

Planning
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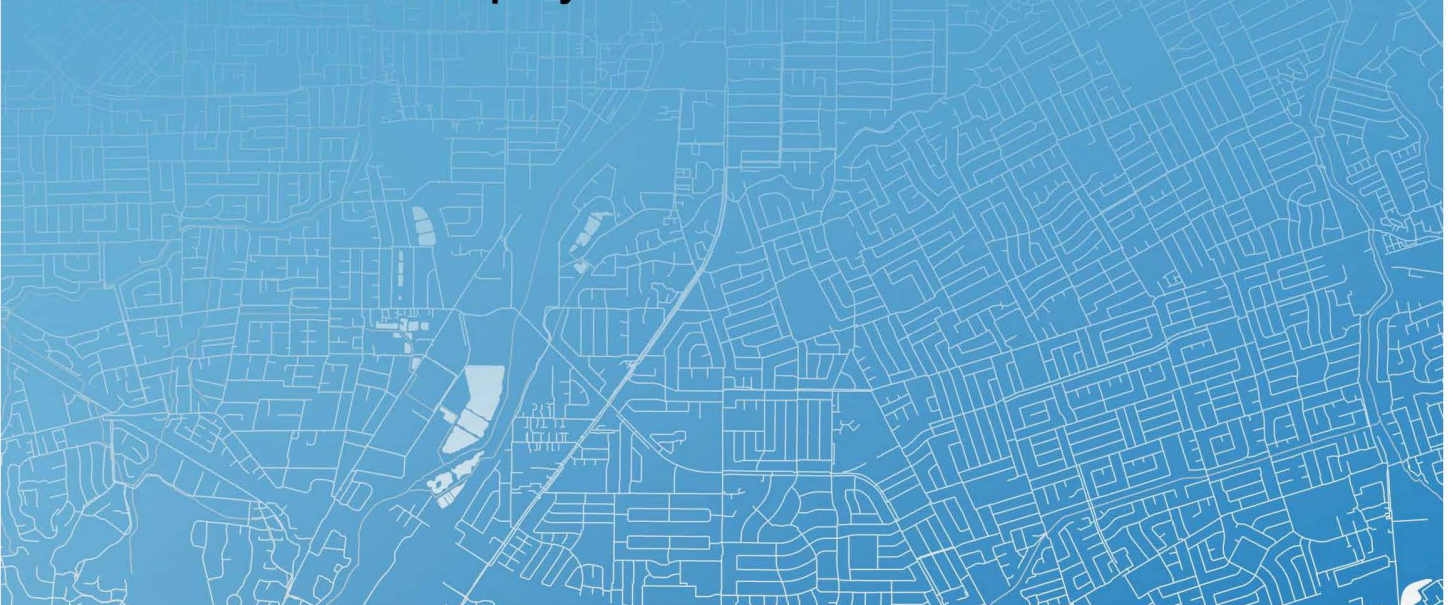
June 2016
FINAL REPORT



2015 Urban Water Management Plan



**San Jose
Water
Company**



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2015 Urban Water Management Plan

June 2016

Final Report

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- A. AWWA Water Audit Worksheets
- B. SB x7-7 Verification Forms
- C. SJWC's Schedule 14.1
- D. SJWC's Proposed Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- E. 2014 CUWCC Best Management Practices Retail Coverage Report
- F. City of San Jose Water Waste Ordinance No. 29555
- G. SJWC Rule 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- H. Cities and County Notification Letters
- I. San Jose Mercury News Notice of 2015 UWMP Public Hearing
- J. Adoption Resolution of UWMP
- K. Department of Water Resources Checklist Arranged by Subject

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
Act	California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983
AF	Acre-Foot
AMI	Automated Meter Infrastructure
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BAESIC	Bay Area Emergency & Security Information Collaborative
BMP	Best Management Practices
CalWARN	California Water/Waste Water Agency Response Network
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	California Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand Management Measures
DOF	Department of Finance
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EVC	Emergency Volunteer Center
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
Guidebook	2015 Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
ICS	Incident Command System
MG	Million Gallons
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWM	Maddaus Water Management
NAWC	National Association of Water Companies
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PWS	Public Water System
RHNA	Regional Housing Need Allocation
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SB x7-7	California Senate Bill SB x7-7 of 2009
SBWR	South Bay Water Recycling
SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SJ/SC RWF	San Jose/Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility
SJWC	San Jose Water Company
WSCC	Water Sector Coordination Council
WSCP	SJWC Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIMP	2012 SCVWD Water Supply and Infrastructure Master Plan

Chapter 1

Introduction and Overview

1.1 Background and Purpose

Water planning is an essential function of water suppliers and has become critical as California grapples with ongoing drought and expected long term climate changes. The 2015 San Jose Water Company (SJWC) Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) serves two primary purposes: (1) as a master plan for water supply and resources management, and (2) a reporting document for compliance with the California Water Code (CWC) and California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act).

The Act was originally developed due to concerns regarding potential water supply shortages throughout California and focused on water supply reliability and water use efficiency. Since its original passage, there have been several amendments in response to the State's water shortages, droughts, and other factors. With the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 610 and 221 in 2001, UWMPs took on even more importance. SB 610 and 221 require counties and cities to consider the availability of adequate water supplies for certain new large developments and to have written verification of sufficient water supply to serve them. UWMPs are identified as a key source document for this verification. Based on these statutes SJWC prepares individual Water Supply Assessments for these new large developments. Demands from all other new developments that do not require individual Water Supply Assessments are considered part of the growth projections documented in this UWMP.

A significant amendment to the Act was made in 2009, after the drought of 2007-2009 and as a result of the governor's call for a statewide 20 percent reduction in urban water use by year 2020. This was the Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB x7-7. This Act required agencies to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide savings of 20 percent by 2020 using one of four methodologies to calculate per capita water use. SJWC's 2015 UWMP addresses the requirements of the CWC, provides useful information to the public about water supplies, tabulates projected customer demands for the next 25 years, and provides a framework for water planning to minimize negative effects of potential water shortages.

1.2 Changes since the 2010 UWMP

Since the preparation of SJWC's 2010 UWMP a number of changes to the California Water Code have been made that impact the preparation of UWMPs. Some of the significant changes include the following:

- Demand Management Measures CWC 10631 – Requires retail water suppliers to address the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years and describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets.
- Submittal Date CWC 10621 – Requires each urban water supplier to submit its 2015 plan to the Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2016.

