that will adapt well to future climate change by managing demands, providing drought-resilient supplies, and increasing system flexibility in managing supplies and water quality.

Recognizing the challenges posed by climate change to water supply reliability, Valley Water incorporated climate change impacts into future demand and supply projections for its water supply planning including this plan. In addition, Valley Water's water supply strategy of managing demands, providing drought-resilient supplies, and increasing system flexibility helps adapt to future climate change.

Furthermore, to address climate change impacts to ensure it can continue to provide a clean, reliable water supply, natural flood protection, and water resources stewardship in the future, Valley Water developed a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP). The CCAP provides goals, strategies, and actions for each of Valley Water's mission areas, including water supply reliability, flood risk reduction, and water resources stewardship, as well as for emergency response. The goals and strategies developed through the CCAP planning process will guide the implementation of specific actions to address climate change. More information about the CCAP can be found at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/climate-change-action-plan.

For the implementation actions, Valley Water is actively promoting water conservation and reuse to increase resilience and mitigate climate change impacts. Valley Water's long-term and comprehensive water conservation and demand management efforts are described in Chapter 9, while existing and future water reuse is detailed in Section 6.4.

6.11 ENERGY INTENSITY

Valley Water has a large network of water infrastructure that includes three water treatment plants, an advanced recycled water purification center, three pump stations, recharge facilities, and 142 miles of pipeline. This water infrastructure is used to pump, treat, convey, and deliver water to end users, and energy is consumed at each stage of the water supply process. Valley Water has an Energy Optimization Plan that guides its efforts to promote energy efficiency in all its operations by establishing Energy Optimization Measures (EOMs). EOMs call for replacement of outdated and inefficient equipment, retrofitting of facilities, and reliability improvements to ensure that Valley Water uses energy as efficiently as possible.

6.11.1 Raw Water Energy Intensity

Valley Water's energy consumption for each water supply process stage is shown in Appendix A and described further below. Table 6-5 provides a summary of Energy Intensity for each water management process that Valley Water oversees.

Table 6-5. Summary of Energy Intensity for Water Management Processes

Water Management Process	Volume Entering Process (AF)	Energy Consumed (kWh)	Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	Energy Intensity (kWh/MG)
Conveyance	138,000	32,130,000	233	715
Treatment (Potable)	78,000	9,830,000	125	385
Treatment (Non-potable)	4,000	5,537,000	1,262	3,873
Distribution	78,000	208,000	3	8

Extract and Divert

Valley Water has the option to use the Coyote Pumping Plant (CPP) to supplement water deliveries by pumping water from Anderson Reservoir to its treatment plants. When pumping from Anderson Reservoir, the energy is recorded by a separate utility meter rather than the CVP project-use meter. Reservoir levels were lowered in 2020 to prepare for the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project. As the project is still ongoing, there is no Extract and Divert energy consumption to account for in 2025.

Conveyance

Valley Water has operational control of the Pacheco Pumping Plant (PPP) and CPP. However, the two pumping plants are owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to provide CVP water deliveries to Santa Clara County. Since approximately 20% of the total water pumped at PPP is diverted to San Benito County, the energy data and water deliveries in Table O-1C of Appendix A exclude San Benito's share of the water deliveries and corresponding energy for the PPP. Valley Water used 32,130,000 Kilowatt-hour (kWh) in 2025 to convey water. In addition to Valley Water's share for pumping at the PPP, this total includes in-county pumping at CPP (approximately 410,000 kWh), and approximately 57,600 kWh related to SWP water deliveries. The energy intensity for Conveyance is 233 kWh/AF (715 kWh/MG).

Treatment

Valley Water used 9,830,000 kWh to treat water in 2025 with an intensity of 125 kWh/AF (385 kWh/MG). Energy to treat water is metered at Valley Water's three water treatment plants and includes metered utility data for offsite processes (i.e., drying beds) where applicable. Water pumped within each treatment plant to its treated water reservoir or to adjacent retailer reservoir is included in the Treatment process metered energy data and has been omitted from the Distribution process energy approximation. The Treatment water volume data is for water production, which is slightly lower than the total raw water delivered to the water treatment plants (filter to waste, etc.). The estimated total treated water is 78,000 AF in 2025.

Distribution

Energy data to distribute treated water is not readily available. The distribution process energy data is approximated based on the total utility metered energy data for all Valley Water remote electrical services. To improve the approximation, easily identified raw water and safe/clean water sites (dams, South County turnouts, oxygenation trailers, small office buildings) were omitted from the provided Distribution energy data. However, some raw water sites are likely still included in the approximation. Valley Water also shares a treated water intertie facility with

SFPUC that accounted for some supplemental treated water deliveries during planned treatment plant outages in 2020. The total energy consumed for Distribution is 208,000 kWh with an intensity of 3 kWh/AF (8 kWh/MG).

Treated water is typically gravity-fed from the treatment plants to the retailers (although some power is used for controls, valving, monitoring, etc.). Some retailers have treated water reservoirs adjacent to Valley Water property. For the cases where water is pumped from within the treatment plant to a Valley Water reservoir (ready for distribution) or to an adjacent retailer reservoir, the energy was captured in the Treatment section of the table and not counted in Distribution to avoid double counting.

6.11.2 Recycled Water Energy Intensity

The SVAWPC uses energy intensive treatment processes, including microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet disinfection. In 2025, the facility treated 4,387 AF with an energy consumption of 5,537,000 kWh which equals an energy intensity of 1,262 kWh/AF (3,873 kWh/MG). Details are provided in Table O-2 of Appendix A. With the completion of a larger direct potable reuse facility, Valley Water's recycled water energy consumption is anticipated to increase. Valley Water is not the producer of non-potable water at other recycled water facilities in the county, so they are not included in this analysis.

CHAPTER 7– WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Valley Water's diverse water supply portfolio can meet the County's future demands in normal and single dry years, based on the projected demands and existing and planned supplies. During multi-year droughts, Valley Water will be able to meet its level of service goal with small shortages in later years, which can be addressed through supply augmentation and water use reduction. The future supplies reflect the planned and phased implementation of WSMP projects over time. During a five-year drought under existing condition, the DRA indicates that Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands for the first three years with a combination of local and imported surface water, groundwater, supply from storage, and supplemental sources such as water transfers. During the last two years of the drought, Valley Water will experience shortage, which will be addressed through water shortage contingency plan actions.

7.1 DEMAND AND SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

A reliable water demand forecast is critical in assessing Valley Water's water service reliability. In 2021, Valley Water developed a statistically based Demand Model to meet its planning needs. The model was used to develop forecasted Santa Clara County demands out to 2050. The Demand Model and forecasted demands are described in detail in Chapter 4.

Valley Water maintains diverse water supply sources to meet countywide demands. Major sources of supply for Valley Water include natural groundwater recharge, local surface water, imported water from the State and Federal projects, and recycled and purified water. In addition, the SFPUC delivers water to eight retailers in the northern part of Santa Clara County. Chapter 6 describes in details Valley Water's existing and projected sources of supplies and their constraints. Below is a summary of the constraints to Valley Water's water supply sources that are covered in Chapter 6.

- **Imported water –** Valley Water's SWP and CVP water supplies are subject to hydrologic variability and a number of additional constraints including regulatory constraints, seismic threats to the Delta levee system, sea level rise, climate change, and water quality variations.

- **Groundwater –** The groundwater supply is largely constrained by hydrologic variability and the estimated operational storage capacity within the subbasins. The inflows to the groundwater subbasins are constrained by Valley Water's managed aquifer recharge program and natural recharge. Groundwater quality can also be a constraint on groundwater supply.

- **Local surface water –** Local surface water supplies are vulnerable to hydrologic variability and constrained by environmental regulations and permit requirements. Climate change may cause decreases in the ability to utilize local surface water supplies.

- **Recycled and purified water –** The constraints on future recycled water deliveries include infrastructure capacity and the availability of recycled water. Some of the potential constraints on the development of potable reuse include reverse osmosis concentrate disposal, public acceptance, permitting, wastewater availability from other agencies (Valley Water is not a wastewater agency), and cost.

- **SFPUC supply -** The SFPUC's available water supply is constrained by hydrology, physical facilities, and institutional parameters governing the Tuolumne River allocations. The adoption of the Bay-Delta plan and future regulations may impact its future supply.

7.2 WATER SUPPLY MODELING

Valley Water uses the WEAP model to evaluate water supply reliability under various hydrologic conditions. WEAP is a deterministic, integrated water resources management model that uses water demand and supply information and accounts for multiple competing uses and priorities. Valley Water uses the WEAP model as a tool to support its long-term water supply planning. The WEAP model simulates Valley Water's water supply system comprised of facilities to recharge the county's groundwater subbasins, operation of reservoirs and creeks, treatment and distribution facilities, and raw water conveyance facilities. The model also accounts for non-Valley Water sources and distribution, such as supplies from the SFPUC, non-potable recycled water, and local water developed by other agencies, such as San Jose Water Company. In essence, the model was formulated to simulate the management of the current and future water resources within the county.

Valley Water's WEAP model operates on a monthly time-step that simulates water supply and demand over 100 years, using the historic hydrologic sequence of 1922 through 2021. The historical data was modified to incorporate future climate change. The model tracks water resources throughout the county and delivery of water to meet demands according to availability and priority. Water service reliability assessment for average year, a single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions was based on the model results under each condition. A complete summary of input data and assumptions used in the modeling for this plan is provided in Appendix D.

7.3 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY

Per UWMP requirements, Valley Water's water service reliability was assessed by comparing supplies and demands under three hydrologic conditions – average year, a single dry year, and five consecutive dry years. The basis and data for these water years are provided in Table 7-1. The rationale for selecting these years as well as sources of supplies used under each condition are discussed in sections below.

Table 7-1. Basis of Water Year Data for Reliability Assessment

Year Type	Base Year	Volume Available (AF)[1]	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1922-2021	364,000	100%
Single Dry Year	1977	150,000	41%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1988	232,000	64%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1989	322,000	88%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1990	262,000	72%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1991	266,000	73%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1992	277,000	76%

All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF.
[1] Volumes available are based on supplies anticipated for 2025 conditions; actual availability will vary depending on the demand year. Supplies shown represent annual inflows only and do not include stored water that may be available during drought conditions, to allow for an equivalent comparison across year types.

7.3.1 Average Year Service Reliability

Valley Water uses the average annual supply over the 100 modeled years to represent the average year condition. Under average conditions, Valley Water's projected water supplies exceed projected demand through 2050 in all demand years (Table 7-2). The increasing supplies reflect the planned and phased implementation of WSMP projects over time, which aims to achieve Valley Water's level of service goal. As discussed in Section 6.9, these supplies represent what Valley Water uses during normal years, and do not include water in storage that is reserved for droughts and other emergencies.

Table 7-2. Average Year Supplies and Demands

Water Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Surface water	56,000	76,000	77,000	76,000	76,000
Imported water	177,000	163,000	163,000	164,000	164,000
SFPUC Supply	50,000	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000
Natural Groundwater Recharge	61,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Recycled water (potable)	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Recycled water (non-potable)	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
Supply Total	364,000	397,000	400,000	403,000	406,000
Demand Total	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Difference (Surplus)	34,000	67,000	70,000	73,000	76,000

All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Supplies shown represent projected annual supply under normal operating conditions and exclude the use of stored water reserves. Stored supplies are maintained for use during drought or emergency conditions to ensure a reliable and stable long-term water supply.

7.3.2 Single Dry Year Service Reliability

The single driest year in the 100 model years occurred in 1977, based on the historic hydrological record. Table 7-3 shows estimated supplies and demands for years 2030 through 2050. Both imported and local surface water were significantly reduced, and so was SFPUC supply due to the impacts of the Bay-Delta Plan. With supply from storage, supplies are sufficient to meet demands during a single dry year through 2050. This assumes that reserves are at healthy levels at the beginning of the year and that the projects and programs identified in

the WSMP 2050 are implemented. Supplies available for this single year drought represent water needed not only for that single drought year, but also water that may be needed for a prolonged drought. Valley Water would manage the supplies reported in this table assuming the drought may continue beyond a single year, and thus not all supplies are expected to be used by retailers during the single year drought.

Table 7-3. Single Dry Year Supplies and Demands (AF)

Water Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Surface water	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Imported water	42,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
SFPUC Supply	30,000	31,000	32,000	33,000	32,000
Natural Groundwater Recharge	47,000	48,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Recycled water (potable)	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Recycled water (non-potable)	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
Supply from Storage	181,000	250,000	246,000	245,000	246,000
Supply Total	331,000	422,000	420,000	422,000	424,000
Demand Total	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Difference	1,000	92,000	90,000	92,000	94,000
Values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Supplies reflect a single dry-year (1977 hydrology) and include stored water, which is managed to avoid subsidence, protect habitat and emergency reserves, and reflect practical and contractual withdrawal limits.					

7.3.3 Five Dry Year Service Reliability

The greatest challenge to Valley Water's water supply reliability is multiple dry years, such as those that occurred in 1988 through 1992 and in 2012 through 2016. The five dry-year period used in this analysis is 1988 to 1992, which was an extended and more severe drought within historic record and WEAP modeling period. Estimated supplies and demands for the period, under different demand years, are shown in Table 7-4. The analysis indicates that with existing and planned projects' supplies, Valley Water's diverse water supplies are sufficient to meet demands throughout the full five-year drought in demand years 2035 and 2040 without having to call for short-term water use reductions, but in demand years 2030 as well as 2045 through 2050, there will be shortages in the last two years of the drought. The shortages are less than 10% of projected demands, thus within Valley Water's level of service goal of meeting 100% of annual water demand during non-drought years and at least 80% of annual water demand in drought years. Those shortages will be addressed through a combination of supply augmentation from transfer and exchange and water use reductions.

CHAPTER 7– WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Valley Water's basic water supply strategy to compensate for supply variability is to store excess wet year supplies in the groundwater basin, local reservoirs, San Luis Reservoir, and/or Semitropic Groundwater Bank, and draw on these reserve supplies during dry years to help meet demands. These reserves, along with existing and planned future projects in the WSMP, help Valley Water meet demands during a prolonged drought. Future projects and programs recommended in the WSMP 2050, including additional long-term water conservation savings, potable reuse, recharge capacity increases, and banking and storage, were developed in accordance with this policy to minimize the need to call for water use reductions greater than 20%. As part of the on-going master planning process to address future uncertainties with demands, existing supplies, and proposed projects, Valley Water conducts annual evaluation of WSMP projects to determine which projects should continue to be invested in to meet the level of service goal and potentially for other benefits such as operational flexibility, supply diversification, and resiliency to future uncertainties.

Table 7-4. Multiple Dry Years Supplies and Demands (AF)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply	232,000	242,000	243,000	225,000	223,000
	Supply from Storage	175,000	245,000	239,000	242,000	242,000
	Demand Totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	77,000	157,000	152,000	137,000	135,000
Second Year	Supply	322,000	287,000	287,000	267,000	268,000
	Supply from Storage	136,000	212,000	196,000	188,000	186,000
	Demand Totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	128,000	169,000	153,000	125,000	124,000
Third Year	Supply	262,000	231,000	232,000	203,000	204,000
	Supply from Storage	121,000	186,000	174,000	160,000	159,000
	Demand Totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	53,000	87,000	76,000	33,000	33,000
Fourth Year	Supply	266,000	241,000	240,000	241,000	241,000
	Supply from Storage	35,000	121,000	106,000	63,000	63,000
	Demand Totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(29,000)	32,000	16,000	(26,000)	(26,000)
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	15,000			10,000	10,000
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	14,000			16,000	16,000
	Revised Surplus/(Shortfall)	0			0	0
	Supply	277,000	304,000	309,000	282,000	282,000

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Fifth Year	Supply from Storage	32,000	54,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Demand Totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	(21,000)	28,000	9,000	(18,000)	(18,000)
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	15,000			10,000	10,000
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	6,000			8,000	8,000
	Revised Surplus/(Shortfall)	0			0	0
All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Supplies reflect consecutive dry-year conditions based on the 1988–1992 hydrologic sequence and include the use of stored water reserves. Stored supplies are managed to avoid groundwater levels that could cause subsidence, protect water reserved for habitat releases and emergency use, and reflect practical and contractual limits on withdrawals. WSCP benefits include both supply augmentation and demand reduction measures implemented during later drought years to mitigate projected shortfalls.						

7.4 DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Droughts, particularly prolonged droughts, remain the greatest challenge to Valley Water's water service reliability. Assessing and understanding water service reliability and risk during an extended drought are critically important to Valley Water's short-term and long-term water management decisions. This section describes Valley Water's DRA under a drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years.

7.4.1 Drought Risk Assessment Method

The DRA follows Valley Water's annual water supply and demand assessment procedure, which is a water balance approach to estimate supply available based on the previous year end-of-year groundwater storage, carryover supplies stored in San Luis reservoir, storage in local reservoir, non-potable recycled water production, and expected SWP and CVP contract allocations. Detailed description of the procedure is provided in Appendix E.

Valley Water combined the two most recent droughts, 2020-2022 and 2014-2015 out of the 2012-2016 drought, to create a five-year drought that represents current conditions and the driest among historic records. The information from those years was used to conduct the DRA. For 2026 - 2028, estimated supplies were developed based on actual supply condition from 2020-2022. For 2029-2030, actual supplies from two dry years, 2014 and 2015, were used. Demands for the next five years are based on the interpolation between estimated 2026 water use and projected 2030 water use under dry conditions.

7.4.2 Data for Drought Risk Assessment

Drought Risk Assessment involves comparing total water supply sources available to projected water use for a drought period starting in 2026 that lasts five consecutive years. The expected gross water use (unconstrained demand) for the next five years is based on the interpolation between estimated 2026 water use and projected 2030 water use during droughts. Estimated water use in 2026 is 285,000 AF, based on annual water supply and demand assessment of

2025 and representing low water use as the county is still rebounding from the 2020-2022 drought. For 2030, the projected demand is 330,000 AF which represents normal year demand. In Valley Water's master plan analysis, during droughts demand is reduced by 10% to 297,000 AF to reflect voluntary water use reductions. This plan follows the same approach and uses 297,000 AF for 2030 demand under dry conditions.

For the sources of supply, the DRA considers all of Valley Water's water supply sources, including imported water (SWP and CVP contract water deliveries, banked supplies in Semitropic, and carryover in San Luis Reservoir, and SFPUC deliveries), local surface water storage, recycled water, and local groundwater. Transfers and exchange are also considered based on existing long-term agreements and past practices. Since the DRA focuses on a near-term drought under existing conditions, Valley Water uses information and operations from the most recent 2020-2022 drought and the 2012-2016 drought to develop supply data for this assumed five-year drought. Specifically, 2020-2022 was used for the first three years of the drought, while 2014 and 2015 were used for the last two years. Actual supplies from different sources during those previous dry years, including significantly reduced imported water allocations, were used to represent supplies available during the next five dry years.

7.4.3 Basis for Water Shortage Condition

Valley Water's supply comes from a variety of sources. As such, many factors and events affect water supply availability in any given year. Valley Water manages its supplies each year to meet countywide demand and maintain sustainable groundwater conditions in local sub-basins. If analysis indicates that supplies available that year may not be able to maintain Valley Water's groundwater in the "normal stage," then Valley Water may augment supplies with imported water supply purchases and/or call on the community to make water use reductions. Valley Water uses end-of-year groundwater storage as well as surface water availability as useful indicators to determine whether there may be a need to call for a WSCP action.

7.4.4 Total Water Supply and Demand Comparison

The DRA indicates that Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands for the first three years of the drought with a combination of local and imported surface water, groundwater, banked supplies in Semitropic storage, and imported water transfer purchases (Table 7-5). During the last two years of this drought, Valley Water will experience shortage of 14,600 AF in 2029 and 25,000 AF in 2030. Following its WSCP, Valley Water will use supply augmentation and call for short-term water use reduction to address these water shortages. In anticipating a potential drought and because Valley Water is required to maintain Anderson Reservoir at deadpool, Valley Water expects to secure water transfers during the drought to minimize the shortages. The amount of transfer for each year was estimated based on Valley Water's existing long-term agreements and past drought practices. In case it is entering a drought, Valley Water wants to maintain local groundwater as high as possible, especially since Anderson Reservoir cannot be used. In the subsequent dry years, Valley Water will continue to use supplies stored in the local groundwater, local reservoirs, and Semitropic groundwater bank.

Table 7-5. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

2026	Total
Total Water Use	285,000
Total Supplies	379,500
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	94,500
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	4000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	98,500
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%
2027	
Total Water Use	288,000
Total Supplies	353,700
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	65,700
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	11,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	76,700
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%
2028	
Total Water Use	291,000
Total Supplies	315,800
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	24,800
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	5,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	29,800
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%
2029	
Total Water Use	294,000
Total Supplies	279,400
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(14,600)
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	15,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	400
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%
2030	
Total Water Use	297,000
Total Supplies	272,000
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(25,000)
Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	15,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	10,000
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	3%
NOTE: Rounded to the nearest 100 AF.	

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CHAPTER 8 – WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies. This plan is part of contingency planning that improves preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies.

As a wholesale water agency, Valley Water developed its WSCP in accordance with California Water Code requirements for the wholesale agencies. This WSCP describes Valley Water's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment procedures, response actions that align with six standard water shortage levels, as well as planning for natural disasters. The WSCP also summarizes drought-related revenue impacts, and Valley Water's communication protocol and legal authority to respond to water shortages.

Valley Water's WSCP is included as Appendix E of the 2025 UWMP. However, the WSCP is created separately from the 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP.

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CHAPTER 9 – DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Water conservation and demand management have long been an important Valley Water policy and effort to maximize water use efficiency and reduce water use in the county. Valley Water's first conservation programs were offered in 1992, and since then, policies and programs have continued to evolve to maximize program effectiveness. Valley Water's Board Ends Policy E-2.4 calls for "increase regional self-reliance through water conservation and reuse." Under this policy, Valley Water is to "maximize utilization of all demand management tools" and "incentivize water use efficiency and water conservation" as ways to promote water conservation. Following the most recent drought, Valley Water adopted a resolution (NO. 23-52) to call for Water Conservation as a Way of Life in Santa Clara County. The resolution is attached to Appendix F.

Valley Water has been and continues to be a leader in water conservation. Since the 1990s, Valley Water has implemented many innovative, effective, and comprehensive water conservation programs in the county to achieve water use efficiency. To date, Valley Water has achieved an estimated 431,000 AF of cumulative water savings from a 1992 baseline. These savings are more than enough to supply the whole county for a year. Because of those investments in water-efficient plumbing and irrigation equipment, low-water landscapes, and new technology, as well as passive savings from regulatory requirements and policies, water use in the county over the past 20 years has decreased despite a 25% increase in population over the same period.

Santa Clara County is now one of the most water-efficient counties in the State, with water savings around 87,000 AFY as of Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 from the 1992 baseline and a 10-year (2014-2023) average per capita water use of 69 gallons per day for residential. Most of the savings are from the residential sector, predominantly indoors and driven by passive water savings. Though, beginning in the mid-2010s, Valley Water increased prioritization of outdoor conservation programs. When considering active water savings derived from program participation, about half of active savings are from the outdoor sector as of FY 2025. Looking forward with regards to water supply reliability, outdoor conservation provides the greatest potential for meeting long-term conservation goals.

Valley Water's long-term conservation goals are to achieve 99,000 AFY in water savings by 2030, 110,000 AFY by 2040, and 126,000 AFY by 2050. Currently, Valley Water has more than 20 active water conservation programs in place to reduce water consumption in homes, businesses, schools, government facilities, and agriculture. These programs are designed to achieve sustainable, long-term water savings and are implemented regardless of water supply conditions.

9.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR WHOLESALE AGENCIES

This section describes Valley Water's implementation of required DMMs for wholesale agencies – metering, public education and outreach, water conservation program coordination and staffing, other demand management measures, and asset management.

9.1.1 Metering

On a monthly basis, Valley Water meters and bills all its retail agency potable water supply deliveries by volume of use. All municipal and industrial water users in the county are currently metered. Valley Water operates an aggressive water measurement program for both treated water deliveries and groundwater users. The current water measurement system measures

100% of all treated water deliveries, 95% of untreated surface water deliveries, and 95% of all groundwater pumping. The remaining 5% of untreated surface water may be used for landscaping, agricultural irrigation, and municipal and industrial uses through Valley Water-issued surface water permits. The remaining 5% (by volume) of groundwater pumping is done by small water users such as residential well owners. Although these residential wells are not metered, an estimate of water pumping or usage is made to determine groundwater production charges. Meters have not been installed on these wells, because the cost of installing and reading the meters exceeds the revenue generated by these wells.

Valley Water launched an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) meter cost-sharing program in 2019. This cost sharing program, for residential and commercial meters, is offered to water retailers in Valley Water's service area. To encourage the installation of these meters, Valley Water cost shares up to $70 per installed AMI meter and up to 50% of the AMI software cost, when combined with water use reports. Since its launch, Valley Water has entered into cost-sharing agreements to fund AMI installation and distributing water use reports to customers (including leak-alert notifications) with:

- City of Morgan Hill for over 15,000 AMI meters,
- City of Milpitas for over 16,700 AMI meters,
- City of Palo Alto for over 21,000 AMI meters, and
- City of Mountain View for over 18,900 AMI meters.

Valley Water continues to promote its funding opportunities with other retailers to continue sharing costs for AMI meter installation. Independent of these efforts, four retailers - City of Gilroy, Purissima Hills Water District, Stanford University, and San Jose Water Company, have or are in the process of implementing AMI meters throughout their service area.

In addition, Valley Water offers rebates for the installation of submeters (since 2008) as well as switching from a mixed-use meter to a dedicated irrigation meter (since 2012). The Submeter Rebate Program provides $150 per submeter installed at multi-family housing complexes, such as mobile home parks and condominium complexes. The program was expanded in 2015 to include individual well owners and homes on a shared well, and again in 2022, to single-family homes installing submeters for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Valley Water plans to continue these programs to meet the region's long-term water conservation goals.

9.1.2 Public Outreach Programs

Valley Water conducts outreach activities which include multi-media marketing campaigns directed at the diverse county population, website development and maintenance, social media, publications, public meetings, community events, interagency partnerships, water conservation workshops and seminars, and a speaker's bureau. Outreach efforts focus on supporting customers, water retailers, and other key stakeholders to make conservation a way of life in Santa Clara County (in alignment with Board Resolution 23-52), as well as advancing community knowledge, awareness, and understanding of the conservation and water supply services provided by Valley Water.

Recognizing that landscape irrigation accounts for more than half of residential water use, Valley Water's water conservation campaigns encourage Santa Clara County residents to

replace water-intensive lawns with drought-tolerant landscapes and to schedule free outdoor water surveys to identify opportunities to improve outdoor water efficiency. The annual multilingual effort focuses on accessibility, clear calls to action, and culturally relevant stories of landscape transformations.

- **Multilingual Digital Outreach:** Ads and landing pages are shared in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and written Chinese, ensuring that Santa Clara County's diverse community can connect with the call to conserve water in culturally relevant ways.

- **Landscape Rebate Program Stories:** Valley Water's multilingual resident-driven videos highlight real homeowners who have transformed their yards. The stories help build trust and emotional connection while showcasing the benefits and beauty of drought-tolerant landscapes.

Through targeted messaging and inclusive storytelling, Valley Water reaches underserved and non-English-speaking communities, building trust and inspiring lasting behavioral change. By combining digital innovation, inclusive storytelling, and community-centered engagement, Valley Water demonstrates how strategic communications can drive meaningful behavior change.

Valley Water's public outreach efforts also include social media and updates to its water conservation program website (www.watersavings.org). The website is updated throughout the year to include the latest program information, new reports/studies, and updates on workshops.

Landscape Summit

Since 2016, Valley Water has annually held the Landscape Summit, an event developed through Valley Water's Landscape Committee as a forum for landscape professionals to learn about water issues in the county and California as a whole, and how water relates to the landscaping industry. It is also an opportunity for Valley Water to get valuable feedback from landscape professionals, and for attendees to collaborate and exchange ideas. The 10th Annual Landscape Summit was held in-person and virtually on February 27, 2025.

Nursery Program

To increase the public's awareness of water-efficient gardening techniques, Valley Water developed the Nursery Program in 1995. This program distributes, at least quarterly, a series of educational materials to nurseries, irrigation supply stores, and big box store retailers throughout the county. In March 2025, Valley Water developed nursery outreach pedestal signs to be placed in participating nurseries. These pedestals streamline program marketing to customers of relevant stores by displaying QR codes that redirect to conservation program resources and program applications. The Nursery Program literature is currently being distributed to and displayed at more than 30 participating nurseries and vendors.

Demonstration Gardens

Demonstration gardens can inspire community members to incorporate sustainable, ecological, or water-wise plants and techniques into their landscaping. Valley Water has maintained a list of water-wise and California-native plant demonstration gardens to help guide community members in converting their own gardens to be more water-efficient. In June 2025, Valley Water contracted for design services for a planned demonstration garden at Valley Water's Headquarters building. The approximately 26,000 square feet garden will showcase water conservation and sustainable practices, serve as a public gathering and educational space, and

emphasize Valley Water's Landscape Rebate Program requirements. The garden will highlight a watershed approach by incorporating features such as native and climate-appropriate plants, high-efficiency irrigation systems, educational signage, and integrated rainwater capture. Funded through the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program, the design of the demonstration garden is expected to be completed in 2026, and construction will be completed by the close of FY 2028.

Workshops

Valley Water promotes water conservation through workshops and trainings throughout the community. Examples of these include Graywater Laundry to Landscape workshops and presentations to schools, local universities, industry association gatherings, nursery staff, community gardens, native plant society members, corporate events, local Master Gardeners, water conservation peers at various conferences, and many more. On average, Valley Water conservation staff attend over forty-five presentations and present at over a dozen events (excluding webinars discussed below) each year. In April 2022, Valley Water began offering "Office Hours" to provide drop-in opportunities for customers to ask about program benefits and the application process. This has been a particularly effective service reaching customers in small groups during regularly scheduled events throughout each month. In addition, Valley Water launched a Webinar series to amplify awareness of its water conservation rebates and services. The webinars were live translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, and Mandarin and are uploaded to www.youtube.com/valleywater.

Growing Native Garden Tour

To showcase exemplary native plant gardens, Valley Water has been a sponsor of the Growing Native Garden Tour every spring since 2003. Each year, thousands of participants visit upwards of 60 gardens. These native plant gardens demonstrate the beauty and efficiency of well-maintained native gardens to residents of Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. In addition to showcasing native plants, at least one garden offers native plants for sale each year. As an expanded community-based outreach opportunity, Valley Water has produced eight Landscape Rebate Success Story testimonial videos featuring gardens on the tour to help promote Valley Water's Landscape Rebate Program.

Community Events

Each year, Valley Water staff participate in a variety of public events to engage with the Santa Clara County community on water-related issues, such as water conservation, water recycling and purification, flood preparedness, and community-specific projects. The agency's community outreach effort provides opportunities for collaboration with Valley Water's civic, business, and nonprofit partners through hosting informational booths at more than 170 conferences, symposia, science fairs, and other community events from 2021 through 2025.

9.1.3 School Education Program

Valley Water's Education Outreach (EO) program was established in 1995 to develop and implement water education programs. Education Outreach provides free grade-level appropriate classroom presentations, assemblies, and field trips at Valley Water outdoor classrooms to schools and youth serving organizations within Santa Clara County. The objective is to educate youth about water with a focus on water conservation, water supply, watershed stewardship, pollution reduction, and flood preparedness. EO also provides free education materials to educators, including workbooks and videos.

CHAPTER 9 – DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

From 2021 to 2025, Valley Water's EO program reached an average of 9,000 youth per year, engaging a total of 54,546 youth. EO has supported over 2,526 educators through classroom presentations, field trips, and resources. Youth from over 1,873 classrooms have participated in hands-on, Next Generation Science Standards related programs and field trips. Examples include lessons using storytelling for pre-K and early elementary students and using hands-on science activities for middle school and high school students.

9.1.4 Conservation Coordinator

Valley Water established the position of Water Conservation Coordinator in 1990. The current Water Conservation Coordinator is:

Name: Metra Angelica Ulloa
Title: Unit Manager – Water Supply Planning and Conservation Unit
Address: 5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118
Phone: (408) 630-2978
Email: mulloa@valleywater.org

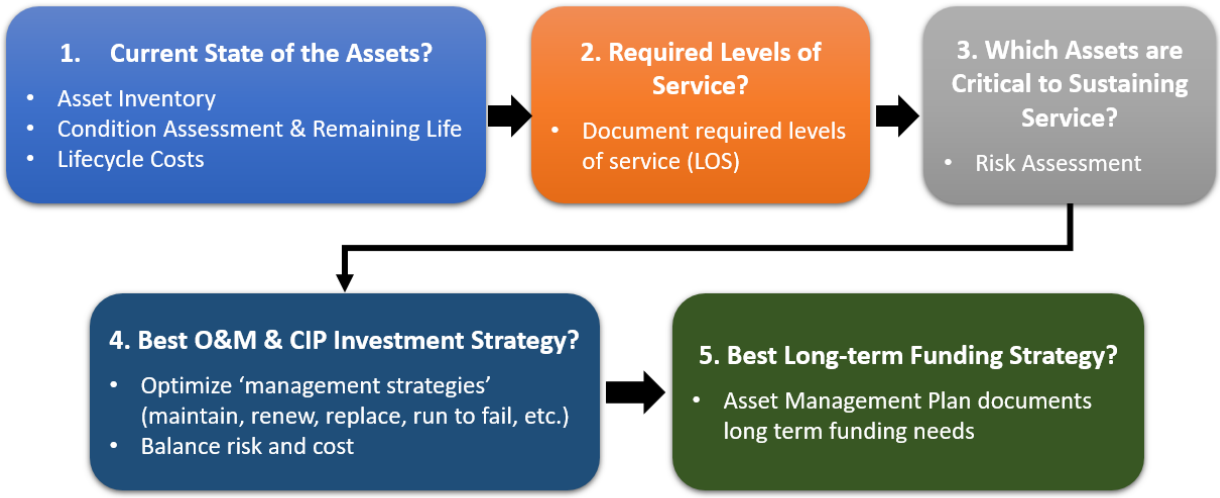
There are six full-time staff members in the Water Conservation Program, typically five part-time temporary staff, and up to twelve student interns (number varies depending on season and program needs). The FY 25 water conservation budget is around $11 million, with funding from water charges, cost-share agreements, and grants.

9.1.5 Asset Management

Valley Water initiated its Asset Management Program in 2002 to ensure continued, reliable services at the level its customers require, at the lowest possible cost. The program includes maintaining an asset registry and a formal, ongoing condition assessment program that monitors risks and maintains a long-term funding model to identify when future asset investments are expected. Valley Water uses this information to develop annual plans to make renewal and replacement decisions for its $7.5 billion in water utility assets. In the short term, Valley Water's Asset Management Program seeks to reduce unplanned asset failures or service outages, and the economic, social, or environmental consequences of these failures. For the long term, the program seeks to minimize operating and capital costs of owning these assets and improve financial planning. Valley Water's Asset Management Planning Model is illustrated in Figure 9-1. Typically, the Asset Management Program is focused on meeting existing levels of service. Master plans may propose an increased level of service and/or infrastructure improvements to meet future demands. Recommendations from master plans can influence alternative management strategies and their respective costs in future Asset Management Plans.

CHAPTER 9 – DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Figure 9-1. Asset Management Planning Model



9.2 PROGRAMMATIC DMMS

Valley Water and its major water retailers enjoy a special cooperative partnership in the regional implementation of a variety of water conservation programs. As the water wholesaler for Santa Clara County, Valley Water is responsible for the implementation of the DMMs. This section describes measures that Valley Water implements to reduce demand and assist retailers.

Participation in all programs listed below is tracked on a monthly basis and by retailer. Furthermore, many water retailers participate in cost sharing agreements with Valley Water. These cost sharing agreements benefit all parties through economies of scale. In FY 2025, Valley Water is involved in roughly $97,492 in cost-sharing agreements with the local cities and water retailers. Additional funding partnerships with nonprofit organizations support a variety of water conservation programs and policy initiatives. Valley Water will continue to work with its water retailers to implement the programs that best meet the public's needs while achieving local, regional, and statewide goals.

9.2.1 Water Waste Program and Policies

Valley Water's Water Waste Program was established during the 2012-2016 drought to offer a single countywide intake process for addressing water waste reports and to educate the public about available resources to increase water use efficiency through reducing water waste. The Water Waste Program facilitates and responds to reports of water waste and violations of local water use restrictions. It also provides an opportunity to educate homeowners and businesses about water conservation as well as the various rebate and technical assistance programs Valley Water offers. An educational approach was employed to respond to all water waste reports, and in some situations, reports were referred to the water retailer for enforcement actions.

In response to drought conditions and the desire to implement a more robust enforcement approach, Valley Water's Board adopted Ordinance No. 22-02 in May 2022. Ordinance No. 22-

02 outlined water waste prohibitions with an escalating enforcement procedure that authorizes the issuance of fines for repeated violations during droughts conditions; during non-drought conditions, enforcement procedures revert to an educational approach. After the State of California's emergency regulation banning irrigation of non-functional turf on CII sites was adopted in June 2022, Valley Water amended Ordinance No. 22-02 to reinforce this ban within Santa Clara County. In June 2023, Valley Water further established permanent water-use prohibitions by adopting Ordinance No. 23-02, which permanently banned the use of potable water in irrigating non-functional turf on CII properties. Along with Ordinance No. 23-02, Valley Water's Board also adopted Resolution No. 23-52, Calling for Water Conservation as a Way of Life in Santa Clara County. Resolution No. 23-52 establishes guiding principles intended to guide Valley Water's efforts towards making water conservation a way of life in Santa Clara County. By adhering to these guiding principles, Valley Water seeks to lead local community's efforts for promoting long-term water conservation. Ordinance No. 23-02 and Resolution No. 23-52 are included in Appendix F.

9.2.2 Residential Programs

9.2.2.1 Water Use Reports

Water use reports have been proven effective at encouraging residents to save water and when combined with AMI, can inform residents about water leaks quickly. In FY 2014, Valley Water started a program to share costs with the local water retailers on home water use reports. The program has expanded to provide services beyond single-family residential homes. Since the start of this cost sharing program, nearly 4.4 million reports have been distributed. In FY 2025, over 106,000 sites received water use reports (the number of sites varies over the year and by water retailer). These metrics exclude other service areas that offer water use reports independent of Valley Water funding. Valley Water plans to continue to share the cost of various programs that benefit customers' awareness of how they use water.

9.2.2.2 Residential Surveys

Valley Water's residential survey program includes educating customers on how to read a water meter; checking flow rates; installing low-flow devices; checking for leaks; checking the irrigation system for efficiency; measuring landscaped area; developing an efficient irrigation schedule for different seasons; and providing the customer with evaluation results, water savings recommendations, and other educational materials. Valley Water increased efficiency and participation by using landscape measurements from this program as an initial qualifying step for the Landscape Rebate Program.

Water Wise Survey Program

Water Wise Outdoor Survey Program offers free, comprehensive consultation from a trained irrigation professional to single-family and small multi-family sites with a working irrigation system. The consultation includes evaluating the irrigation system, flagging issues onsite, assisting irrigation scheduling, identifying rebate programs for which participants may also qualify, and creating a custom report detailing the survey findings. Since it launched in 2017, Valley Water performed 1,296 residential Water Wise Outdoor Surveys (Table 9-1).

CHAPTER 9 – DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Table 9-1. Residential Program Participation Between FY 2021 and FY 2025

Residential Programs	Last 5 Years	To-Date
Water Wise Outdoor Surveys	638	1,296
eCart Program-DIY Water Wise Survey Kit Distribution	4,786	6,225[1]
eCart Program-Aerator Distribution	21,471	232,387[1]
eCart Program-Showerhead Distribution	16,819	208,144[1]
Water Use Reports[2]	1,707,240	4,392,096
Submeters	416	7,588
Graywater[3]	36	160
Total Participation	**1,751,406**	**4,847,896**

[1] Includes distributions from legacy programs for all properties. Distribution to CII properties included approximately 1,888 faucet aerators over the last 5 years and 28,681 to-date, respectively.
[2] The number of sites that receive reports is variable each year. In FY 2025, there were 106,942 sites; down from a peak of 117,720 and up from a low of 67,902 during the reporting period. During the course of the program, as many as 178,303 sites received these reports (FY 2016, the first full year the program funded reports).
[3] Includes participation from a direct installation pilot described in the 2020 UWMP.

Fixture Distribution

Valley Water also distributes high-quality, low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators to community members through water retailers and public events. To improve distribution efficiency and expand program accessibility, Valley Water launched an Online Shopping Program (eCart Program) in 2021. This program offers a centralized online platform through which customers can order a range of water-efficient devices. Since its inception, the eCart Program has processed a total of 18,386 orders. Distribution to single-family residential customers includes 14,924 faucet aerators, 11,166 showerheads, and 3,066 DIY kits, in addition to other conservation devices and educational materials.

Between July 2022 and August 2023, Valley Water participated in the Water Coordination Program, an initiative that leveraged Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) Energy Savings Assistance (ESA) Program, to deliver water conservation services to income-qualified customers. Two pilot efforts—the Leak Assessment and Repair Pilot and the Toilet Assessment and Retrofit Pilot—provided equitable, cost-effective conservation services to low-income households. Through a coordinated approach, Valley Water and its partners successfully delivered 214 in-home leak assessments, 103 toilet retrofits to Ultra High-Efficiency Toilets (HETs), and replaced leaking fixtures including 66 bathroom faucets, 20 kitchen faucets, and 45 outdoor hose bibs among other measures alongside PG&E's energy efficiency services. These totals are not included in Table 9-1. Collectively, the measures installed through this program are estimated to achieve water savings of 12,123,560 gallons over the expected useful life of the installed devices.

9.2.2.3 Submeter Rebate Program

Beginning as a pilot in 2001 and extended in 2008, this program provides a $150 rebate for every submeter installed at multi-family housing complexes, such as mobile home parks and condominium complexes. Individual well owners, homes on a shared well, and ADUs also qualify. Cost sharing agreements increase the rebate rate in some areas.

Water use records from participating mobile home parks showed an average water savings of 23% per mobile home in a pilot study. This program has issued 7,588 rebates to date (Table 9-1). The increase in development and use of ADUs on residential properties in recent years provides an opportunity to generate more participation in this program. Valley Water plans to continue to offer this program in the future to reach the region's long-term water conservation goals.

Graywater Laundry to Landscape Programs

In the last 5 years, Valley Water issued 36 graywater rebates and funded the direct installation of 71 graywater systems. To date, 160 total graywater systems have been installed (Table 9-1).

Valley Water's Graywater Laundry to Landscape (L2L) Rebate Program offers $200 rebate, and cities of Milpitas, Morgan Hill, Palo Alto Utilities, and Santa Clara, and San José Municipal Water cost-share with this program to increase the rebate to $400 total. In addition to providing a rebate for properly connecting a clothes washer to a laundry-to-landscape system, the graywater program also provides information, resources, and workshops on graywater. Graywater use in irrigated landscapes decreases potable water use by approximately 17 gallons per person per day or 14,565 gallons per household (on average), depending on the site and system design.

9.2.3 Commercial Programs

9.2.3.1 Water Efficient Technology Rebate Program

The Water Efficient Technology Rebate (WET Rebate or WET Program) provides rebates for process, technology, and equipment retrofits that save water at CII and multi-family properties. Qualifying retrofit projects that meet program requirements are eligible for a rebate of either $4 per hundred cubic feet (CCF) of water saved annually or up to 100% of equipment costs excluding taxes and labor, whichever is less, up to $100,000. To qualify, projects must save at least 100 cubic feet of water annually. Examples of eligible projects include ozone laundry systems, cooling towers efficiency upgrades, onsite water reuse, water softeners, and any other equipment that results in measurable water savings, including customized equipment. Cost sharing agreements increase the rate and maximum rebate in some areas. In 2023, eligibility for WET was expanded to include multi-family properties, such as condominium, apartment, and townhome complexes.

To date, Valley Water has funded 114 projects, saving approximately 691,727 CCF/year (1,588 AFY) (Table 9-2). Since 2020, the WET Rebate has helped save over 11,064 CCF per year from 4 completed projects. The WET Rebate continues to be one of Valley Water's most cost-effective programs in meeting the region's long-term water conservation goals.

Table 9-2. Commercial Program Participation Between FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

Commercial Programs	Last 5 Years	To-Date
WET Rebates (CCF/Year)[1]	11,064	691,727
WET Rebates	4	116
FixRP Ultra High-Efficiency Toilet Direct Installations (MFD & CII)	6,420	41,785[2]
FixRP Urinal Direct Installations (MFD & CII)	61	2,642
FixRP .05-1.5 gpm Aerator Direct Installations (MFD & CII)	1,219	1,219
FixRP Showerhead Direct Installations (MFD & CII) - 1.25 gpm	1,458	1,458
FixRP Showerhead Direct Installations (MFD & CII) - 1.5 gpm	85	85
FixRP Showerhead Subtotal	*1,543*	1,543
eCart Program - Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	46	4,995[3]
Total Participation	**26,566**	**74,398**

[1]Excludes CCF/Year from WET Rebates.
[2]Includes installations from legacy HET Programs.
[3]Includes distributions from legacy programs.

9.2.3.2 Commercial Toilet and Urinal Programs

Valley Water has been replacing inefficient toilets in CII sites since 1994. The CII toilet rebate programs have frequently been offered in tandem with various iterations of high-efficiency urinal (HEU) programs, HET and HEU direct install programs, and retrofit programs for urinal valve installation. Since 2015, over 7,300 HETs were installed or rebated. Additionally, since 2005, Valley Water has had a program to replace urinal flush valves of old, inefficient 1.0 gallons per flush (gpf) or more urinals with a flush valve that uses only a 0.5 gpf. Since the program was started, approximately 2,580 urinals had been retrofitted or rebated, with 464 installed in the last five years.

In May 2021, Valley Water launched the Fixture Replacement Program (FixRP), a direct-install initiative focused on replacing inefficient indoor plumbing fixtures with high-efficiency, WaterSense-certified models in multi-family residential and commercial properties. Since FY 2021, the program supported 63 sites—48 multi-family properties and 15 schools—and completed the installation of 811-bathroom aerators, 410 kitchen aerators, 1,543 showerheads, 6,420 Ultra HET, and 61 HEUs. The program concluded in April 2025 and has since been

replaced by the Direct Retrofit Indoor Plumbing (DRIP) Program, which expands eligibility to include single-family homes.

9.2.3.3 Commercial Indoor Water Survey Pilot Program

Valley Water initiated the Commercial Indoor Water Use Survey Pilot Program (CIW Survey Pilot) in FY 2024 to support state's conservation requirements under Making Conservation a California Way of Life (AB 1668/SB 606) and to engage with hard-to-reach CII customers. Developed in partnership with a subset of water retailers, the pilot sought to improve understanding of CII indoor water use, update water savings assumptions, and strengthen coordination among agencies and customers. While initial outreach yielded limited participation, revised efforts resulted in modest engagement and valuable insights, highlighting challenges related to customer contact data, data-sharing constraints, technology gaps, and outreach timing.

In FY 2025, Valley Water strengthened and expanded the pilot, refining outreach strategies and partnering with new retail partners. Outreach to more than 700 CII customers resulted in 15 completed surveys countywide, representing a more than 500% increase in engagement compared to FY 2024. Targeted follow-up proved essential to improving participation, and the pilot demonstrated strong potential as an engagement and data-gathering tool.

9.2.4 Landscape Programs

9.2.4.1 Large Landscape Program

The Large Landscape Program provides landscape surveys and site-specific landscape water budgets for qualifying sites since 2014. Qualifying sites are automatically enrolled into the program through partnership agreements with participating retailers, including the cities of Gilroy, Milpitas, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, San José (San José Municipal Water), and San Jose Water company. Enrolled sites can access an online platform through https://www.waterfluence.com/ to access their site-specific landscape budgets, request a landscape survey, and utilize additional tools and resources to improve irrigation efficiency. During FY 2021-2025, Valley Water lowered the eligibility threshold resulting in the enrollment of 1,821 additional sites, for a total of 4,821 sites at the end of FY 2025 (Table 9-3). The program now covers 99% of dedicated irrigation meter (DIM) landscapes throughout incorporated areas of the county. Since program launch, Valley Water has distributed over 300,000 water use reports and monthly budgets, conducted 309 surveys through FY 2025, and encourages sites to participate in the Landscape Rebate Program to improve water-use efficiency and aid Valley Water's long-term savings goals.

This program is a key compliance tool for retailers in meeting the state's Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulatory framework. To further improve support for retailers' compliance with needing landscape area measurements for all DIM sites, small DIM sites that were previously not enrolled in the program due to their landscape size will be addressed during FY 2026.

Table 9-3. Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, and Multifamily Residential Program Participation Between FY 2021 to FY 2025

Landscape Programs	Last 5 Years	To-Date
Large Landscape Surveys	135	309
Large Landscape Program[1]	1,804	4,819
Turf Conversion (square feet)[2]	5,919,558	18,895,998
Irrigation Equipment[3]	26,059	388,219
Weather Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC)[4]	2,431	8,683
In-Line Drip Conversion (square feet)	933,590	1,100,051
Rain Barrels (number of units)	669	779
Cisterns (gallons)	23,810	56,555
Rain Gardens (square footage of roof area diverted)	68,062	80,451
Landscape Maintenance Program	726	1,441

[1]Represents total active sites in program. The "Last 5 Years" shows the number of sites added since FY 2020, and "To Date" shows total active sites.
[2]Includes Lawn to Mulch rebate and pilot programs and partnerships with Our City Forest; square footage estimated up to 2011.
[3]Excludes WBICs.
[4]Includes pilot programs and participation from residential and CII sites.

As of the end of 2025, the sites enrolled in Valley Water program were saving 31% on irrigation usage compared to 2013 usage. Valley Water will continue to offer and expand this program in the future to reach the region's long-term water conservation goals, particularly with regards to opportunities for this program to assist compliance with elements of AB 1668/SB 606.

9.2.4.2 Landscape Rebate Program – Turf Conversion Rebates and Direct Installation Services

Conversion Rebates

Valley Water began to focus on water efficient landscapes by launching a version of the program in early 2005. In an effort to expedite program participation, Valley Water's Board supported doubling the maximum rebate from $1,000 to $2,000 for residents and from $10,000 to $20,000 for commercial sites in 2009. The rebate cap for CII and multi-family (5 or more units) sites was then increased to $50,000 in January 2020. In July 2021, the turf conversion rebate was increased to $2 per square foot and the residential site cap was increased to $3,000. In response to an emergency regulation that prohibits the watering of non-functional turf areas at CII sites, issued by the State Water Resources Control Board in June 2022, Valley Water introduced a Lawn to Mulch rebate in July 2022 for commercial properties. Valley Water then increased the lifetime cap for CII sites to $100,000. Cost sharing agreements increase the rate per square foot and rebate cap in some areas.

Currently, any qualified property in Santa Clara County with qualifying high-water using landscape can receive rebates for converting to qualifying low water using landscape with a minimum of 50% qualifying plant coverage; 2 to 3 inches of mulch; and a conversion from overhead irrigation to drip, micro spray, bubbler, or no irrigation.

In January 2019, Valley Water added Rainwater Capture Rebates to the Landscape Rebate Program. Customers now have the opportunity to receive rebates for the installation of rain barrels, cisterns, and rain gardens. Since the start of the Rainwater Capture Rebates, rainwater has been diverted from nearly 80,500 square feet of roof area into qualifying rain gardens, 779 rain barrels have been installed, and cisterns with a total combined capacity of over 56,500 gallons have received a rebate.

Lawn Busters Program

Lawn Busters Program is designed to provide a low cost, expedient option for low-income, elderly, disabled or veteran homeowners and institutions within disadvantaged communities throughout Santa Clara County who wish to convert their lawns to low water using landscape. In targeting these hard-to-reach sectors, the Lawn Busters Program helped Valley Water meet its short-term drought response goals as well as its long-term water conservation goals. Since the start of the Lawn Busters Program, nearly 280,000 square feet of lawn were converted to low water using landscape. The program concluded in June 2024 and Valley Water is in the process of developing an enhanced direct installation program to serve low-income customers within Santa Clara County.

9.2.4.3 Landscape Rebate Program – Irrigation Equipment Rebates

Valley Water provides rebates for the following pieces of irrigation equipment as summarized in Table 9-4.

Table 9-4. Landscape Rebate Program Irrigation Equipment Rebates

Qualifying Hardware and Rainwater Capture Projects	Maximum Rebate Amount per Unit
Rain Sensors	$50
High-Efficiency Nozzles	$5
Rotor Sprinklers or Spray Bodies equipped with Pressure Regulation or Check Valves	$20
Dedicated Landscape Meters, Flow Sensors, or Hydrometers	$1,000
WBICs, 1-12 Stations	$300
WBICs, 13-24 Stations	$1,000
WBICs, 25+ Stations	$2,000
In-Line Drip Irrigation[1]	$0.25 per square foot
Rain Barrel (40-199 gallons)	$35 per barrel
Cisterns (200 gallons or more)	$0.50 per gallon
Rain Gardens	$1 per square foot of roof area converted[2]
[1]Converts sprinklers in existing shrub, perennial, or annual planting beds. [2]Up to $300 per site.	

Over 26,000 pieces of irrigation equipment were rebated between FY 2021 and FY 2025, including high efficiency sprinkler nozzles and bodies, rain sensors, and flow sensors.

Additionally, over 2,400 Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers (WBICs) have been installed during FY 2021 and FY 2025. Sometimes referred to as “smart controllers”, WBICs utilize the principles of evapotranspiration or “ET” to automatically calculate a site-specific irrigation schedule based on several factors, including plants and soil type. The controller then adjusts the irrigation schedule as local weather changes to regulate unnecessary irrigation, saving up to 20% of irrigation water use when used properly. Valley Water plans to continue to offer rebates for WBICs in the future in order to reach the region’s long-term water conservation goals.

9.2.4.4 Landscape Maintenance Consultation Program

The Landscape Maintenance Consultation Program, started in May 2018, was developed as a way to help Landscape Rebate Program participants learn how to properly maintain their newly converted low water use gardens. To date, 1,441 residential rebate customers have participated in the program (Table 9-3). During the free, one-hour consultation, the customer has an opportunity to walk through their garden with a landscape professional, reviewing site specific recommendations for plant maintenance and pruning, soil health, pest management, and irrigation scheduling and maintenance. The Landscape Maintenance Consultation Program will continue to be offered to new rebate program participants whose gardens are at least one year established.

9.3 CONTINUED CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Valley Water, through a unique cooperative partnership with its retailers, offers regional implementation of a variety of water conservation programs in an effort to permanently maintain reduced water usage in Santa Clara County. While Valley Water is the primary entity in the County implementing and administering the DMMs, it continues to collaborate with its water retailers to implement various water conservation programs and policy initiatives on a regional basis. By taking the lead in implementing many of the various DMM components, Valley Water is ensuring its long-term water supply reliability goals are met as well as assisting its water retailers in meeting their goals.

CHAPTER 10– PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

This section describes the adoption, submittal, and implementation of this 2025 UWMP. A checklist is also provided to facilitate DWR's review of the 2025 UWMP.

10.1 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Valley Water's Board set the time and place for the 2025 UWMP public hearing for June 9, 2026. Valley Water notified the water retailers and the cities and County of Santa Clara on May 6, 2026 of the time and date of the public hearing. The draft UWMP was posted on Valley Water's web site (https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan) and made available for public review on May 6, 2026. The public hearing notice was published on San Jose Post-Record on May 13, 2026 and May 20, 2026 and additionally on Morgan Hill Times and Gilroy Dispatch on May 15, 2026. Documentation of noticing of the public hearing is included in Appendix G.

Valley Water's Board held the public hearing on June 9, 2026 and adopted the UWMP on June 9, 2026. A copy of the conformed Board agenda package for both public hearing and adoption, including the adoption resolution, is in Appendix G. The final 2025 UWMP will be posted on Valley Water's website within 30 days of adoption. Paper copies will be made available at the same time the 2025 UWMP is posted on the web site for public review during normal business hours.

Within 30 days of Board adoption and prior to July 1, 2026, the adopted 2025 UWMP will be submitted electronically to DWR via its Water Use Efficiency data online submittal portal (WUEdata). Electronic copies of the 2025 UWMP will also be provided to the cities and County within 30 days of adoption. A hard copy will be sent to the California State Library. Valley Water will implement this adopted 2025 UWMP in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act.

Following adoption, Valley Water will continue to implement water supply planning programs and projects identified in this 2025 UWMP to meet its level of service goal. As part of the on-going master planning process to address future uncertainties with demands, existing supplies, and proposed projects, Valley Water continuously uses annual reporting to track project progress to maintain a diverse water supply portfolio to provide safe and clean water for current and future generations in Santa Clara County.

10.2 UWMP CHECKLIST

The following checklist is provided to facilitate DWR's review of the completeness of this document and is organized by subject matter. In addition, a complete set of standardized tables prescribed by DWR is provided in Appendix A.

Table 10-1. UWMP Checklist

Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	2025 UWMP Location
10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and	Chapter 1

	practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	
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.	Chapter 1
10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Section 2.1
10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Section 2.2
10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Section 2.3
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.	Sections 2.4, 10.1 and Appendix B
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.	Sections 2.4, 4.3, 10.1 and Appendix B
10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.

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.	Section 2.4 and Appendix B
10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	Sections 1.1 and 3.1
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	Sections 1.1 and 3.3
10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	Section 3.4
10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	Section 3.4
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.	Section 3.5
10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	Optional, Sections 4.1 and 4.2
10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	Optional, Appendix C
10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier. Discussed in Section 4.2.6
10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier. Discussed in Section 4.2.6
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.

	Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	
10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	Sections 4.2, 4.4 and 7.3
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.	Section 5.1
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	Chapter 6
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.	Sections 6.9, 6.10 and 7.3
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.	Sections 6.2, 6.9 and 7.3
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	Section 6.2

	groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	
10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	Section 6.2
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.	Section 6.2
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…	Valley Water serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency.
10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.6.2	Valley Water serves as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency.
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.	Sections 4.2.2, 4.2.3 and 6.2
10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	Sections 6.2 and 6.9
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	Sections 6.9 and 7.3
10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	Sections 6.1 and 6.7
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
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.	Not applicable. Valley Water does not treat wastewater.
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	Section 6.4

10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	Section 6.4
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.	Sections 6.4 and 6.9
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.	Section 6.4
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	Section 6.4
10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	Section 6.8
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.	Section 6.9 and Chapter 7
10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	Section 6.11 and Tables O
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.	Chapters 6 and 7
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.	Section 7.3
10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Sections 6.4, 7.1, 7.3, Chapter 9, and Appendix E Section 1

10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Section 7.4
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.	Section 7.4
10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Section 7.1
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.	Section 7.4
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.	Chapter 7
10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Appendix E
10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Appendix E Section 1
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.	Appendix E Section 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.	Appendix E Section 2
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.	Appendix E Section 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.	Not applicable
10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Appendix E Section 4.1
10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Appendix E Section 4.2
10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Appendix E Section 4.3
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.	Appendix E Section 4.4
10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Appendix E Section 4
10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Appendix E Sections 4.5 and 4.6
10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Appendix E Section 5
10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Appendix E Sections 4.2 and 5
10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Appendix E Section 6
10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies*.	Appendix E Section 6.1
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.	Appendix E Section 6

10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Appendix E Section 7
10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Appendix E Section 7
10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought*.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
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.	Appendix E Section 8
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
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.	Section 10 and Appendix E Section 9
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.
10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Sections 9.1 and 9.2
10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic	Not applicable to Valley Water as a Wholesale Supplier.

	impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	
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.	Sections 2.4 and 10.1
10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Section 10.1
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.	Sections 2.4, 10.1, and Appendix B and Appendix G
10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Sections 2.4 and 10.1
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Section 10.1 and Appendix G
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Section 10.1 and Appendix G
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.	Section 10.1 and Appendix G
10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Section 10.1
10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	
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.	Section 10.1 and Appendix G

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.	Section 10.1 and Appendix G
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.	Not applicable to Valley Water

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Appendix A – DWR Standard Tables

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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)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
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 Wholesale: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)	
☑	Check the box if the Supplier has informed more than 10 other water suppliers of water supplies available. **Completion of the table below is optional. If not completed, include a list of the water suppliers that were informed.**
7	Provide page number for location of the list.
☐	Check the box if the Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available. **Complete the table below.**
Water Supplier Name	
Add additional rows as needed	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 3-1 Wholesale: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	2,098,695	2,217,750	2,387,165	2,538,320	2,699,046	
NOTES: The 2045 values are calculated by increasing the 2040 values by the same rate of increase as 2035 to 2040 values.						

Optional **Submittal Table 4-1 Wholesale: 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 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Sales to other agencies		Potable	167,000
Agricultural	Groundwater pumping	Potable	29,000
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	2,000
Other (optional)	Recycled	Non-Potable	15,000
Other (optional)	Untreated Surface Water	Non-Potable	2,000
Other (optional)	SFPUC	Potable	49,000
Other (optional)	Other local non-district supplies	Potable	7,000
Other (optional)	Independent Groundwater Pumping	Potable	12,000
		Subtotal Potable	266,000
		Subtotal Non-Potable	17,000
		Total	283,000
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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. The total water use represents countywide demand, which is partially served by the SFPUC and surface water rights held by San Jose Water Company and Stanford University. San Jose Water Company and Stanford supplies are included under other local non-district supplies.			

Optional Submittal Table 4-2 Wholesale: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
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 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed							
Sales to other agencies			288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000	288,000
Agricultural			25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Other (optional)	Untreated Surface Water		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other (optional)	Independent Groundwater		12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Distribution System Water Loss			3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
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: All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. The numbers represent countywide demands, which are partially served by the SFPUC, recycled water, and surface water rights held by San Jose Water Company and Stanford University.							

Submittal Table 6-1 Wholesale: Groundwater Volume Pumped							
☑	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 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
		Total	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES:							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 6-3 Wholesale: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☑ Check the box if the Wholesale Supplier neither distributes nor provides supplemental treatment to recycled water. 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 (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	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 (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed.														
Total		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.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES: Valley Water provides supplemental treatment to recycled water but based on page M-19 of the DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix, is not required to complete this table since it does not distribute that water.

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses
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) :	South County Regional Wastewater Authority
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Gilroy	Non-Potable		1,200	1,500	1,900	2,200	2,600	2,600		
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	1,200	1,500	1,900	2,200	2,600	2,600	0	
		Total	1200	1500	1900	2200	2600	2600	0	

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports 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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses
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) :	Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
California Water Service Company	Non-Potable		300	200	200	200	200	200		
Sunnyvale	Non-Potable		900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,800	2,400		
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,400	2,000	2,600	0	
		Total	1200	1200	1300	1400	2000	2600	0	

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports 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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses
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) :	South Bay Water Recycling Program
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Milpitas	Non-Potable		800	800	800	800	900	900		
San Jose Water Company	Non-Potable		2,600	2,800	3,000	3,300	3,400	3,400		
Santa Clara	Non-Potable		4,400	4,700	5,300	6,000	6,800	7,700		
San Jose Municipal Water System	Non-Potable		3,600	8,000	8,400	8,700	8,800	8,800		
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Non-Potable			11,400	16,300	17,500	18,800	19,900	20,800	0	
Total			11400	16300	17500	18800	19900	20800	0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports 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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses
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) :	Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Mountain View	Non-Potable		600	900	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300		
Palo Alto	Non-Potable		200	300	300	300	300	300		
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	800	1,200	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	
		Total	800	1200	1600	1600	1600	1600	0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports 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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

Submittal Table 6-4 Wholesale: Current and Projected Recycled Water Uses
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) :	Pure Water Silicon Valley
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume (AF)	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	Potable		-	-	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000		
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	0	0	24000	24000	24000	24000	0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports 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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF.

Submittal Table 6-5 Wholesale: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10633(e)

☐ Check the box if recycled water was not used or distributed by the supplier in 2025, nor projected for use or distribution in 2020.
Proceed to the next table.

Name of Receiving Supplier or Direct Use by Wholesale Supplier	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Milpitas	1,200	800
San Jose Municipal Water System	4,800	3,600
San Jose Water Company	2,700	2,600
Santa Clara	4,600	4,400
California Water Service Company	100	300
Sunnyvale	1,000	900
Mountain View	500	600
Palo Alto	300	200
Morgan Hill	0	0
Great Oaks	0	0
Gilroy	1,000	1,200
Total	16,200	14,600

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: All numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 AF.

Submittal Table 6-7 Wholesale: 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.						
37, 44, 47-49, 52	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) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
Delta Conveyance Project	Yes	DWR / SWP contractors	Approximate average supply from Delta conveyance		2045	All Year Types	14,000
Pure Water Silicon Valley	Yes	City of San José and			2035	All Year Types	24,000
Calero Seismic Retrofit	No		Storage project, restores existing capacity; supply benefit varies		2035	All Year Types	available storage increase of 5,300
Anderson Seismic Retrofit	No		Storage project, restores existing capacity; supply benefit varies		2035	All Year Types	available storage increase of of 86,100
Guadalupe Seismic Retrofit	No		Storage project, restores existing capacity; supply benefit varies		2035	All Year Types	available storage increase of 1,200
Almaden Seismic Retrofit	No		Storage project, restores existing capacity; supply benefit varies		2035	All Year Types	available storage increase of 100
B.F. Sisk Dam Raise	Yes	USBR / SLDMWA partners	Storage project, supply benefit varies		2035	All Year Types	available storage increase of 63,000
South County Recharge	No		Multiple recharge projects are being evaluated to increase managed recharge capacity in South County; an approximation for the supply benefit is shown		2040	All Year Types	5,000
Out-of-County Groundwater Banking	Yes	In negotiation	Storage project, supply benefit varies		2040	Single-Dry and Multi-Dry Year	Available storage increase of 250,000
Water Conservation	No				2050	All Year Types	39,000
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: Several projects listed in this table are storage projects that provide varying benefits, including increased storage capacity, improved operational flexibility, and enhanced drought resilience. The storage increases are shown in the table for reference. The potential projects for South County Recharge are all in the preliminary planning phase and an estimate of supply benefit is shown. Detailed descriptions of these projects can be found in Chapter 6.							

Submittal Table 6-8 Wholesale: 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 (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Surface water (not desalinated)			68,000	
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP and CVP Supplies		138,000	
Other (optional)	SFPUC supplies		49,000	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Natural Recharge		43,000	
Recycled Water			15,000	
		Subtotal Potable	0	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	313,000	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: All supplies are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF.

Submittal Table 6-9 Wholesale: 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 (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Surface water (not desalinated)		Potable	56,000		76,000		77,000		76,000		76,000	
Purchased or Imported Water	SWP and CVP Supplies	Potable	177,000		163,000		163,000		164,000		164,000	
Other (optional)	SFPUC supplies	Potable	50,000		51,000		52,000		53,000		54,000	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Natural Recharge	Potable	61,000		61,000		60,000		60,000		60,000	
Recycled Water		Potable	0		24,000		24,000		24,000		24,000	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	20,000		22,000		24,000		26,000		28,000	
		Subtotal Potable	344,000	0	375,000	0	376,000	0	377,000	0	378,000	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	20,000	0	22,000	0	24,000	0	26,000	0	28,000	0
		Total	364,000	0	397,000	0	400,000	0	403,000	0	406,000	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 a Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES: All supplies are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Projected supplies are based on modeled estimates of supply availability and incorporated future projects. Actual supply availability will vary annually based on hydrologic conditions, groundwater recharge operations and basin conditions, regulatory requirements, and other factors. Stored supplies are reserved for drought conditions and are not assumed to be available under average hydrologic conditions.

Optional Submittal Table O-1C: Recommended Energy Reporting - MULTIPLE WATER DELIVERY PRODUCTS - WATER PROCESS APPROACH

Start Date of Reporting	1/1/2025
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	
Units of Measure for Water	AF

Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control

	Water Management Processes						Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)	
	Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Conveyance	Treatment	Distribution	**Total Utility See DWR NOTES**	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Total Volume of Water Entering Each Process for All Product Types			137856	78355	78224			N/A
Retail Potable Deliveries (%)						Enter in Column C of table below		
Retail Non-Potable Deliveries (%)								
Wholesale Potable Deliveries(%)			84%	100%	100%			
Wholesale Non-Potable Deliveries (%)								
Agricultural Deliveries (%)								
Environmental Deliveries (%)								
Other (%)			16%					
Total Percentage [must equal 100%]	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	N/A	0%	N/A
gy Consumed by Each Process for All Product Types (kWh)			32,129,612	9,829,859	207,917	42,167,388		42,167,388
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)	0.0	0.0	715.3	385.0	8.2	N/A	0.0	N/A

DWR NOTES: 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.

Product Type	Delivery Volume by Product (volume units defined above)	Total Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)	Net Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)
Retail Potable		-	-
Retail Non-Potable		-	-
Wholesale Potable	78224	1,452.6	1,452.6
Wholesale Non-Potable		-	-
Agricultural		-	-
Environmental		-	-
Other	59632	264.6	264.6
Total of All Products	**137856**	**2880.8**	**2,880.8**

DWR NOTES: 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 the volume reported in Table O1-C..

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

kWh

Data Quality (drop down)

Combination of Estimates and Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

Narrative:

See section 6.11 for additional information on this table.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-2: Recommended Energy Reporting - WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATE					
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**			
End Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2023				
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?		**Water Management Process**			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Collection / Conveyance**	**Treatment**	**Discharge / Distribution**	**Total**
me of Wastewater Entering Process (volume units selected above)					0
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)					0
Wastewater Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of Recycled Water Entering Process (volume units selected above)			4387		4387
Recycled Water Energy Consumed (kWh)			5537053		5537053
Recycled Water Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		0.0	3873.4	0.0	3873.4

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy related to recycled water and wastewater

kWh

Data Quality (drop down)

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

Energy data from metered utility data. Volume of water based on production data (plant output) using flow meter totalizer.

Narrative:

Valley Water operates one purified water facility and manages Treatment but does not manage Conveyance or Distribution. See section 6.11 for additional information on this table.

NOTES:

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1 Wholesale: 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 (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	1922-2021	364,000	100%
Single-Dry Year	1977	150,000	41%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1988	232,000	64%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1989	322,000	88%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1990	262,000	72%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1991	266,000	73%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1992	277,000	76%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W 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 W, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 W 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 unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Volumes available are based on supplies anticipated for 2025 conditions; actual availability will vary depending on the demand year. Supplies shown represent annual inflows only and do not include stored water that may be available during drought conditions, to allow for an equivalent comparison across year types.

Submittal Table 7-2 Wholesale: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 W)	364,000	397,000	400,000	403,000	406,000
Use totals (see OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-2 W)	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Surplus/(shortfall)	34,000	67,000	70,000	73,000	76,000
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: All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Supplies shown represent projected annual supply under normal operating conditions and exclude the use of stored water reserves. Stored supplies are maintained for use during drought or emergency conditions to ensure a reliable and stable long-term water supply.					

Submittal Table 7-3 Wholesale: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals	331,000	422,000	420,000	422,000	424,000
Use totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Surplus/(shortfall)	1,000	92,000	90,000	92,000	94,000
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: Values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Supplies reflect a single dry-year (1977 hydrology) and include stored water, which is managed to avoid subsidence, protect habitat and emergency reserves, and reflect practical and contractual withdrawal limits.					

Submittal Table 7-4 Wholesale: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	407,000	487,000	482,000	467,000	465,000
	Use totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(shortfall)	77,000	157,000	152,000	137,000	135,000
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	458,000	499,000	483,000	455,000	454,000
	Use totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(shortfall)	128,000	169,000	153,000	125,000	124,000
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	383,000	417,000	406,000	363,000	363,000
	Use totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(shortfall)	53,000	87,000	76,000	33,000	33,000
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	301,000	362,000	346,000	304,000	304,000
	Use totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(29,000)	32,000	16,000	(26,000)	(26,000)
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	15,000			10,000	10,000
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	14,000			16,000	16,000
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0			0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	309,000	358,000	339,000	312,000	312,000
	Use totals	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
	Surplus/(shortfall)	(21,000)	28,000	9,000	(18,000)	(18,000)
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	15,000			10,000	10,000
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	6,000			8,000	8,000
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0			0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: All values are rounded to the nearest 1,000 AF. Supplies reflect consecutive dry-year conditions based on the 1988–1992 hydrologic sequence and include the use of stored water reserves. Stored supplies are managed to avoid groundwater levels that could cause subsidence, protect water reserved for habitat releases and emergency use, and reflect practical and contractual limits on withdrawals. WSCP benefits include both supply augmentation and demand reduction measures implemented during later drought years to mitigate projected shortfalls.

Submittal Table 7-5 Wholesale: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	285,000
Total Supplies (AF)	379,500
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	94,500
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	4,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	98,500
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	288,000
Total Supplies (AF)	353,700
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	65,700
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	11,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	76,700
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	291,000
Total Supplies (AF)	315,800
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	24,800
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	5,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	29,800
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	294,000
Total Supplies (AF)	279,400
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(14,600)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	15,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	400
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	297,000
Total Supplies (AF)	272,000
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(25,000)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	15,000
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	10,000
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES: All values are rounded to the nearest 100 AF. Supplies include imported water (SWP and CVP contract water deliveries, banked supplies in Semitropic, and carryover in San Luis Reservoir, and SFPUC deliveries), local surface water storage, recycled water, and local groundwater. Transfers and exchange are also considered based on existing long-term agreements and past practices.	

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%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-2 Wholesale: 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) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 10%	Supply augmentation from transfers, exchanges, and dry-year storage supplies. Details are available in UWMP Section 7.3 and WSCP Sections 4.1 and 4.3.
2	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 20%	Supply augmentation from transfers, exchanges, and dry-year storage supplies. Operational changes as needed. Details are available in UWMP Section 7.3 and WSCP Sections 4.1 and 4.3.
3	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 30%	Supply augmentation from transfers, exchanges, and dry-year storage supplies. Operational changes as needed. Details are available in UWMP Section 7.3 and WSCP Sections 4.1 and 4.3.
4	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 40%	Supply augmentation from transfers, exchanges, and dry-year storage supplies. Operational changes as needed. Details are available in UWMP Section 7.3 and WSCP Sections 4.1 and 4.3.
5	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	Up to 50%	Supply augmentation from transfers, exchanges, and dry-year storage supplies. Operational changes as needed. Details are available in UWMP Section 7.3 and WSCP Sections 4.1 and 4.3.
6	Other Actions (describe)	Percentage	>50%	Supply augmentation from transfers, exchanges, and dry-year storage supplies. Operational changes as needed. Details are available in UWMP Section 7.3 and WSCP Sections 4.1 and 4.3.
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 8-3 Wholesale: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) 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)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
All Stages	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	up to 20%	This includes non-functional turf irrigation ban
All Stages	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	up to 20%	This includes a predominantly residential campaign during the Spring and Summer, and expanded outreach to the CII sector
All Stages	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	up to 20%	This may also include alternative means of compliance measures, such as limited water budgets. Valley Water provides site-specific water budgets to nearly 5,000 CII and multifamily properties as of FY 2025.
All Stages	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	up to 20%	This includes the other irrigation restrictions included in our drought resolution, such as prohibiting irrigation within 48 hours of measurable rainfall.
All Stages	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	up to 20%	Ordinance 23-02 Enforcement Measures for Water Conservation in Santa Clara County
All Stages	Offer Water Use Surveys	Percentage	up to 20%	
All Stages	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	up to 20%	
All Stages	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	up to 20%	
All Stages	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	up to 20%	This includes an exception for vehicle washing with a hose shut-off nozzle.
All Stages	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	up to 20%	
All Stages	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	Percentage	up to 20%	
All Stages	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	Percentage	up to 20%	Valley Water doesn't provide rebates; instead provides free samples and free direct installation services to retrofit plumbing fixtures and devices
NOTES: Valley Water's conservation measures are ongoing and are expanded during drought conditions. In Stages 1–4, the combined effect of these actions can reduce shortages by up to 20%; in Stages 5 and 6, the combined shortage reduction exceeds 20%. Additional details on these programs are provided in Chapter 9.				