- Standardized Forms and Electronic Submittal CWC 10644 – Requires the plan, or amendments to the plan to include all standardized tables specified by DWR and also submit those tables electronically.
- Water Loss CWC10631 – Requires a plan to quantify and report on distribution system water loss.

1.3 UWMP Organization

This report is organized in accordance with the recommended format provided by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) 2015 Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers (Guidebook). The UWMP contains ten chapters, followed by appendices that provide supporting documentation for the information presented in the report.

- Chapter 1 – Introduction and Overview
- Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation: Provides information on the process for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach
- Chapter 3 – System Description: Includes a description of the service area, a map, climate, and SJWC's organizational structure and history
- Chapter 4 – System Water Use: Describes and quantifies current and projected water demands
- Chapter 5 – Baselines and Targets: Describes SJWC's efforts to achieve 2020 water use targets
- Chapter 6 – System Supplies: Describes and quantifies the current and projected sources of water
- Chapter 7 – Water Supply Reliability: Presents supply and demand comparisons in five-year increments under average year, dry year, and multiple-dry year conditions
- Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Planning: Includes SJWC's staged plan for dealing with water shortages
- Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures: Describes SJWC's efforts to promote water conservation and reduce demand
- Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation: Describes steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and make it publicly available, and how the plan will be implemented

1.4 UWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility

Pursuant to DWR's Guidebook, in order for an urban water supplier to be eligible for any water management grant or loan administered by DWR, the agency must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the CWC. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the water supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. SJWC's 2015 UWMP has been prepared in order to meet eligibility requirements for grants and loans administered by the State and/or DWR.

Chapter 2

Plan Preparation

This chapter describes the preparation of SJWC's 2015 UWMP, including coordination with other relevant agencies, organizations and stakeholders as applicable and identifies standard reporting periods and units used throughout this Plan.

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

In accordance with CWC 10617, urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet of water per year are required to prepare an UWMP every five years. Also, CWC 10621 states each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to DWR by July 1, 2016. SJWC consists of a single Public Water System (PWS) as shown in Table 2-1 and is well beyond the service connection and acre-feet reporting threshold and therefore has prepared this 2015 UWMP.

Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015 (MG)
4310011	San Jose Water Company	225,299	32,907
TOTAL		225,299	32,907
NOTES: Does not include water losses @ 2461 MG in 2015. Includes recycled water demand.			

2.2 Regional Alliance

A group of water suppliers agreeing among themselves to plan, comply, and report as a region on the requirements of SB x7-7, is referred to as a Regional Alliance. Each Regional Alliance will develop its own set of Interim 2015 and 2020 Urban Water Use Targets and allows water suppliers to work toward cooperatively developing programs and meeting regional water conservation targets, but not necessarily submitting a Regional Plan.

Being a member of a Regional Alliance is not required and does not take the place of submitting an UWMP or Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP). While this 2015 UWMP was developed in close coordination with SCVWD, and SJWC does actively participate in all SCVWD facilitated water supply and UWMP retailer meetings, it was developed as an individual UWMP as shown in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Plan Identification

Select Only One	Type of Plan	Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance <i>if applicable</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	

2.3 Calendar Year and Unit of Measure

SJWC is a retail water agency and has elected to report data on a calendar year basis using million gallons (MG) as its unit of measurement for DWR standardized tables.

Table 2-3: Agency Identification

Type of Agency (select one or both)

☐ Agency is a wholesaler

☒ Agency is a retailer

Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)

☒ UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years

☐ UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years

Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select from Drop down)

Unit MG

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

UWMPs provide a framework for long term water planning and inform the public of a supplier's plans for long term resource planning that ensures adequate water supplies for existing and future demands. Coordination and outreach are key elements to developing a useful and accurate UWMP. To this end, and in accordance with CWC 10621, notices of preparation were sent to Santa Clara County and all cities served by SJWC on February 10, 2016. Notification was provided more than 60 days prior to the public hearing. In addition, notified agencies were encouraged to contact SJWC's UWMP preparers if they had any questions or comments about the UWMP or process.

SCVWD is the wholesale water supplier in Santa Clara County and regularly facilitates water supply and conservation subcommittee meetings for all 13 major retailers in Santa Clara County, the cities in Santa Clara County, County of Santa Clara, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency. SJWC staff regularly attends these meetings to discuss current and projected water supplies and demands. The development of this UWMP was a collaborative effort between, SJWC, SCVWD, and other water and wastewater stakeholders in Santa Clara County. In accordance with CWC 10631, SJWC has informed SCVWD and South Bay Water Recycling of its projected water demand over the next 25 years.

Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange

The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.

Santa Clara Valley Water District

South Bay Water Recycling

NOTES: South Bay Water Recycling is the sole provider of recycled water.

Chapter 3 System Description

This chapter describes SJWC, presents an overview of the system, sources of supply, climate information, service area population and demographics.

3.1 General Description

San Jose Water Company is one of the largest privately owned water systems in the United States, providing high-quality, low-cost water and exceptional customer service to about one million residents of Santa Clara County since established 150 years ago in 1866. SJWC's service area spans 139 square miles, including most of the cities of San Jose and Cupertino, the entire cities of Campbell, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, the Town of Los Gatos, and parts of unincorporated Santa Clara County. Most of the service area is built out and new development is primarily urban infill projects.