Submittal Table 10-1 Wholesale: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
☑	Check the box if the Supplier has notified more than 10 cities or counties. **Completion of the table below is not required. Provide a separate list of the cities and counties that were notified.**	
Appendix B	Provide the page or location of this list in the UWMP.	
☐	Check the box if the Supplier has notified 10 or fewer cities or counties. **Complete the table below.**	
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
NOTES:		

Appendix B – Compliance with Outreach Requirements

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From: Karen Adriano on behalf of Vincent Gin
To: tfrancis@bawsca.org; dmcpherson@bawsca.org; nsandkula@bawsca.org; swagner@calwater.com; mbolzowski@calwater.com; robe@campbellca.gov; danielf@campbellca.gov; stephenr@campbellca.gov; amyo@campbellca.gov; benjaminf@cupertino.gov; piug@cupertino.gov; chadm@cupertino.gov; sharon.goei@cityofgilroy.org; michael.fossati@cityofgilroy.org; john.doughty@cityofgilroy.org; matt.jones@cityofgilroy.org; heath.mcmahon@cityofgilroy.org; jeff.castro@ci.gilroy.ca.us; jroeder@greatoakswater.com; MCarey@greatoakswater.com; swilliams@losaltosca.gov; jbradford@losaltoshills.ca.gov; jfox@losaltoshills.ca.gov; wkim@losaltoshills.ca.gov; jpaulson@losgatosca.gov; SMullin@losgatosca.gov; nburnham@losgatosca.gov; jlee2@milpitas.gov; cdirenzo@milpitas.gov; emarshall@milpitas.gov; svergara@milpitas.gov; cityplanner@cityofmontesereno.org; jennifer.carman@morganhill.ca.gov; Chris Ghione; christian.murdock@mountainview.gov; jennifer.ng@mountainview.gov; mike.vasquez@mountainview.gov; elizabeth.flegel@mountainview.gov; Jonathan.Lait@paloalto.gov; Jennifer.Armer@paloalto.gov; Alan.Kurotori@paloalto.gov; karla.dailey@paloalto.gov; adriana.artola@paloalto.gov; Brad.Eggleston@CityofPaloAlto.org; trudock@purissimawater.org; coryb@purissimawater.org; SamV@purissimawater.org; Christopher.Burton@sanjoseca.gov; matt.loesch@sanjoseca.gov; jeffrey.provenzano@sanjoseca.gov; sukhpreet.mann@sanjoseca.gov; curt.rayer@sjwater.com; colby.sneed@sjwater.com; kurt.elvert@sjwater.com; Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com; jake.walsh@sjwater.com; LXavier@santaclaraca.gov; CMobeck@SantaClaraCA.gov; jramirez@santaclaraca.gov; wkwong@Santaclaraca.gov; vgleason@Santaclaraca.gov; Jacqueline.onciano@pln.sccgov.org; Leza.Mikhail@pln.sccgov.org; vanessa.marcadejas@cep.sccgov.org; cmccormick@saratoga.ca.us; jcherbone@saratoga.ca.us; twz@stanford.edu; sheredia@stanford.edu; JuliaNN@stanford.edu; tryan@sunnyvale.ca.gov; ctaylor@sunnyvale.ca.gov; jdelacruz@sunnyvale.ca.gov; WWong@sunnyvale.ca.gov; pkehoe@sfwater.org; SRitchie@sfwater.org; MKothari@sfwater.org; jnortiz@sfwater.org
Cc: Kirsten Struve; Jing Wu; Desiree Sausele
Subject: Notice of Preparing Valley Water"s 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 2:29:06 PM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
oledata.mso

Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

January 14, 2026 VIA E-MAIL

Re: Notice of Preparing Valley Water's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every five years. Valley Water is currently reviewing and updating its UWMP and WSCP, which were last updated in 2020. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due to California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

Valley Water will make the updated UWMP and WSCP available for public review and will hold a public hearing in June 2026 to officially adopt these plans. The draft plans and public hearing notice will be posted on Valley Water website https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan.

If you have any questions about Valley Water's UWMP and WSCP or process for updating them, please contact Jing Wu at (408) 630-2330 or JWu@valleywater.org.

Sincerely,

Vincent Gin

Deputy Operating Officer
Water Supply Division

Santa Clara Valley Water District | 5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118-3686 | (408) 265-2600 | www.valleywater.org

VINCENT GIN, PE
DEPUTY OPERATING OFFICER
Water Supply Division
vgin@valleywater.org

From:	Jing Wu
To:	swagner@calwater.com; jlam@calwater.com; mbolzowski@calwater.com; jeff.castro@ci.gilroy.ca.us; Izabela.Cirloganu@cityofgilroy.org; jroeder@greatoakswater.com; mcarey@greatoakswater.com; armorales@milpitas.gov; hsalamanca@milpitas.gov; Samantha Vergara; elizabeth.flegel@mountainview.gov; Chris Ghione; james.sylvain@morganhill.ca.gov; adriana.artola@paloalto.gov; Lisa.Bilir@paloalto.gov; coryb@purissimawater.org; Emily.Yarsinske@mountainview.gov; SamV@purissimawater.org; Mann, Sukhpreet; Nicole.Harvie@sanjoseca.gov; matthewl.smith@sanjoseca.gov; Colby Sneed; Kateline Lin; Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com; wkwong@Santaclaraca.gov; vgleason@Santaclaraca.gov; JuliaNN@stanford.edu; JDeLaCruz@sunnyvale.ca.gov; Winola Cheong
Cc:	Kirsten Struve; Sam Bogale; Desiree Sausele; Jessica Lovering; Metra Ulloa; Vincent Gin; Water Supply Planning
Subject:	Valley Water 2025 UWMP Water Supply Reliability Tables and Common Language
Date:	Thursday, March 19, 2026 2:30:22 PM
Attachments:	image001.png DRAFT Valley Water Water Supply Reliability Tables.xlsx DRAFT Valley Water Conservtaion Chapter.docx Reduced Delta Reliance for Retailer.docx

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Dear Valley Water Retailers:

Attached please find three draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) documents for your review and use:

- Draft water supply reliability for normal, single dry, and five dry years. Please refer to 'readme' section for information on data and assumptions used for the analysis.
- Draft water conservation chapter
- Common language for retailers on reduced Delta reliance

The tables are in draft form and may be subject to change.

We plan to have the entire draft UWMP out for your review in April, so you can find Valley Water's reduced Delta reliance table and other common language (climate change impact, water shortage contingency plan, etc..) in the plan then. If you need this information sooner, please let me know.

Thank you. Please contact me if you have any questions.

JING WU, PhD, PE
SENIOR WATER RESOURCES SPECIALIST
Water Supply Planning and Conservation Unit
jwu@valleywater.org
Tel. (408) 630-2330 Cell. (408) 771-5506

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose CA 95118
www.valleywater.org

Clean Water · Healthy Environment · Flood Protection

From:	Jing Wu
To:	swagner@calwater.com; jlam@calwater.com; mbolzowski@calwater.com; jeff.castro@ci.gilroy.ca.us; Izabela.Cirloganu@cityofgilroy.org; jroeder@greatoakswater.com; mcarey@greatoakswater.com; armorales@milpitas.gov; hsalamanca@milpitas.gov; Samantha Vergara; elizabeth.flegel@mountainview.gov; Chris Ghione; james.sylvain@morganhill.ca.gov; adriana.artola@paloalto.gov; Lisa.Bilir@paloalto.gov; coryb@purissimawater.org; Emily.Yarsinske@mountainview.gov; SamV@purissimawater.org; Mann, Sukhpreet; Nicole.Harvie@sanjoseca.gov; matthewl.smith@sanjoseca.gov; Colby Sneed; Kateline Lin; Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com; wkwong@Santaclaraca.gov; vgleason@Santaclaraca.gov; JuliaNN@stanford.edu; JDeLaCruz@sunnyvale.ca.gov; Winola Cheong
Cc:	Kirsten Struve; Sam Bogale; Desiree Sausele; Jessica Lovering; Metra Ulloa; Vincent Gin; Water Supply Planning
Subject:	Valley Water"s DRAFT 2025 UWMP and WSCP for Review
Date:	Thursday, April 23, 2026 11:38:03 AM
Attachments:	image001.png DRAFT 2025 UWMP.pdf DRAFT 2025 WSCP.pdf DRAFT Appendix D - Water Supply Modeling Assumptions.pdf DRAFT Appendix H - Reduced Delta Reliance.pdf DRAFT Reduced Delta Reliance.xlsx

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Dear Valley Water Retailers -

Valley Water's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are attached for your review and reference. Also included are two appendices – reduced Delta reliance (Table and write-up) and modeling assumptions. Other appendices are simply reports or process documentation and not included, but I can provide them separately if you need them. All documents are in draft form and subject to changes.

We're hoping for comments by **05/12**, but given the tight timeline, we are planning to release a public review draft by **05/04**. If you have any critical comments, please let us know sooner and before 05/04.

The public hearing for plan adoption is scheduled on **June 9th**, and I will send you the notice soon.

Thank you. Please let me know if you have questions and comments.

JING WU, PhD, PE
SENIOR WATER RESOURCES SPECIALIST
Water Supply Planning and Conservation Unit
jwu@valleywater.org
Tel. (408) 630-2330 Cell. (408) 771-5506

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose CA 95118
www.valleywater.org

Clean Water · Healthy Environment · Flood Protection

From:	Jing Wu
To:	Jing Wu
Subject:	Notice of Public Hearing for Valley Water's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date:	Wednesday, May 6, 2026 9:10:01 AM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png

Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

May 6, 2026

Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for Valley Water's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Valley Water has updated its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The UWMP and WSCP are required to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

Valley Water's 2025 UWMP documents current and projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years during normal and drought years, as well as conservation efforts to reduce long-term water demand. The plan provides an overall picture of current and future water conditions and management in Santa Clara County. The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies.

Valley Water's Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for public review and comment from **May 6, 2026 to June 9, 2026.** The Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP can be downloaded at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan.

Public Hearing

Valley Water's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing at their regularly scheduled meeting on **June 9, 2026 at 1:00 pm** on the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP. The meeting will be held at HQ. Bldg. Boardroom, 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California. The public hearing can also be accessed virtually at https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597 (Or by phone: **+1 (669) 900-9128, Meeting ID: 84454515597#**). Interested members of the public are invited to attend the public hearing and may provide public comments. Valley Water Board will consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the same meeting.

Submission of Comments

Written comments may be emailed to WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org, or sent by mail to 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California, 95118. All comments must be received by Valley Water by **June 9, 2026**.

For more information on the public hearing or the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Jing Wu of the Water Supply Planning team at (408) 630-2330 or WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org.

Sincerely,

Vincent Gin
Deputy Operating Officer
Water Supply Division

Urban Water Management Plan Contact List

Agency	Contact
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency	Tom Francis
	Danielle McPherson
California Water Service Company	Michael Bolzowski
	Jake Lam
	Scott Wagner
City of Campbell	Rob Eastwood
	Daniel Fama
	Amy Olay
	Stephen Rose
City of Cupertino	Ben Fu
	Piu Gosh
	Chad Mosley
City of Gilroy	Jeff Castro
	Izabela Cirloganu
	John Doughty
	Michael Fossati
	Sharon Goei
	Matt Jones
City of Los Altos	Stephanie Williams
City of Milpitas	Christian Di Renzo
	Jay Lee
	Elaine Marshall
	Ariel Morales
	Howard Salamanca
	Samantha Vergara
City of Morgan Hill	Jennifer Carman
	Chris Ghione
	James Sylvain
City of Mountain View	Elizabeth Flegel
	Christian Murdock
	Jennifer Ng
	Mike Vasquez
	Emily Yarsinske
City of Palo Alto	Jennifer Armer
	Adriana Artola
	Lisa Bilir
	Brad Eggleston
	Alan Kurotori

	Jonathan Lait
City of San José	Chris Burton
	Nicole Harvie
	Matt Loesch
	Sukhpreet Mann
	Jeff Provenzano
	Matthew Smith
City of Santa Clara	Viktoria Gleason
	Wendy Kwong
	Craig Mobeck
	John Ramirez
	Lesley Xavier
City of Saratoga	John Cherbone
	Cindy McCormick
City of Sunnyvale	Winola Cheong
	Joe De La Cruz
	Trudi Ryan
	Chip Taylor
	Claire Wong
County of Santa Clara	Vanessa Marcadejas
	Leza Mikhail
	Jacqueline Onciano
Great Oaks Water Company	Mike Carey
	John Roeder
Purissima Hills Water District	Cory Burkett
	Tammy Rudock
	Sam Vu
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	Paula Kehoe
	Manisha Kothari
	Julie Ortiz
	Steven Ritchie
San Jose Water Company	Kurt Elvert
	Jessica Kissel
	Kateline Lin
	Curt Rayer
	Colby Sneed
	Jake Walsh
Stanford University	Sandra Heredia
	Julia Nussbaum
	Tom Zigterman
Town of Los Altos Hills	Jay Bradford

	Jonathan Fox
	WooJae Kim
Town of Los Gatos	Nicolle Burnham
	Sean Mullin
	Joel Paulson

Webpage Updates

December 18, 2025

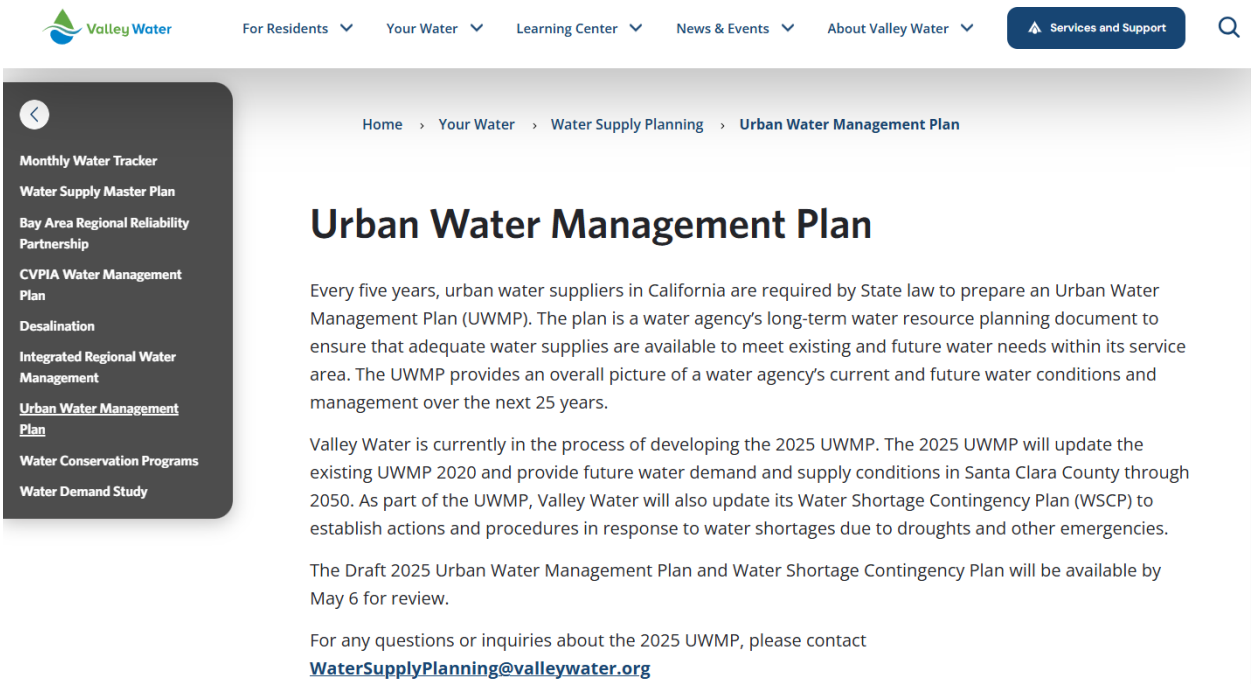
Every five years, urban water suppliers in California are required by State law to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The plan is a water agency's long-term water resource planning document to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs within its service area. The UWMP provides an overall picture of a water agency's current and future water conditions and management over the next 25 years.

Valley Water is currently in the process of developing the 2025 UWMP. The 2025 UWMP will update the existing UWMP 2020 and provide future water demand and supply conditions in Santa Clara County through 2050. As part of the UWMP, Valley Water will also update its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to establish actions and procedures in response to water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies.

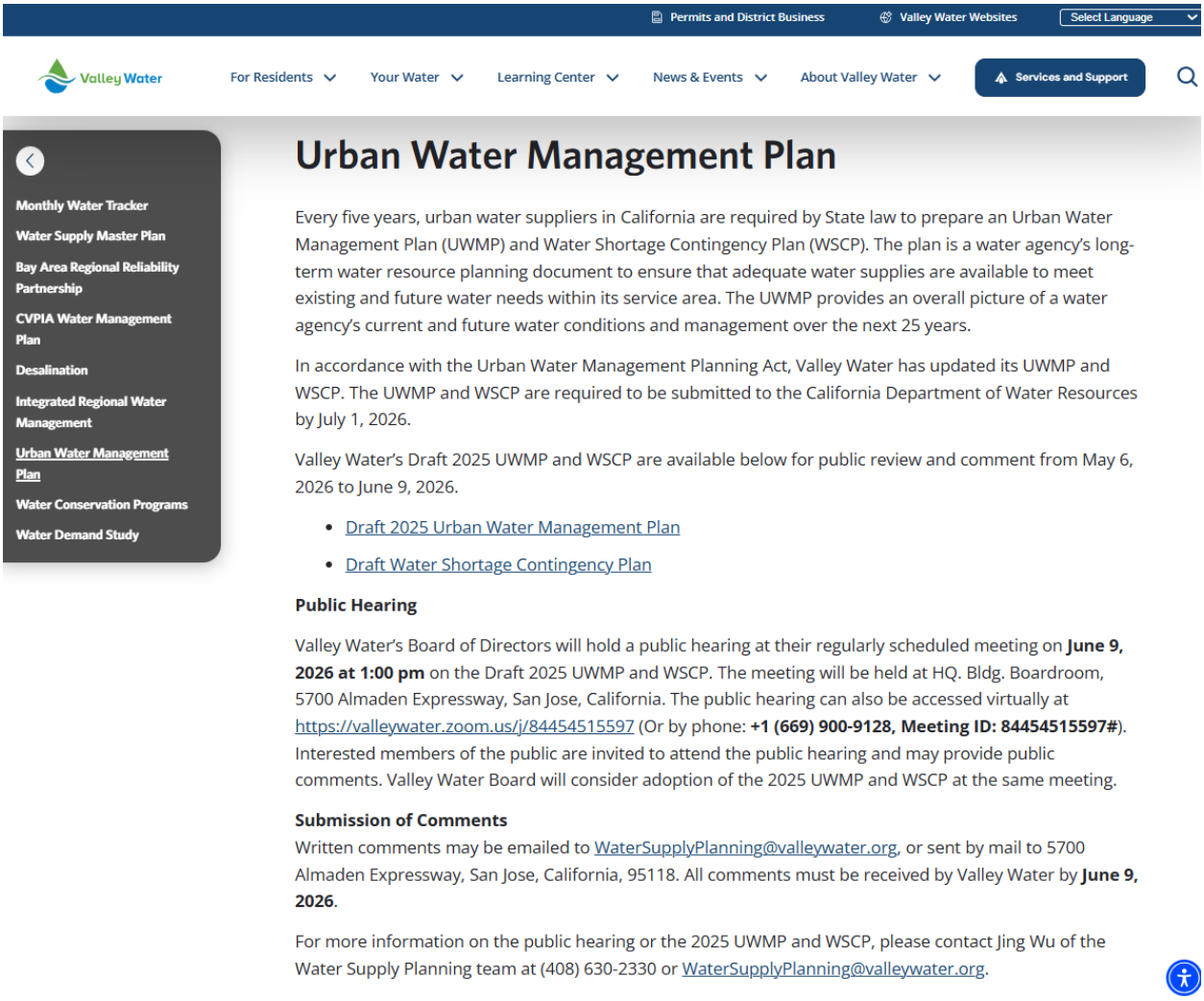
2020 Urban Water Management Plan

- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (https://fta.valleywater.org/dl/pggls1SeCr)
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (https://fta.valleywater.org/dl/UvrQU06QpP)

May 2, 2026



May 6, 2026


Permits and District Business
Valley Water Websites
Select Language
Valley Water
For Residents
Your Water
Learning Center
News & Events
About Valley Water
Services and Support
Monthly Water Tracker
Water Supply Master Plan
Bay Area Regional Reliability Partnership
CVPIA Water Management Plan
Desalination
Integrated Regional Water Management
Urban Water Management Plan
Water Conservation Programs
Water Demand Study
Urban Water Management Plan
Every five years, urban water suppliers in California are required by State law to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The plan is a water agency's long-term water resource planning document to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs within its service area. The UWMP provides an overall picture of a water agency's current and future water conditions and management over the next 25 years.
In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Valley Water has updated its UWMP and WSCP. The UWMP and WSCP are required to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.
Valley Water's Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available below for public review and comment from May 6, 2026 to June 9, 2026.
Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Public Hearing
Valley Water's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing at their regularly scheduled meeting on June 9, 2026 at 1:00 pm on the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP. The meeting will be held at HQ. Bldg. Boardroom, 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California. The public hearing can also be accessed virtually at https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597 (Or by phone: +1 (669) 900-9128, Meeting ID: 84454515597#). Interested members of the public are invited to attend the public hearing and may provide public comments. Valley Water Board will consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the same meeting.
Submission of Comments
Written comments may be emailed to WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org, or sent by mail to 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California, 95118. All comments must be received by Valley Water by June 9, 2026.
For more information on the public hearing or the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Jing Wu of the Water Supply Planning team at (408) 630-2330 or WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org.

Appendix C – Water Loss Audit

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AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0

FWAS v6.0

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This spreadsheet-based water audit tool is designed to help quantify and track water losses associated with water distribution systems and identify areas for improved efficiency and cost recovery. It provides a "top-down" summary water audit format and is not meant to take the place of a full-scale, comprehensive water audit format. Auditors are strongly encouraged to refer to the most current edition of AWWA M36 Manual for Water Audits for detailed guidance on the water auditing process and targeting loss reduction levels. This tool contains several separate worksheets. Sheets can be accessed using the tabs at the bottom of the screen, or by clicking the TOC links below.

Table of Contents (TOC)

Start Page	The current sheet. Enter contact information and basic audit details.
Worksheet	Enter the required data on this worksheet to calculate the water balance and data grading.
Interactive Data Grading	Answer questions about operational practices for each audit input, and the data validity grades will automatically populate.
Dashboard	Review NRW components, performance indicators and graphical outputs to evaluate the results of the audit.
Notes	Enter notes to explain how values were calculated, document data sources, and related information about data management practices.
Blank Sheet	By popular demand! A blank sheet. The world is your canvas.
Water Balance	The values entered in the Worksheet automatically populate the Water Balance.
Loss Control Planning	Use this sheet to interpret the results of the audit validity score and performance indicators.
Definitions	Use this sheet to understand the terms used in the audit process.
Service Connection Diagram	Diagrams depicting possible customer service connection line configurations.
Acknowledgements	Acknowledgements for development of the AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0.

AWWA Web Resources for Water Loss Control

https://www.awwa.org/Resources-Tools/Resource-Topics/Water-Loss-Control

Items referenced in the Free Water Audit Software v6.0 on the web:

- Data Grading Matrix v6.0
- Example Water Audit v6.0
- Water Audit Compiler v6.0
- AWWA Reports on Performance Indicators
- M36 Manual

Enter Basic Information

Name of Utility:	Santa Clara Valley Water District
Name of Contact Person:	Sam Bogale
Email:	sbogale@valleywater.org
Telephone | Ext.:	(408) 630-3505
City/Town/Municipality:	San Jose
State / Province:	California (CA)
Country:	USA
Audit Preparation Date:	Jan 25 2022
Audit Year:	2021
Audit Year Label:	Fiscal (Fiscal, Calendar, etc)
Audit Period Start Date:	Jul 01 2020
Audit Period End Date:	Jun 30 2021
Volume Reporting Units:	Acre-feet
Water System Structure:	Wholesale
Water Type:	Potable Water
System ID Number:	02-88-005
Validator Name/ID:	
Validator Email:	
Estimated Total Population Served by Water Utility:	

Key of Input Acronyms

In order of appearance in the Worksheet

VOS	Volume from Own Sources
VOSEA	VOS Error Adjustment
WI	Water Imported
WIEA	WI Error Adjustment
WE	Water Exported
WEEA	WE Error Adjustment
BMAC	Billed Metered Authorized Consumption
BUAC	Billed Unmetered Authorized Consumption
UMAC	Unbilled Metered Authorized Consumption
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered Authorized Consumption
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies
UC	Unauthorized Consumption
Lm	Length of mains
Nc	Number of service connections
Lp	Average length of (private) customer service line
AOP	Average Operating Pressure
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge
VPC	Variable Production Cost

Color Key User input | Calculated | Optional default

Guidance for the Worksheet

Choosing to enter unit of **percent** or **volume** (applies to VOSEA, WIEA, WEEA, CMI)

choose entry option:

1.00%	percent	*or*
	volume	25.000

Choosing to enter **default** or **custom input** (applies to UUAC, SDHE, UC)

choose entry option:

0.25%	default	*or*
	custom	75.000

Guidance for the Interactive Data Grading

Use acronym buttons in IDG header to navigate among inputs. Acronym Key above. White = needs answers, orange = complete, clear = not required. Example below.

VOS	VOSEA	WI	WIEA	WE	WEEA	BMAC	BUAC	UMAC	UUAC
SDHE	CMI	UC	Lm	Nc	Lp	AOP	CRUC	VPC	

After clicking an acronym button, answer all visible questions in the order they're presented, choosing best-fit answer

Grade will populate when all visible questions are complete for an input: **7**

The limiting criteria will be labeled along the right. If only 1 limiting criterion is shown, improving on that criterion will achieve a higher data grade. If multiple limiting criteria are shown, improving on *each* limiting criterion is necessary to achieve a higher data grade. A complete inventory of data grading criteria is available in the Data Grading Matrix v6.0 (see web resources)

Limiting

If you have questions or comments regarding this software please contact us at: wlc@awwa.org

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0

American Water Works Association.
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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2021 | Jul 01 2020 - Jun 30 2021 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

			choose entry option:											
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	7	104,706.883	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9	1.30%	percent		under-registration	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	6	207.000	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	4	1.00%	percent		under-registration	WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr								WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				106,295.092	Acre-ft/Yr								

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

							choose entry option:					
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	8	104,974.950	Acre-ft/Yr						
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr						
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr						
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	8	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr		
	AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:				104,975.950	Acre-ft/Yr						

WATER LOSSES

1,319.142 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

							choose entry option:					
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	6	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr		
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	6	527.512	Acre-ft/Yr	0.50%	percent			under-registration	
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	1	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr		
	Apparent Losses:				529.512	Acre-ft/Yr						

Real Losses

	Real Losses:				789.630	Acre-ft/Yr
	WATER LOSSES:				1,319.142	Acre-ft/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

	NON-REVENUE WATER:				1,320.142	Acre-ft/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	8	39.9	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	10	28		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				1	conn./mile main	
	Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line?				Yes		
Lp		n	g	10			

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

AOP	Average Operating Pressure:	n	g	7	85.0	psi

COST DATA

CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$4.52	$/1000 gallons (US)	Total Annual Operating Cost	
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	8	$69.15	$/acre-ft	$241,591,100	$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier IV (71-90). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
2: Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
3: Billed Metered (BMAC)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[A]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[D]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software
Water Balance

FWAS v6.0

American Water Works Association.
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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2021 Jul 01 2020 - Jun 30 2021
Data Validity Tier: Tier IV (71-90)

		Water Exported (WE) (corrected for known errors) 0.000	Billed Water Exported			Revenue Water (Exported) 0.000
Volume from Own Sources (VOS) (corrected for known errors) 106,086.001	System Input Volume 106,295.092	Water Supplied 106,295.092	Authorized Consumption 104,975.950	Billed Authorized Consumption 104,974.950	Billed Metered Consumption (BMAC) (water exported is removed) 104,974.950	Revenue Water 104,974.950
					Billed Unmetered Consumption (BUAC) 0.000	
				Unbilled Authorized Consumption 1.000	Unbilled Metered Consumption (UMAC) 0.000	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) 1,320.142
					Unbilled Unmetered Consumption (UUAC) 1.000	
			Water Losses 1,319.142	Apparent Losses 529.512	Systematic Data Handling Errors (SDHE) 1.000	
					Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI) 527.512	
					Unauthorized Consumption (UC) 1.000	
Water Imported (WI) (corrected for known errors) 209.091				Real Losses 789.630	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Not broken down	
					Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Not broken down	
					Leakage on Service Connections Not broken down	

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FWAS v6.0

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Dashboard

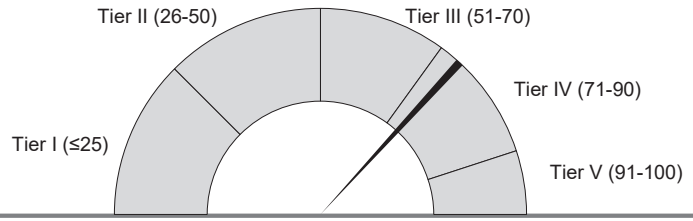
go to worksheet | go to grading | go to references

Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District **Audit Year: 2021** **Fiscal** **Jul 01 2020 - Jun 30 2021**

Data Validity

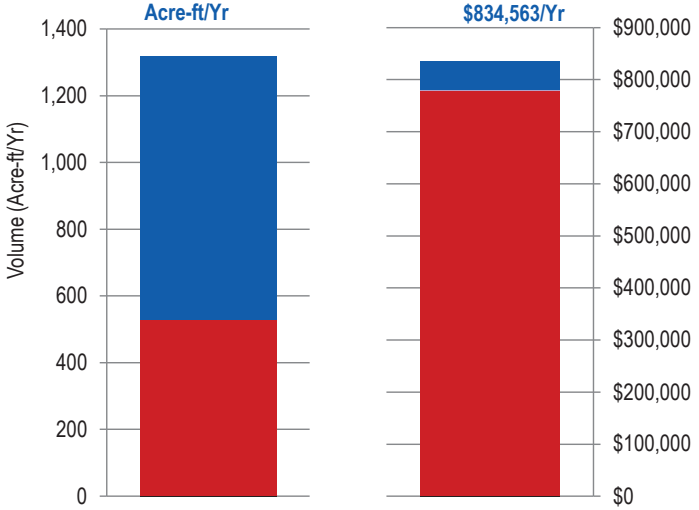
Data Validity Score: 73 **Data Validity Tier:** Tier IV (71-90)

See Loss Control Planning for Tier Details



NRW Components Summary

Total Volume of NRW = 1,320 Acre-ft/Yr **Total Cost of NRW = $834,563/Yr**

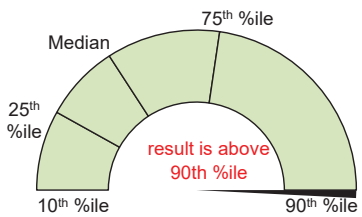


	Volume Acre-ft/Yr	Value $/Yr	Basis of Valuation
Apparent Losses	529.5	$779,891	CRUC
Real Losses	789.6	$54,603	VPC
Unbilled Authorized Cons	1.0	$69	VPC
Non-Revenue Water	1,320.1	$834,563	Blended

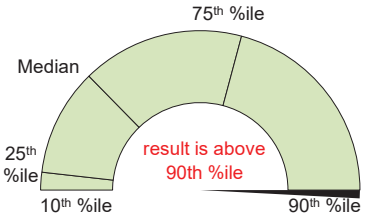
Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result | Target (see Worksheet)

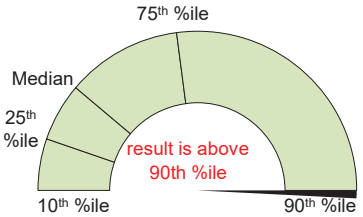
gauge %iles per validated industry ranges[2]



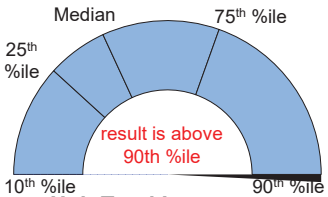
Total Loss Cost Rate
29,803.37 $/conn/year



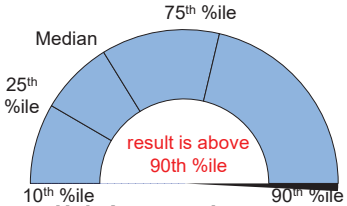
Apparent Loss Cost Rate
27,853.26 $/conn/year



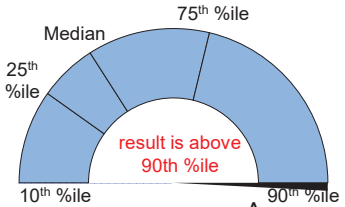
Real Loss Cost Rate
1,950.10 $/conn/year



Unit Total Losses
42,059.1 gal/conn/day

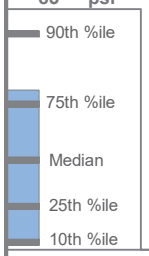


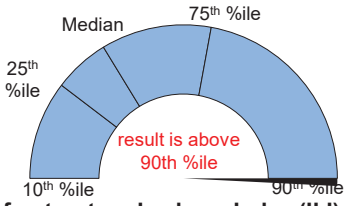
Unit Apparent Losses
16,882.8 gal/conn/day



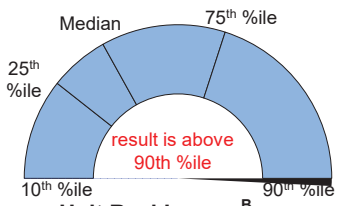
Unit Real Losses[A]
25,176.3 gal/conn/day

Average Operating Pressure
85 psi





Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)
37.7 dimensionless



Unit Real Losses[B]
17,668 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

(UARL) Unavoidable Annual Real Losses	21.0 Acre-ft/Yr	668.0 gal/conn/day

Guidance Information for Key Performance Indicators

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs[1].
- A suite of KPIs is necessary, as no single KPI can holistically communicate water loss performance for a given water system.
- See Table 1 below for Uses and Limitations for each KPI, excerpted from the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)[1], with naming conventions updated.
- Percentiles (%iles) shown on KPI gauges come from Level 1 validated data in the AWWA WLCC Reference Water Audit Dataset (2020)[2].
- KPI %iles shown above are not segregated by cohorts. Limited KPI data by cohorts may be found in WRF 4695 Guidance Manual, Appendix B (2019)[5].
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- See UARL and ILI in Definitions tab for discussion of size and pressure limitations.
- Systems that fall on the extreme ends of size or connection density should use caution when interpreting Unit Losses KPIs.

AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0

FWAS v6.0

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Table of Contents (TOC)

Start Page	The current sheet. Enter contact information and basic audit details.
Worksheet	Enter the required data on this worksheet to calculate the water balance and data grading.
Interactive Data Grading	Answer questions about operational practices for each audit input, and the data validity grades will automatically populate.
Dashboard	Review NRW components, performance indicators and graphical outputs to evaluate the results of the audit.
Notes	Enter notes to explain how values were calculated, document data sources, and related information about data management practices.
Blank Sheet	By popular demand! A blank sheet. The world is your canvas.
Water Balance	The values entered in the Worksheet automatically populate the Water Balance.
Loss Control Planning	Use this sheet to interpret the results of the audit validity score and performance indicators.
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Service Connection Diagram	Diagrams depicting possible customer service connection line configurations.
Acknowledgements	Acknowledgements for development of the AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0.

AWWA Web Resources for Water Loss Control

https://www.awwa.org/Resources-Tools/Resource-Topics/Water-Loss-Control

Items referenced in the Free Water Audit Software v6.0 on the web:

- Data Grading Matrix v6.0
- Example Water Audit v6.0
- Water Audit Compiler v6.0
- AWWA Reports on Performance Indicators
- M36 Manual

Enter Basic Information

Name of Utility:	Santa Clara Valley Water District
Name of Contact Person:	Sam Bogale
Email:	sbogale@valleywater.org
Telephone | Ext.:	(408) 630-3505
City/Town/Municipality:	San Jose
State / Province:	California (CA)
Country:	USA
Audit Preparation Date:	Dec 21 2022
Audit Year:	2022
Audit Year Label:	Fiscal (Fiscal, Calendar, etc)
Audit Period Start Date:	Jul 01 2021
Audit Period End Date:	Jun 30 2022
Volume Reporting Units:	Acre-feet
Water System Structure:	Wholesale
Water Type:	Potable Water
System ID Number:	02-88-005
Validator Name/ID:	
Validator Email:	
Estimated Total Population Served by Water Utility:	

Key of Input Acronyms

In order of appearance in the Worksheet

VOS	Volume from Own Sources
VOSEA	VOS Error Adjustment
WI	Water Imported
WIEA	WI Error Adjustment
WE	Water Exported
WEEA	WE Error Adjustment
BMAC	Billed Metered Authorized Consumption
BUAC	Billed Unmetered Authorized Consumption
UMAC	Unbilled Metered Authorized Consumption
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered Authorized Consumption
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies
UC	Unauthorized Consumption
Lm	Length of mains
Nc	Number of service connections
Lp	Average length of (private) customer service line
AOP	Average Operating Pressure
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge
VPC	Variable Production Cost

Color Key User input | Calculated | Optional default

Guidance for the Worksheet

Choosing to enter unit of **percent** or **volume** (applies to VOSEA, WIEA, WEEA, CMI)

choose entry option:

1.00%	percent	*or*
	volume	25.000

Choosing to enter **default** or **custom input** (applies to UUAC, SDHE, UC)

choose entry option:

0.25%	default	*or*
	custom	75.000

Guidance for the Interactive Data Grading

Use acronym buttons in IDG header to navigate among inputs. Acronym Key above. White = needs answers, orange = complete, clear = not required. Example below.

After clicking an acronym button, answer all visible questions in the order they're presented, choosing best-fit answer

Grade will populate when all visible questions are complete for an input: **7**

The limiting criteria will be labeled along the right. If only 1 limiting criterion is shown, improving on that criterion will achieve a higher data grade. If multiple limiting criteria are shown, improving on *each* limiting criterion is necessary to achieve a higher data grade. A complete inventory of data grading criteria is available in the Data Grading Matrix v6.0 (see web resources)

Limiting

If you have questions or comments regarding this software please contact us at: wlc@awwa.org

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0

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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2022 | Jul 01 2021 - Jun 30 2022 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

		n	g				n	g					
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	7	89,997.955	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9	1.80%	percent	under-registration	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr							WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr							WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				91,647.612	Acre-ft/Yr							

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

		n	g				choose entry option:		
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	8	90,065.350	Acre-ft/Yr			
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr			
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr			
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	8	0.030	Acre-ft/Yr	custom	0.030	acre-ft/yr
	AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:				90,065.380	Acre-ft/Yr			

WATER LOSSES

1,582.232 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

		n	g				choose entry option:			
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	6	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	6	452.590	Acre-ft/Yr	0.50%	percent		under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	1	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr
	Apparent Losses:				454.590	Acre-ft/Yr				

Real Losses

	Real Losses:			1,127.642	Acre-ft/Yr	
	WATER LOSSES:			1,582.232	Acre-ft/Yr	

NON-REVENUE WATER

	NON-REVENUE WATER:			1,582.262	Acre-ft/Yr	

SYSTEM DATA

		n	g				
Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	8	39.9	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	10	28		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				1	conn./mile main	

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line? Yes

Lp: n g 10

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

AOP	Average Operating Pressure:	n	g	7	85.0	psi

COST DATA

		n	g				
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$4.95	$/1000 gallons (US)	Total Annual Operating Cost
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	8	$79.72	$/acre-ft	$346,335,470 $/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier IV (71-90). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
2: Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
3: Billed Metered (BMAC)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[A]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[B]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software
Water Balance

FWAS v6.0

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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2022 | Jul 01 2021 - Jun 30 2022
Data Validity Tier: Tier IV (71-90)

		Water Exported (WE) (corrected for known errors) *0.000*	Billed Water Exported			Revenue Water (Exported) 0.000
Volume from Own Sources (VOS) (corrected for known errors) *91,647.612*	System Input Volume *91,647.612*	Water Supplied *91,647.612*	Authorized Consumption *90,065.380*	Billed Authorized Consumption *90,065.350*	Billed Metered Consumption (BMAC) (water exported is removed) *90,065.350*	Revenue Water 90,065.350
					Billed Unmetered Consumption (BUAC) *0.000*	
				Unbilled Authorized Consumption *0.030*	Unbilled Metered Consumption (UMAC) *0.000*	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) 1,582.262
					Unbilled Unmetered Consumption (UUAC) *0.030*	
			Water Losses *1,582.232*	Apparent Losses *454.590*	Systematic Data Handling Errors (SDHE) *1.000*	
					Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI) *452.590*	
					Unauthorized Consumption (UC) *1.000*	
Water Imported (WI) (corrected for known errors) *0.000*				Real Losses *1,127.642*	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains *Not broken down*	
					Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks *Not broken down*	
					Leakage on Service Connections *Not broken down*	

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FWAS v6.0

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Dashboard

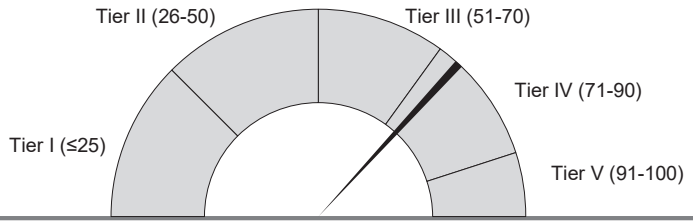
go to worksheet | go to grading | go to references

Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District **Audit Year: 2022 Fiscal** **Jul 01 2021 - Jun 30 2022**

Data Validity

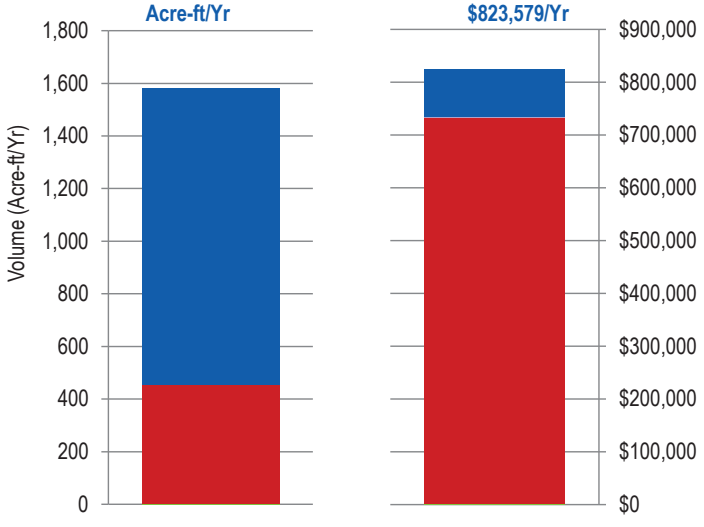
Data Validity Score: 73 **Data Validity Tier:** Tier IV (71-90)

See Loss Control Planning for Tier Details



NRW Components Summary

Total Volume of NRW = 1,582 Acre-ft/Yr **Total Cost of NRW = $823,579/Yr**



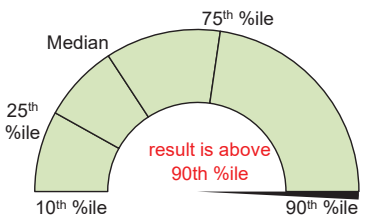
Real Losses
Systematic Data Handling Errors
Customer Metering Inaccuracies
Unauthorized Consumption
Unbilled Unmetered Auth Cons
Unbilled Metered Authorized Cons

	Volume Acre-ft/Yr	Value $/Yr	Basis of Valuation
Apparent Losses	454.6	$733,681	CRUC
Real Losses	1,127.6	$89,896	VPC
Unbilled Authorized Cons	0.0	$2	VPC
Non-Revenue Water	1,582.3	$823,579	Blended

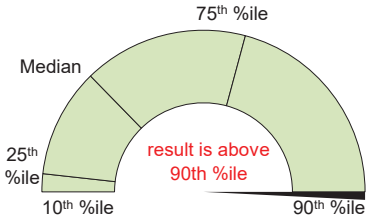
Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result — Target (see Worksheet)

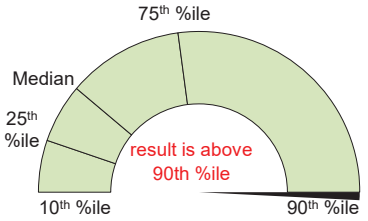
gauge %iles per validated industry ranges[2]



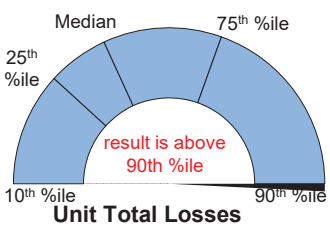
Total Loss Cost Rate
29,413.47 $/conn/year



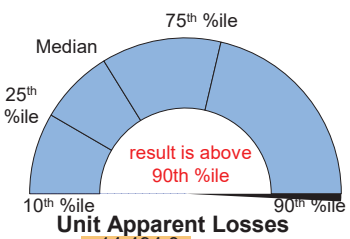
Apparent Loss Cost Rate
26,202.91 $/conn/year



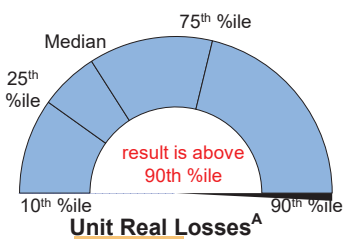
Real Loss Cost Rate
3,210.56 $/conn/year



Unit Total Losses
50,447.3 gal/conn/day

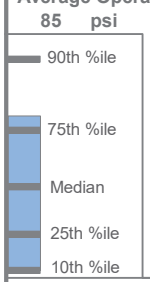


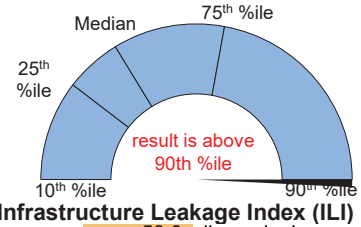
Unit Apparent Losses
14,494.0 gal/conn/day



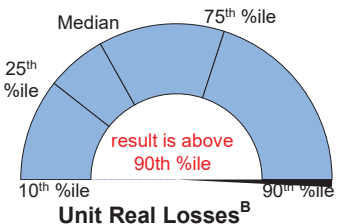
Unit Real Losses[A]
35,953.4 gal/conn/day

Average Operating Pressure
85 psi





Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)
53.8 dimensionless



Unit Real Losses[B]
25,230 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

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Enter Basic Information

Name of Utility:	Santa Clara Valley Water District
Name of Contact Person:	Sam Bogale
Email:	sbogale@valleywater.org
Telephone | Ext.:	(408) 630-3505
City/Town/Municipality:	San Jose
State / Province:	California (CA)
Country:	USA
Audit Preparation Date:	Dec 26 2023
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Choosing to enter unit of **percent** or **volume** (applies to VOSEA, WIEA, WEEA, CMI)

choose entry option:

1.00%	percent	*or*
	volume	25.000

Choosing to enter **default** or **custom input** (applies to UUAC, SDHE, UC)

choose entry option:

0.25%	default	*or*
	custom	75.000

Guidance for the Interactive Data Grading

Use acronym buttons in IDG header to navigate among inputs. Acronym Key above. White = needs answers, orange = complete, clear = not required. Example below.

VOS	VOSEA	WI	WIEA	WE	WEEA	BMAC	BUAC	UMAC	UUAC
SDHE	CMI	UC	Lm	Nc	Lp	AOP	CRUC	VPC	

After clicking an acronym button, answer all visible questions in the order they're presented, choosing best-fit answer

Grade will populate when all visible questions are complete for an input: **7**

The limiting criteria will be labeled along the right. If only 1 limiting criterion is shown, improving on that criterion will achieve a higher data grade. If multiple limiting criteria are shown, improving on *each* limiting criterion is necessary to achieve a higher data grade. A complete inventory of data grading criteria is available in the Data Grading Matrix v6.0 (see web resources)

Limiting

If you have questions or comments regarding this software please contact us at: wlc@awwa.org

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2023 | Jul 01 2022 - Jun 30 2023 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

								choose entry option:					
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	7	86,435.658	Acre-ft/Yr	n g 9	1.80%	percent			under-registration	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr							WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	6	97.420	Acre-ft/Yr	n g 4	1.00%	percent			under-registration	WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				87,921.614	Acre-ft/Yr							

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

										choose entry option:				
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	9	86,577.040	Acre-ft/Yr							
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr							
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr							
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	8	0.017	Acre-ft/Yr				custom	0.017	acre-ft/yr	
	AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:				86,577.057	Acre-ft/Yr							

WATER LOSSES

1,344.557 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

										choose entry option:				
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	10	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr				custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr	
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	6	435.061	Acre-ft/Yr		0.50%	percent				under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	1	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr				custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr	
	Apparent Losses:				437.061	Acre-ft/Yr							

Real Losses

	Real Losses:				907.497	Acre-ft/Yr
	WATER LOSSES:				1,344.557	Acre-ft/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

	NON-REVENUE WATER:				1,344.574	Acre-ft/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	8	39.9	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	10	28		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				1	conn./mile main	
	Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line?				Yes		
Lp		n	g	10			
	Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied						
AOP	Average Operating Pressure:	n	g	7	85.0	psi	

COST DATA

CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$5.64	$/1000 gallons (US)	Total Annual Operating Cost	
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	8	$104.30	$/acre-ft	$378,990,850	$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier IV (71-90). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
2: Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
3: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[A]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[B]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software
Water Balance

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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2023 Jul 01 2022 - Jun 30 2023
Data Validity Tier: Tier IV (71-90)

		Water Exported (WE) (corrected for known errors) 98.404	Billed Water Exported			Revenue Water (Exported) 98.404
Volume from Own Sources (VOS) (corrected for known errors) 88,020.018	System Input Volume 88,020.018	Water Supplied 87,921.614	Authorized Consumption 86,577.057	Billed Authorized Consumption 86,577.040	Billed Metered Consumption (BMAC) (water exported is removed) 86,577.040	Revenue Water 86,577.040
					Billed Unmetered Consumption (BUAC) 0.000	
				Unbilled Authorized Consumption 0.017	Unbilled Metered Consumption (UMAC) 0.000	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) 1,344.574
					Unbilled Unmetered Consumption (UUAC) 0.017	
			Water Losses 1,344.557	Apparent Losses 437.061	Systematic Data Handling Errors (SDHE) 1.000	
					Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI) 435.061	
					Unauthorized Consumption (UC) 1.000	
Water Imported (WI) (corrected for known errors) 0.000				Real Losses 907.497	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Not broken down	
					Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Not broken down	
					Leakage on Service Connections Not broken down	

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AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Dashboard

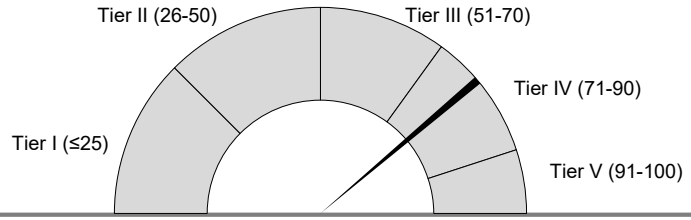
go to worksheet | go to grading | go to references

Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District **Audit Year: 2023** **Fiscal** **Jul 01 2022 - Jun 30 2023**

Data Validity

Data Validity Score: 77 **Data Validity Tier:** Tier IV (71-90)

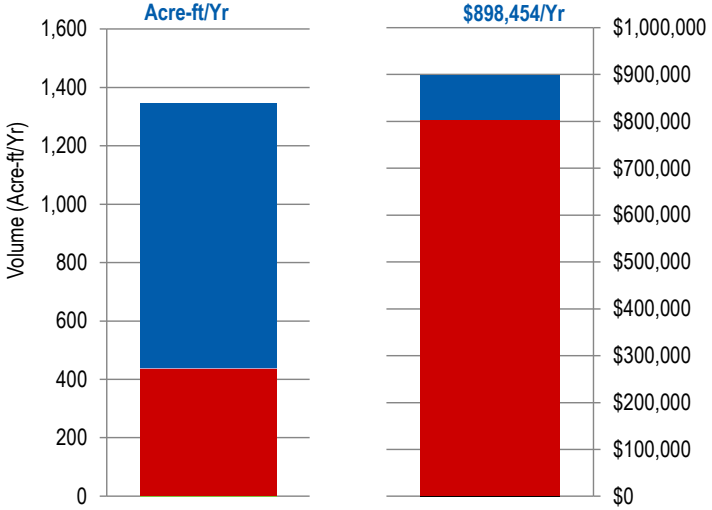
See Loss Control Planning for Tier Details



NRW Components Summary

Total Volume of NRW = 1,345 Acre-ft/Yr

Total Cost of NRW = $898,454/Yr

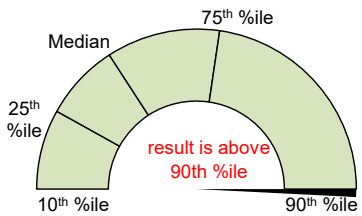


	Volume Acre-ft/Yr	Value $/Yr	Basis of Valuation
Apparent Losses	437.1	$803,800	CRUC
Real Losses	907.5	$94,652	VPC
Unbilled Authorized Cons	0.0	$2	VPC
Non-Revenue Water	1,344.6	$898,454	Blended

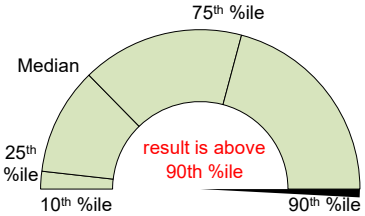
Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result | Target (see Worksheet)

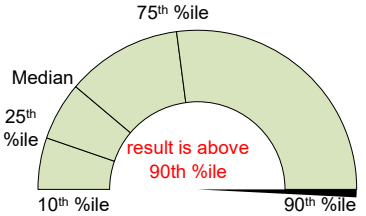
gauge %iles per validated industry ranges[2]



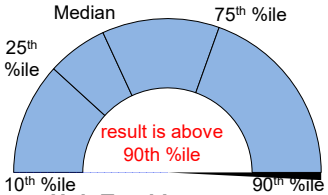
Total Loss Cost Rate
32,087.58 $/conn/year



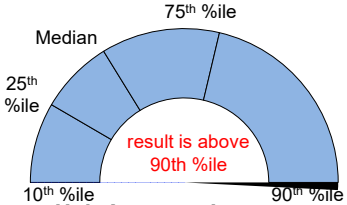
Apparent Loss Cost Rate
28,707.16 $/conn/year



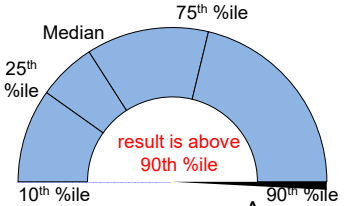
Real Loss Cost Rate
3,380.43 $/conn/year



Unit Total Losses
42,869.4 gal/conn/day

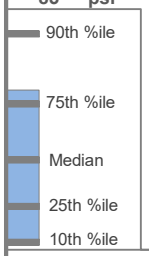


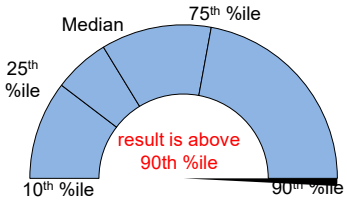
Unit Apparent Losses
13,935.1 gal/conn/day



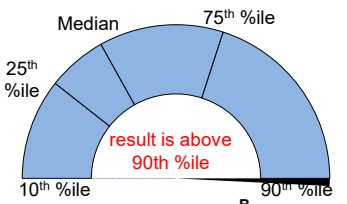
Unit Real Losses[A]
28,934.3 gal/conn/day

Average Operating Pressure
85 psi





Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)
43.3 dimensionless



Unit Real Losses[B]
20,305 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

(UARL) Unavoidable Annual Real Losses	21.0 Acre-ft/Yr	668.0 gal/conn/day

Guidance Information for Key Performance Indicators

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs[1].
- A suite of KPIs is necessary, as no single KPI can holistically communicate water loss performance for a given water system.
- See Table 1 below for Uses and Limitations for each KPI, excerpted from the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)[1], with naming conventions updated.
- Percentiles (%iles) shown on KPI gauges come from Level 1 validated data in the AWWA WLCC Reference Water Audit Dataset (2020)[2].
- KPI %iles shown above are not segregated by cohorts. Limited KPI data by cohorts may be found in WRF 4695 Guidance Manual, Appendix B (2019)[5].
- Actual KPI results that fall below 10th %ile or above 90th %ile do not necessarily imply error, but should be viewed with scrutiny.
- Percentiles not intended to imply targets. Targets may be input by user for operational KPIs, if desired, on Worksheet.
- See UARL and ILI in Definitions tab for discussion of size and pressure limitations.
- Systems that fall on the extreme ends of size or connection density should use caution when interpreting Unit Losses KPIs.

AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0

FWAS v6.0

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This spreadsheet-based water audit tool is designed to help quantify and track water losses associated with water distribution systems and identify areas for improved efficiency and cost recovery. It provides a "top-down" summary water audit format and is not meant to take the place of a full-scale, comprehensive water audit format. Auditors are strongly encouraged to refer to the most current edition of AWWA M36 Manual for Water Audits for detailed guidance on the water auditing process and targeting loss reduction levels. This tool contains several separate worksheets. Sheets can be accessed using the tabs at the bottom of the screen, or by clicking the TOC links below.

Table of Contents (TOC)

Start Page	The current sheet. Enter contact information and basic audit details.
Worksheet	Enter the required data on this worksheet to calculate the water balance and data grading.
Interactive Data Grading	Answer questions about operational practices for each audit input, and the data validity grades will automatically populate.
Dashboard	Review NRW components, performance indicators and graphical outputs to evaluate the results of the audit.
Notes	Enter notes to explain how values were calculated, document data sources, and related information about data management practices.
Blank Sheet	By popular demand! A blank sheet. The world is your canvas.
Water Balance	The values entered in the Worksheet automatically populate the Water Balance.
Loss Control Planning	Use this sheet to interpret the results of the audit validity score and performance indicators.
Definitions	Use this sheet to understand the terms used in the audit process.
Service Connection Diagram	Diagrams depicting possible customer service connection line configurations.
Acknowledgements	Acknowledgements for development of the AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0.

AWWA Web Resources for Water Loss Control

https://www.awwa.org/Resources-Tools/Resource-Topics/Water-Loss-Control

Items referenced in the Free Water Audit Software v6.0 on the web:

- Data Grading Matrix v6.0
- Example Water Audit v6.0
- Water Audit Compiler v6.0
- AWWA Reports on Performance Indicators
- M36 Manual

Enter Basic Information

Name of Utility:	Santa Clara Valley Water District
Name of Contact Person:	Samuel Bogale
Email:	sbogale@valleywater.org
Telephone | Ext.:	(408) 630-3505
City/Town/Municipality:	San Jose
State / Province:	California (CA)
Country:	USA
Audit Preparation Date:	Dec 23 2024
Audit Year:	2024
Audit Year Label:	Fiscal (Fiscal, Calendar, etc)
Audit Period Start Date:	Jul 01 2023
Audit Period End Date:	Jun 30 2024
Volume Reporting Units:	Acre-feet
Water System Structure:	Wholesale
Water Type:	Potable Water
System ID Number:	02-88-005
Validator Name/ID:	
Validator Email:	
Estimated Total Population Served by Water Utility:	

Key of Input Acronyms

In order of appearance in the Worksheet

VOS	Volume from Own Sources
VOSEA	VOS Error Adjustment
WI	Water Imported
WIEA	WI Error Adjustment
WE	Water Exported
WEEA	WE Error Adjustment
BMAC	Billed Metered Authorized Consumption
BUAC	Billed Unmetered Authorized Consumption
UMAC	Unbilled Metered Authorized Consumption
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered Authorized Consumption
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies
UC	Unauthorized Consumption
Lm	Length of mains
Nc	Number of service connections
Lp	Average length of (private) customer service line
AOP	Average Operating Pressure
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge
VPC	Variable Production Cost

Color Key User input | Calculated | Optional default

Guidance for the Worksheet

Choosing to enter unit of **percent** or **volume** (applies to VOSEA, WIEA, WEEA, CMI)

choose entry option:

1.00%	percent	*or*
	volume	25.000

Choosing to enter **default** or **custom input** (applies to UUAC, SDHE, UC)

choose entry option:

0.25%	default	*or*
	custom	75.000

Guidance for the Interactive Data Grading

Use acronym buttons in IDG header to navigate among inputs. Acronym Key above. White = needs answers, orange = complete, clear = not required. Example below.

VOS	VOSEA	WI	WIEA	WE	WEEA	BMAC	BUAC	UMAC	UUAC
SDHE	CMI	UC	Lm	Nc	Lp	AOP	CRUC	VPC	

After clicking an acronym button, answer all visible questions in the order they're presented, choosing best-fit answer

Grade will populate when all visible questions are complete for an input: **7**

The limiting criteria will be labeled along the right. If only 1 limiting criterion is shown, improving on that criterion will achieve a higher data grade. If multiple limiting criteria are shown, improving on *each* limiting criterion is necessary to achieve a higher data grade. A complete inventory of data grading criteria is available in the Data Grading Matrix v6.0 (see web resources)

Limiting

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AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0

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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2024 | Jul 01 2023 - Jun 30 2024 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

								choose entry option:				
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	7	81,046.274	Acre-ft/Yr	n g 9	2.55%	percent		under-registration	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr						WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr						WEEA
	WATER SUPPLIED:				83,167.033	Acre-ft/Yr						

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

									choose entry option:			
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	9	81,200.800	Acre-ft/Yr						
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr						
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr						
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	8	106.739	Acre-ft/Yr			custom	106.739	acre-ft/yr	
	AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION:				81,307.539	Acre-ft/Yr						

WATER LOSSES

1,859.494 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

									choose entry option:			
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	10	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr			custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr	
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	6	408.044	Acre-ft/Yr		0.50%	percent			under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	1	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr			custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr	
	Apparent Losses:				410.044	Acre-ft/Yr						

Real Losses

	Real Losses:				1,449.450	Acre-ft/Yr	
	WATER LOSSES:				1,859.494	Acre-ft/Yr	

NON-REVENUE WATER

	NON-REVENUE WATER:				1,966.233	Acre-ft/Yr	

SYSTEM DATA

Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	8	39.9	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	10	28		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				1	conn./mile main	

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line? Yes

Lp n g 10

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

AOP Average Operating Pressure: n g 7 85.0 psi

COST DATA

CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$6.41	$/1000 gallons (US)	Total Annual Operating Cost	
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	8	$111.47	$/acre-ft	$369,967,180	$/yr (optional input)

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier IV (71-90). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
2: Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
3: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[A]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[B]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software
Water Balance

FWAS v6.0

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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2024 Jul 01 2023 - Jun 30 2024
Data Validity Tier: Tier IV (71-90)

Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
(corrected for known errors)
83,167.033

Water Imported (WI)
(corrected for known errors)
0.000

System Input Volume
83,167.033

Water Exported (WE)
(corrected for known errors)
0.000

Water Supplied
83,167.033

Billed Water Exported

Revenue Water (Exported)
0.000

Authorized Consumption
81,307.539

Billed Authorized Consumption
81,200.800

Billed Metered Consumption (BMAC) (water exported is removed)
81,200.800

Billed Unmetered Consumption (BUAC)
0.000

Revenue Water
81,200.800

Unbilled Authorized Consumption
106.739

Unbilled Metered Consumption (UMAC)
0.000

Unbilled Unmetered Consumption (UUAC)
106.739

Non-Revenue Water (NRW)
1,966.233

Water Losses
1,859.494

Apparent Losses
410.044

Systematic Data Handling Errors (SDHE)
1.000

Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)
408.044

Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
1.000

Real Losses
1,449.450

Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains
Not broken down

Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks
Not broken down

Leakage on Service Connections
Not broken down

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AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Dashboard

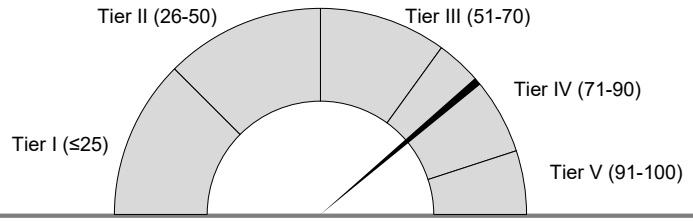
go to worksheet | go to grading | go to references

Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District **Audit Year: 2024** **Fiscal** **Jul 01 2023 - Jun 30 2024**

Data Validity

Data Validity Score: 77 **Data Validity Tier:** Tier IV (71-90)

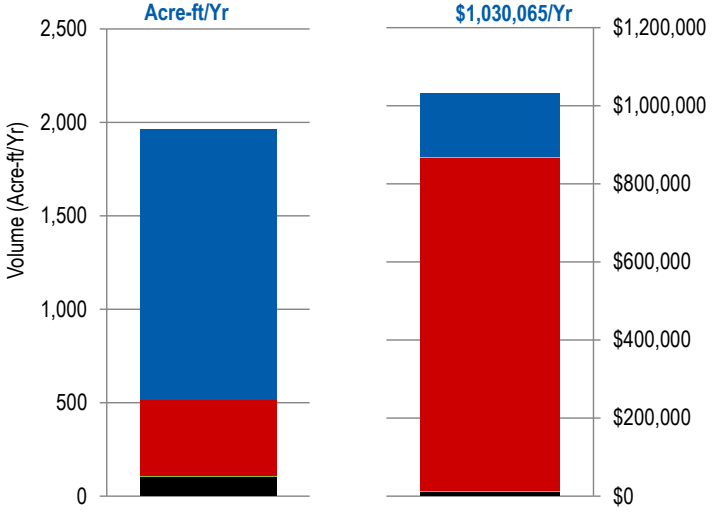
See Loss Control Planning for Tier Details



NRW Components Summary

Total Volume of NRW = 1,966 Acre-ft/Yr

Total Cost of NRW = $1,030,065/Yr

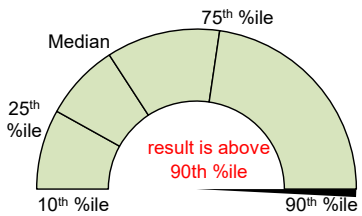


	Volume Acre-ft/Yr	Value $/Yr	Basis of Valuation
Apparent Losses	410.0	$856,596	CRUC
Real Losses	1,449.5	$161,570	VPC
Unbilled Authorized Cons	106.7	$11,898	VPC
Non-Revenue Water	1,966.2	$1,030,065	Blended

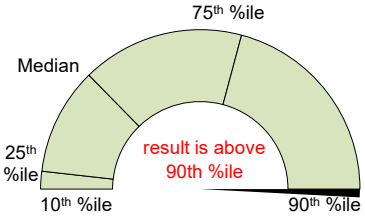
Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result | Target (see Worksheet)

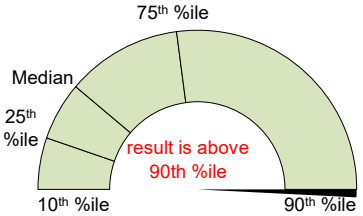
gauge %iles per validated industry ranges[2]



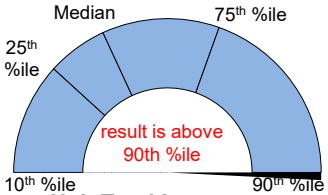
Total Loss Cost Rate
36,363.08 $/conn/year



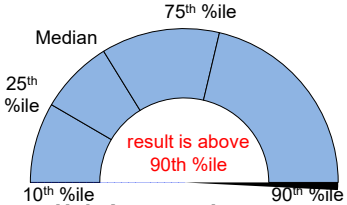
Apparent Loss Cost Rate
30,592.72 $/conn/year



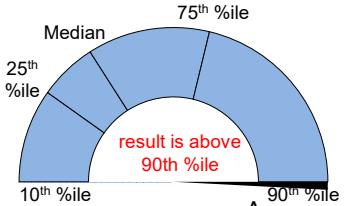
Real Loss Cost Rate
5,770.36 $/conn/year



Unit Total Losses
59,287.5 gal/conn/day

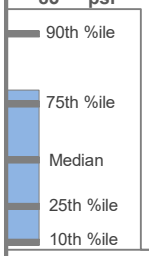


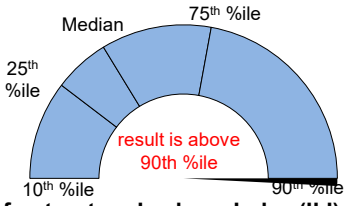
Unit Apparent Losses
13,073.7 gal/conn/day



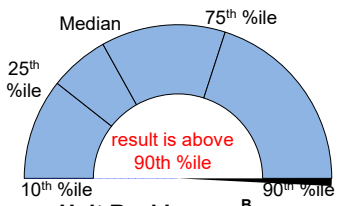
Unit Real Losses[A]
46,213.8 gal/conn/day

Average Operating Pressure
85 psi





Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)
69.2 dimensionless



Unit Real Losses[B]
32,431 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

(UARL) Unavoidable Annual Real Losses	21.0 Acre-ft/Yr	668.0 gal/conn/day

Guidance Information for Key Performance Indicators

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs[1].
- A suite of KPIs is necessary, as no single KPI can holistically communicate water loss performance for a given water system.
- See Table 1 below for Uses and Limitations for each KPI, excerpted from the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)[1], with naming conventions updated.
- Percentiles (%iles) shown on KPI gauges come from Level 1 validated data in the AWWA WLCC Reference Water Audit Dataset (2020)[2].
- KPI %iles shown above are not segregated by cohorts. Limited KPI data by cohorts may be found in WRF 4695 Guidance Manual, Appendix B (2019)[5].
- Actual KPI results that fall below 10th %ile or above 90th %ile do not necessarily imply error, but should be viewed with scrutiny.
- Percentiles not intended to imply targets. Targets may be input by user for operational KPIs, if desired, on Worksheet.
- See UARL and ILI in Definitions tab for discussion of size and pressure limitations.
- Systems that fall on the extreme ends of size or connection density should use caution when interpreting Unit Losses KPIs.

AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0

FWAS v6.0

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This spreadsheet-based water audit tool is designed to help quantify and track water losses associated with water distribution systems and identify areas for improved efficiency and cost recovery. It provides a "top-down" summary water audit format and is not meant to take the place of a full-scale, comprehensive water audit format. Auditors are strongly encouraged to refer to the most current edition of AWWA M36 Manual for Water Audits for detailed guidance on the water auditing process and targeting loss reduction levels. This tool contains several separate worksheets. Sheets can be accessed using the tabs at the bottom of the screen, or by clicking the TOC links below.

Table of Contents (TOC)

Start Page	The current sheet. Enter contact information and basic audit details.
Worksheet	Enter the required data on this worksheet to calculate the water balance and data grading.
Interactive Data Grading	Answer questions about operational practices for each audit input, and the data validity grades will automatically populate.
Dashboard	Review NRW components, performance indicators and graphical outputs to evaluate the results of the audit.
Notes	Enter notes to explain how values were calculated, document data sources, and related information about data management practices.
Blank Sheet	By popular demand! A blank sheet. The world is your canvas.
Water Balance	The values entered in the Worksheet automatically populate the Water Balance.
Loss Control Planning	Use this sheet to interpret the results of the audit validity score and performance indicators.
Definitions	Use this sheet to understand the terms used in the audit process.
Service Connection Diagram	Diagrams depicting possible customer service connection line configurations.
Acknowledgements	Acknowledgements for development of the AWWA Free Water Audit Software v6.0.

AWWA Web Resources for Water Loss Control

https://www.awwa.org/Resources-Tools/Resource-Topics/Water-Loss-Control

Items referenced in the Free Water Audit Software v6.0 on the web:

- Data Grading Matrix v6.0
- Example Water Audit v6.0
- Water Audit Compiler v6.0
- AWWA Reports on Performance Indicators
- M36 Manual

Enter Basic Information

Name of Utility:	Santa Clara Valley Water District
Name of Contact Person:	Samuel Bogale
Email:	sbogale@valleywater.org
Telephone | Ext.:	(408) 630-3505
City/Town/Municipality:	San Jose
State / Province:	California (CA)
Country:	USA
Audit Preparation Date:	Dec 23 2025
Audit Year:	2025
Audit Year Label:	Fiscal (Fiscal, Calendar, etc)
Audit Period Start Date:	Jul 01 2024
Audit Period End Date:	Jun 30 2025
Volume Reporting Units:	Acre-feet
Water System Structure:	Wholesale
Water Type:	Potable Water
System ID Number:	02-88-005
Validator Name/ID:	
Validator Email:	
Estimated Total Population Served by Water Utility:	

Key of Input Acronyms

In order of appearance in the Worksheet

VOS	Volume from Own Sources
VOSEA	VOS Error Adjustment
WI	Water Imported
WIEA	WI Error Adjustment
WE	Water Exported
WEEA	WE Error Adjustment
BMAC	Billed Metered Authorized Consumption
BUAC	Billed Unmetered Authorized Consumption
UMAC	Unbilled Metered Authorized Consumption
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered Authorized Consumption
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies
UC	Unauthorized Consumption
Lm	Length of mains
Nc	Number of service connections
Lp	Average length of (private) customer service line
AOP	Average Operating Pressure
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge
VPC	Variable Production Cost

Color Key User input | Calculated | Optional default

Guidance for the Worksheet

Choosing to enter unit of **percent** or **volume** (applies to VOSEA, WIEA, WEEA, CMI) choose entry option:

1.00%	percent	*or*	
	volume		25.000

Choosing to enter **default** or **custom input** (applies to UUAC, SDHE, UC) choose entry option:

0.25%	default	*or*	
	custom		75.000

Guidance for the Interactive Data Grading

Use acronym buttons in IDG header to navigate among inputs. Acronym Key above. White = needs answers, orange = complete, clear = not required. Example below.

VOS	VOSEA	WI	WIEA	WE	WEEA	BMAC	BUAC	UMAC	UUAC
SDHE	CMI	UC	Lm	Nc	Lp	AOP	CRUC	VPC	

After clicking an acronym button, answer all visible questions in the order they're presented, choosing best-fit answer

Grade will populate when all visible questions are complete for an input: **7**

The limiting criteria will be labeled along the right. If only 1 limiting criterion is shown, improving on that criterion will achieve a higher data grade. If multiple limiting criteria are shown, improving on *each* limiting criterion is necessary to achieve a higher data grade. A complete inventory of data grading criteria is available in the Data Grading Matrix v6.0 (see web resources)

Limiting

If you have questions or comments regarding this software please contact us at: wlc@awwa.org

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Worksheet

FWAS v6.0
American Water Works Association.

Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2025 | Jul 01 2024 - Jun 30 2025 | Fiscal

Click 'n' to add notes
Click 'g' to determine data validity grade

To edit water system info: go to start page

To access definitions, click the input name

All volumes to be entered as: ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supplied Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

choose entry option:

		n	g				n	g					
VOS	Volume from Own Sources:	n	g	7	86,497.935	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	9	2.53%	percent	under-registration	VOSEA
WI	Water Imported:	n	g	n/a	0.000	Acre-ft/Yr							WIEA
WE	Water Exported:	n	g	6	746.160	Acre-ft/Yr	n	g	4	1.00%	percent	under-registration	WEEA

WATER SUPPLIED: 87,989.439 Acre-ft/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

choose entry option:

		n	g						
BMAC	Billed Metered:	n	g	9	86,537.670	Acre-ft/Yr			
BUAC	Billed Unmetered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr			
UMAC	Unbilled Metered:	n	g	n/a		Acre-ft/Yr			
UUAC	Unbilled Unmetered:	n	g	8	0.023	Acre-ft/Yr	custom	0.023	acre-ft/yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 86,537.693 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES

1,451.746 Acre-ft/Yr

Apparent Losses

choose entry option:

		n	g								
SDHE	Systematic Data Handling Errors:	n	g	10	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr	
CMI	Customer Metering Inaccuracies:	n	g	6	434.863	Acre-ft/Yr	0.50%	percent			under-registration
UC	Unauthorized Consumption:	n	g	1	1.000	Acre-ft/Yr		custom	1.000	acre-ft/yr	

Apparent Losses: 436.863 Acre-ft/Yr

Real Losses

Real Losses: 1,014.884 Acre-ft/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 1,451.746 Acre-ft/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 1,451.769 Acre-ft/Yr

SYSTEM DATA

		n	g				
Lm	Length of mains:	n	g	8	39.9	miles	(including fire hydrant lead lengths)
Nc	Number of service connections:	n	g	10	28		(active *and* inactive)
	Service connection density:				1	conn./mile main	

Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop/property line? Yes

Lp n g 10

Average length of customer service line has been set to zero and a data grading of 10 has been applied

AOP Average Operating Pressure: n g 7 85.0 psi

COST DATA

		n	g						
CRUC	Customer Retail Unit Charge:	n	g	9	$7.19	$/1000 gallons (US)	Total Annual Operating Cost		
VPC	Variable Production Cost:	n	g	8	$112.05	$/acre-ft	$372,522,740	$/yr (optional input)	

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY TIER:

***** The Water Audit Data Validity Score is in Tier IV (71-90). See Dashboard tab for additional outputs. *****

go to dashboard

A weighted scale for the components of supply, consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION TO IMPROVE DATA VALIDITY:

Based on the information provided, audit reliability can be most improved by addressing the following components:

1: Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
2: Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
3: Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR TARGETS:

OPTIONAL: If targets exist for the operational performance indicators, they can be input below:

Unit Total Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Apparent Losses:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[A]:		gal/conn/day
Unit Real Losses[B]:		gal/mile/day

If entered above by user, targets will display on KPI gauges (see Dashboard)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software
Water Balance

FWAS v6.0

American Water Works Association.
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Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Audit Year: 2025 Jul 01 2024 - Jun 30 2025
Data Validity Tier: Tier IV (71-90)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="10">Volume from Own Sources (VOS)
(corrected for known errors)
88,743.136

Water Imported (WI)
(corrected for known errors)
0.000</td><td rowspan="10">System Input Volume
88,743.136</td><td>Water Exported (WE)
(corrected for known errors)
753.697</td><td colspan="3">Billed Water Exported</td><td>Revenue Water (Exported)
753.697</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="9">Water Supplied
87,989.439</td><td rowspan="3">Authorized Consumption
86,537.693</td><td rowspan="2">Billed Authorized Consumption
86,537.670</td><td>Billed Metered Consumption (BMAC) (water exported is removed)
86,537.670</td><td rowspan="2">Revenue Water

86,537.670</td></tr>
<tr><td>Billed Unmetered Consumption (BUAC)
0.000</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Unbilled Authorized Consumption
0.023</td><td>Unbilled Metered Consumption (UMAC)
0.000</td><td rowspan="2">Non-Revenue Water (NRW)

1,451.769</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unbilled Unmetered Consumption (UUAC)
0.023</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Water Losses
1,451.746</td><td rowspan="3">Apparent Losses
436.863</td><td>Systematic Data Handling Errors (SDHE)
1.000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Customer Metering Inaccuracies (CMI)
434.863</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unauthorized Consumption (UC)
1.000</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Real Losses
1,014.884</td><td>Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains
Not broken down</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks
Not broken down</td></tr>
<tr><td>Leakage on Service Connections
Not broken down</td></tr>
</table>

American Water Works Association.
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FWAS v6.0

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Dashboard

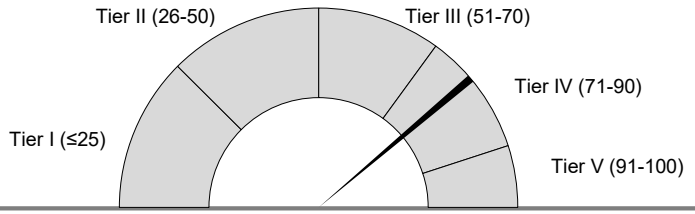
go to worksheet | go to grading | go to references

Water Audit Report for: Santa Clara Valley Water District **Audit Year: 2025** **Fiscal** **Jul 01 2024 - Jun 30 2025**

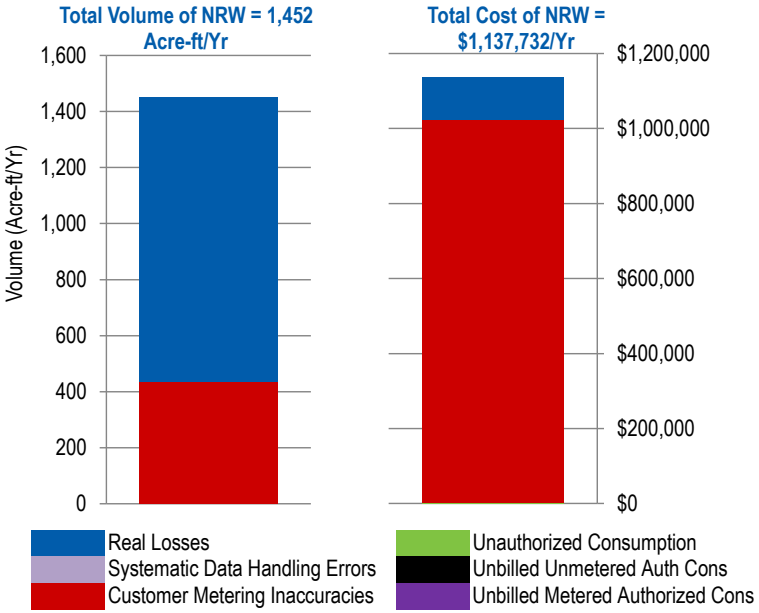
Data Validity

Data Validity Score: 77 **Data Validity Tier:** Tier IV (71-90)

See Loss Control Planning for Tier Details



NRW Components Summary

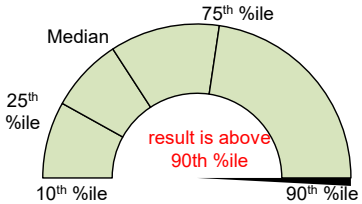


	Volume Acre-ft/Yr	Value $/Yr	Basis of Valuation
Apparent Losses	436.9	$1,024,011	CRUC
Real Losses	1,014.9	$113,718	VPC
Unbilled Authorized Cons	0.0	$3	VPC
Non-Revenue Water	1,451.8	$1,137,732	Blended

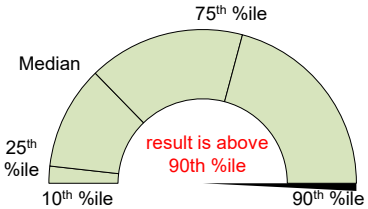
Key Performance Indicators

Actual KPI result | Target (see Worksheet)

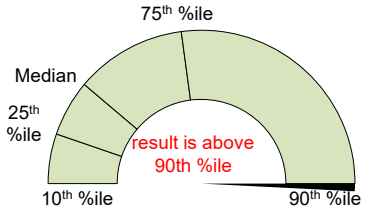
gauge %iles per validated industry ranges[2]



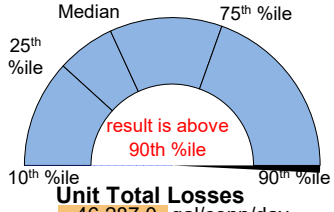
Total Loss Cost Rate
40,633.18 $/conn/year



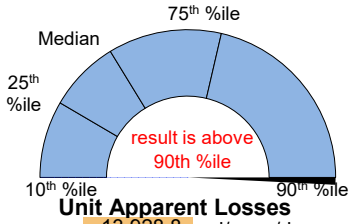
Apparent Loss Cost Rate
36,571.84 $/conn/year



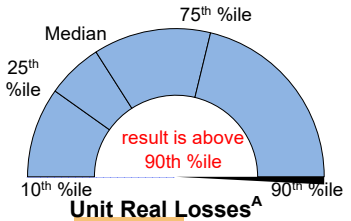
Real Loss Cost Rate
4,061.35 $/conn/year



Unit Total Losses
46,287.0 gal/conn/day

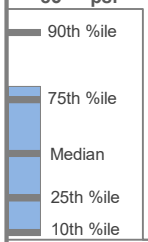


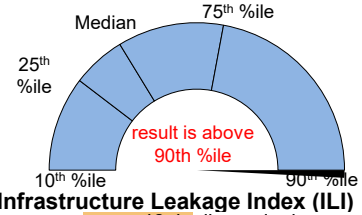
Unit Apparent Losses
13,928.8 gal/conn/day



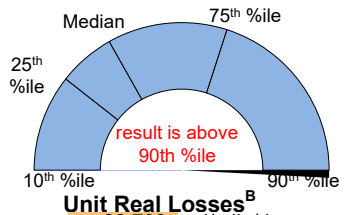
Unit Real Losses[A]
32,358.2 gal/conn/day

Average Operating Pressure
85 psi





Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI)
48.4 dimensionless



Unit Real Losses[B]
22,708 gal/mile/day

See UARL definition for additional guidance on the ILI

(UARL) Unavoidable Annual Real Losses	21.0	Acre-ft/Yr	668.0	gal/conn/day

Guidance Information for Key Performance Indicators

- The eight indicators shown are the recommended suite per the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee 2020 Position on KPIs[1].
- A suite of KPIs is necessary, as no single KPI can holistically communicate water loss performance for a given water system.
- See Table 1 below for Uses and Limitations for each KPI, excerpted from the AWWA Water Loss Control Committee Report (2020)[1], with naming conventions updated.
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- Systems that fall on the extreme ends of size or connection density should use caution when interpreting Unit Losses KPIs.

Appendix D – Modeling Assumptions

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Modeling Assumptions

WEAP Model Background

Valley Water uses the Water Evaluation and Planning (WEAP) model, developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute, to evaluate water supply reliability and system performance. The model is a deterministic, integrated water resources planning tool that simulates water demands, available supplies, operational constraints, and environmental requirements across Santa Clara County.

The WEAP model represents Valley Water facilities and operations, including groundwater basins, reservoirs and creeks, imported water supplies, treatment plants, groundwater banking, and managed recharge facilities. It also accounts for non-Valley Water supplies within the county, including SFPUC deliveries, recycled water, and other locally developed supplies. By representing system priorities and constraints, the model provides a consistent framework for evaluating future supply reliability under varying hydrologic and imported water conditions.

Modeling Assumptions

The model operates on a monthly time step using the historical hydrologic record from 1922 through 2021. It tracks imported water deliveries, reservoir storage, streamflow, groundwater recharge and pumping, recycled water production, and deliveries to municipal, agricultural, and environmental demands.

Water is allocated based on system availability and established priorities. In-stream flow requirements are represented in the model and are consistently met in accordance with applicable regulatory and operational requirements. Non-Valley Water supplies, including SFPUC deliveries and recycled water, are used first to meet demands, followed by Valley Water managed local surface water and imported supplies. Groundwater pumping is used to meet remaining demands, and excess supplies are directed to recharge facilities, stored in reservoirs, or delivered to groundwater banking programs.

For the Urban Water Management Plan, the model structure and operational logic remain consistent with the Water Supply Master Plan. Updated imported water data, SFPUC supply projections, and retailer-provided recycled water assumptions were incorporated for this plan.

The following sections summarize the major assumptions applied in the UWMP modeling analysis.

WEAP Modeling Assumption for UWMP

Model Assumptions					
Demand Year	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
Simulation Period	1922 – 2021				
Normal Year	Average Conditions				
Single Dry Year	1977				
5-year Drought	1988-1992				
Local Climate Change (Reservoir Inflow, Evaporation, Demands, Natural GW Recharge)	No Climate Change	CESM1 (National Science Foundation, U.S. Department of Energy, National Center for Atmospheric Research)			
Demands					
Demand Projections	Valley Water Demand Model				
Total Countywide Demands with conservation included	330,000 AF	330,000 AF	330,000 AF	330,000 AF	330,000 AF
Imported Water Supplies					
Imported Water Allocations	2025 Delivery Capability Report - Baseline Conditions	2025 Delivery Capability Report - 2043 Level of Concern (LOC) 50		2025 Delivery Capability Report - 2043 Level of Concern (LOC) 95	
San Luis Reservoir	2025 Delivery Capability Report - Baseline Conditions	2025 Delivery Capability Report - 2043 Level of Concern (LOC) 50		2025 Delivery Capability Report - 2043 Level of Concern (LOC) 95	
CVP Carryover	Up to 15,250 AF max per year; lost if San Luis Reservoir storage goes to 2,000,000 AF				
SWP Carryover	Up to 50,000 AF max per year; lost if San Luis Reservoir storage goes to 2,000,000 AF				
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (Median Year)	50,000 AF	51,000 AF	52,000 AF	53,000 AF	54,000 AF
Climate Change	None	Included in CalSim3 imported water allocations			
Local Groundwater					
Natural Groundwater Recharge (Annual Average)	59,000 AF	59,000 AF	58,000 AF	58,000 AF	58,000 AF
Groundwater Storage Capacity	Santa Clara Plain = 350,000 AF; Coyote Valley Study Area = 25,000 AF; Llagas = 155,000 AF				

Recycled Water					
Recycled Water Demands	20,000 AF	22,000 AF	24,000 AF	26,000 AF	28,000 AF
Reservoir Operations					
Fisheries and Aquatic Habitat Collaborative Effort (FAHCE)	Operations Active				
South County LSAA Reservoir Flow Requirements	Active				
Almaden	Restricted to 93% capacity	Full capacity (1,555 AF)			
Anderson	Restricted to 3% capacity	Full capacity (89,278 AF)			
Coyote	Restricted at 53% of capacity; (Full Capacity = 22,541 AF)				
Calero	Restricted to 45% capacity	Full capacity (9,738 AF)			
Guadalupe	Restricted to 64% capacity	Full capacity (3,320 AF)			
Chesbro	Capacity = 7,945 AF				
Lexington	Capacity = 19,044 AF				
Stevens Creek	Capacity = 3,138 AF				
Uvas	Capacity = 9,835 AF				
Vasona	Capacity = 463 AF				
Treated Water					
Water Treatment Plant (WTP) Capacity	Rinconada WTP = 80 MGD				
	Penitencia WTP = 40 MGD				
	Santa Teresa WTP = 100 MGD				
Project Implementation					
Dam Seismic Upgrades	Off	Almaden, Anderson, Calero, and Guadalupe			
Groundwater Banking Capacity	350,000 AF	350,000 AF	250,000 AF	250,000 AF	250,000 AF
Potable reuse	Off	24,000 AF	24,000 AF	24,000 AF	24,000 AF
Sisk Dam Expansion	Off	Active/Completed (63,000 AF)			
Delta Conveyance Project	Off	Off	Off	Active/Completed	

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Appendix E – Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Valley Water

2025
Water Shortage Contingency Plan

June 2026

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

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WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

In compliance with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632, Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) developed this Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies. This plan is part of contingency planning that improves preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies. The WSCP utilizes applicable information from Valley Water's drought response plan to the extent practicable.

As a wholesale water agency, Valley Water developed this WSCP in accordance with CWC requirements for the wholesale agencies. This WSCP describes Valley Water's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) procedures, response actions that align with the six standard water shortage levels, as well as planning for natural disasters. The WSCP also summarizes drought-related revenue impacts, and Valley Water's communication protocol and legal authority to respond to water shortages. Where applicable, Valley Water's actions during the recent 2020-2022 drought are summarized for reference.

The WSCP was developed in consistence with Valley Water's water shortage management objectives:

- To minimize the economic, social, and environmental hardship to the community caused by water shortages.
- To establish water use reduction targets and work closely with retailers and cities in developing efficient and effective demand reduction measures during water shortages that concentrate on eliminating non-essential uses first.
- To maintain and safeguard essential water supplies for public health and safety needs, including during acute catastrophic events.

Valley Water's WSCP is included as Appendix E to its 2025 UWMP. However, this WSCP is created separately from Valley Water's 2025 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP.

SECTION 1. WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

Valley Water manages a complex and integrated water system to meet existing and future needs of Santa Clara County. Valley Water has access to several supply sources including imported water, local surface water, groundwater, and recycled water. Valley Water's supply sources are highly integrated to provide flexibility in the raw water system for its overall conjunctive use strategy. Valley Water's basic water supply strategy to compensate for supply variability is to store excess wet year supplies in the groundwater subbasins, local reservoirs, San Luis Reservoir, and Semitropic Groundwater Bank, then to draw on these stored supplies during dry years to help meet demands.

As part of the 2025 UWMP, Valley Water completed its water supply reliability assessment for the next 25 years. The assessment indicates that with Valley Water's existing and planned sources of supply as well as continued investment in demand management, Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands through 2050 under normal and single dry year conditions for

all demand years. Under five consecutive dry year conditions, Valley Water's diverse water supplies are sufficient to meet demands for most of the planning period, with less than 10% of supply gaps in the last two years of the modeled drought in some years. The supply gaps are within Valley Water's level of service goal, which is to meet 100% demand during normal years and at least 80% demand during droughts. Those gaps will be addressed through the combination of supply augmentation from transfer and exchange and water use reductions.

In addition, Valley Water also conducted a Drought Risk Assessment for a near-term five-year drought per CWC requirements. The Drought Risk Assessment indicates that if a five-year drought were to occur under existing conditions, Valley Water's existing supply is sufficient to meet expected demands for the first three years. During the last two years of this near-term drought, however, estimates of projected water supply and use reveal that there could be a possible shortfall of 14,600 acre-feet (AF) in 2029 and 25,000 AF in 2030. These shortfalls are largely attributed to assumed low imported water supply as occurred during the two most recent severe droughts in the last 10 years. If such shortfalls were to happen, Valley Water will implement the WSCP actions including calling for water use reduction and augmenting supplies with supplemental sources such as water transfers and exchanges, to meet potential shortage. See Chapter 7 of Valley Water's UWMP for details of the water service reliability assessment in various year types and the Drought Risk Assessment.

Valley Water maintains diverse water supply sources to meet countywide demands. Hydrologic variability, climate change, and environmental regulations can have a significant impact on Valley Water's water supply sources. Surface water, both imported and local, is subject to hydrologic variability and environmental regulations. Groundwater supply is largely constrained by hydrologic variability, operational storage capacity, and groundwater quality. Climate change may impact both surface water and groundwater. Future recycled and purified water deliveries could be impacted by infrastructure capacity and availability of recycled water. Hydrologic variability, various climate change scenarios, and regulatory risk are incorporated in Valley Water's long-range planning including this plan. The findings from both the water service reliability assessment and the Drought Risk Assessment demonstrate that Valley Water is able to mitigate these challenges through a combination of conjunctive management of its water system, past and planned investment in supply and storage projects, as well as water conservation and demand management.

SECTION 2. ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

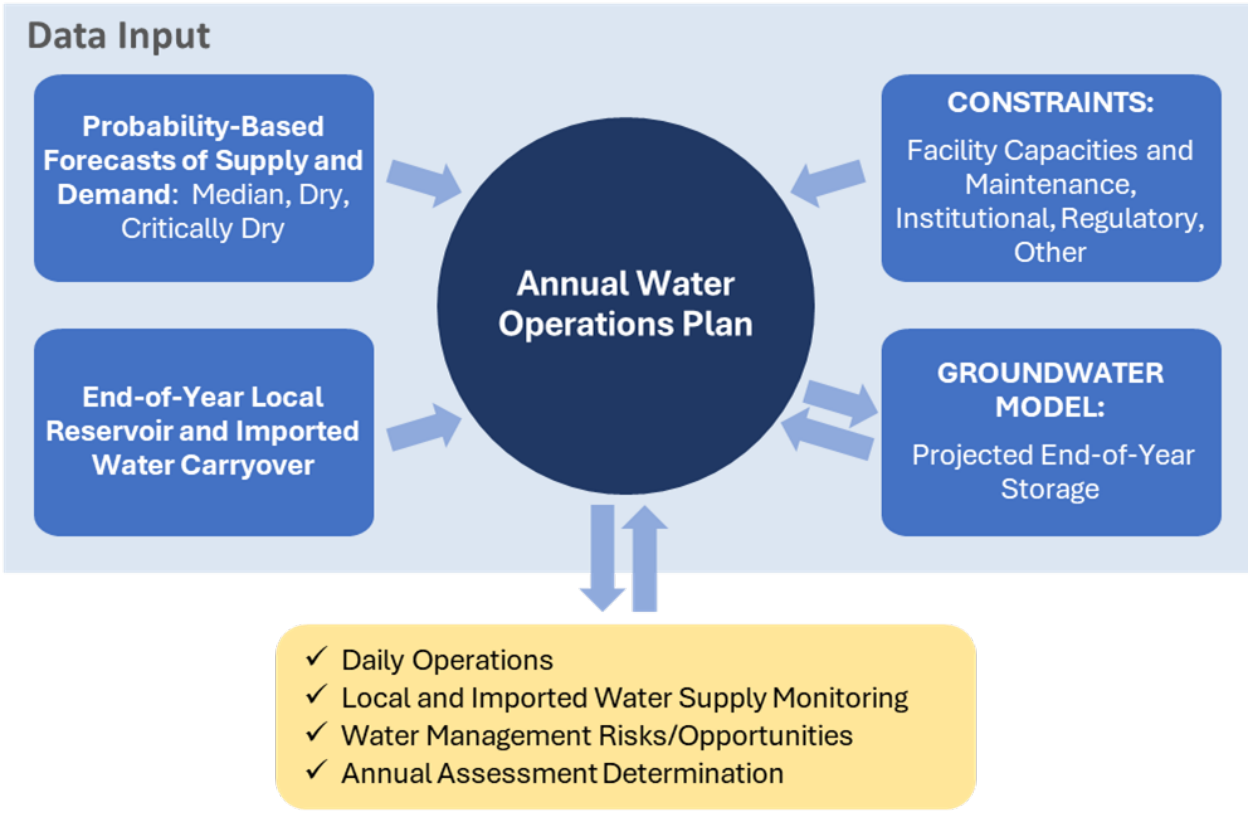
Beginning in 2022, Valley Water has submitted the Annual Assessment by July 1 each year in compliance with CWC Section 10632.1. The Annual Assessment is a near-term water supply reliability analysis that determines whether a water shortage may occur for next year and any shortage stage response actions in addressing any perceived shortage.

The Annual Assessment is based on Valley Water's long-established water supply operations planning that is an ongoing process throughout the year. The operations planning involves assessing water supply and demand to evaluate water service reliability for the current year and a broad range of hydrologic conditions for next year. These analyses are used to guide Valley Water's operation and water resources management within its service area to meet demands and adjust to changing conditions throughout the year.

2.1 Steps and Timeline of Annual Operations Planning

Annual water supply operations planning begins each September for the upcoming year and considers water year scenarios that span from wet to very dry. Operations planning serves as the basis for daily operational decisions consistent with the annual strategy to manage water supplies and reserves. The elements of annual water supply operations planning is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Annual Water Operations Planning



Water supply operations planning is dynamic, and information on rainfall data, imported water allocations, water supply projections, availability of supplemental supplies, and facility capacities are updated at least monthly to reflect current conditions. The projection of water supplies through the end of the year is based on assumed median conditions (50% exceedance), dry conditions (90% exceedance), and in some cases, critically dry conditions (99% exceedance). As assumptions and projections are updated throughout the year, Valley Water continues to update its end-of-year groundwater storage projections.

The state of the groundwater basins is reported monthly through a Groundwater Conditions Report (https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/groundwater-monitoring) and Water Tracker (https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/monthly-water-tracker). The Groundwater Conditions Report and Water Tracker contain a description and quantification of available water supplies including local reservoirs, imported water, treated water, recycled water, conserved water, and groundwater data, such as recent managed recharge, pumping, and storage trends. The annual water supply

operations planning process together with the monthly reports are how Valley Water tracks and reports its annual water supply, demands, and overall water supply reliability.

Staff provides the Valley Water Board of Directors (Board) updates on available water supplies, groundwater storage projections, and water demand projections as needed throughout the year and at least once a year, typically in April. Updates are also provided to Valley Water's retailer committee and subcommittee at least quarterly. By June, Valley Water staff takes information and analysis from the operation planning for current year and subsequent dry year to complete the Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment will include a recommendation if WSCP actions are needed.

Through its long-term practice, Valley Water has determined that projected end-of-year groundwater storage as well as surface water availability serve as the best indicators of potential water shortages and early warning signal, therefore Valley Water uses them to determine a potential water supply shortage. The recommendation on WSCP actions will be based on the water storage stages presented in Section 3. The Annual Assessment will be brought to the Board for their information as part of the regular water supply update. If WSCP actions are recommended based on shortage stages, the Board will be asked to decide on taking water shortage actions. The Annual Assessment will then be provided to the State by July 1. Figure 2 provides general timeline and the decision-making process.

Figure 2. Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process

After the Annual Assessment determination is done, the operation planning will continue throughout the year to monitor emerging supply and demand conditions and guide system operations, and response actions in the event of a water shortage or emergencies.

2.2 Demand Projection

The Annual Assessment is required to use unconstrained demand, which is defined as

expected water use before any projected shortage response actions may be taken, while considering impacts associated with factors such as weather and anticipated growth. To calculate unconstrained demand, Valley Water uses the best available information to date, typically including the previous year's demands as well as consideration of current water use patterns and other factors impacting demands. This data-driven approach ensures that demand projections reflect both recent conditions and expected near-term trends under baseline conditions, without the influence of conservation mandates that may be implemented during water shortage conditions or supply restrictions.

Valley Water begins the estimation by gathering detailed demand data from its water retailers. Valley Water retailers submit their three-year demand forecasts for treated water within their contracts by October 15th, which serve as the foundation for demand forecasting. Valley Water also collects information on retailer demand for supplies from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), based on projected wholesale deliveries to SFPUC customers in Santa Clara County. In addition, demands for groundwater and recycled water are estimated from previous year and historical patterns. The demand projection also considers additional factors, such as historical demand trends, weather patterns, and ongoing water conservation program implementation.

2.3 Supply Assessment

Water supply operations planning considers all of Valley Water's water supply system and sources, including imported water (deliveries, banking, sales, transfers, exchanges, carry-over), local surface water reservoirs, local water supply diversions, groundwater recharge systems, groundwater storage, and recycled water. It also includes SFPUC supply to eight Valley Water retailers. A summary of available water resources is provided in Table 1. Chapter 6 of the UWMP provides more information on each of Valley Water's sources of supply.

Table 1. Water Supply Sources

Source	Description
Central Valley Project (CVP)	Contract for 152,500 acre-feet per year (AFY). Actual allocations are typically only a portion of the full contract amount and are based on availability of water supplies after meeting regulations to protect the environment, water quality, and other factors.
State Water Project (SWP)	Contract for 100,000 AFY. Actual allocations are typically only a portion of the full contract amount and are based on availability of water supplies after meeting regulations to protect the environment, water quality, and other factors.
Local Surface Water	Valley Water has water rights to capture and use up to 223,000 AFY at its reservoirs and percolation pond diversion structures. Currently, 53,000 AFY are used for water supply on average. This is expected to increase to an average of 83,000 AFY by 2040. The total volume used depends on rainfall and demands.
Local Reservoirs	Valley Water operates 10 reservoirs in the County with a total (unrestricted) storage capacity of approximately 166,000 AF that capture runoff from the watershed for release through the year to recharge the groundwater basins. However, several Valley Water reservoirs are operating under mandatory

	seismic restrictions and at present, Valley Water has only a total of 62,996 AF of storage available for storing water in all of its reservoirs. Water captured at a few reservoirs can also be sent to Valley Water's water treatment plants. Valley Water's largest reservoir, Anderson Dam (89,000 AF), is currently undergoing a seismic retrofit and is not able to provide storage. Valley Water expects the retrofit project to be completed by 2035.
Natural Groundwater Recharge	Approximately 61,000 AF of precipitation and other natural flows are directly recharged to the groundwater basins in an average year. This amount varies with hydrologic conditions. Natural recharge differs from Valley Water's managed recharge program where precipitation is captured in reservoirs and purposely released for recharge in ponds and along managed creeks.
Groundwater Storage	As the County's Groundwater Sustainability Agency, Valley Water manages the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins and strives to maintain adequate storage in wet and average years to ensure water supply reliability during dry periods or shortages. The estimated operational storage capacity of these groundwater subbasins is 548,000 AF.
Semitropic Groundwater Bank	Valley Water has invested in 350,000 AF of out-of-county water storage capacity in Semitropic Groundwater Bank. Water is delivered to the groundwater bank when surplus supplies are available and withdrawn when supplies are limited. Valley Water's contract allows withdrawals between approximately 31,000 to 78,000 AF of banked water per year, depending on SWP allocation (larger withdrawals are permitted during larger allocation years).
Recycled Water	Recycled water is produced by the County's four wastewater treatment plants for various non-drinking water (non-potable) purposes. In addition, Valley Water provides advanced treated purified water to South Bay Water Recycling to improve the quality of the non-potable supply. Recycled water use is projected to increase from approximately 15,000 AFY in 2025 to approximately 28,000 AFY by 2050.
SFPUC	SFPUC's Regional Water System provides water to some cities in the northern part of the County. On average about 55,000 AF is delivered to the County each year.

Many factors and events affect water supply availability in any given year. To evaluate water supply conditions each year, Valley Water uses information on anticipated CVP and SWP allocations for imported supply, precipitation in local watersheds to estimate reservoir inflow and natural groundwater recharge, and groundwater storage for groundwater availability. In addition, the determination of projected available water supply also considers supplies from SFPUC, carryover storage, and out-of-county storage.

2.4 Infrastructure Considerations

The Annual Assessment incorporates any infrastructure considerations that may impact system operations and water supply reliability, including planned facility outages due to maintenance or upgrades, construction of capital improvement projects, and adding new supplies. Throughout each year and based on its Asset Management programs, Valley Water carries out regular maintenance and upgrades of its facilities. The associated shutdowns are planned and

coordinated within Valley Water's business areas and reflected in the operations planning and the Annual Assessment. Because of operational flexibility of Valley Water's interconnected water system, Valley Water is able to continue its water service with planned disruptions.

In addition, seismic risk assessment is discussed in Section 4.5. In the event of an infrastructure issue that may impact Valley Water's capability to convey, treat, or distribute water during the current year, the issue would be documented and its impact reflected in the Annual Assessment and its operations.

SECTION 3. SHORTAGE LEVELS

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10632(a)(3), the WSCP must include six standard water shortage levels that correspond to progressively increasing ranges of shortage conditions of up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% shortages and greater than 50% shortage compared to the normal reliability condition (Table 2). As outlined in Section 2.1, Valley Water's shortage levels are determined based on projected end-of-year groundwater storage and surface water (imported and local) availability. The shortage stages also include catastrophic interruption of water supplies due to earthquakes and other emergency events.

Table 2. Six Standard Shortage Stages

Shortage Stage	Stage Title	Water Shortage
1	Alert	<=10%
2	Warning	10-20%
3	Severe	20 – 30%
4	Critical	30 - 40%
5	Extreme	40 - 50%
6	Emergency	>50%

- Stage 1 is the alert stage that is meant to warn the public that current water use is tapping groundwater reserves. This stage is triggered when local groundwater and/or reservoir storage is projected to drop below normal stage and/or surface water supplies are reduced.
- Stage 2 is the warning stage. Shortage conditions continue to progress, requiring the initiation of drought response actions and close coordination with retailers and cities to encourage enacting of water use restrictions.
- Stage 3 is the severe stage. Shortage conditions are worsening, requiring close coordination with retailers and cities to encourage increase of enforcement activities.
- Stage 4 represents critical conditions. This is typically the most severe stage in a multi-year drought. This stage is triggered when groundwater storage and expected surface water deliveries are projected to fall below the lower threshold of Stage 3.

- Stage 5 and 6 are for extreme and emergency situations. These stages are meant to address an immediate crisis such as a major infrastructure failure when water supply may only be available to meet health and safety needs. Stage 5 or 6 can also be triggered in a deep drought when groundwater basin and reservoir storage levels are projected to be dangerously low.

The WSCP establishes procedures for shortage levels, the actual implementation of a water shortage level, however, needs to consider additional factors, including proactively declaring a shortage to allow time for behavior changes to achieve water use reduction, customer response to the current level, and available response actions.

SECTION 4. SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

During droughts or shortages, Valley Water considers all available tools to minimize their impact. Valley Water's shortage response actions broadly fall into four categories – supply augmentation, demand reduction, operational changes, and mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices. These actions are consistent with CWC's required reporting for the WSCP.

Valley Water's level of service goal is to meet 100% demand during normal years and at least 80% demand during droughts. Valley Water's drought response actions aim to achieve this service goal and minimize shortage impacts on the community. Based on lessons learned from the 2012-2016 and 2020-2022 droughts, Valley Water updated the actions that it may take in response to a declaration of a water shortage. Table 3 provides a summary of Valley Water's shortage response actions for each stage. Because each drought is different, it is important to keep flexibility within each drought stage for when to implement each drought response action. This allows Valley Water to identify and implement the actions that will provide the most benefit for the specific drought conditions. The determination of specific actions at each shortage level will be based on the evaluation of cost, timing, supply availability, storage conditions, and other factors.

Table 3. Water Shortage Response Actions

Stage	Water Shortage	Response Actions
1 – Alert	<=10%	• 0-10% from demand reduction • 0-10% met by Storage
2 – Warning	10-20%	• 0-20% from demand reduction • 0-20% met by Storage • Supply augmentation • Operational changes

3 – Severe	20-30%	• 0-20% from demand reduction • 0-30% met by Storage • Supply augmentation • Operational changes
4 – Critical	30-40%	• 0-20% from demand reduction • 0-40% met by Storage • Supply augmentation • Operational changes
5 – Extreme	40-50%	• ≥20% from demand reduction • 0-50% met by Storage • Supply augmentation • Operational changes
6 – Emergency	> 50%	• ≥20% from demand reduction • 0-50% met by Storage • Supply augmentation • Operational changes

4.1 Water Supply from Storage and Augmentation

Valley Water maintains high local groundwater storage in normal and wet years through a comprehensive managed recharge program and by providing treated water in lieu of groundwater pumping. Excess wet year water supplies are also stored in the Semitropic Groundwater Bank, and Valley Water can carryover imported supplies in some years in San Luis Reservoir. During a dry year, Valley Water can use these stored supplies without having to call on the public to reduce demands. During an extended drought, Valley Water would need to pursue additional water shortage actions. Valley Water uses a combination of options to bring in additional water supplies to support local demands, including:

- Recovery and import of Valley Water's supplies stored in groundwater banking and exchange programs.
- Use of existing multi-year agreements between Valley Water and other water agencies that provide options to call on pre-negotiated transfer/exchange water.
- Collaboration with water agencies that have available resources to develop and implement agreements for the transfer/exchange of water to Valley Water.
- Participation in pooled water transfer programs with other SWP and CVP contractors.

The quantities of water available through these options are variable and depend on hydrology, pumping capacity, environmental restrictions, and demands from other agencies. These

supplemental supplies help Valley Water mitigate the impact of droughts. During 2020-2022 drought, Valley Water received return water from the Semitropic Groundwater Bank and purchased approximately 100,000 AF of additional water supplies through transfers and exchanges. Valley Water also secured CVP Public Health and Safety water supplies. These supplemental supplies helped mitigate the impact of severely low imported water allocations and reduced storage in Valley Water's largest reservoir (Anderson) that was ordered to remain at deadpool.

4.2 Demand Reduction

When Valley Water's Board calls for water use reductions, cities and retailers consider implementing their WSCP actions to achieve the necessary water use reductions. Actions to achieve the desired shortage response may be different for each city/water retailer depending on their service area composition (commercial, industrial, residential) and source of water supplies. However, Valley Water makes efforts for drought response actions to be common to as many cities/water retailers as possible. This provides for more consistent implementation and messaging.

Reducing water consumption during a water shortage is generally achieved through increased education leading to behavioral changes (e.g., shutting off the water while brushing one's teeth) and water use restrictions (e.g., yard irrigation limited to specific days of the week). These water savings are considered short-term water use reductions and are distinct from long-term and on-going conservation programs described in Chapter 9 of Valley Water's UWMP.

The response to the 2020 to 2022 drought illustrates how Valley Water, cities, the County, and retailers coordinate to reduce water use during water shortages. On June 9, 2021, the Board adopted Valley Water Resolution 21-68 which declared a Water Shortage Emergency Condition pursuant to California Water Code §350 and called for mandatory water use reduction of 15% from 2019 water use. To address the emergency, Valley Water implemented several response actions, including expanding public outreach campaigns to promote conservation, working with water retailers and municipalities to implement water use restrictions, transforming a water waste educational program into a new water waste enforcement program, increasing conservation rebate rates, and developing new conservation programs, in addition to augmenting supplies by securing emergency supplies of imported water. To assist the retailers, cities, and the County achieve the water use reduction targets, Valley Water:

- Increased rebates for water-efficient landscape conversions.
- Deployed an online ordering system for conservation educational materials and high-efficiency plumbing equipment like showerheads.
- Passed a resolution to call for and enforce no more than 2 days of irrigation per week for ornamental lawns and prohibit excessive runoff, midday irrigation, and irrigation after rainfall.
- Increased staffing to support water conservation programs during a period of rapidly increasing interest from customers.
- Developed several multimedia water conservation outreach campaigns to promote water savings.