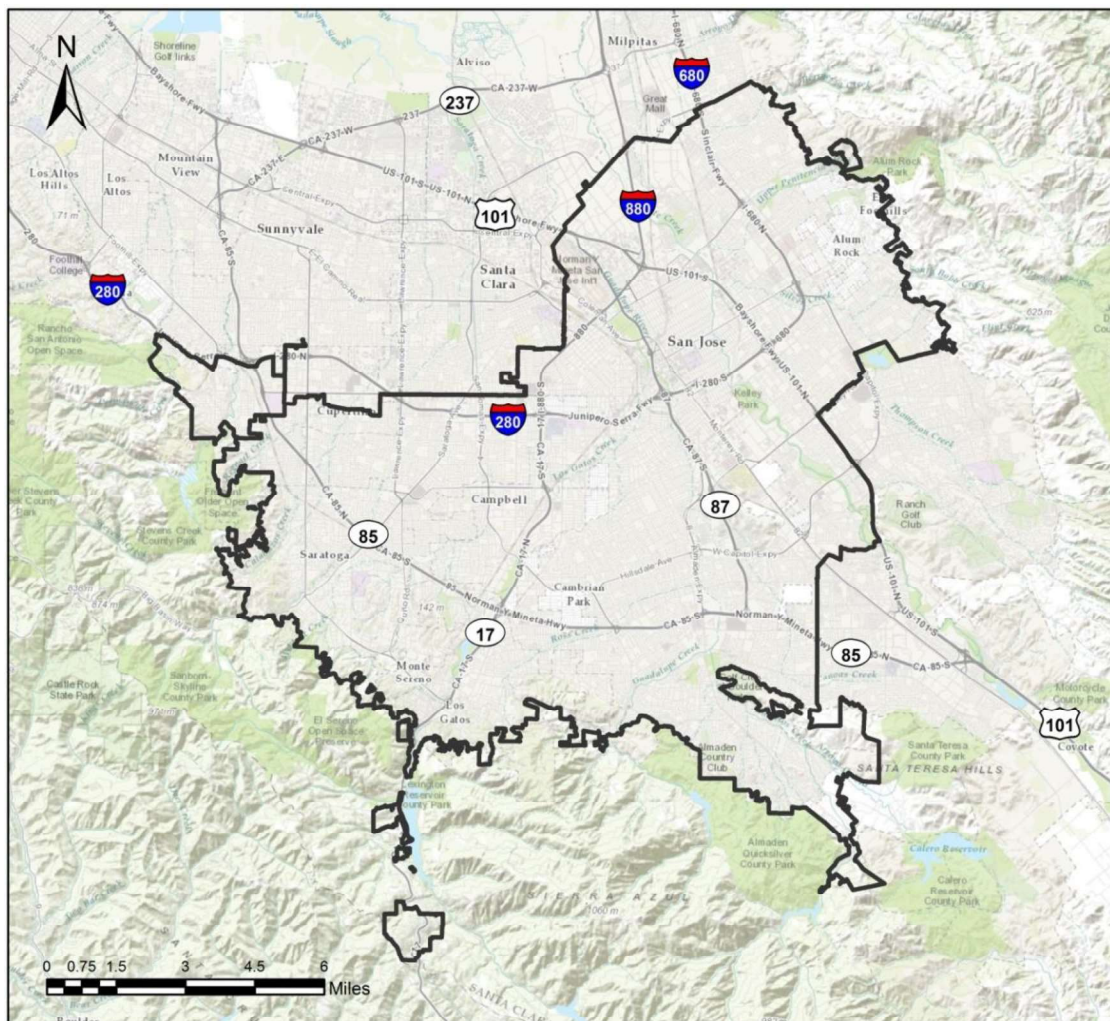


Figure 3-1 San Jose Water Company Service Area

3.2 Sources of Supply

SJWC has three sources of potable water supply: groundwater, imported treated surface water and local surface water. A fourth and growing source of supply is non-potable recycled water, which is discussed in *Chapter 6 System Supplies*. On average, groundwater from the major water-bearing aquifers of the Santa Clara Subbasin comprise one third of SJWC's potable water supply. These aquifers are recharged naturally by rainfall and streams and artificially mainly by recharge ponds operated by SCVWD.

San Jose Water Company is under contract with SCVWD for the purchase of just over 50 percent of the needed water supply. This water originates from several sources including local reservoirs, the State Water Project and the federally funded Central Valley Project San Felipe Division. Water is piped into SJWC's system at various turnouts after it is treated at one of three SCVWD water treatment plants.

SJWC's final source of potable supply is from surface water in the local watersheds of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Surface water typically provides about seven percent of total water supply depending on the amount of annual rainfall. A series of dams and automated intakes collect water released from SJWC's lakes. The water is then sent to SJWC's Montevina Filter Plant for treatment prior to entering the distribution system. SJWC's Saratoga Treatment Plant draws water from a local stream which collects water from the nearby Santa Cruz Mountains.

3.3 Service Area Climate

The San Jose area experiences a low-humidity moderate climate with an annual average rainfall total of about 15 inches. Maximum monthly average temperatures range from the mid 60's to the low 80's (°F) in spring and summer and from the high 50's to low 60's (°F) in the winter.¹ Most precipitation in the area occurs between November and March with January and February typically being the wettest months, as shown in Figure 3.2. According to SCVWD's Draft 2015 UWMP, the annual average evapotranspiration rate for the San Jose area is about 50 inches per year. Evapotranspiration measures the loss of water to the atmosphere by evaporation from soil and plant surfaces and transpiration from plants. Evapotranspiration serves as an indicator of how much water plants need for healthy growth.