- Adopted the State's ban against watering CII non-functional turf.
- Encouraged participation in conservation programs through direct mail letters, including promoting water-efficient landscape conversions, irrigation hardware upgrades, graywater laundry to landscape systems, and certain commercial fixtures.
- Reduced the amount of treated water that it supplied to retailers.

Valley Water and retailers coordinated very closely during the drought, holding regular meetings and exchanging information on water supply conditions, operations, and actions/messaging to achieve water use reduction. All retailers took actions to implement water use reduction requirements, and many adopted a coordinated maximum two day per week watering schedule. Together these actions achieved a 7% demand reduction over this drought.

After the drought officially ended in early 2023, the Valley Water Board passed a Resolution calling for Conservation as a Way of Life in Santa Clara County to continue to promote water conservation. The Board also passed an ordinance which established a set of countywide permanent water waste prohibitions and enforcement procedures during drought and non-drought times.

The WSCP was developed in accordance with 2025 Urban Water Management Plan guidebook. It provides general guidance on recommended actions to address water supply shortages. Valley Water continuously seeks to improve its water shortage planning efforts, which may be reflected in future refinements to this WSCP. Under extraordinary circumstances and/or rapidly changing water supply conditions, Valley Water may need to undertake water conservation measures that are stricter than those set forth in this WSCP.

4.3 Operational Changes

Valley Water's extensive and integrated water supply system and diversified portfolio of water supplies provide operational flexibility and opportunities that can be leveraged during droughts. During shortage conditions, Valley Water may employ the following operational changes to minimize shortage:

- Determine operational modifications to minimize reservoir water quality degradation, as needed.
- Implement mandatory reductions in its contracts that deliver treated water to its retailers.
- Increase monitoring of groundwater levels to reduce subsidence potential.
- Coordinate with retailers to reduce pumping in areas most susceptible to subsidence.
- Allow treated water contracts with retailers to be adjusted to avoid penalizing retailers for not taking contract amounts and supporting the use of groundwater and SFPUC for blending, if necessary.
- Leverage opportunities to perform maintenance on dry groundwater percolation ponds.
- Call on Valley Water facilities and water retailers to research ability to lower system pressure.

- Consider additional actions needed to protect groundwater, including potential use of Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) authorities to limit pumping.

The implementation of any operational changes will depend on the shortage stages. For example, Valley Water may reduce retailer treated water contracts at stage 3. While Valley Water has never used its SGMA and other legal authorities to limit groundwater pumping, it has the legal authority to do this. Valley Water's operating plans, groundwater management plans, and emergency response plans consider these types of operational changes in the event of water shortages or catastrophic events.

4.4 Water Waste Prohibitions

During 2020-2022 drought, in response to drought conditions and the desire to implement a more robust enforcement approach, Valley Water's Board adopted Ordinance No. 22-02 in May 2022. Ordinance No. 22-02 outlined water waste prohibitions with an escalating enforcement procedure that authorized the issuance of fines for repeated violations during drought conditions; during non-drought conditions, enforcement procedures revert to an educational approach. After the State of California's emergency regulation banning irrigation of non-functional turf on CII sites was adopted in June 2022, Valley Water amended Ordinance No. 22-02 to reinforce this ban within the County. In June 2023, Valley Water further amended Ordinance No. 22-02 and established permanent water-use prohibitions by adopting Ordinance No. 23-02, which permanently banned the use of potable water in irrigating non-functional turf on CII properties during declared drought emergencies. Along with Ordinance No 23-02, Valley Water's Board also adopted Resolution No. 23-52, Calling for Water Conservation as a Way of Life in Santa Clara County. Resolution No. 23-52 establishes guiding principles intended to guide Valley Water's efforts towards making water conservation a way of life in Santa Clara County. By adhering to these guiding principles, Valley Water seeks to lead local community's efforts for promoting long-term water conservation. The Ordinance No. 23-02 and Resolution No. 23-52 are included in Appendix F of the UWMP.

4.5 Catastrophic Interruption Planning

This section describes planning that Valley Water has undertaken to prepare for catastrophic interruption of water supplies during a disaster.

Infrastructure Reliability Plan

Valley Water completed its first Infrastructure Reliability Plan (IRP) in 2005 and updated it in 2016. The IRP analyzes several outage scenarios for Valley Water's system, including an earthquake, extreme storm, Delta outage, and power outage. Valley Water and retailers agreed on a reliability target during an emergency that Valley Water should be able to restore treated water deliveries to meet the equivalent of a winter month's demand (i.e., February) within 30 days after a major disaster event. Modeling and analyses estimated service restoration time of Valley Water's existing system for minimum winter demands in each of the outage scenarios.

The worst-case outage scenario was a magnitude 7.9 earthquake on the San Andreas fault, which would result in an estimated 30-day outage time before Valley Water can provide minimum treated water demands to retailers. In the Delta outage scenario, modeling

demonstrated Valley Water can continue limited service (at an assumed 20% demand reduction) for a 24-month period with no imported water supplies if it occurred in a normal hydrologic year and started with normal groundwater supplies. In a regional power outage, Valley Water can operate facilities on backup fuel storage for an estimated 3 to 10 days or longer given regular external fuel deliveries.

The 2016 IRP recommends efficient and targeted opportunities to improve system reliability and performance by either shortening Valley Water system outage time following an event or strengthening retailer capability to withstand Valley Water system outages. Important concepts that were incorporated into the identification of project opportunities and the analysis methodology are:

1. *Incorporate recent operational knowledge*: Planned and unplanned maintenance outages of Valley Water pipelines and treatment plants have allowed retailers to learn how to operate their systems without Valley Water treated water supplies. Retailers have operated with Valley Water treated water supply interruptions for up to eight weeks in some cases.
2. *Account for backup supply redundancy*: Most retailer service areas have adequate groundwater pumping capacity to serve as a backup to treated water deliveries and may not require large investments in additional reliability.
3. *Consider raw water and treated water system interdependencies*: Strengthening Valley Water's treated water pipeline system alone may not dramatically improve reliability in scenarios where raw water pipelines fail. The opposite also applies, as strengthening Valley Water's raw water pipeline system alone may not dramatically improve reliability in cases where treated water pipelines fail. Strengthening key portions of both the raw and treated water pipeline systems is needed to provide improved reliability. These improvements are being planned and recommended through the development of a distribution system master plan.
4. *Leverage existing investments*: Where possible and beneficial, leveraging existing assets is preferred, as Valley Water, retailers, and SFPUC have made significant investments in increasing system reliability and operational flexibility since the 2005 IRP.
5. *Favor frequently used assets*: Assets that can be used more frequently to enhance daily operations or periodic maintenance operations are preferred over assets that would be designated as standby for infrequent use only during major emergencies.
6. *Address specific vulnerable areas*: There are specific retailer service areas that are more vulnerable to outages of Valley Water treated water or managed recharge. Focusing on localized solutions to improve reliability in these specific areas may be more effective, with lower costs, than major infrastructure improvements.

Ultimately, Valley Water and retailers determined that targeting specific vulnerable areas for improvement will effectively address identified reliability needs. A total of 20 projects are identified in the 2016 IRP to improve reliability in these specific areas. Some projects were identified for retailer implementation, some for Valley Water implementation, and others for joint implementation. Valley Water has been working to complete the identified projects since 2016.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Valley Water's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) identifies capabilities, resources, information, and strategies for building resilience and reducing physical and social vulnerabilities to disasters including earthquake, drought, flood, dam and levee failure, and others. It also coordinates mitigation actions, providing essential guidance for Valley Water to reduce its vulnerability to disasters.

In 2017, Valley Water developed the LHMP to be consistent with current legislation, conditions, and best available science. This ensures that hazards are accurately profiled; policies are consistent with current Valley Water standards and relevant federal, state, or regional regulations; and Valley Water has an updated LHMP consistent with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Response Plan (ERP) requirements. The 2017 LHMP also includes strategies to reduce vulnerability to disaster through education and outreach programs, foster the development of partnerships, and implement risk reduction activities.

In 2023, Valley Water's Hazard Mitigation Plan transitioned under the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning is an effective process for building partnerships among communities that face common hazard risks, leading to shared solutions. Hazard mitigation plans are prepared and adopted by communities to identify, assess, and reduce long-term risks to life and property from hazard events such as earthquakes. Effective mitigation planning can help break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repetitive losses. The current Santa Clara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in February 2024, and is available at https://www.valleywater.org/flooding-safety/local-hazard-mitigation-plan.

Emergency Operations Center

Valley Water finalized the updated Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in 2025. Valley Water's EOP establishes the framework for coordinated response and recovery during emergencies and disasters. The plan defines roles, responsibilities, and operational procedures to ensure effective activation and management of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The EOC serves as the central location for coordination, communication, and decision-making during incidents that impact Valley Water's facilities, infrastructure, or service delivery. Through the EOC, Valley Water coordinates with Santa Clara County, local jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and other partners to support life safety, protect critical infrastructure, maintain essential water and flood protection services, and provide timely, accurate information to the public during emergencies.

Emergency operations are conducted in alignment with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and applicable local, state, and federal requirements. These coordinated efforts help ensure Valley Water can effectively respond to emergencies while supporting the public, critical infrastructure and impacted communities through communication, situational awareness, and service continuity. During any emergency, Valley Water continues the primary missions of providing clean, safe water and flood protection to the people of Santa Clara County. Valley Water maintains a full-time professional emergency management staff trained and equipped to respond quickly to support Valley Water's EOC and field responders. To ensure rapid response and continuous readiness, Valley Water's Office of Emergency Services (OES) maintains 24

hours a day, seven days a week on-call staffing. OES staff are available at all times to monitor incidents, coordinate notifications, support EOC activation, and facilitate timely communication and operational coordination. These efforts help maintain situational awareness, reduce misinformation, and support impacted communities throughout the incident lifecycle.

Milpitas Intertie

During an emergency, in addition to retailers relying on groundwater and their own supplies, Valley Water has a 40-million gallon per day intertie with the SFPUC located in the City of Milpitas, which allows the SFPUC and the East Pipeline systems to exchange water during emergencies and planned maintenance.

Treatment Plant and Pipeline Shutdown Notification

Valley Water has emergency plans to cover the shutdown of pipelines and plant processes due to earthquakes, fire, or other disturbances to water quality or delivery. Efficient communication with Valley Water's retailers is imperative in the case of an emergency, so Valley Water utilizes the Rapid Notification Plan to ensure prompt notification of emergencies that impact treated water deliveries to retailers. The Rapid Notification Plan is implemented in the event of any water quality or plant failure, a reduction in service, or a startup/shutdown condition.

4.6 Delta-Conveyed Supply Interruption Planning

Valley Water relies on imported water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) for about 40% of its annual supply. The interruption of Delta-conveyed supply will pose significant risks to Valley Water's water supply reliability. In the event of an outage in the Delta, a strategy was developed between the Department of Water Resources (DWR), the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Bureau of Reclamation, California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), and the State Water Contractors to provide water supply protections that would enable resumption of at least partial deliveries from the Delta in less than six months.

Valley Water analyzed the impacts of a six-month Delta outage to determine the effect on service. The analysis assumed that all local infrastructure remains intact, as an earthquake or flood in the Delta is unlikely to badly damage local infrastructure. The analysis also assumed normal hydrologic conditions and starting storage conditions, rather than stacking disaster upon disaster (earthquake plus drought, etc.), access to SFPUC supplies, and implementation of water use reductions of 20%. The impacts of such an outage are largely operational as retailers would be required to use groundwater instead of their usual treated water supplies and Valley Water would actively manage the groundwater recharge program to meet countywide needs. Even with increased pumping, groundwater storage is estimated to remain in the normal (Stage 1) range. Thus, the impacts of a six-month Delta outage are manageable, assuming a normal starting position. Valley Water would potentially need to call for more aggressive water use reductions if a Delta outage were to occur during or immediately following a drought.

The Delta Flood Emergency Management Plan, as outlined in the 2024 Delta Plan, provides strategies for responses to Delta levee failures, including earthquake-induced numerous levee failures during dry conditions with multiple flooded islands and extensive saltwater intrusion, resulting in curtailment of export operations. Under these severe conditions, an emergency freshwater pathway would be established from the central Delta along Middle River and Victoria Canal to the export pumps in the south Delta. The plan includes the pre-positioning of

emergency construction materials at stockpile and warehouse sites in the Delta, and development of tactical modeling tools (DWR Emergency Response Tool) to predict levee repair logistics, timelines of levee repair, and suitable water quality to restore exports. Using pre-positioned materials, multiple earthquake-generated levee breaches and levee slumping along the freshwater pathway can be repaired in less than six months. Significant improvements to the central and south Delta levee systems along the emergency freshwater pathway began in 2010 and are continuing. Continued efforts under analysis strive to mitigate not only flood and earthquake risk but also address future sea-level rise risk.

SECTION 5. COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

When the Valley Water Board calls for short-term water use reduction actions under the WSCP, the cities and water retailers consider implementation of their WSCP actions to achieve the necessary shortage response. Clear, consistent, and effective communication with the cities, retailers, and the public is essential to achieving desired results.

Communication strategies include:

- Clear explanations to the public of the WSCP stages and triggers through multi-media venues and multiple languages.
- Early and continuous coordination with retailers regarding response actions, use of groundwater versus treated water, and treated water quality concerns.
- Hosting regular meetings and drought summits with retailers and elected officials to develop coordinated response actions such as drought ordinances and enforcement of a day per week irrigation schedules or alternative means of compliance with comparable water savings (e.g., enforcing reductions of irrigation water-use budgets).
- Providing a straightforward methodology for water use reporting by retailers.
- Working with the agricultural community on water conservation methods.

Valley Water provides communications to stakeholders with various frequencies depending on the WSCP stages. Valley Water's communication protocol is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Valley Water's Communication Protocol Under the WSCP Stages

Stage	Water Shortage	Communication Strategies
1 – Alert	<=10%	Ongoing public outreach aimed toward achieving long-term water conservation targets. Monthly meetings with retailers to discuss water supply issues. Monthly Groundwater Conditions Report and Water Tracker posted on website. Updates to the Board, Committees, and retailers on preparation

Stage	Water Shortage	Communication Strategies
		for drought messaging. Increase educational outreach to Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional properties including schools to highlight behavioral and programmatic actions to save water.
2 – Warning	10 - 20%	All Stage 1 communications. Increase frequency of drought coordination meetings with retailers, if necessary Coordinate with cities, County, and retailers to prepare for the potential of a worsening drought. Extensive public outreach to specific user groups such as residential, businesses, large landscapers, and agriculture to support behavioral change of water users. Work with the press to disseminate drought messages.
3 – Severe	20 – 30%	All communications above and expand as necessary. Monthly coordination with cities, County, and retailers to discuss conditions and to enact ordinances and review the progress on water use restrictions. Monthly updates to the Board on water supplies and demands.
4 – Critical	30 – 40%	All communications above and expand as necessary. Outreach expanded further to support significant behavioral change of water users. Weekly meetings with cities, County, and retailers to discuss conditions and update enforcement of ordinances and water use restrictions. Workshops and summits with retailers, elected officials, and other water user groups. Activation of the Emergency Operations Center. Coordination with local, state, and federal emergency agencies.
5 – Extreme	40 – 50%	All communications above and expand as necessary. Weekly meetings with cities and retailers on shortage conditions

Stage	Water Shortage	Communication Strategies
		and response. Expanded coordination with local, state, and federal emergency agencies. Weekly updates to the press and public on conditions.
6 – Emergency	> 50%	All communications above and expand as necessary.

SECTION 6. LEGAL AUTHORITIES

This section describes Valley Water's Legal Authorities as required by Water Code § 10632(a)(7). Valley Water will coordinate with any city or the County to which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

6.1 Statutory Authority

Water Code Sections 350 and 375 et seq.

Sections 375 *et seq.* and 350 *et seq.* of the Water Code authorize Valley Water, a wholesale urban water supplier and special district, to, upon appropriate factual findings, implement a water conservation program and/or declare a water shortage emergency by resolution or ordinance and adopt and enforce related conservation measures. If appropriate, Valley Water can reduce the amount of treated water it supplies to local retailers and/or impose water reduction measures.

Santa Clara Valley Water District Act

One source of statutory authority that empowers Valley Water to implement or enforce water shortage response actions is its District Act (The Santa Clara Valley Water District Act, Chapter 1405 of Statutes 1951 of the State of California, Water Code Appendix, Chapter 60). Sections 4 and 5 of the District Act grant Valley Water power to conserve waters within its jurisdiction (as well as import and distribute water) and "prevent the waste or diminution of the water supply in the district."

Valley Water charges a groundwater extraction fee on reported extractions and requires major groundwater pumpers to meter their wells and report extractions on either a monthly, semi-annual, or annual basis.

Statutory Groundwater Sustainability Agency Powers

In addition to the District Act and Water Code §§ 350 and 375 et seq., Valley Water is the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Santa Clara and Llagas groundwater subbasins under the SGMA and has a DWR-approved Alternative to a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) in place for managing these subbasins.

Although Valley Water does not currently restrict groundwater pumping or impose extraction allocations upon owners or operators of groundwater extraction facilities and is not planning to do so, it has the power to do so, if necessary (See Water Code § 10726.4(a)). In February 2018, the Board adopted Resolution 18-04, which describes Valley Water's procedure in responding to worsening groundwater basin conditions, including the steps that Valley Water would take in coordination with stakeholders prior to implementing SGMA authorities to regulate pumping.

6.2 Contractual Authority

In addition to its statutory authority, Valley Water has contractual authority to reduce the amount of potable, treated water it provides to its retail customers.

Article C, Section 4(c) of Valley Water's standard-form treated water contract with its retailers provides that, if the Board passes a resolution providing for a reduction in water use by more than 10%, it shall reduce the amount of potable treated water it provides to retailers by this same amount, minus 10%. Thus, for example, if the Board calls for a 35% reduction in water use during a drought, Valley Water will reduce treated water deliveries to its retailers by 25% (a call for a 25% reduction would result in a 15% reduction in treated water supplies, etc.).

Additionally, under Valley Water's standard-form treated water contract, retailers may purchase "non-contract" water above their monthly purchase commitment when additional supplies are available. In the past, in conjunction with a resolution reducing contractual treated water supplies, while Valley Water has continued to allow retailers to purchase "non-contract" treated water, it has increased the price of such "non-contract" water to discourage overuse. Valley Water has the authority to eliminate non-contract water sales altogether if necessary.

Although Valley Water's contractual authority relates only to treated water deliveries, not to groundwater extraction, the contracts give Valley Water the ability to adjust treated water pricing to incentivize the use of either treated water or groundwater by its water retailer customers, depending on what best supports local water supply needs and operations.

SECTION 7. FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

Under a water shortage scenario, Valley Water expenses are anticipated to increase due to actions to augment water supply and encourage demand reduction. At the same time, revenue would decrease because of a reduction in water sales. The financial implications of droughts can be significant for Valley Water. During droughts, Valley Water's operation expenses tend to increase, resulting from increased coordination, external communication and public outreach activities, and staffing associated with managing the drought response. The cost of water, particularly supplemental imported supplies, can also increase. The increased cost of water and overall operations combined with decreased revenue run the risk of impacting water rates in subsequent years following drought. To mitigate these financial risks, Valley Water has implemented several key measures which include building and utilizing reserves, seeking grant funding, leveraging existing conservation programs and funding, and implementing drought-specific financial tracking. Table 5 outlines financial consequences and anticipated mitigation actions for each shortage stage.

Table 5. Valley Water's Financial Consequences and Anticipated Mitigation Actions for Each WSCP Stage

Stage	Stage Title	Water Shortage	Financial Consequences	Anticipated Mitigation Actions
1	Alert	<=10%	Potential increase in operating and maintenance (O&M) expenses and mild to moderate reduction in revenue.	Identify supplemental funding options and reductions to O&M expenses.
2	Warning	10 – 20%	Moderate to significant increase to O&M expenses and decrease in revenue.	Stage 1 actions plus identify supplement(s) to water rate revenue (likely incremental rate adjustment) and deferral of capital expenditures; use of reserves if necessary.
3	Severe	20 – 30%	Significant increase to O&M expenses and decrease in revenue. Valley Water likely to pursue supplemental water purchases.	Stage 2 actions plus use of reserves.
4	Critical	30 – 40%	Significant increases to O&M expenses and significant decreases in revenue. Valley Water likely to pursue supplemental water purchases.	Stage 3 plus short-term O&M budget deferrals.
5	Extreme	40 – 50%	Likely a greater degree of Stage 4.	Stage 4 plus operations limited to core business only.
6	Emergency	>50%	Likely a greater degree of Stage 5.	Stage 5 plus operations limited to core business only.

During past droughts, increased expenses and reduced revenue put upward pressure on future water rates. Valley Water incurred significant costs - around $79 Million, from actions taken in response to the previous drought (2020 to 2022) and water charges were increased to cover those costs. To minimize rate impacts, Valley Water maintains supplemental funds in its financial reserves to help pay for increased expenditures to remedy shortages. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2025-2026 budget for the supplemental water supply reserve was $8.6 Million and is projected to grow to roughly $21.7 Million by FY 2035-2036. The minimum for this reserve is 20% of the annual water purchase budget. The Board may adjust its adopted groundwater production charges midway through the fiscal year, which provides an opportunity to react to unanticipated changes in expenditures or revenues in a timely fashion. Following a drought and

the use of the supplemental water supply reserve, funds need to be replenished in subsequent years through groundwater production and other water charges.

Historically, the financial strategies identified above have been sufficient for addressing the financial risks associated with drought. However, future uncertainties, in particular climate change and the cost of imported water, could compound financial risks and must be continually monitored and managed. Valley Water may consider the following additional strategies to further balance future financial risks associated with drought:

- Explicitly consider climate change (e.g., more frequent, more intense drought events) when determining reserve building strategies and goals.
- Continue planning and evaluation of mitigation actions, in particular local supply projects that may reduce the need for expensive water purchases and transfers.
- Evaluate the feasibility of optimizing the volume of supplemental imported supplies purchased considering water supply shortage risk and cost.

Valley Water adopts water charges annually. In times of drought or water shortages, the annual rate-setting process allows Valley Water to be nimble and mitigate financial consequences in a timely manner.

SECTION 8. WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

This WSCP is an independent document from the UWMP and may be updated separately at any time. Amendments to this WSCP outside of the UWMP five-year update process will be brought to the Water Supply and Demand Management Committee meetings for public review and comment and to the Board for a public hearing and approval. Valley Water will provide notice to its retailers, cities, and County, and publish this notice on its website, at the start of an amendment process to provide the public with an opportunity to participate. Notice will also be provided to retailers, cities, and County at least 30 days prior to a public hearing before the Board that includes the time and place of the hearing. Amendments approved by the Board will be provided to retailers, cities, County, DWR, and the California State Library within 30 days of approval.

SECTION 9. PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

Valley Water's Board set the time and place for the WSCP public hearing for June 9, 2026. Valley Water notified the water retailers, the cities and County of Santa Clara on May 6, 2026, of the time and place of the public hearing. The draft WSCP was posted on Valley Water's website (https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan) for public review on May 6, 2026. The public hearing notice was published on San Jose Post-Record on May 13, 2026, and May 20, 2026 and additionally on Morgan Hill Times and Gilroy Dispatch on May 15, 2026. Documentation of noticing of the public hearing is included in Appendix G of the UWMP.

Valley Water's Board held the public hearing on June 9, 2026, and adopted the WSCP on June 9, 2026. The final WSCP will be posted on Valley Water's website within 30 days of adoption. Paper copies will be made available at the same time the WSCP is posted on the website for

public review during normal business hours, and sent to the California State Library.

Within 30 days of Board adoption and prior to July 1, 2026, the adopted WSCP will be submitted electronically to DWR via its Water Use Efficiency data online submittal portal (WUEdata). Electronic copies of the WSCP will also be provided to the cities and County within 30 days of adoption.

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Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

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Appendix F – Water Conservation

Resolution and Ordinance

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 23-52

CALLING FOR WATER CONSERVATION AS A WAY OF LIFE IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

WHEREAS, locally and across California, severely dry conditions resulted in a historic multi-year drought beginning in 2020; and

WHEREAS, on June 9, 2021, the Board of Directors (Board) of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) adopted Resolution 21-68 in response to drought, which declared a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code §350 and called for mandatory water use reduction of 15 percent as compared to 2019 water use; and

WHEREAS, as of March 16, 2023, Santa Clara County is no longer in drought conditions according to the U.S. Drought Monitor, and Valley Water's local and imported water supplies are above average in 2023; and

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2023, the Board adopted Resolution 23-24, which rescinded Resolutions 21-68 and 22-20 and called for voluntary water conservation of 15 percent as compared to 2019 water use; and

WHEREAS, continuing the progress and momentum of community water use reductions and water use efficiency to make water conservation a way of life will improve long-term water supply reliability and help maintain groundwater levels in Santa Clara County; and

WHEREAS, increasing long-term water conservation efforts is critical to Santa Clara County's resilience to droughts, which are a reoccurring phenomenon for the county and state, and which may be intensified with climate change; and

WHEREAS, through its current Ends Policy E-2.4, the Board established a water supply policy to increase regional self-reliance through water conservation by focusing Valley Water's efforts on maximizing utilization of all demand management tools, and incentivizing water conservation and water use efficiency; and

WHEREAS, the State of California is developing a regulatory framework for Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life, and Valley Water will align with this effort as appropriate; and

WHEREAS, by making small changes in daily habits, residents and businesses in our county can make a big difference in ensuring sufficient water for current and future generations; and

WHEREAS, Valley Water has been and continues to be a leader in water conservation by short-term savings during drought years as well as innovative, comprehensive programs currently resulting in permanent countywide savings of more than 80,000 acre-feet per year; and

WHEREAS, Valley Water's Water Conservation Strategic Plan determined that Valley Water's conservation programs comprehensively address all sectors of the community and there remains a significant potential to further increase conservation, particularly from the multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors, and that prioritizing outdoor water conservation has the greatest potential for significant, long-term water savings; and

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WHEREAS, Valley Water's Agricultural Baseline Study determined growers in Santa Clara County to be highly efficient and Valley Water should continue promoting and enhancing its water conservation programs and services for growers, including the Agricultural Mobile Irrigation Lab; and

WHEREAS, the Water Supply Master Plan includes long-term water conservation targets for saving 99,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030, and 109,000 acre-feet by 2040.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District hereby:

1. Commits Valley Water to being a leader in the effort to make water conservation a way of life in Santa Clara County to ensure a sustainable water future for our communities. Making water conservation a way of life means adopting and supporting permanent changes that reduce water use and implementing best practices developed by Valley Water through the Water Conservation Strategic Plan as well as by other organizations. This requires a commitment from all sectors of our community to make and support permanent changes that ensure water is not wasted and is used efficiently. Water conservation tools should be accessible to all sectors of the community through an equitable, collaborative and inclusive approach. Disadvantaged communities in particular face disproportionate water challenges and economic stresses, and Valley Water commits to ensuring those communities are aware of and have access to Valley Water's water conservation programs. Making water conservation a way of life is critical to the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of Santa Clara County, which is prone to multi-year droughts and resulting water shortages. Valley Water commends the Santa Clara County community for its efforts thus far to reduce water use and seeks to engrain the behavioral changes associated with those efforts by the residents, businesses, organizations, institutions, and farmers in our community to help ensure sustainable water supplies in the face of climate change. Valley Water will ensure adequate funding and resources for water conservation efforts and aggressively pursue funding from external sources. In order to make the foregoing vision a reality, the Board adopts the Long-Term Water Conservation as a Way of Life Guiding Principles set forth in Section 2 below.

2. Declares that water conservation must be a way of life in Santa Clara County and to that end, adopts the Long-Term Water Conservation as a Way of Life Guiding Principles, as shown below. These guiding principles are intended to guide Valley Water staff's efforts towards making water conservation a way of life in Santa Clara County. By adhering to the following guiding principles, Valley Water seeks to lead our community's efforts for promoting long-term water conservation.

   Guiding Principle No. 1 – Make it easier for all members of our community, including disadvantaged community members, to conserve water. Valley Water provides water conservation programs, resources, and services to all sectors of our community for both indoor and outdoor conservation and water-efficient landscape practices. Programs will or may include landscape and stormwater rebate programs, graywater programs, water waste enforcement, water surveys and audits, landscape water budgets, water-saving devices, and reports on water use for single and multi-family residences and the commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sector; and water-efficient technologies for the CII sector. Valley Water is committed to strategic continuous improvement of its water conservation program offerings through a data-informed approach and through benchmarking with other agencies.

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Guiding Principle No. 2 – Partner with outside organizations to promote Water Conservation as a Way of Life. Valley Water will partner with water retailers, the County, cities, schools, businesses, non-profit organizations, and other organizations to promote Water Conservation as a Way of Life; provide a uniform message to our community; and ensure multiple resources are leveraged. Valley Water will work with our partners on uniform permanent restrictions to ensure water is used efficiently and is not wasted.

Guiding Principle No. 3 – Educate the community about the importance of water conservation. Valley Water will continue its multilingual educational efforts on water conservation, including year-round promotion and messaging of its indoor and outdoor water conservation programs and water conservation habits, tips, and practices; providing the community with relevant data about their water use through reports on water use and advanced metering infrastructure; providing water waste education and enforcement, including water educational programs for schools.

Guiding Principle No. 4 – Work with the local CII community to ensure efficient water use. Promote programs targeted towards the CII sector and assist small and large businesses as appropriate in adopting water-efficient technologies and landscapes.

Guiding Principle No. 5 – Work with the local agricultural community to ensure efficient irrigation of crops. Valley Water will continue targeted water conservation services geared towards the agricultural community, such as irrigation scheduling assistance and water auditing. We will continue to collaborate with the Santa Clara County Farm Bureau and Agricultural Water Advisory Committee to ensure efficient irrigation practices in our community.

Guiding Principle No. 6 – Support Federal and State legislative efforts that promote water conservation. Valley Water will continue to support federal and state efforts to increase water use efficiency, improve integration of water conservation in land use decision-making processes, and advocate for water conservation funding, pursuant to the Legislative Guiding Principles annually reviewed and adopted by the Board. The Board's annual review of the Legislative Guiding Principles will help ensure Valley Water remains a leader as water conservation practices and principles evolve into the future.

Guiding Principle No. 7 – Support local policy efforts that promote water conservation. Valley Water will continue to support local efforts to increase water conservation, pursuant to the Legislative Guiding Principles and by promoting adoption of more stringent water-use efficiency codes, such as those in the Model Water Efficient New Development Ordinance, which includes requirements for increased water conservation including infrastructure to allow for the use of alternative water sources and on-site reuse, ensuring water-wise features are included in new development, and advocating for retrofit of existing developments.

Guiding Principle No. 8 – Coordinate with land-use agencies to promote water conservation. Valley Water will coordinate with land-use agencies to help ensure water conservation is addressed in local ordinances, land-use planning, and general plans as a method of assessing adequate water supply.

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Guiding Principle No. 9 – Periodically reevaluate Valley Water's long-term water conservation targets. Valley Water will periodically reevaluate its long-term water conservation targets during each Water Supply Master Plan update cycle to ensure its conservation targets are appropriate and achievable.

Guiding Principle No. 10 – Utilize data and studies to inform conservation programs and explore innovative technologies to ensure efficient water use. Valley Water will use data and studies, including studies on approaches and best practices to 1) inform the development and targeting of conservation programs, 2) evaluate, implement, and promote technologies that enable efficient water use and onsite re-use, and 3) embrace sustainable alternatives where available.

Guiding Principle No. 11 – Promote equitable and affordable approaches to Water Conservation as a Way of Life. Valley Water will ensure that water conservation opportunities, outreach, and education are available to all sectors of our community, including renters, seniors, United States veterans, and those from disadvantaged communities.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District by the following vote on June 13, 2023:

AYES: Directors Santos, Estremera, Beall,Eisenberg, Hsueh, Keegan, Varela

NOES: Directors None.

ABSENT: Directors None.

ABSTAIN: Directors None.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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John L. Varela
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JOHN L. VARELA
Chair, Board of Directors

ATTEST: MICHELE L. KING, CMC

DocuSigned by:
Michele L King
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Clerk, Board of Directors

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

ORDINANCE NO. 23-02

ENFORCEMENT MEASURES FOR WATER CONSERVATION IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The Board of Directors of Santa Clara Valley Water District does ORDAIN as follows:

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this ordinance is to establish mandatory enforcement measures as part of a water conservation program. To ensure the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) continues providing a safe, reliable water supply, the measures in this water conservation enforcement program are intended to promote the efficient use of water and prevent its waste to ensure sufficient and reasonable availability for any present or future beneficial use or uses in Santa Clara County.

1.2 This ordinance replaces and rescinds Amended Ordinance 22-20, which contains water use prohibitions previously adopted by Valley Water's Board of Directors (Board).

1.3 Valley Water adopts this ordinance pursuant to the authorities granted to it by the California Water Code Section 375 et seq. and the Santa Clara Valley Water District Act (California Water Code Appendix, Chapter 60).

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

2.1 "Turf" means a ground cover surface of non-native, ornamental grass, or a ground cover surface of mowable grass.

2.2 "Non-Functional Turf" means Turf that is solely ornamental and does not serve a community or neighborhood function, including, use for recreational purposes, or civic or community events.

2.3 "Incidental Runoff" means 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 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.

2.4 "Property Owner" means the owner of the land where a possible violation of one or more of the water waste prohibitions described in Subsection 3.1 of this ordinance is occurring.

2.5 "Water Retailer" means municipalities or investor-owned water retailers that supply potable water made available by Valley Water to Property Owners.

2.6 Commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) refers to commercial water users, industrial water users, and institutional water users as respectively defined in Water Code, section 10608.12, subdivisions (e), (i), and (j), and includes homeowners' associations, common interest developments, community service organizations, and other similar entities but does not include the residences of these entities' members or separate interests.

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2.7 "Mandatory Water Use Reduction" refers to a call made by Valley Water's Board for required water use reduction in Santa Clara County. These calls are typically made during times of drought and/or water shortage.

SECTION 3: WATER WASTE PROHIBITIONS

3.1 All Property Owners in Santa Clara County who receive some or all of their potable water supplied or managed by Valley Water either directly or indirectly by a Water Retailer shall not do any of the following:

(a) Apply potable water to any outdoor landscape between the hours of 9:00 AM and 6:00 PM through overhead irrigation.

(b) Apply potable water to any outdoor landscape in a manner that causes more than Incidental Runoff. More than Incidental Runoff includes water that flows onto an adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures.

(c) Apply potable water to any outdoor landscape during and within 48 hours after measurable daily rainfall of at least one-fourth of 1 inch (0.25 inches) of rain. In determining whether measurable daily rainfall of at least one-fourth of 1 inch (0.25 inches) of rain occurred on a property, enforcement will be based on records of the closest weather station to the property available from the National Weather Service (weather.gov) or the Valley Water ALERT website (https://valleywateralert.org/scvwd/pgi.php).

(d) Apply potable water to Non-Functional Turf at CII sites.

(e) Use potable water for washing vehicles except by hand-washing without a hose, using a hand-held hose equipped with an automatic shut off nozzle, or using a commercial car washing facility that utilizes recycled water or a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.

(f) Use potable water for washing building exteriors and mobile homes except by using a hose equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle.

(g) Use potable water for washing sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, parking lots, or other hard-surfaced, non-porous ground areas except in cases where health and safety are at risk. Power washing of sidewalks or other outdoor surfaces for health and safety reasons is not considered a violation of this provision.

(h) Use potable water through any broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering, or irrigation system on the Property Owner's premises when Valley Water or the retailer has notified the customer in writing to repair the broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering, or irrigation system.

3.2 The use of potable water is not prohibited to the extent necessary to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-Turf plantings or to the extent necessary to address immediate health and safety, sanitation, or fire protection needs as determined by the fire marshal. Unless otherwise permitted by the fire marshal, the watering permitted under this Subsection 3.2 must be completed in a manner that prevents runoff.

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SECTION 4: ENFORCEMENT DURING PERIODS WHEN VALLEY WATER'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS NOT CALLED FOR MANDATORY WATER USE REDUCTION

4.1 During periods when Valley Water's Board has not called for mandatory water use reduction in Santa Clara County, Valley Water will use an educational-based enforcement approach to discourage water waste.

4.2 If Valley Water receives a complaint that a Property Owner has violated any of the restrictions set forth in Subsection 3.1, Valley Water will provide that Property Owner with notice of the complaint along with educational information about program offerings that could help resolve the alleged violation(s). In addition, Valley Water will notify the Property Owner's Water Retailer of each complaint.

Repeat complaints of a violation of water waste prohibitions in Subsection 3.1 are considered those submitted to Valley Water for the same property following fourteen (14) calendar days and within twelve (12) calendar months of the initial complaint. After the second repeat complaint, Valley Water will forward any subsequent repeat complaint to the Property Owner's Water Retailer for enforcement action.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT DURING PERIODS WHEN VALLEY WATER'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS CALLED FOR MANDATORY WATER USE REDUCTION

5.1 The enforcement procedures described in Subsections 5.2 and 5.3 of this ordinance shall apply only during periods when Valley Water's Board has called for a mandatory water use reduction in Santa Clara County.

5.2 Reports of water waste will be made through complaints by the public to Valley Water. For Property Owners who receive all or some of their potable water supplied or managed by Valley Water either directly or indirectly by a Water Retailer, steps in Subsection 5.2 and 5.3 of this ordinance will be followed. If the property is supplied by a Water Retailer, Valley Water will notify the Water Retailer of each complaint. Valley Water will offer Water Retailers the opportunity to initiate their own enforcement process established for their respective service area at either of the steps described in Subsection 5.2 (a), (b), or (c). While the Water Retailer pursues its enforcement process, Valley Water will not conduct any of the steps in Valley Water's enforcement process.