¹ Monthly Temperature and Annual Rainfall Totals from www.weather.com

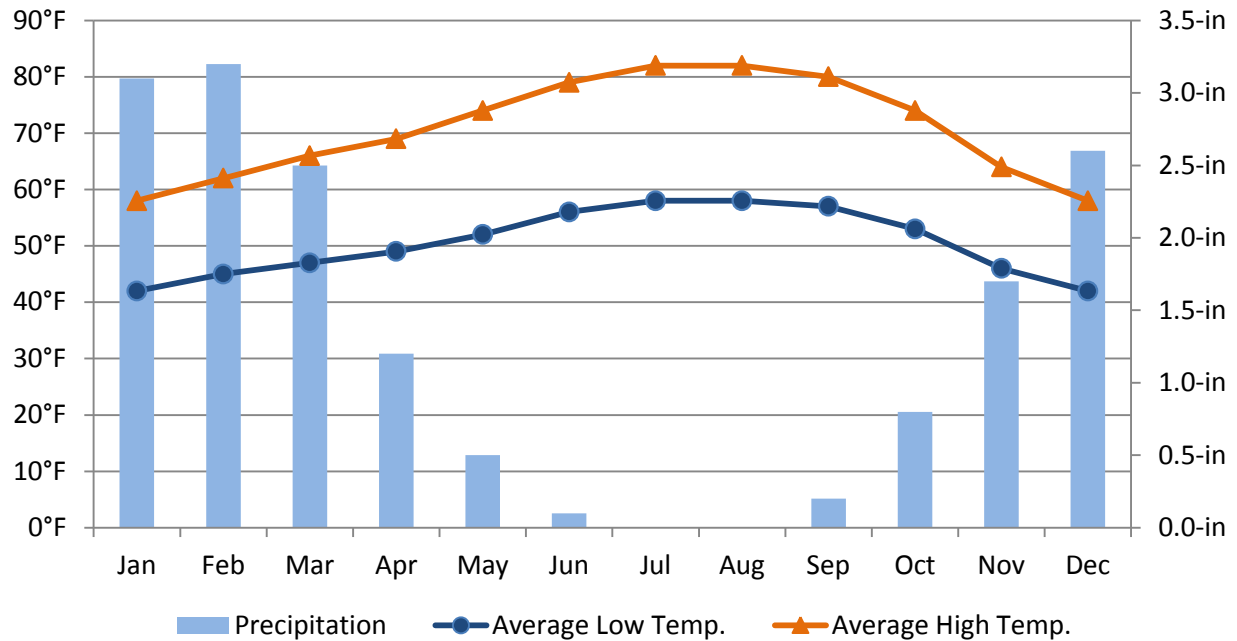


Figure 3-2 Historical Average Monthly Climate Data Source: weather.com

3.4 Historical Population Count Methodology

SJWC's 2010 population count is based on 2010 census block GIS shapefiles provided by the United States Census Bureau, which includes the population count for every census block. Because census blocks have a greater resolution than census tracts (i.e. each census tract is often composed of numerous census blocks, particularly in highly populated areas), they allow for a more precise service area population count around boundaries of SJWC's service area. The estimated 2010 population count for SJWC's service area was calculated according to the following methodology:

- 1) Download the census block shapefile from the United States Census Bureau website.
- 2) Overlay the census blocks with SJWC's service area boundary in ArcGIS.
- 3) Input the census block shapefile and SJWC's service area shapefile into the ArcGIS "Intersect" tool, and perform the "Intersect" analysis.
 - a. This ArcGIS tool will output a new shapefile that only contains population blocks within SJWC's service area.
 - b. Census blocks that partially reside within SJWC's service area are automatically clipped so that the new shapefile only includes the portion of these census blocks that reside within SJWC's service area boundary.
- 4) Manually review all clipped census blocks. For each census block, review the number of parcels, aerial photography, and housing information provided in the census block shapefile to determine the percentage of residential properties inside SJWC's service area boundary. Apply this percentage to the total census block population to obtain the estimated population within SJWC's service area. See Figure 3-3 below.

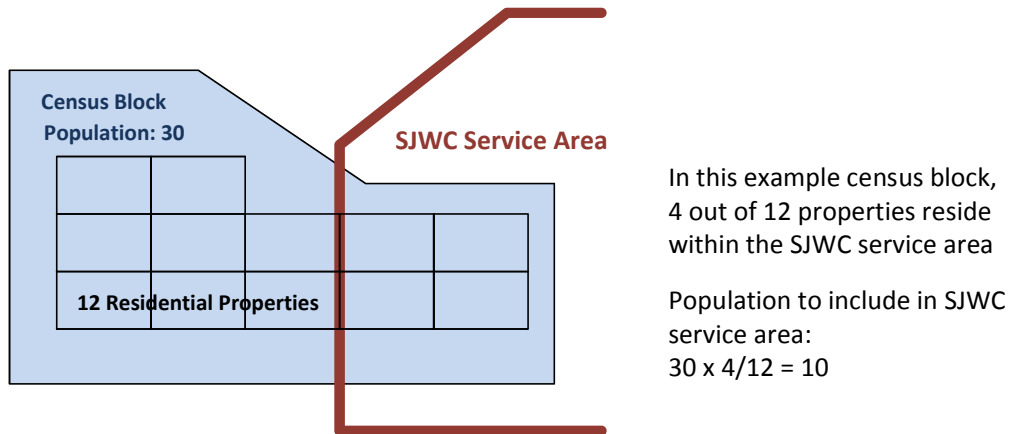


Figure 3-3 Example Showing Manual Review Process of Clipped Census Blocks

- 5) Sum up the population values of all census blocks within SJWC's service area for a final population count.

This methodology for calculating 2010 population within SJWC's service area was approved via email by Gwen Huff, a Senior Environmental Scientist in the Urban Water Use Efficiency Unit of DWR on September 24, 2015.

3.4.1 DWR Historical Population Tool

As part of the 2015 UWMP, DWR released a free online population tool for water suppliers to calculate their historical population. The DWR population tool uses a "persons per connection" method based on residential connections, census data and uploaded GIS service area boundaries. To use the population tool and determine estimated 2015 population, data from 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2015 are required.

San Jose Water Company did not use the online DWR population tool to compare 2015 population totals between DWR and ABAG. As the 2010 historical population methodology was approved by DWR, SJWC had confidence that the methodology described above was more accurate than an estimate based on service connections. Additionally, high-density urban infill housing with fewer service connections is more common for new developments in SJWC's service area.

3.5 Population Projection Methodology for 2015 – 2040

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) has developed a Projection 2013 report for the San Francisco Bay Area, which is a series of statistical compilations on demographic, economic, and land use changes in the coming decades. ABAG projects population and job growth rates for Santa Clara County to be higher than the nine-county Bay Area average. Included in Projections 2013 are population projections from 2010 to 2040 in five-year increments for each census tract. The projections take into account anticipated economic factors, changing demographic characteristics, expected local policies and infrastructure investment, as well as historic economic behavior. No population projections were available for census blocks, only for census tracts.

SJWC used ABAG census tract population projections to estimate population growth for all census blocks within SJWC's service area. The percent growth of a given census block was assumed to be equal to the percent growth of the census tract in which it resides, as illustrated in Figure 3-2.

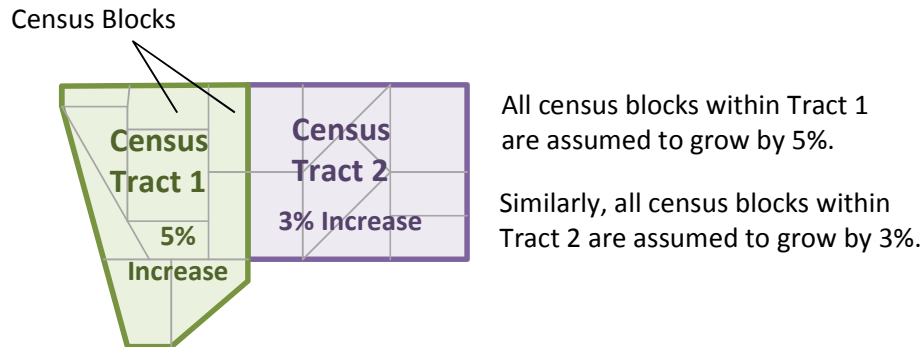


Figure 3-4 Assignment of Percentage Population Change by Census Block

Population projections of each census block was calculated for 2015 through 2040 in five-year increments using the 2010 census block population numbers as a baseline. For each projected year, the total sum of all population blocks within SJWC's service area was computed for a total SJWC service area population. The following table summarizes SJWC's service area population results from 2015 to 2040.

Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
	982,750	1,034,396	1,087,273	1,142,484	1,201,289	1,262,356

3.6 Other Demographic Factors

No other demographic factors are known to affect SJWC's water management planning.

Chapter 4

System Water Use

This chapter describes and quantifies SJWC's current water use and projected use by type through 2040.

4.1 Water Use by Type

The majority of connections to SJWC's distribution system are either residential or commercial. SJWC also provides water to industrial, institutional/governmental, private fire service, and hydrant connections. SJWC's existing customer database does not differentiate between single-family and multi-family residential accounts, but based on the 2010 UWMP estimates approximately 15 percent of all residential accounts are multi-family. The resale category represents the many small mutual water companies, which SJWC provides a master water service and where the mutual water company is responsible for distributing the water. SJWC meters all connections, both new and existing. Table 4-1 lists SJWC's water demands and losses for 2015.

Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type	2015 Actual in Millions of Gallons		
	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume
Single Family		Drinking Water	15,572
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	2,748
Commercial		Drinking Water	11,872
Industrial		Drinking Water	228
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	1,624
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies	Resale	Drinking Water	133
Other	Portable Meters	Drinking Water	49
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other agencies	Resale	Raw Water	42
Losses		Drinking Water	2,461
TOTAL			34,729
NOTES: SJWC does not differentiate between single family and multi-family in its billing system; therefore, an estimate of 85% single-family and 15% multi-family was used to split residential demand. Losses based on 2015 Water Audit (AWWA WAS v5.0). Table does not include recycled water @ 640 MG in 2015.			

4.2 Projected Potable Water Demand

SJWC has developed demand projections from 2015 to 2040 primarily based on population and per capita usage projections. ABAG census tract population projections were used to estimate population growth within SJWC's service area. In projecting demands, it was assumed that all population growth after 2010 would be within new, high water efficiency developments with a demand of 100 gpcd, which is the approximate per capita demand seen in newer developments in SJWC's service area.

For the already-existing population in 2010, it was assumed that per capita usage from 2015 to 2040 would be similar to that which was observed in 2010. Per capita usage in 2010 was slightly above 126 gpcd, which is much lower than the 10-year SB x7-7 baseline gpcd from 1995-2004 of 154 gpcd. It is not anticipated that the per capita usage can or will continue to decrease at such a rapid rate. However, due to ongoing conservation efforts such as the installation of low-flow showerheads, faucet aerators, high efficiency toilets and clothes washers, as well as changes in landscape plant choice and continual efforts to reduce leakage and runoff, it is expected that the per capita usage for the existing 2010 population will experience a steady decline of 0.2 percent per year until 2040.

Coupling projected demand increases due to population growth with anticipated demand decreases due to conservation efforts, it is estimated that in 2040 SJWC's demand will be approximately 114 gpcd, with a system-wide potable and raw water demand of approximately 144 MGD.

Table 4-2 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (MG)				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Single Family		20,673	21,355	22,077	22,860	23,682
Multi-Family		3,648	3,769	3,896	4,034	4,179
Commercial		15,761	16,281	16,831	17,428	18,055
Industrial		303	313	323	335	347
Institutional / Governmental		2,156	2,227	2,302	2,384	2,470
Sales / Transfers / Exchanges to other agencies	Resale Drinking Water	177	182	189	195	202
Other	Portable Meters	65	67	69	72	75
Sales / Transfers / Exchanges to other agencies	Resale Raw Water	56	58	60	62	64
Losses		2,978	3,076	3,180	3,293	3,412
TOTAL		45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
NOTES: 5-year average SJWC system water loss of 6.5% from 2011-2015 used to project future water losses. Projections do not include recycled water.						

Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Demands

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Potable and Raw Water	34,729	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
Recycled Water Demand	640	1,327	2,233	2,721	2,727	2,727
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	35,369	47,144	49,561	51,648	53,390	55,213

4.2.1 Specific Development Projects Included in Demand Assumptions

Since the 2010 UWMP, SJWC has prepared a number of Water Supply Assessments that verified sufficient water supplies existed to support large development projects. Demands tabulated in Table 4-2 include growth associated with all previous Water Supply Assessments and the following proposed developments: Garden City Mixed Use Project, North First and Brokaw Corporate Campus, Silvery Towers Residential Project, and the Skyport Office Project.

4.3 Distribution System Water Losses

Non-revenue water is the sum of (a) water losses (b) unbilled metered consumption, and (c) unbilled unmetered consumption.

- (a) Water losses are separated into two categories: apparent losses and real losses. Apparent losses include all types of inaccuracies associated with customer metering as well as data handling errors. Real losses are physical water losses from the pressurized system and the utility's storage tanks, up to the customer meter. For example, this might include lost water through leaks, breaks and overflows.
- (b) Unbilled metered consumption might include metered consumption by the utility.
- (c) Unbilled unmetered consumption is any kind of authorized consumption which is neither billed nor metered. This typically includes items such as firefighting, flushing mains, and draining water storage facilities.

Over the last five years (2011 – 2015) SJWC has averaged 6.5 percent non-revenue water based on the American Water Works Association's (AWWA) Water Audit Software. The AWWA Water Audit worksheets for 2015 are included as Appendix A. This consistently low level of non-revenue water indicates SJWC has an efficient, well-maintained water system. SJWC is committed to continuing to reduce its non-revenue water loss percentages through investments in acoustic leak correlation and logging equipment, advanced metering infrastructure, as well as a prudent water main replacement program that ranks pipelines for replacement primarily based upon their propensity to leak.

Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (Month/Year)	Volume of Water Loss (MG)
10/2014	2,461

4.4 Estimating Future Water Savings

Existing savings from current conservation measures are accounted for in this UWMP. However, additional future water savings based on adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans were not considered in demand projections. SJWC has a long-term commitment to water conservation and details on all programs and activities related to conservation are included in *Chapter 9 Demand Management Measures*. SJWC will continue to explore conservation options as necessary to continue to be on the path towards compliance with SB x7-7.

4.5 Water Use for Lower Income Households

State law recognizes the vital role local governments play in the supply and affordability of housing. Each local government in California is required to adopt a housing element as part of its General Plan that shows how the community plans to meet the existing and projected housing needs of people at all income levels.

The Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) is the state-mandated process to identify the total number of housing units (by affordability level) that each jurisdiction must accommodate in its Housing Element. As part of this process, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) identify the total housing need for the San Francisco Bay Area. ABAG then develops a methodology to distribute this need to local governments in a manner that is consistent with the development pattern. Once a local government has received its final RHNA, it must revise its Housing Element to show how it plans to accommodate its portion of the region's housing need.

ABAG has sought to engage local jurisdictions, stakeholders, and members of the public throughout the process of developing the RHNA. The final RHNA was adopted by the ABAG Executive Board on July 18, 2013 and based on their projections, 33.8 percent of residential units within SJWC's service area are expected to be lower income households with an income below 80 percent of the area median income. Based on the total 2040 residential demand, this translates to approximately 9,417 MG.

Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	No
<i>If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc. utilized in demand projections are found.</i>	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?	Yes

Chapter 5

Baselines and Targets

This chapter describes the baseline (base daily per capita) water use, the interim and urban water use targets, water system demands, water demand projections, and the water use reduction plan.

5.1 Water Conservation Act of 2009

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB x7-7, requires water agencies to reduce per capita water usage 20 percent from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. This includes increasing recycled water use to offset potable water use. Water suppliers are required to set a water use target for 2020 and an interim target for 2015 using one of four methods. Failure to meet adopted targets will result in the ineligibility of a water supplier to receive water grants or loans administered by the State unless one of two exceptions is met. Exception one states a water supplier may be eligible if they submit a schedule, financing plan, and budget to Department of Water Resources (DWR) for approval to achieve the per capita water use reductions. Exception two states a water supplier may be eligible if an entire water service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community. SJWC does not qualify for either exception.

Four methodologies are stipulated for calculating the water use target. Three of the methods are listed in CWC 10608. The fourth method was developed by DWR. The four methodologies are:

- Method 1 – Eighty percent of the water supplier’s baseline per capita water use
- Method 2 – Per capita daily water use estimated using the sum of performance standards applied to indoor residential water use, landscape area water use, and commercial, industrial, and institutional water uses
- Method 3 – Ninety-five percent of the applicable State hydrologic region target as stated in the State’s draft 2020 Water Conservation Plan
- Method 4 – This method allows flexibility in its calculation to account for the highly diverse conditions of each agency’s landscape, commercial, industrial, and institutional water needs and to give credit for past conservation efforts. For more information go to: <http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/uwmp2015.cfm>

In 2015, urban retail water suppliers are required to report interim compliance followed by actual compliance in 2020. Interim compliance is halfway between the baseline water use and 2020 target. Baseline, target, and compliance year water use estimates are required to be reported in gpcd. As part of the 2015 UWMP cycle, agencies are given the opportunity to update their 2020 target and change the method used to calculate the water use target.

5.2 Water-Use Targets for 2015 and 2020

For consistent application of the Act, DWR produced “Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Water Per Capita Use” (Methodologies) in February 2011. Per capita water use is defined by the legislation as the total gross water used divided by the service area population and does not include recycled water. Determination of annual service area population used for the baseline periods between 1995 and 2007 were based on number of service connections as described in SJWC’s 2010 UWMP.

By following requirements provided in the Methodologies document, SJWC calculated its baseline per capita water use, its urban use target for 2020, and its interim water use target for 2015 during the 2010 UWMP cycle. As part of the 2015 UWMP cycle and in accordance with CWC 10608, SJWC recalculated its baseline population and water-use targets for 2015 and 2020 as presented in Table 5-1. As shown in the SB x7-7 Verification Forms, Appendix B, and below, SJWC’s recalculated baseline per capita water use is 154 gpcd using a ten-year average ending between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010 and 147 gpcd using a five year average ending between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010. SJWC’s final 2015 Interim Target was calculated to be 140 gpcd. SJWC’s actual water use during 2015 was 96 gpcd as shown in Table 5-2. SJWC is in compliance with the 2015 Interim Target.

During the 2020 UWMP cycle, reporting compliance with the 2020 daily per capita water use will be required. In the previous 2010 UWMP cycle, SJWC evaluated and selected both Method 1 and Method 3 to set its 2015 interim and 2020 water use targets. In 2010 SJWC selected Method 1 because it was the most straightforward (20 percent reduction from the 10-year baseline per capita water use) and Method 3 because it was believed to be the most favorable as it established the highest per capita water use target. Method 3 required setting the 2020 water use target to 95 percent of the San Francisco Bay hydrologic region target.

As part of the 2015 UWMP, SJWC was able to change the method used to set its 2020 water use target. Methods 1, 3 and 4 were evaluated as part of this UWMP. There was insufficient data available for SJWC to fully evaluate and consider Method 2. The calculated 2020 target based on Method 4 using standardized tables provided by DWR was ultimately determined to be the most advantageous for SJWC, as it provided the best opportunity to meet the required 2020 per capita water use target. SJWC is on track to meet the 2020 SB x7-7 water use target.

Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary					
Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Confirmed 2020 Target
10-15 year	1995	2004	154	140	127
5 Year	2003	2007	147		
NOTES: Service Area Population Projection Methodology discussed in Chapter 3					

Table 5-2: 2015 Compliance

Actual 2015 GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Optional Adjustments to 2015 GPCD Enter "0" for adjustments not used <i>From Methodology 8</i>					2015 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015?
		Extra- ordinary Events	Economic Adjustment	Weather Normalization	TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 GPCD		
96	140	0	0	0	0	96	96	Yes

Chapter 6 System Supplies

This chapter describes and quantifies the current and projected sources of water available to SJWC. A description and quantification of potential recycled water uses and supply availability is also included.

6.1 Purchased Treated Water

In 1981, SJWC entered into a 70-year master contract with SCVWD for the purchase of treated water. The contract provides for rolling three-year purchase schedules establishing fixed quantities of treated water to be purchased during each period. Water is treated at one of three SCVWD-operated treatment plants (Rinconada, Penitencia and Santa Teresa). SJWC and SCVWD currently have a three-year treated water contract for fiscal years 2014/2015 – 2016/2017, with contract supply ranging from 69,050 AF/yr in 2014/2015 to 70,584 AF/yr in 2016/2017.

6.2 Groundwater

SJWC draws water from the Santa Clara Subbasin (basin) in the north part of Santa Clara County. The basin is 22 miles long and 15 miles wide, with a surface area of 225 square miles and an operational storage capacity estimated to be 350,000 acre-feet.

The following chart shows groundwater elevation in the basin since the mid 1930's using the well surface elevation as the datum. In 2012, the groundwater basin level was high and well prepared for the effects of a multi-year drought. The high groundwater levels were a result of less pumping, an increased use of imported water, and recharge of water into the aquifer by SCVWD. Due to the current drought, the amount of imported surface water available has gone down dramatically. Water from the Federal Water Project in 2014 was available at 50 percent of normal, but water from the State Water Project has had an allocation of only five percent. As a result, SJWC has been relying more heavily on groundwater which has caused the groundwater elevation to decline.

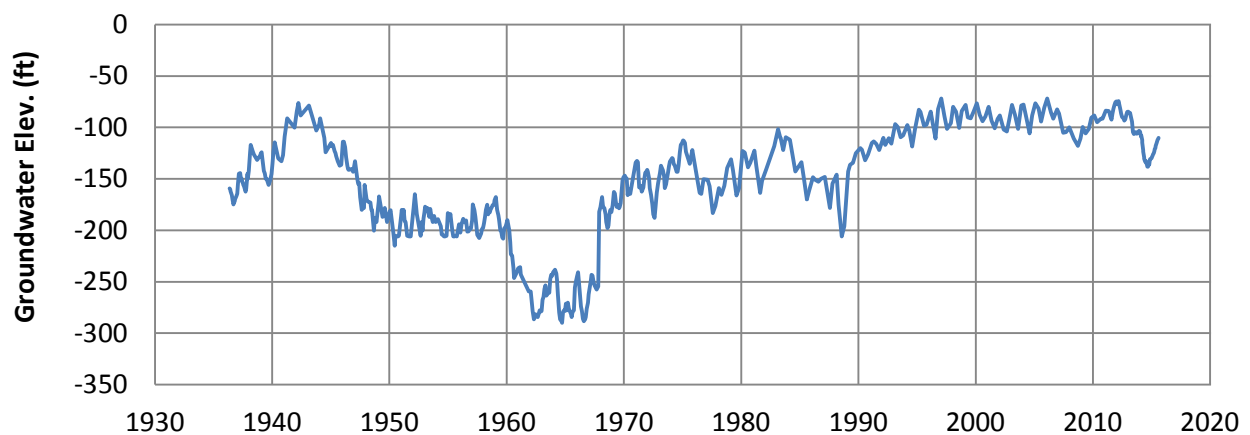


Figure 6-2 Groundwater Elevation in Santa Clara Subbasin (Well ID: 07S01W25L001)

Groundwater from the basin is a substantial source of SJWC's total water supply. Actual groundwater volume pumped from 2011 to 2015 is shown in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alluvial Basin	Santa Clara Subbasin	12,545	12,935	18,804	24,293	12,346
TOTAL		12,545	12,935	18,804	24,293	12,346

6.2.1 Groundwater Management Plan

The Santa Clara Subbasin is an un-adjudicated basin. SCVWD is responsible for maintaining the basin and ensures the basin does not become overdrafted. SCVWD's 2012 Groundwater Management Plan <http://www.valleywater.org/services/groundwater.aspx> identifies the following two basin management objectives:

- Groundwater supplies are managed to optimize water supply reliability and minimize land subsidence
- Groundwater is protected from existing and potential contamination, including salt water intrusion

These basin management objectives describe the overall goals of SCVWD's groundwater management program. SJWC works with SCVWD to implement numerous programs to protect groundwater resources and the District has established comprehensive monitoring programs related to groundwater levels, land subsidence, overdraft, groundwater quality, recharge water quality, and surface water flow. SCVWD plans to update its Groundwater Management Plan in 2016 to meet the requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014.

6.3 Surface Water

SJWC has "pre-1914 surface water rights" to raw water in Los Gatos Creek and local watersheds in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Prior to 1872, appropriative water rights could be acquired by simply taking and beneficially using water. In 1914, the Water Code was adopted and it grandfathered in all existing water entitlements to license holders. SJWC filed for a license in 1947 and was granted license number 10933 in 1976 by the State Water Resources Control Board to draw 6,240 AF/yr from Los Gatos Creek. SJWC has upgraded the collection and treatment system that draws water from this watershed which has increased the capacity of this entitlement to approximately 11,200 AF/yr for an average rain year.

Montevina Surface Water Treatment Plant (Plant) is the primary supply source for Town of Los Gatos, and the surrounding communities. The Plant was commissioned in 1970 and can treat up to 30 million gallons per day through direct filtration and chlorination. State and federal water quality requirements are more stringent since 1970, and limitations in the existing treatment process often result in the loss of water supply. Microfiltration membrane technology was chosen to replace the current technology

after evaluating water quality data, regulatory drivers, and pilot testing available technologies. The \$62 million project is underway and the upgraded Plant is scheduled to be brought online in 2016.

6.4 Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal

SJWC does not own or operate any wastewater treatment facilities. All sewage generated within SJWC's service area is provided to the San Jose/Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (SJ/SC RWF) via the City of San Jose and West Valley Sanitation District collection systems.

Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2015						
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected in 2015	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? <i>(optional)</i>
City of San Jose and West Valley Sanitation	Estimated	22,684	City of San Jose	San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility	No	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2015:		22,684				
NOTES: Volume of wastewater collected was estimated by South Bay Water Recycling						

Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2015

<input type="checkbox"/>	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.									
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number	Method of Disposal	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level	2015 volumes			
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area
San Jose - Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility	Artesian Slough	Tributary to South San Francisco Bay via Coyote Creek	2438014001	Bay or Estuary Outfall	Yes	Advanced	22,684	18,971	640	2,736
Total							22,684	18,971	640	2,736
NOTES: Table information and volumes provided by South Bay Water Recycling										

6.5 Recycled Water

South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) has been serving Silicon Valley communities since 1993 with a sustainable, high-quality water supply. SBWR was created to reduce the environmental impact of freshwater effluent discharge into the salt marshes located at the south end of the San Francisco Bay, and to help protect the California clapper rail and the salt marsh harvest mouse.

In 1997, SJWC entered into a Wholesaler-Retailer Agreement with the City of San Jose to provide recycled water to SJWC's existing and new customers nearby SBWR recycled water distribution facilities; whereas, the City of San Jose is the wholesaler and SJWC is the retailer. At the time, the involvement of SJWC was largely to assist the City in meeting its wastewater regulatory obligations. In accordance with the terms of this agreement, SJWC allowed SBWR to construct recycled water pipelines in its service area, SJWC would only own the recycled water meters, while SBWR would own, operate, and maintain the recycled water distribution system.