(a) Notice of Report of Violation

If a report of a violation of water waste prohibitions in Subsection 3.1 is submitted to Valley Water, a Notice of Report of Violation will be issued to the Property Owner and the property's Water Retailer will be notified. A Notice of Report of Violation will contain information on how to correct the violation(s) and a warning that Valley Water or the Water Retailer may conduct enforcement action for uncorrected violations.

(b) Notice of Second Report of Violation

If a second report of a violation of water waste prohibitions in Subsection 3.1 is submitted to Valley Water for the same property following fourteen (14) calendar days and within twelve (12) calendar months of the issuance of a Notice of Report of Violation, Valley Water will send the Property Owner a Notice of Second Report of Violation and the property's Water Retailer will be notified. The

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Notice of Second Report of Violation will contain information on how to correct the violation(s), and a warning that Valley Water or the Water Retailer may conduct enforcement action for uncorrected violations.

(c) Notice of Third Report of Violation

If a third report of a violation of water waste prohibitions in Subsection 3.1 is submitted to Valley Water for the same property following fourteen (14) calendar days from the issuance of a Notice of Second Report of Violation and within twelve (12) calendar months of the issuance of a Notice of Report of Violation, Valley Water will send a Notice of Third Report of Violation and refer the report to the Water Retailer to initiate its own enforcement process. The Notice of Third Report of Violation will contain information on how to correct the violation(s) and a warning that Valley Water or the Water Retailer may conduct enforcement action for uncorrected violations.

5.3 If the Water Retailer does not initiate its own enforcement process, or if the Water Retailer who previously initiated its enforcement process requests that Valley Water resume its enforcement process, then Valley Water will perform the remaining steps of enforcement described in Subsection 5.2 (a) – (c) above and the steps of enforcement described in Subsection 5.3 (a) – (b) below:

(a) Notice of Violation

Valley Water or its contractors will conduct a site visit of the property following fourteen (14) calendar days following the issuance of a Notice of Third Report of Violation to document the violation. If the violation is continuing, then Valley Water will send a Notice of Violation to the Property Owner which will state that the Property Owner is now subject to administrative fine(s) for uncorrected violation(s).

The Property Owner is subject to an administrative fine of up to one hundred dollars ($100) for each violation found. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Valley Water may impose an administrative fine of up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000) in extraordinary circumstances where it finds that the Property Owner had actual notice of the water waste prohibition found to be violated; the Property Owner's conduct was intentional; and the amount of water involved was substantial.

(b) Repeat Violations

Valley Water will conduct a site visit thirty-one (31) days following the issuance of a Notice of Violation, or when a subsequent report of violation of water waste prohibitions in Subsection 3.1 is submitted to Valley Water following thirty-one (31) calendar days from the issuance of a Notice of Violation and within twelve (12) calendar months of the issuance of a Notice of Report of Violation, to determine if the confirmed violation is continuing. If the violation is continuing, the Property Owner shall be subject to an additional administrative fine of up to ten thousand dollars ($10,000). For each successive violation, the Property Owner shall be subject to an additional administrative fine of up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each additional day that the violation continues.

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SECTION 6: HEARING

6.1 A Property Owner subject to an administrative fine under Subsection 5.3 above will be provided notice and may request a hearing to present evidence that the violation did not occur by following the procedure set forth below:

(a) Within thirty (30) calendar days of receiving a Notice of Violation, the Property Owner mails a written request for a hearing to the Clerk of the Board, 5750 Almaden Expressway, Santa Clara Valley Water District, San José, CA 95118-3686. For purposes of this Section 6, the request for hearing shall be deemed received by Valley Water on the day it arrives at Valley Water. The Clerk of the Board shall notify the Property Owner, in writing, of the place, date, and time of the hearing, which shall take place no earlier than thirty (30) calendar days after a Notice of Violation was issued.

(b) Valley Water's Chief Executive Officer or designee shall conduct a hearing considering all applicable facts and issue a written decision. The Chief Executive Officer's or designee's decision shall be final.

(c) Any administrative fine not timely contested in a hearing per this Section 6 shall be deemed final.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District that this ordinance shall be in effect starting on June 13, 2023.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District by the following vote on June 13, 2023:

AYES: Directors Santos, Hsueh, Beall, Eisenberg, Estremera, Keegan, Varela

NOES: Directors None.

ABSENT: Directors None.

ABSTAIN: Directors None.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: DocuSigned by: John L. Varela F600AB219490464...
JOHN L. VARELA
Chair, Board of Directors

ATTEST: MICHELE L. KING, CMC

DocuSigned by: Michele L King 7E1632DBD93E40C...
Clerk, Board of Directors

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Appendix G – UWMP and WSCP Adoption and Submittal

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From:	Jing Wu
To:	Jing Wu
Subject:	Notice of Public Hearing for Valley Water's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date:	Wednesday, May 6, 2026 9:10:01 AM
Attachments:	image001.png image002.png

Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

May 6, 2026

Subject: Notice of Public Hearing for Valley Water's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Valley Water has updated its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The UWMP and WSCP are required to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

Valley Water's 2025 UWMP documents current and projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years during normal and drought years, as well as conservation efforts to reduce long-term water demand. The plan provides an overall picture of current and future water conditions and management in Santa Clara County. The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies.

Valley Water's Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for public review and comment from **May 6, 2026 to June 9, 2026.** The Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP can be downloaded at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan.

Public Hearing

Valley Water's Board of Directors will hold a public hearing at their regularly scheduled meeting on **June 9, 2026 at 1:00 pm** on the Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP. The meeting will be held at HQ. Bldg. Boardroom, 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California. The public hearing can also be accessed virtually at https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597 (Or by phone: **+1 (669) 900-9128, Meeting ID: 84454515597#**). Interested members of the public are invited to attend the public hearing and may provide public comments. Valley Water Board will consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the same meeting.

Submission of Comments

Written comments may be emailed to WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org, or sent by mail to 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California, 95118. All comments must be received by Valley Water by **June 9, 2026**.

For more information on the public hearing or the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact Jing Wu of the Water Supply Planning team at (408) 630-2330 or WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org.

Sincerely,

Vincent Gin
Deputy Operating Officer
Water Supply Division

(408) 287-4866 **LEGAL NOTICES** FAX (408) 287-2544

file at the County Clerk-Recorder's Office of said county.
This business is owned by: an Individual
The name and residence address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are): Phuoc Vi, 305 WINNIPEG GRN, Fremont, CA 94538
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: N/A.
This filing is a First Filing
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ Phuoc Vi,
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/16/2026.
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4035154#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN725736

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
CHURROS LAS GUERITAS, 3250 ESPERANZA CT, SAN JOSE, CA 95135, County of SANTA CLARA
The principal place of business is in SANTA CLARA County and a current fictitious business name statement is on file at the County Clerk-Recorder's Office of said county.
This business is owned by: an Individual
The name and residence address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are): ANGELES MONSERRAT CAMPOS, 3250 ESPERANZA CT, SAN JOSE, CA 95135
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: N/A.
This filing is a First Filing
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ ANGELES MONSERRAT CAMPOS,
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/13/2026.
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034966#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN 725852

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
SHELTER CREEK APARTMENTS, 2050 SOUTHWEST EXPRESSWAY, SAN JOSE, CA 95126, County of SANTA CLARA
This business is owned by: A LIMITED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
The name and mailing address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are):
CAMINO VENTURE I, LLC, 55 N. 3RD STREET, CAMPBELL, CA 95008
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: 05/12/1995
This filing is a: REFILE OF PREVIOUS FILE NO.: FBN660239 WITH CHANGES
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ JAMES R. CASTELLANOS, MANAGING MEMBER
CAMINO VENTURE I, LLC
Article/Reg # / State Entity was formed: 198635000062
CALIFORNIA
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/15/2026
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Business Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034565#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN 725850

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
COFFEE TREE APARTMENTS, 600 MARATHON WAY, CAMPBELL, CA 95008, County of SANTA CLARA
This business is owned by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
The name and mailing address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are):
C-TREE, LLC, 55 N. 3RD STREET, CAMPBELL, CA 95008
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: 01/22/1999
This filing is a: REFILE OF PREVIOUS FILE NO.: FBN660238 WITH CHANGES
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ JAMES R. CASTELLANOS, MANAGING MEMBER
C-TREE, LLC
Article/Reg # / State Entity was formed: 199904710109
DELAWARE
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/15/2026
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Business Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034564#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN 725853

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS. 1750 STOKES STREET, SAN JOSE, CA 95126, County of SANTA CLARA
This business is owned by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
The name and mailing address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are):
WILLOW GARDENS LTD, LLC, 55 N. 3RD STREET, CAMPBELL, CA 95008
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: 06/14/1996
This filing is a: REFILE OF PREVIOUS FILE NO.: FBN660240 WITH CHANGES
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ JAMES R. CASTELLANOS, MANAGING MEMBER
WILLOW GARDENS LTD, LLC
Article/Reg # / State Entity was formed: 199614910028
CALIFORNIA
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/15/2026
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Business Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034560#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN FBN725851

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
REMINGTON PLACE APARTMENTS, 120 E. REMINGTON DRIVE, SUNNYVALE, CA 94087, County of SANTA CLARA
This business is owned by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
The name and mailing address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are):
CASA REMINGTON, LLC, 55 N. 3RD STREET, CAMPBELL, CA 95008
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: N/A
This filing is a: REFILE OF PREVIOUS FILE NO.: FBN660241 WITH CHANGES
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ JAMES R. CASTELLANOS, MANAGING MEMBER
CASA REMINGTON, LLC
Article/Reg # / State Entity was formed: 199913710003
NEVADA
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/15/2026
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Business Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034558#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN 725865

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
SPAFIX, 5706 CAHLAN AVE. #23263, SAN JOSE, CA 95123, County of SANTA CLARA
This business is owned by: AN INDIVIDUAL
The name and residence address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are):
TONY SANCHEZ, P.O. BOX 23263, SAN JOSE, CA 95153
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: N/A
This filing is a: FIRST FILING
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ TONY SANCHEZ
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 04/15/2026
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Business Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034546#

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. FBN725013

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:
LUNDY LIQUOR, 964 LUNDY AVE, SAN JOSE, CA 95133, County of SANTA CLARA
This business is owned by: an Individual
The name and residence address of the owner(s)/registrant(s) is (are): MALKIAT SINGH BADWAL, 964 LUNDY AVE, SAN JOSE, CA 95133
Registrant/Owner began transacting business under the fictitious business name(s) listed above on: 12/17/2025
This filing is a REFILE OF PREVIOUS FILE NO. FBN722157 WITH CHANGES
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime.)
S/ MALKIAT SINGH BADWAL, Owner
Filed with the County Clerk-Recorder of Santa Clara County on 03/23/2026
NOTICE-In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the Office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A New Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed before the expiration. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under Federal, State, or common law (See Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions code).
4/22, 4/29, 5/6, 5/13/26

SJ-4034450#

GOVERNMENT

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority

PROPOSERS
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)
S26033
VASONA SIGNAL CIRCUIT REPLACEMENT

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) seeks proposals from qualified firms to provide architectural, engineering, technical services, and design support during construction for a new Operations Control Center at the VTA Almaden Headquarters. Parties interested in obtaining a copy of this Request for Proposals may do so by accessing the VTA website at www.VTA.org. All parties are asked to register on the website so they may be automatically notified of any changes to the RFP document.
Proposers are strongly encouraged to attend the virtual pre-proposal conference scheduled for 11:00 a.m. on May 26, 2026. Proposals are due by 4:00 p.m. on June 23, 2026.
5/13, 5/14/26

SJ-4042883#

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING: THE HEARING BOARD OF THE BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT; In the Matter Of the AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER of the BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT vs. INTERNATIONAL DISPOSAL CORP. OF CALIFORNIA and BROWNING FERRIS INDUSTRIES OF CALIFORNIA INC., a/k/a Newby Island Resource Recovery Park; (DOCKET NO. 3772). The public hearing will be held on **Tuesday, JUNE 9, 2025,**at 9:30 A.M., to consider the Petition and Request for a Conditional Order for Abatement against International Disposal Corp. of California and Browning Ferris Industries of California Inc., a/k/a Newby Island Resource Recovery Park, regarding 53 violations at Newby's landfill, material recovery facility, and composting facility, at 1601 Dixon Landing Road in Milpitas, CA *95035 (SANTA CLARA COUNTY)*. The hearing will be held at 375 Beale Street, 1st Floor Board Room, San Francisco, CA, 94105. The public may observe the hearing in person, or through the webcast of the hearing by clicking the link available on the Air District's website for the hearing, **https://bayareametro.zoom.us/j/89908888165 (Webinar ID: 899 0888 8165)**. The public may also participate via phone (669) 900-6833 or (408) 638-0968. Interested members of the public will be allowed an opportunity to testify in this matter. The file may be reviewed by contacting the Clerk of the Boards, Marcy Hiratzka, at 415.749.5073, or mhiratzka@baaqmd.gov. The above hearing date and time may be changed without further published notice. Those participating by phone who would like to make a comment can use the "raise hand" feature by dialing "*9". In order to receive the full Zoom experience, please make sure your application is up to date.
5/13/26

SJ-4042641#

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

1. Notice is hereby given that the governing board ("Board") of the East Side Union High School District ("District") will receive sealed bids or will receive, by electronic submission, bids for the following project, Bid No. B-08-25-26, Bid Package CP7171 ("Project" or "Contract"):
DW Infrastructure – Exterior Painting (MP, OG, PH)
2. The Project consists of: Contractor to paint exterior surfaces at 3 high school campuses, Mt Pleasant ('MP'), Oak Grove ('OG'), and Piedmont Hills ('PH').
Scope of work includes but is not limited to: Exterior painting (power washing, 1 coat of primer, 2 coats of paint), sandblasting, sealing, and refinishing of buildings, fencing, gates, fixtures, equipment, and furnishings.
For the complete scope of work, please refer to drawings & specifications.
3. To bid on this Project, the Bidder is required to possess one or more of the following State of California contractors' license(s):
B – General Building Contractor, and/ or
C-33 Painting and Decorating Contractor
The Bidder's license(s) must remain active and in good standing throughout the term of the Contract.
4. To bid on this Project, the Bidder is required to be registered as a public works contractor with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to the Labor Code.
5. Contract Documents will be available on or after May 13th, 2026, for review from the District's website, thebond.esuhsd.org, using the "Current Bids, RFPs, RFQs" link. In addition, Contract Documents are available for bidders' review at the following builders' exchanges:
A. Builder's Exchange of Santa Clara County, Kanani Fonseca, KF@bxscco.com,
(408) 727 – 4000
B. Central Coast Builders Association, Shelly Verba, admin@ccbabuilds.com,
(831) 758, 1624
6. [RESERVED]
7. Sealed bids will be received until **2:00 P.M., June 8th, 2026,** at the District Capital Purchasing Department, 830 North Capitol Ave, San Jose, California 95133 or bids electronically submitted via PlanetBids.com at or after which time the bids will be opened and publicly read aloud. Any bid that is submitted after this time shall be nonresponsive and returned to the bidder. Any claim by a bidder of error in its bid must be made in compliance with section 5100 et seq. of the Public Contract Code.
8. Pursuant to Public Contract Code section 20111.5, only prequalified bidders will be eligible to submit a bid for this Project. Any bid submitted by a bidder who is not prequalified shall be non-responsive and returned unopened to the bidder.
9. All bids shall be on the form provided by the District. Each bid must conform and be responsive to all pertinent Contract Documents, including, but not limited to, the Instructions to Bidders.
10. A bid bond by an admitted surety insurer on the form provided by the District a cashier's check or a certified check, drawn to the order of the East Side Union High School District, in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the total bid price, shall accompany the Bid Form and Proposal, as a guarantee that the Bidder will, within seven (7) calendar days after the date of the Notice of Award, enter into a contract with the District for the performance of the services as stipulated in the bid.
11. A mandatory pre-bid conference and site visit will be held on May 21, 2028, and May 28, 2026, at 1:00 p.m. at Oak Grove High School, 285 Blossom Hill Road, San Jose, California. All participants are required to sign in front of the Administration Building. The site visit is expected to take approximately one hour. Failure to attend or tardiness of more than five (5) minutes from the start of the pre-bid conference will render bid ineligible. Bidders are required to attend one (1) of the scheduled pre-bid conferences and site visits.
12. The successful Bidder shall be required to furnish a 100% Performance Bond and a 100% Payment Bond if it is awarded the Contract for the Work.
13. [RESERVED]
14. [RESERVED]
15. The successful Bidder and its subcontractors shall comply with sections 2449, 2449.1, 2449.2 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, including by providing Certificate(s) of Reported Compliance for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets for the fleet selected for the contract and their listed subcontractors, if applicable, with its bid.
16. The successful Bidder may substitute securities for any monies withheld by the District to ensure performance under the Contract, in accordance with the provisions of section 22300 of the Public Contract Code.
17. [RESERVED]
18. The Contractor and all Subcontractors under the Contractor shall pay all workers on all Work performed pursuant to this Contract not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and overtime work as determined by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, State of California, for the type of work performed and the locality in which the work is to be performed within the boundaries of the District, pursuant to section 1770 et seq. of the California Labor Code. Prevailing wage rates are also available from the District or on the Internet at: <http://www.dir.ca.gov>.
19. This Project is subject to labor compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1771.4 and subject to the requirements of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations. The successful Bidder shall comply with all requirements of Division 2, Part 7, Chapter 1, Articles 1-5 of the Labor Code.
20. The District has entered into a Project Labor Agreement that is applicable to this Project. A copy of the Project Labor Agreement is available for review from the District's website, thebond.esuhsd.org, using the "Project Labor Agreement (PLA)" link. The successful bidder and all subcontractors will be required to agree to be bound by the Project Labor Agreement.
21. [RESERVED]
22. [RESERVED]
23. The District shall award the Contract, if it awards it at all, to the lowest responsive responsible bidder based on:
The base bid amount
24. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and/or waive any irregularity in any bid received. If the District awards the Contract, the security of unsuccessful bidder(s) shall be returned within sixty (60) days from the time the award is made. Unless otherwise required by law, no bidder may withdraw its bid for ninety (90) days after the date of the bid opening.
5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4042248#

Valley Water

Public Hearing Notice
2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Topic: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Who: Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)
What: Public Hearing on 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, 1:00 p.m.
Where: Valley Water Headquarters Building Boardroom
5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA
and by Zoom Teleconference at https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597
Valley Water invites you to a Public Hearing regarding the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).
In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Valley Water has updated its UWMP and WSCP. Valley Water's 2025 UWMP documents current and projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years during normal and drought years, as well as conservation efforts to reduce long-term water demand. The plan provides an overall picture of current and future water conditions and management in Santa Clara County. The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.
Valley Water looks forward to hearing your ideas and is committed to addressing your concerns. Valley Water's Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for public review and comment from May 6, 2026 to June 9, 2026. The Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP can be downloaded at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan. Valley Water Board will consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the same meeting.
This meeting is being held in accordance with the Brown Act. The 1:00 pm, June 9, 2026, public hearing will be held during a board meeting and is accessible for public in-person participation at the time, date, and location shown above, and by public virtual participation at the Zoom link above. Document(s) associated with this hearing are available for public inspection prior to the meeting in the Clerk of the Board's Office and online at www.valleywater.org, and will be available at the meeting.
For more information, contact Jing Wu of the Water Supply Planning team at (408) 630-2330 or WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org .
Important Notices:
Valley Water, in complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), requests individuals who require special accommodations to access and/or participate in Valley Water Board meetings to please contact the Clerk of the Board's office at (408) 630-2277, at least 3 business days before the scheduled Valley Water Board meeting to ensure that Valley Water may assist you. Reasonable efforts will be made to accommodate persons with disabilities.
重要通知：
Valley Water 遵守美國殘疾人法案 (ADA)，要求需要特殊便利才能訪問和/或參加 Valley Water 委員會會議的個人請致電 (408) 630-2277 聯繫委員會辦公室的書記員，網址為在預定的 Valley Water 委員會會議召開前至少 3 個工作日，以確保 Valley Water 可以為您提供幫助。將做出合理的努力以容納殘疾人。
Thông báo quan trọng:
Valley Water, để tuân thủ Đạo luật Người Mỹ Khuyết tật (ADA), yêu cầu những cá nhân cần điều chỉnh đặc biệt để tiếp cận và/hoặc tham gia các cuộc họp của Hội đồng Valley Water vui lòng liên hệ với Văn phòng Thư ký của Hội đồng theo số (408) 630-2277, tại ít nhất 3 ngày làm việc trước cuộc họp đã lên lịch của Hội đồng Valley Water để đảm bảo rằng Valley Water có thể hỗ trợ bạn. Những nỗ lực hợp lý sẽ được thực hiện để hỗ trợ người khuyết tật.
Aviso Importantes:
Valley Water, en cumplimiento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades (ADA), solicita a las personas que requieren adaptaciones especiales para acceder y/o participar en las reuniones de la Junta de Valley Water que se comuniquen con la oficina del Secretario de la Junta al (408) 630-2277, al menos 3 días hábiles antes de la reunión programada de la Junta de Valley Water para asegurarse de que Valley Water pueda ayudarlo. Se harán esfuerzos razonables para acomodar a las personas con discapacidades.
5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4040895#

(408) 287-4866 **LEGAL NOTICES** FAX (408) 287-2544

available for bidders' review at the following builders' exchanges:
A. Builder's Exchange of Santa Clara County, Kanani Fonseca, KF@bxscco.com,
(408) 727 – 4000
B. Central Coast Builders Association, Shelly Verba, admin@ccbabuilds.com,
(831) 758, 1624
6. [RESERVED]
7. Sealed bids will be received until **2:00 P.M., June 8th, 2026,** at the District Capital Purchasing Department, 830 North Capitol Ave, San Jose, California 95133 or bids electronically submitted via PlanetBids.com at or after which time the bids will be opened and publicly read aloud. Any bid that is submitted after this time shall be nonresponsive and returned to the bidder. Any claim by a bidder of error in its bid must be made in compliance with section 5100 et seq. of the Public Contract Code.
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10. A bid bond by an admitted surety insurer on the form provided by the District a cashier's check or a certified check, drawn to the order of the East Side Union High School District, in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the total bid price, shall accompany the Bid Form and Proposal, as a guarantee that the Bidder will, within seven (7) calendar days after the date of the Notice of Award, enter into a contract with the District for the performance of the services as stipulated in the bid.
11. A mandatory pre-bid conference and site visit will be held on May 21, 2028, and May 28, 2026, at 1:00 p.m. at Oak Grove High School, 285 Blossom Hill Road, San Jose, California. All participants are required to sign in front of the Administration Building. The site visit is expected to take approximately one hour. Failure to attend or tardiness of more than five (5) minutes from the start of the pre-bid conference will render bid ineligible. Bidders are required to attend one (1) of the scheduled pre-bid conferences and site visits.
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13. [RESERVED]
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15. The successful Bidder and its subcontractors shall comply with sections 2449, 2449.1, 2449.2 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, including by providing Certificate(s) of Reported Compliance for In-Use Off-Road Diesel-Fueled Fleets for the fleet selected for the contract and their listed subcontractors, if applicable, with its bid.
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21. [RESERVED]
22. [RESERVED]
23. The District shall award the Contract, if it awards it at all, to the lowest responsive responsible bidder based on:
The base bid amount
24. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and/or waive any irregularity in any bid received. If the District awards the Contract, the security of unsuccessful bidder(s) shall be returned within sixty (60) days from the time the award is made. Unless otherwise required by law, no bidder may withdraw its bid for ninety (90) days after the date of the bid opening.
5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4042248#

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA NOTICE TO BIDDERS NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed Bids will be accepted by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, 10th Floor, East Wing of the County Government Center, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, CA 95110, before 2:00 p.m., on May 28, 2026 for Job Order Contract ITB-PRK-FY26-0569, in accordance with Bid Documents on file for the Work in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Failure to specify the exact address may result in the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors not receiving the bid, or not receiving the bid by the deadline. All bids must be in the possession of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors by the specified deadline. INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS Bid Documents are available via Biddingo at https://biddingousa.com/santaclaracounty, bid number ITB-PRK-FY26-0569. Any interpretation or correction to the Project Manual will be made only by written addendum distributed solely via Biddingo. A MANDATORY PRE-BID CONFERENCE will be held on Thursday, May 14, 2026 at 10:00 a.m. at the County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department Administration Office, 5965 Silver Creek Valley Road, San Jose, CA 95138. INQUIRIES CONCERNING THIS BID shall be directed to Biddingo at https://biddingousa.com/santaclaracounty, bid number ITB-PRK-FY26-0569. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, on April 28, 2026. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CURTIS BOONE, CLERK OF THE BOARD
5/8, 5/20/26

SJ-4041148#

Public Hearing Notice
2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Topic: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Who: Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)
What: Public Hearing on 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
When: Tuesday, June 9, 2026, 1:00 p.m.
Where: Valley Water Headquarters Building Boardroom
5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA
and by Zoom Teleconference at https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597
Valley Water invites you to a Public Hearing regarding the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).
In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Valley Water has updated its UWMP and WSCP. Valley Water's 2025 UWMP documents current and projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years during normal and drought years, as well as conservation efforts to reduce long-term water demand. The plan provides an overall picture of current and future water conditions and management in Santa Clara County. The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.
Valley Water looks forward to hearing your ideas and is committed to addressing your concerns. Valley Water's Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for public review and comment from May 6, 2026 to June 9, 2026. The Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP can be downloaded at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan. Valley Water Board will consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the same meeting.
This meeting is being held in accordance with the Brown Act. The 1:00 pm, June 9, 2026, public hearing will be held during a board meeting and is accessible for public in-person participation at the time, date, and location shown above, and by public virtual participation at the Zoom link above. Document(s) associated with this hearing are available for public inspection prior to the meeting in the Clerk of the Board's Office and online at www.valleywater.org, and will be available at the meeting.
For more information, contact Jing Wu of the Water Supply Planning team at (408) 630-2330 or WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org .
Important Notices:
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重要通知：
Valley Water 遵守美國殘疾人法案 (ADA)，要求需要特殊便利才能訪問和/或參加 Valley Water 委員會會議的個人請致電 (408) 630-2277 聯繫委員會辦公室的書記員。網此為在預定的 Valley Water 委員會會議召開前至少 3 個工作日，以確保 Valley Water 可以為您提供幫助。將做出合理的努力以容納殘疾人。
Thông báo quan trọng:
Valley Water, để tuân thủ Đạo luật Người Mỹ Khuyết tật (ADA), yêu cầu những cá nhân cần điều chỉnh đặc biệt để tiếp cận và/hoặc tham gia các cuộc họp của Hội đồng Valley Water vui lòng liên hệ với Văn phòng Thư ký của Hội đồng theo số (408) 630-2277, tại ít nhất 3 ngày làm việc trước cuộc họp đã lên lịch của Hội đồng Valley Water để đảm bảo rằng Valley Water có thể hỗ trợ ban. Những nỗ lực hợp lý sẽ được thực hiện để hỗ trợ người khuyết tật.
Aviso Importantes:
Valley Water, en cumplimiento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades (ADA), solicita a las personas que requieren adaptaciones especiales para acceder y/o participar en las reuniones de la Junta de Valley Water que se comuniquen con la oficina del Secretario de la Junta al (408) 630-2277, al menos 3 días hábiles antes de la reunión programada de la Junta de Valley Water para asegurarse de que Valley Water pueda ayudarlo. Se harán esfuerzos razonables para acomodar a las personas con discapacidades.
5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4040895#

NOTICE RE: Seizure of Property and Initiation of Forfeiture Proceedings.
Health and Safety Code Section 11488.4.
TO: ALL PERSONS CLAIMING ANY INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY HELD BY
Joanna Piagdaleno
Kevin Nunezsotelo
AS FOLLOWS:
$1,277.00 U.S. Currency
Notice is hereby given that on 5/16/25, the above-described property was seized at **605 W. Capitol Expressway, San Jose, CA 95136**, Santa Clara County, California, in connection with a violation of Health and Safety Code Section 11351, 11352(b), Santa Clara County Sheriff Office Case Number 251360088T.
On 4/28/26, forfeiture proceedings were commenced by the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, Case Number AF-2505-22029.
If you wish to contest this matter, you have thirty (30) days from the last date of the publication of this notice to file a verified (under penalty of perjury) claim for the seized property with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, located at 191 North First Street, San Jose, California. Your claim must state the nature of your interest in the property. A copy of the filed, endorsed (by the Clerk), verified claim must also be served on the Office of the District Attorney, Asset Forfeiture Unit, at 70 West Hedding Street, West Wing, San Jose, California, 95110, within thirty (30) days of filing the claim. A standard Judicial Council Claim Opposing Forfeiture form (MC-200) is available at the Office of the District Attorney. In the case where a Petition is filed and a contested hearing is held you will have the following rights, which include but are not limited to: you have the right to use the subpoena powers of the court and order witnesses to attend, you have the right to testify on your own behalf, submit evidence showing the legitimacy of the seized assets, and the right to cross examine the petitioner's witnesses. This is a civil action, you have the additional right to represent yourself or hire your own attorney, and there is no right to appointed counsel in this case. Failure to file and serve a timely claim, as instructed above, will result in Forfeiture of your interest in the above described asset to the State of California.
5/6, 5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4040170#

NOTICE RE: Seizure of Property and Initiation of Forfeiture Proceedings.
Health and Safety Code Section 11488.4.
TO: ALL PERSONS CLAIMING ANY INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY HELD BY
Leonardo Isaias Medina
AS FOLLOWS:
$1,210.00 U.S. Currency
Notice is hereby given that on 6/28/25, the above-described property was seized at **E. Hamilton Avenue and N. Central Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008**, Santa Clara County, California, in connection with a violation of Health and Safety Code Section 11351, 11352(a), Campbell Police Department Case Number 250628010.
On 4/29/26, forfeiture proceedings were commenced by the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, Case Number AF-2507-24033.
If you wish to contest this matter, you have thirty (30) days from the last date of the publication of this notice to file a verified (under penalty of perjury) claim for the seized property with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, located at 191 North First Street, San Jose, California. Your claim must state the nature of your interest in the property. A copy of the filed, endorsed (by the Clerk), verified claim must also be served on the Office of the District Attorney, Asset Forfeiture Unit, at 70 West Hedding Street, West Wing, San Jose, California, 95110, within thirty (30) days of filing the claim. A standard Judicial Council Claim Opposing Forfeiture form (MC-200) is available at the Office of the District Attorney. In the case where a Petition is filed and a contested hearing is held you will have the following rights, which include but are not limited to: you have the right to use the subpoena powers of the court and order witnesses to attend, you have the right to testify on your own behalf, submit evidence showing the legitimacy of the seized assets, and the right to cross examine the petitioner's witnesses. This is a civil action, you have the additional right to represent yourself or hire your own attorney, and there is no right to appointed counsel in this case. Failure to file and serve a timely claim, as instructed above, will result in Forfeiture of your interest in the above described asset to the State of California.
5/6, 5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4040135#

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the County of Santa Clara Board of Supervisors has scheduled a public hearing for, Tuesday, June 2, 2026, no earlier than 10:00 a.m. To consider protests and objections to County Lighting Service Area (CLSA) Fiscal Year (FY) 2026-2027 Preliminary Assessment Report and adopt Resolution approving CLSA assessments for FY 2026-2027. The public hearing will be held in the Chambers of the Board of Supervisors at the County Government Center, 70 West Hedding Street, San José. Currently, members of the public may also view the public hearing via online stream or participate remotely via video conference or telephone. Further instructions for viewing the meeting via online stream or participating remotely via video conference will be noted on the agenda and listed on the County website at www.sccgov.org/bosmeeting. In the event that there are technical problems or disruptions that prevent remote public participation, the President has the discretion to continue the hearing without remote public participation options, provided that no Board member is participating in the hearing via teleconference. ALL INTERESTED PERSONS MAY APPEAR AND BE HEARD during the public hearing in regard to the above-referenced matter. Written communications should be filed with the Clerk of the Board prior to the hearing date by emailing to BoardOperations@cob.sccgov.org or delivering to 70 West Hedding Street, 10 th Floor, East Wing, San Jose, CA 95110. Interested persons may provide public comment as instructed at www.sccgov.org/bosmeeting. IF YOU CHALLENGE THIS DECISION , you may be limited to raising only those issues that you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors prior to, or at, the public hearing. DOCUMENTS WILL BE ON FILE in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors located on the 10th floor at the address given above, the Friday before said Hearing date, and online at: https://scgov.iqm2.com/Citizens/Detail_Meeting.aspx?ID=17595. THIS NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING is given pursuant to the order of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as required by the Government Code 6066 of the State of California. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CURTIS BOONE, CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
5/13, 5/20/26

SJ-4039691#

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR 2026-2027
Local Control and Accountability Plan and Budget
The governing board of SILICON VALLEY TRANSPORTATION JPA will conduct a public hearing on the Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) and the Proposed Budget for the Fiscal Year 2026-2027, in accordance with Education Code Sections 42103, 42127, 52061, and 52062, before final adoption. Any interested party may inspect the LCAP and budget before final adoption and speak at the public hearing.
The public hearing will be held on June 8, 2026, between the hours of 10:00 am and 11:00 am.
FREMONT UHSD Address:
589 W Fremont Ave, Sunnyvale, CA 94087
The public is advised to participate virtually at: https://www.google.com/url?q=https://scusd-net.zoom.us/j/83864413913?pwd%3DjeVAbpFBKkTt2Mg31ITbCxHbVzWCzb.1&sa=D&source=calendar& ust=1776009862470025&usg=AOvVaw1v4k060h2qDB_iZD83Ct2
Any interested party may inspect the Local Control and Accountability Plan and Budget before the public hearing:
June 3, 2026, during the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM at:
FUHSD
589 W Fremont Ave,
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
5/20/26

SJ-4032541#

PROBATE

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF DONALD R. FONTAINE
CASE NO. 26PR202517
To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both, of: DONALD R. FONTAINE
A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by LLEANA LUKE in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara.
THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that LLEANA LUKE 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 with full authority . (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 on 06/18/2026 at 9:01 AM in Dept. 2 located at 191 NORTH FIRST ST. SAN JOSE CA 95113 DOWNTOWN SUPERIOR COURT.
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 (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:
JAMES M. SULLIVAN - SBN 47178
225 N. Santa Cruz Avenue
Los Gatos, CA 95030
Telephone: (408) 395-3837
5/20, 5/21, 5/27/26

SJ-4044739#

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF JIE LIU
CASE NO. 26PR202437
To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both, of: JIE LIU
A Petition for Probate has been filed by CASSIE LIU in the Superior Court of California, County of SANTA CLARA.
The Petition for Probate requests that CASSIE LIU be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
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 on 06/12/2026 at 9:01AM in Dept. 7 located at 191 NORTH FIRST STREET, SAN JOSE, CA 95113.
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: C. DAVID SPENCE, MORGAN H. WAHLER, 10 ALMADEN BLVD., 11TH FLOOR, SAN JOSE, CA 95113, Telephone: (408) 286-5800
5/20, 5/21, 5/27/26

SJ-4044719#

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF TIMOTHY A. GALLAHER
CASE NO. 26PR202524
To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both, of: TIMOTHY A. GALLAHER
A Petition for Probate has been filed by PATRICIA GALLAHER UPHAM AND CHRISTOPHER HUDSON UPHAM in the Superior Court of California, County of SANTA CLARA.
The Petition for Probate requests that PATRICIA GALLAHER UPHAM AND CHRISTOPHER HUDSON UPHAM 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

Public Hearing Notice

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Valley Water

Topic: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Who: Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)

What: Public Hearing on 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

When: **Tuesday, June 9, 2026, 1:00 p.m.**

Where: Valley Water Headquarters Building Boardroom
5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA
and by Zoom Teleconference at
valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597

Valley Water invites you to a Public Hearing regarding the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, Valley Water has updated its UWMP and WSCP. Valley Water's 2025 UWMP documents current and projected water supplies and demands over the next 25 years during normal and drought years, as well as conservation efforts to reduce long-term water demand. The plan provides an overall picture of current and future water conditions and management in Santa Clara County. The WSCP establishes Valley Water's actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

Valley Water looks forward to hearing your ideas and is committed to addressing your concerns. Valley Water's Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for public review and comment from May 6, 2026 to June 9, 2026. The Draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP can be downloaded at ***valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/urban-water-management-plan***. Valley Water Board will consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the same meeting.

This meeting is being held in accordance with the Brown Act. The 1:00 pm, June 9, 2026, public hearing will be held during a board meeting and is accessible for public in-person participation at the time, date, and location shown above, and by public virtual participation at the Zoom link above. Document(s) associated with this hearing are available for public inspection prior to the meeting in the Clerk of the Board's Office and online at ***valleywater.org***, and will be available at the meeting.

For more information, contact **Jing Wu** of the Water Supply Planning team at **(408) 630-2330** or **WaterSupplyPlanning@valleywater.org**.

Important Notices:

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Thông báo quan trọng:

Valley Water, để tuân thủ Đạo luật Người Mỹ Khuyết tật (ADA), yêu cầu những cá nhân cần điều chỉnh đặc biệt để tiếp cận và/hoặc tham gia các cuộc họp của Hội đồng Valley Water vui lòng liên hệ với Văn phòng Thư ký của Hội đồng theo số (408) 630-2277, tại ít nhất 3 ngày làm việc trước cuộc họp đã lên lịch của Hội đồng Valley Water để đảm bảo rằng Valley Water có thể hỗ trợ bạn. Những nỗ lực hợp lý sẽ được thực hiện để hỗ trợ người khuyết tật.

Aviso Importantes:

Valley Water, en cumplimiento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades (ADA), solicita a las personas que requieren adaptaciones especiales para acceder y/o participar en las reuniones de la Junta de Valley Water que se comuniquen con la oficina del Secretario de la Junta al (408) 630-2277, al menos 3 días hábiles antes de la reunión programada de la Junta de Valley Water para asegurarse de que Valley Water pueda ayudarlo. Se harán esfuerzos razonables para acomodar a las personas con discapacidades.

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valleywater.org Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

Join the Conversation on 2016 Measure B.

2016 MEASURE B

You are invited to provide input on 2016 Measure B Program expenditure compliance and the results of the annual performance audit at the 2016 Measure B Citizens' Oversight Committee's (MBCOC) public hearing:

Wednesday, May 27, 2026 at 11:00 a.m.

In-person: Conference Room B-106, VTA Administrative Offices,
3331 N. First Street, San Jose, California.
(This location is served by VTA Light Rail and Bus Line 20.)

Zoom video conference: ***https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88667245653***

Input can be provided during the meeting, or written comments for the hearing will be accepted until 10:00 a.m. on 5/27/26 at ***board.secretary@vta.org***.

Further information on the public hearing is available at ***vta.org/2016-measure-b-citizens-oversight-committee***. Contact the Office of the Board Secretary at (408) 321-5680 or ***board.secretary@vta.org*** for questions. Sign language and interpreter services will be provided upon request by contacting VTA Customer Service at (408) 321-2300 or ***customer.service@vta.org*** at least five (5) days before the meeting.

BACKGROUND | In November 2016, Santa Clara County voters approved Measure B, a 30-year, half-cent countywide sales tax to enhancing transit, highways, expressways, and active transportation (bicycles, pedestrians, and complete streets).

The measure established the MBCOC, composed of community members. While the VTA Board of Directors holds the sole responsibility for all 2016 Measure B policy-related decisions, the MBCOC's distinct role is to ensure funds are spent consistently with the ballot's intent and inform the voters on Program compliance.

The Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) continues to deliver the projects and programs contained in the 2016 Measure B Program. Examples of the many projects/programs underway include local streets/roads repair and improvements, highway interchanges, Caltrain corridor capacity improvements, local transit improvements, and bicycle/pedestrian projects.

More information on 2016 Measure B projects/programs is available on VTA's website: ***(1) vta.org/2016measureb***; and ***(2) 2016measureb.vta.org***.

AUDIT RESULTS | The MBCOC commissioned the annual independent audit of 2016 Measure B Program revenue and expenditures for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 (July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025). Baker Tilly, former Moss Adams, LLP, completed this audit and presented its findings at the 04/22/2026 MBCOC meeting, indicating its conclusion that **VTA complied, in all material respects, with the requirements for the 2016 Measure B Program as defined in the ballot.** Every annual audit of the 2016 Measure B Program since its inception has reached this same conclusion.

Audit reports and other information on 2016 Measure B are available on VTA's website at ***vta.org/2016measureb*** and at the VTA Headquarters at 3331 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95134 in the Building B Main Lobby weekdays between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Make a Difference: Join the MBCOC and Get Involved!

Individuals passionate about improving transportation in Santa Clara County are needed on the MBCOC.
Further information and the online application are available at: ***https://www.vta.org/apply-mbcoc***.

www.vta.org
(408) 321-2300 • TTY (408) 321-2330

Valley Transportation Authority

Public Hearing Notice

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Valley Water

Topic: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Who: Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)

What: Public Hearing on 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

When: **Tuesday, June 9, 2026, 1:00 p.m.**

Where: Valley Water Headquarters Building Boardroom
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and by Zoom Teleconference at
valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597

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"Trust our family to take care of your family's legal needs."

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- Criminal
- Employment Law

Offices in
Morgan Hill and San Jose
408.246.5500

Santa Clara Valley Water District
Board of Directors

HQ. Bldg. Boardroom, 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California
Join Zoom Meeting: https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597

*AMENDED/APPENDED
CLOSED SESSION AND REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, June 9, 2026
11:00 AM

***ITEMS AMENDED AND/OR APPENDED SINCE THE ORIGINAL PUBLICATION OF THIS AGENDA ARE IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*) HEREIN**

District Mission: Provide Silicon Valley safe, clean water for a healthy life, environment and economy.

DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Tony Estremera, Chair-District 6
Richard P. Santos, Vice Chair-District 3
John L. Varela-District 1
Shiloh Ballard-District 2
Jim Beall-District 4
Nai Hsueh-District 5
Rebecca Eisenberg-District 7

All public records relating to an open session item on this agenda, which are not exempt from disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act, that are distributed to a majority of the legislative body, will be available to the public through the legislative body agenda web page at the same time that the public records are distributed or made available to the legislative body. Santa Clara Valley Water District will make reasonable efforts to accommodate persons with disabilities wishing to participate in the legislative body's meeting. Please advise the Clerk of the Board Office of any special needs by calling (408) 630-2277.

MELANIE RICHARDSON
Interim Chief Executive Officer

CANDICE KWOK-SMITH
Clerk, Board of the Directors
(408) 630-3193
www.valleywater.org

Note: The finalized Board Agenda, exception items and supplemental items will be posted prior to the meeting in accordance with the Brown Act.

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Santa Clara Valley Water District
Board of Directors

*AMENDED/APPENDED AGENDA

***ITEMS AMENDED AND/OR APPENDED SINCE THE ORIGINAL PUBLICATION OF THIS AGENDA ARE IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*) HEREIN**

Tuesday, June 9, 2026 **11:00 AM** **HQ. Bldg. Boardroom, 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California**
Join Zoom Meeting:
https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND PARTICIPATION INSTRUCTIONS

Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) Board of Directors/Board Committee meetings are held as hybrid meetings, conducted in-person as well as by telecommunication, and are compliant with the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

To maximize public safety while maintaining transparency and public access, members of the public have the option to participate via teleconference/video conference or attend in person. To participate in the meeting via teleconference/video conference, please refer to the meeting link located at the top of the agenda. If attending in-person, you are required to comply with Ordinance 22-03 - AN ORDINANCE OF THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT SPECIFYING RULES OF DECORUM FOR PARTICIPATION IN BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS located at https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/valleywater.org.if-us-west-2/f2-live/s3fs-public/Ord.pdf

In accordance with the requirements of Gov. Code Section 54954.3(a), members of the public wishing to address the Board/Committee during public comment or on any item listed on the agenda, may do so by filling out a Speaker Card and submitting it to the Clerk or using the "Raise Hand" tool located in the Zoom meeting application to identify yourself in order to speak, at the time the item is called. Speakers will be acknowledged by the Board/Committee Chair in the order that requests are received and granted speaking access to address the Board. Written comments on any item on the agenda may be submitted to clerkoftheboard@valleywater.org or board@valleywater.org.

- Members of the Public may test their connection to Zoom Meetings at: https://zoom.us/test
- Members of the Public are encouraged to review our overview on joining Valley Water Board Meetings at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TojJpYCxXm0

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This agenda has been prepared as required by the applicable laws of the State of California, including but not limited to, Government Code Sections 54950 et. seq., and has not been prepared with a view to informing an investment decision in any of Valley Water's bonds, notes, or other obligations. Any projections, plans, or other forward-looking statements included in the information on this agenda are subject to a variety of uncertainties that could cause any actual plans or results to differ materially from any such statement. The information herein is not intended to be used by investors or potential investors in considering the purchase or sale of Valley Water's bonds, notes or other obligations and investors and potential investors should rely only on information filed by Valley Water on the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access System for municipal securities

disclosures and Valley Water's Investor Relations website, maintained on the World Wide Web at https://emma.msrb.org/ and https://www.valleywater.org/how-we-operate/financebudget/investor-relations, respectively.

Under the Brown Act, members of the public are not required to provide identifying information in order to attend public meetings. Through the link below, the Zoom webinar program requests entry of a name and email address, and Valley Water is unable to modify this requirement. Members of the public not wishing to provide such identifying information are encouraged to enter "Anonymous" or some other reference under name and to enter a fictional email address (e.g., attendee@valleywater.org) in lieu of their actual address. Inputting such values will not impact your ability to access the meeting through Zoom.

Join Zoom Meeting:
https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/84454515597
Meeting ID: 844 5451 5597
Join by Phone:
1 (669) 900-9128, 84454515597#

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL:

1.1. Roll Call.

2. 11:00 AM - CLOSED SESSION:

Notice to the Public: The Board of Directors meets in Closed Session in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act. Following the conclusion of Closed Session discussion, the Board will return for the remaining items on the regular meeting agenda.

*2.1. CLOSED SESSION — 26-0542
CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Significant Exposure to litigation pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2): One Potential Case

*2.2. CLOSED SESSION — 26-0543
CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
Significant Exposure to litigation pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d)(2): Four Potential cases

*2.3. CLOSED SESSION — 26-0547
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b)(1)
Titles: District Counsel

*2.4. CLOSED SESSION — 26-0548
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b)(1)
Titles: Clerk of the Board

*2.5. CLOSED SESSION — 26-0540
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b)(1)

Title: Chief Executive Officer
(*Previously Listed as Item 2.3)

*2.6. CLOSED SESSION 26-0541
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b)(1)
Title: District Counsel
(*Previously Listed as Item 2.4)

*2.7. CLOSED SESSION 26-0528
CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL, INITIATION OF LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(4)
One Potential Case
(Continued from May 26, 2026) (*Previously Listed as Item 2.5)

*2.8. District Counsel Report on Closed Session. "(*Previously Listed as Item 2.6)

3. 1:00 PM - TIME CERTAIN:

3.1. Pledge of Allegiance/National Anthem.

3.2. Orders of the Day.
A. Approximate Discussion Time (Board); and
B. Adjustments to the Order of Agenda Items.

3.3. Time Open for Public Comment on any Item not on the Agenda.
Notice to the public: Members of the public who wish to address the Board/Committee on matters not listed on the agenda may do so by completing a Speaker Card and submitting it to the Clerk, or by using the "Raise Hand" feature within the Zoom meeting application to request recognition. Speakers will be acknowledged by the Board/Committee Chair in the order requests are received and, when recognized, will be granted speaking access to address the Board/Committee.

Public comments shall be limited to three (3) minutes per speaker, or such other time as determined by the Chair. State law does not permit the Board/Committee to take action on, or engage in extended discussion of, any item not appearing on the posted agenda, except as otherwise authorized under applicable law. If Board/Committee action is requested, the matter may be scheduled for consideration at a future meeting.

All public comments requiring a response will be referred to staff for a written reply. The Board/Committee may take action on any item of business appearing on the posted agenda.

3.4. Recognition of the Watersheds Operations and Maintenance Division.

*3.5. Conduct a Public Hearing on the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. 26-0456

Recommendation:
A. Open and conduct the public hearing on the Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and
B. Close the Public Hearing.

Manager: Kirsten Struve, 408-630-3138

Attachments: Attachment 1: Draft Urban Water Management Plan
Attachment 2: Draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Attachment 3: PowerPoint
*Handout 3.5-A: Sierra Club Letter

Est. Staff Time: 20 Minutes.

3.6. Adoption of 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. 26-0483

Recommendation:
A. Adopt the Resolution ADOPTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN; and
B. Adopt the Resolution ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN.

Manager: Kirsten Struve, 408-630-3138

Attachments: Attachment 1: Resolution, 2025 Urban Water Management Plan
Attachment 2: Resolution, Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

REGULAR AGENDA:

4. CONSENT CALENDAR: (4.1 - *4.8) (Est. Time: 5 Minutes)

Notice to the public: There is no separate discussion of individual consent calendar items. Recommended actions are voted on in one motion. If an item is approved on the consent vote, the specific action recommended by staff is adopted. Items listed in this section of the agenda are considered to be routine by the Board, or delegated to the Board Appointed Officers (BAOs) yet required by law or contract to be Board approved (EL-7.10). Any item may be removed for separate consideration at the request of a Board member. Whenever a resolution is on the consent calendar, a roll call vote will be taken on the entire calendar. Members of the public wishing to address the Board on any consent items may do so by filling out a Speaker Card and submitting it to the Clerk or using the "Raise Hand" tool located in the Zoom meeting application to identify themselves to speak.

4.1. Adopt a Resolution Requesting and Consenting to Consolidation of Election for November 3, 2026, and Requesting Consolidation and Performance of Services from the County of Santa Clara Registrar of Voters. 26-0322

Recommendation: Adopt the Resolution CALLING A GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 2026, AND REQUESTING CONSOLIDATION AND PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES FROM THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA REGISTRAR OF VOTERS.

Manager: Candice Kwok-Smith, 408-630-3193

Attachments: Attachment 1: Resolution
Attachment 2: Abbreviated Calendar

4.2. Adopt a Resolution Establishing Appropriations Limit for Fiscal Year 2026-27. 26-0481

Recommendation:
A. Select the cost-of-living factor to establish the Santa Clara Valley Water District's Appropriations Limit; and
B. Adopt the Resolution ESTABLISHING APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026-27.

Manager: Darin Taylor, 408-630-3068

Attachments: Attachment 1: Resolution

4.3. Review and Adopt "Reasonable Efforts" to Comply with Senate Bill 707 to Invite Groups that Do Not Traditionally Participate in Public Meetings to Attend Those Meetings. 26-0508

Recommendation: Adopt staff's recommended reasonable efforts to invite groups that do not traditionally participate in public meetings to attend Valley Water public meetings, to comply with California State Senate Bill 707.

Manager: Rachael Gibson, 408-630-2884

4.4. Approve Reappointments to the Renewed Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program Independent Monitoring Committee. 26-0462

Recommendation: Consider and approve reappointments to the Renewed Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program Independent Monitoring Committee.

Manager: Wendy Ho, 408-630-3874

Attachments: Attachment 1: SCVWD Resolution 21-10

4.5. Approve Reappointments for a Two-Year Term to the Environmental and Water Resources Committee. 26-0491

Recommendation: Consider and approve reappointments for a two-year term to the Environmental and Water Resources Committee.

Manager: Wendy Ho, 408-630-3874

Attachments: Attachment 1: SCVWD Resolution No. 17-75

4.6. Accept the Work as Complete and Direct the Clerk to File the Notice of Completion of Contract and Acceptance of Work for the Security Upgrades and Enhancements Project, Swinerton Builders, Contractor, Project No. 60204022, Contract No. C0713 for Coyote Pumping Plant (Morgan Hill, District 1), Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant (San Jose, District 7), Winfield Complex (San Jose, District 4), Headquarters Corporate Yard (San Jose, District 4), and Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (San Jose, District 3). 26-0286

Recommendation:
A. Accept the work on the Security Upgrades and Enhancements Project, Project No. 60204022, Contract No. C0713 as complete; and
B. Direct the Clerk of the Board to sign the Notice of Completion of Contract and Acceptance of Work and submit for recording to the Santa Clara County Clerk-Recorder.

Manager: Tony Ndah, 408-630-2208

Attachments: Attachment 1: Notice of Completion and Acceptance of Work
Attachment 2: Construction Contract Acceptance
Attachment 3: Project Completion Letter
Attachment 4: Construction Photos
Attachment 5: Project Delivery Process Chart

*4.7. Approval of Minutes from May 12, 2026. 26-0092

Recommendation: Approve the minutes from May 12, 2026.

Manager: Candice Kwok-Smith, 408-630-3193

Attachments: Attachment 1: 05/12/2026 Meeting Minutes

*4.8. Accept the CEO Bulletin for the Weeks of May 22, 2026, through June 4, 2026. 26-0525

Recommendation: Accept the CEO Bulletin.

Manager: Melanie Richardson, 408-630-2017

Attachments: Attachment 1: 06042026 CEO Bulletin

5. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

*5.1. Board Committee Reports. 26-0526

Attachments:
*Handout 5.1-A: 03162026 CIP Summary
*Handout 5.1-B: 04012026 JWRC Summary
*Handout 5.1-C: 04202026 CIP Summary
*Handout 5.1-D: 04242026 ECCC Summary
*Handout 5.1-E: 05192026 BPMC Summary
*Handout 5.1-F: 06082026 WSDMC Special Meeting Agenda

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

*5.2. *Adopt a Resolution Appointing and Providing for the Compensation of the Interim District Counsel, Effective June 9, 2026, Until a New Permanent Incumbent is Appointed Through a Competitive Recruitment Process. 26-0545

Recommendation: *Adopt the Resolution APPOINTING THE INTERIM DISTRICT COUNSEL, AN UNCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE, APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AND APPROVING THE COMPENSATION AMOUNT.

Manager: Patrice McElroy, 408-630-3159

Attachments:
*Original Board Agenda Memo
*Supplemental Board Agenda Memo
*Supplemental Attachment 1: Resolution

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

*5.3. Consider the May 19, 2026, Board Policy and Monitoring Committee Recommendation to Approve the Technology Disruption Policy for Board Meetings. 26-0482

Recommendation: Consider the May 19, 2026, Board Policy and Monitoring Committee Recommendation to Approve a new policy GP-12.4, Technology Disruption Policy for Board Meetings.

Manager: Candice Kwok-Smith, 408-630-3193

Attachments: Attachment 1: Draft GP-12.4

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

6. WATER UTILITY ENTERPRISE:

6.1. Receive Report of Bids, Ratify Addenda, Approve the Contingency Fund, and Award the Construction Contract to Con-Quest Contractors Inc. for the Penitencia Delivery and Force Main Inspection and Rehabilitation Project, Project No.95084005, Contract No. C0727 in the Sum of $6,591,000 (San Jose, District 3). 26-0436

Recommendation:
A. Ratify Addenda No(s). 1 and 2 to the Contract Documents for Penitencia Delivery and Force Main Inspection and Rehabilitation Project;
B. Award the Construction Contract to Con-Quest Contractors Inc, located in Burlingame, CA, in the sum of $6,591,000; and
C. Approve a contingency sum of $988,650 and authorize the Chief Executive Officer or designee to approve individual change orders up to the designated amount.

Manager: Emmanuel Aryee, 408-630-3074

Attachments: Attachment 1: Project Delivery Process Chart
Attachment 2: Project Overview Map

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

*6.2. Approve the Agreement A5779A with AECOM Technical Services, Inc., for Design Consultant Services for the Pure Water Silicon Valley Demonstration Facility Project, Project No. 91294001, PB File No. VW0473, for a Total Not-To-Exceed Fee of $4,499,917. 26-0453

Recommendation: Approve the Agreement A5779A with AECOM Technical Services, Inc., for Design Consultant Services for the Pure Water Silicon Valley Demonstration Facility Project, Project No. 91294001, PB File No. VW0473, for a total not-to-exceed fee of $4,499,917.

Manager: Kirsten Struve, 408-630-3138

Attachments: Attachment A: Gov. Code § 84308
Attachment 1: Agreement
Attachment 2: Table
*Handout 6.2-A: Final Agreement

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

7. WATERSHEDS:

8. ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

8.1. 5-Year Implementation Plan for Fiscal Years 2027-2031 for the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program. 26-0368

Recommendation:

A. Approve the proposed key performance indicator (KPI) adjustments to two projects in the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program (Safe, Clean Water Program);
B. Approve the proposed text adjustment to specific projects in the Safe, Clean Water Program;
C. Approve the Safe, Clean Water Program's 5-Year Implementation Plan for Fiscal Years 2027-2032 (5-Year Plan or Plan); and
D. Authorize staff to update the 5-Year Plan following the close of FY26 and the availability of audited financials.

Manager: Luz Penilla, 408-630-2228

Attachments: Attachment 1: 5-Year Implementation Plan
Attachment 2: IMC Notes for 5-Year Implementation Plan
Attachment 3: Recommended Adjustments
Attachment 4: PowerPoint

Est. Staff Time: 15 Minutes.

9. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:

10. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER:

*10.1 CEO and Chiefs' Reports. 26-0527

.

Attachments: *Handout 10.1-A: OCE Monthly Update
*Handout 10.1-B: OGR May Summary

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

11. ADMINISTRATION:

12. DISTRICT COUNSEL:

13. BOARD POLICY PLANNING CALENDAR/PROPOSED FUTURE BOARD AGENDA ITEMS:

*13.1 Review the Fiscal Year 2026 Board Policy Planning Calendar. 26-0003

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Recommendation: Review the Fiscal Year 2026 Board Policy Planning Calendar.

Manager: Candice Kwok-Smith, 408-630-3139

Attachments: Attachment 1: FY26 Board Calendar

Est. Staff Time: 5 Minutes.

14. BOARD MEMBER REPORTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS:

15. CLERK REVIEW AND CLARIFICATION OF BOARD REQUESTS:

16. ADJOURN:

16.1 The Board will convene for the next Regular meeting at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, June 23, 2026, in the Santa Clara Valley Water District Headquarters Building Boardroom, 5700 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California, and via Zoom teleconference.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-39

ADOPTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers supplying water to more than 3,000 customers or 3,000 acre feet per year to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) prepared its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in the Urban Water Management Planning Act; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 9, 2026, to receive public comments on the draft plan; and

WHEREAS, the Valley Water Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and has deemed it accurately represents Valley Water's water resources planning and management.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District does hereby:

1. Adopt the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan; and

2. Direct the Chief Executive Officer to file the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan with the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District by the following vote on June 9, 2026:

AYES: Directors Beall, Ballard, Estremera, Hsueh, Santos, Varela

NOES: Director Eisenberg

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

DocuSigned by:
Tony Estremera
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TONY ESTREMERA
Chair, Board of Directors

ATTEST

DocuSigned by:
Candice Kwok-Smith
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CANDICE KWOK-SMITH
Clerk, Board of Directors

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2026-38

ADOPTING THE WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers supplying water to more than 3,000 customers or 3,000 acre feet per year to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan every five years; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) prepared its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan in accordance with the requirements and procedures set forth in the Urban Water Management Planning Act; and

WHEREAS, as part of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, Valley Water updated its Water Shortage Contingency Plan to establish actions and procedures for addressing water shortages due to droughts and other emergencies; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on June 9, 2026, to receive public comments on the draft plan; and

WHEREAS, the Valley Water Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and has deemed it accurately represents Valley Water's water shortage contingency planning.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District does hereby:

1. Adopt the Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and
2. Direct the Chief Executive Officer to file the Water Shortage Contingency Plan with the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District by the following vote on June 9, 2026:

AYES: Directors Beall, Ballard, Estremera, Hsueh, Santos, Varela

NOES: Director Eisenberg

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

DocuSigned by:
Tony Estremera
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TONY ESTREMERA
Chair, Board of Directors

ATTEST

DocuSigned by:
Candice Kwok-Smith
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CANDICE KWOK-SMITH
Clerk, Board of Directors

Appendix H – Reduced Delta Reliance

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Reduced Delta Reliance

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta must prepare a written certification of consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1. The Delta Plan Policy WR P1 requires the covered action to have reduced reliance on the Delta through improved regional water self-reliance. Starting in 2015, an agency that anticipates participating in or receiving water supply from a covered action is required to include the implementation and the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance in their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

The analysis and documentation provided below demonstrate Valley Water's reduced reliance on the Delta through regional self-reliance, and include all of the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

H.1 Background

Valley Water manages an integrated water resources system to provide safe and clean water, flood protection, and stewardship of streams on behalf of Santa Clara County's ("County") nearly two million residents and 13 water retailers. Water supplies include local surface water and groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. Water conservation is also a very important part of Valley Water's efforts toward water supply reliability, helping reduce water demands and improve reliability during droughts.

Valley Water is also the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Santa Clara and Llagas subbasins, which are both identified as high priority basins by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). Valley Water sustainably manages its local groundwater basins to support beneficial use by water retailers, private well users, and the environment.

Since the 1930s, Valley Water's water supply strategy has been to maximize the conjunctive management of surface water and groundwater supplies to enhance water supply reliability and avoid land subsidence. Local groundwater resources make up the foundation of the County's water supply but need to be augmented by Valley Water's comprehensive water management activities to reliably meet the needs of county residents, businesses, agriculture, and the environment. These activities include managed recharge of imported and local supplies and in-lieu groundwater recharge through the provision of treated surface water and raw water, acquisition of supplemental water supplies, and water conservation and recycling.

Imported water diverted from the Delta watershed is an important component of Valley Water's current water supply portfolio, accounting for approximately 40% of its annual water supply on average. Imported supplies received from the SWP and CVP are sent to one of Valley Water's three drinking water treatment plants, used for managed groundwater recharge, or stored in local and State reservoirs for use in subsequent years. Valley Water also stores some of its imported water in the Semitropic Groundwater Bank in the Central Valley for withdrawal during dry periods.

H.1.1 Use of Imported and Local Water Supplies

Valley Water's retailers rely on Valley Water to maintain sustainable water supplies, including managed groundwater recharge and in-lieu groundwater recharge (e.g., treated surface water deliveries, demand management programs, etc.). Valley Water's retail water agencies do not control the amount of Delta watershed water they receive from Valley Water and the interconnected nature of the groundwater basins and blended use of sources in Valley Water

infrastructure like reservoirs and pipelines make it infeasible to quantify imported water use at the retailer level. The system and operations are designed to integrate and work at a regional level.

Depending on groundwater conditions and other drivers, Valley Water has flexibility in adjusting its treated water pricing to promote the most effective use of available water resources. As a result, in addition to managing regional surface water and groundwater supplies through operational activities, Valley Water uses pricing mechanisms to incentivize retailers as to how local and imported water supplies are used in the County. Together, these approaches support the balanced use of groundwater and surface water to maintain sustainable water supplies and avoid undesirable groundwater basin effects.

In addition, Valley Water manages most of the water conservation programs for the County with the support of retailers. These programs are financed through Valley Water's water rates, a local bond measure, and cost share agreements with retailers.

Valley Water's quantification of its use of imported and local water supplies in the County, as well as its demonstration of reduced reliance on imported Delta water supplies, apply to all of the local retail water agencies that it serves.

H.1.2 Short Term Impact of Anderson Dam Retrofit Project

In 2020, the Dam Safety Division of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ordered that Valley Water's largest reservoir, Anderson Reservoir, capable of holding over 89,000 acre-feet (AF) of water supplies (both local and imported water) be drained to deadpool until it is seismically retrofitted. This ten-year plus project is estimated to cost approximately $1,769 million. Valley Water is not able to use Anderson Reservoir for the next 10 years to store local rainfall and runoff as a source for treated water and managed groundwater recharge. Therefore, Valley Water may need to temporarily supplement its local water supplies, especially during droughts, with additional (i.e., more than normal) imported water supplies to meet its treated water contract obligations and keep its local groundwater basins from becoming severely depleted and potentially leading to land subsidence.

H.2. Regional Self Reliance

Water supplies that contribute to regional self-reliance are shown in Table C-3. Consistent development and funding of these supplies have resulted in reduced reliance on the percentage of water supplies imported from the Delta watershed as compared to overall water use in the County. Valley Water, with the financial support of all its retailers as reflected in its water rates, has made significant investments in demand management and developing local supplies to reduce Santa Clara County's reliance on the Delta watershed and increase regional self-reliance. These investments include:

- Conservation and demand management
- Recycled and purified water
- Dam improvements/seismic retrofits to lift storage restrictions on local reservoirs
- Regional collaborations to increase self-reliance

H.2.1 Conservation and Demand Management

Valley Water has made significant investments to manage demands for water and continues to be a leader in water conservation. Valley Water manages most of Santa Clara County's water conservation programs with the support of retailers. Retailers support the conservation programs through water rates, outreach, cost share agreements, and grants. Over time, Valley Water has implemented nearly 20 different ongoing water conservation programs that use a

mix of incentives and rebates, free device installation, one-on-one home visits, site surveys, and education to reduce water use countywide (See Chapter 9 for a detailed description). Water savings from these programs are tracked on a countywide basis, not at the retailer level.

Collectively, Santa Clara County reduced water use by approximately **87,000 AF** in 2025 as compared to 1992 through Valley Water's conservation programs. In 2025, Valley Water developed its Water Supply Master Plan 2050 (WSMP), which includes a range of water conservation programs that are designed to achieve a goal of increasing these savings to 126,000 AF per year (AFY) by 2050. In 2021, Valley Water completed its Water Conservation Strategic Plan. The plan identifies new or improved strategies to reach and expand long-term savings goals as well as assist retailers in meeting future Water Use Objectives required by Assembly Bill 1668 and Senate Bill 606.

With the financial support of its retailers, Valley Water is able to engage in regional campaigns with wide-reaching impact. From 2012 to 2025 alone, Valley Water spent **$106.3 million** on water conservation programs. Regional investments in conservation and demand management programs benefit the entire region. These programs help to increase regional water supply reliability and reduce demands for imported water supplies.

H.2.2. Recycled and Purified Water

Valley Water actively promotes the use of recycled and purified water. Over the past decade, Valley Water has advanced water reuse in the County by leading water reuse planning efforts, developing wholesale recycled water programs, and constructing new infrastructure. In 2025, recycled water was about 5 percent (15,000 AFY) of the County's water supply and distributed for non-potable uses.

Valley Water constructed the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (SVAWPC) as a nationally recognized pilot facility to develop purified water. The SVAWPC can produce up to 8 million gallons of purified water per day. Purified water is blended with tertiary treated water to create high quality recycled water that can be used by a wide variety of customers. Since March 2014, the SVAWPC has demonstrated the effectiveness of advanced treatment technologies (microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and advanced oxidation) to produce purified water and has set the stage for Valley Water to begin a potable reuse program. Potable reuse will involve using advanced purified water to augment groundwater or surface water supplies.

As part of the WSMP 2050 development, Valley Water Board adopted a potable reuse goal of 24,000 AFY by 2035 and a long-term vision to maximize water reuse in the county up to 32,000 AFY by 2050. The 24,000 AFY potable reuse can be achieved with a project in collaboration with the cities of San José and Santa Clara. The long-term vision includes additional potable and non-potable reuse, desalination, stormwater capture, and other alternative water sources. Valley Water is working with the cities of San José and Santa Clara on the development of a direct potable reuse project Pure Water Silicon Valley adjacent to the SVAWPC.

H.2.3. Dam Improvements/Seismic Retrofits

Valley Water manages 10 dams and surface water reservoirs with a total unrestricted storage capacity of about 166,000 acre-feet. Currently, five of Valley Water's 10 reservoirs are operating under various levels of restricted capacity due to seismic stability concerns, leaving only 62,996 AF of storage available to store surface water. These are Almaden, Anderson, Calero, Coyote, and Guadalupe reservoirs. Future average use of local surface water supply is projected to increase over the planning horizon as Valley Water's dams are seismically

retrofitted, allowing operating capacity restrictions to be lifted. The seismic retrofit of most of these reservoirs (except Coyote) is expected to be completed by 2035, which will allow them to be operated at their full capacity.

H.2.4. Regional Collaborations

Valley Water has partnered with seven water agencies in the Bay Area (Alameda County Water District, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency, Contra Costa Water District, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Marin Municipal Water District, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, and Zone 7 Water Agency) to investigate opportunities for regional collaboration. The purpose of this planning effort, known as Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR), is to identify projects and processes to enhance water supply reliability across the region, leverage existing infrastructure investments, facilitate water transfers during critical shortages, and improve climate change resiliency. Projects to be considered include interagency interties and pipelines, treatment plant improvements and expansion, groundwater management and recharge, potable reuse, desalination, and water transfers. While no specific capacity or supply has been identified, this program may result in the addition of future supplies that would benefit Santa Clara County and increase the region's self-reliance.

Valley Water is also an active participant in the Bay Area and Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) programs. To date, Valley Water has received $90.4 million in IRWM grant funding awards to support various water resource management projects, including water recycling, water conservation, flood protection, and dam seismic retrofits.

H.3. Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on the Delta Watershed

Valley Water has used the methodology set forth in Appendix C of the 2025 UWMP Guidebook to demonstrate its reduced reliance on the Delta watershed. Consistent with the approach, this accounting does not include any supplies from potential future covered actions. The demonstration includes narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and the documentation of specific data sources.

H.3.1 Data Sources

Valley Water used both actual data and modeling estimates to develop reduction percentages in Table C-2 and C-3. Data for 2010 and 2015 are the same as what was used in the 2020 UWMP. Data for 2020 was developed using averages over the ten-year periods of 2015-2024. Data for 2025 uses average over five-year periods of 2021-2025. Annual demand and supply data were collected from Valley Water's Protection and Augmentation of Water Supplies (PAWS) reports that are published annually. Actual numbers from the relevant years were not used since supplies and demands are highly dependent on annual hydrology. Averaging values over a longer period allows sometimes extreme annual variation to be smoothed out to a value that is more indicative of conditions of that time.

All demand and supply data for 2030 through 2050 is from current 2025 UWMP and represents average, normal year conditions.

All data for water conservation comes from Valley Water's Water Savings Model, which tracks water conservation savings since 1992. The data from 2030 through 2050 is consistent with what is reported in the current plan.

H.3.2. Baseline

Same as the 2020 UWMP, this analysis uses the average condition of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook Appendix C. Data for the 2010 baseline were taken from the 2020 UWMP, which was developed using the average water uses of 2005-2014 to represent normal, average condition. Using average of historical water uses provides a consistent basis for comparisons between planning cycles, in accordance with the Guidebook recommendations.

H.3.3 Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self Reliance

As discussed in Section G.2, Valley Water has continued to develop regional self-reliance to reduce its reliance on the Delta. Expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance are reported in Table C-3. The results demonstrate that Valley Water's service area continues to measurably improve regional self-reliance through a variety of local and regional programs, including water use efficiency, water recycling, purified water for potable reuse, conjunctive use projects, local and regional water supply and storage programs, and natural groundwater that replenishes local groundwater basins. Compared to the 2010 baseline, the near-term (2030) increase in regional self-reliance is 42,000 AF, representing an 8% increase, while in the long-term (2050), normal year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 121,000 AF, corresponding to a 24% increase.

H.3.4 Water Supplies from the Delta

Valley Water's imported water supply includes water from SWP and CVP. In addition, eight of Valley Water's retailers purchase treated water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) whose majority supply originates from the Tuolumne River watershed. These supplies are included in Table C-4 as supplies from the Delta watershed. Valley Water does not control SFPUC's import of supplies from the Tuolumne River watershed through its facilities.

Valley Water's CVP and SWP contract supplies shown in Table C-4 include Valley Water's Table A and Article 21 supplies, but not carryover from San Luis Reservoir or water stored in Semitropic bank, because this stored water is generally used to provide additional supply in dry years, which is not reflected in this normal water year analysis. SFPUC supply represents normal year supply. Table C-4 shows the expected outcomes for reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed for Valley Water's service area both in amount and as a percentage.

H.3.5 Summary of Expected Outcomes

As indicated in Tables C-3 and C-4, based on its past and ongoing efforts to increase regionally developed water supplies, planned water supply projects including expansion of water recycling, direct potable reuse, and long-term water conservation savings, Valley Water estimates that its service area in general has reduced, and will continue to reduce, their reliance on imported water supplies diverted from the Delta watershed from the 2010 baseline year through 2050, consistent with the Delta Plan and regulation WR P1. Tables C-3 and C-4 show estimated changes in Valley Water's Delta watershed supply from 2010 through 2045. Compared to the baseline, the projected percentage decrease of normal water year reliance on Delta watershed supply ranges from 4.8% (2030) to 13.9% (2045).

H.4 Documenting Implementation Actions

The Delta Plan Policy WR P1 (c)(1)(B)) requires that programs and projects which reduce reliance on the Delta watershed are identified, evaluated, and implemented, consistent with the

implementation schedule. Chapter 6 of the 2025 UWMP provides detailed descriptions of expected future projects and programs that Valley Water may implement to increase water supply reliability under different hydrologic conditions. The UWMP description also includes the expected water supply from each project and their estimated implementation timeline.

Reporting on Valley Water's conservation programs and Demand Management Measures can be found in Chapter 9 of the 2025 UWMP. Valley Water has progressive conservation goals for 2030, 2040, and 2050 to increase water savings, which directly reduce reliance on the Delta by reducing the need for additional water supplies to meet future water demands.

In addition, future projects and programs included in the 2025 UWMP are what was recommended by Valley Water's WSMP 2050 for planning and implementation. The WSMP 2050 is Valley Water's guiding document for long-term water supply planning and provides detailed documentation of project identification and evaluation. The WSMP 2050 can be found at https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/water-supply-master-plan.

Reduced Reliance Calculation

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For									
Non-Potable Water Demands									
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population									

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Table C-2: Calculation of Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	355,000	315,000	291,000	283,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline	2,000	15,000	30,000	43,000	54,000	61,000	65,000	80,000	81,000
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	357,000	330,000	321,000	326,000	384,000	391,000	395,000	410,000	411,000

Table C-3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	2,000	15,000	30,000	43,000	54,000	61,000	65,000	80,000	81,000
Water Recycling	17,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies (purified water for potable use)	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Conjunctive Use Projects (local surface water)	58,000	55,000	51,000	42,000	45,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	66,000
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects (Non-Valley Water controlled)	11,000	9,000	7,200	7,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Other Programs that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance (natural groundwater recharge)	61,000	61,000	47,000	47,000	61,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	149,000	158,000	153,200	156,000	191,000	244,000	250,000	266,000	270,000

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	357,000	330,000	321,000	326,000	384,000	391,000	395,000	410,000	411,000

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	149,000	158,000	153,200	156,000	191,000	244,000	250,000	266,000	270,000
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		9,000	4,200	7,000	42,000	95,000	101,000	117,000	121,000

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	41.7%	47.9%	47.7%	47.9%	49.7%	62.4%	63.3%	64.9%	65.7%

Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	8.0%	20.7%	21.6%	23.1%	24.0%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies (including other imported water purchases)	173,000	146,000	139,000	138,000	177,000	163,000	163,000	152,000	152,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions (diverted by SFPUC)	55,000	48,000	46,000	46,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000
Transfers and Exchanges									
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed									
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	228,000	194,000	185,000	184,000	227,000	214,000	215,000	205,000	206,000

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	357,000	330,000	321,000	326,000	384,000	391,000	395,000	410,000	411,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	228,000	194,000	185,000	184,000	227,000	214,000	215,000	205,000	206,000
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(34,000)	(43,000)	(44,000)	(1,000)	(14,000)	(13,000)	(23,000)	(22,000)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	63.9%	58.8%	57.6%	56.4%	59.1%	54.7%	54.4%	50.0%	50.1%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-5.1%	-6.2%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-9.1%	-9.4%	-13.9%	-13.7%

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Valley Water

Clean Water • Healthy Environment • Flood Protection

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