In 2010, this Wholesaler-Retailer Agreement was amended to allow SJWC to construct recycled water infrastructure that would be owned, operated, and maintained by SJWC. Then in 2012, this Wholesaler-Retailer Agreement was again amended to allow SJWC to construct additional recycled water infrastructure. Existing and projected recycled water deliveries by beneficial use type and project name are described in Table 6-4 through Table 6-6.

Recycled water provides multiple benefits to SJWC's customers. It is locally available, available during dry years, and is less susceptible to changes in hydrology. Participating customers receive recycled water at a discount and are not subject to voluntary and mandatory drought restrictions. The overall customer base benefits since the amount of recycled water used by others reduces the demand on potable water by a 1 to 1 ratio. Therefore, more potable water is available to the overall customer base. Recycled water is important to the overall company's water supply portfolio since both SJWC and SCVWD rely on recycled water and conservation to meet future demands and growth in the County.

SBWR consists of over 100 miles of pipe, five pump stations, and ten million gallons of storage. In 2012, South Bay Water Recycling delivered an average of 10.6 million gallons a day to more than 690 customers for non-drinking uses. Recycled water is supplied to the entire SBWR distribution system from the SJ/SC RWF. This facility produces disinfected tertiary recycled water, and is regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board - San Francisco Bay Region under Order No. 95-117. This order specifies the Water Reclamation Requirements promulgated by the RWQCB for recycled water produced by the SJ/SC RWF and distributed to SBWR. SBWR is fully permitted by all local, state, and federal agencies to operate the recycled water distribution system supplying SJWC with recycled water for this alignment.

Additionally, SCVWD and City of San Jose recently partnered to construct the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center. This facility produces advanced treated recycled water from secondary effluent generated by the SJ/SC RWF and is blended with tertiary treated water from SJ/SC RWF delivered by SBWR to SJWC customers.

Table 6-4 Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area

<input type="checkbox"/>	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.							
Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:			South Bay Water Recycling					
Name of Agency Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:			South Bay Water Recycling and San Jose Water Company					
Supplemental Water Added in 2015			0					
Source of 2015 Supplemental Water			0					
Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2015 Uses	Level of Treatment	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Agricultural irrigation		Tertiary	1	1	1	1	1	1
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)		Tertiary	479	1,106	2,012	2,500	2,506	2,506
Golf course irrigation		Tertiary	68	128	128	128	128	128
Commercial use								
Industrial use		Tertiary	69	69	69	69	69	69
Geothermal and other energy production								
Seawater intrusion barrier								
Recreational impoundment								
Wetlands or wildlife habitat								
Groundwater recharge (IPR)								
Surface water augmentation (IPR)								
Direct potable reuse								
Other	Type of Use	Portable Meters	Tertiary	23	23	23	23	23
			Total:	640	1,327	2,233	2,721	2,727
<i>IPR - Indirect Potable Reuse</i>								
NOTES: Level of treatment is tertiary blended with advanced treated water to maintain total dissolved solids (TDS) below 500 parts per million (ppm). Projections from planned recycled water alignments from SJWC Recycled Water Master Plan and updated alignment information. Assumed 50 MG per year for SJCC Golf. Assumed landscape and industrial usage ratio remains constant. Assumed 30% of customers sign up first year of alignment installation, 60% second year and 10% third year. Portable meter usage is primarily for construction and street sweeping dust abatement. Agricultural is Guadalupe Community Gardens.								

Table 6-5 Retail: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2015 Actual

<input type="checkbox"/>		Recycled water was not used in 2010 nor projected for use in 2015. The supplier will not complete the table below.	
Use Type		2010 Projection for 2015	2015 actual use
Agricultural irrigation			1
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)		833	479
Golf course irrigation			68
Commercial use			
Industrial use			69
Geothermal and other energy production			
Seawater intrusion barrier			
Recreational impoundment			
Wetlands or wildlife habitat			
Groundwater recharge (IPR)			
Surface water augmentation (IPR)			
Direct potable reuse			
Other	Portable Meters		23
Total		833	640
NOTES: SJWC had three new recycled water pipe alignments delayed for three years by the California Public Utilities Commission to delay the impact to water rates. The 2010 amounts for 2015 were not broken out by use type, just total projected usage.			

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use

<input type="checkbox"/>		Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.	
Chapter 6 Section 5		Provide page location of narrative in UWMP	
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Alignments A, R	New recycled water main extensions	2016	108
Alignment D Phase 1, 2	New recycled water main extensions	2017	141
Alignment H remainder	Sign up of remaining customers	2017	13
Alignment C remainder	Sign up of remaining customers	2017	33
Alignment D Phase 3	New recycled water main extension	2018	145
Alignment N remainder	Sign up of remaining customers	2018	10
Alignment C remainder	Sign up of remaining customers	2018	33

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use

<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Chapter 6 Section 5	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Alignment E Phase 1	New recycled water main extension	2019	78
Alignment E Phase 2	New recycled water main extension	2020	89
Alignment E Phase 3	New recycled water main extension	2020	155
Alignment Q Phase 1	New recycled water main extension	2021	58
Alignment Q Phase 2	New recycled water main extension	2022	39
Alignment Q Phase 3	New recycled water main extension	2023	532
Alignment Q Phase 4	New recycled water main extension	2024	159
Alignment P Phase 1	New recycled water main extension	2025	53
Alignment P Phase 2	New recycled water main extension	2026	112
Alignment P Phase 3	New recycled water main extension	2027	77
Alignment L	New recycled water main extension	2028	192
Alignment K	New recycled water main extension	2029	60
Total			2,087
NOTES: From Recycled Water Master Plan and Engineering Consultant. "Remainders" are previously completed alignments where there are still customers to sign up. Project implementation schedule is estimated to be 30% for the same year of project, 60% for the next year and 10% for the third year.			

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

SCVWD is a partner in the Bay Area Regional Desalination Project, which is evaluating a site in Contra Costa County. Under the project concept, the District would receive up to 5,600 AF in critical dry years through exchanges with other agencies. SCVWD and the other partnering agencies are collectively embarking on a study (the Bay Area Regional Reliability Project or BARR Project) to look more broadly at all available opportunities to optimize the sharing of water resources across the region. In this context, the member agencies will consider the use of existing supplies as well as new supply through desalination. At this time, SCVWD is not including desalination in its projected water supplies.

6.7 Exchanges or Transfers

SJWC's distribution system has interties with the following retailers in the San Jose area: City of Santa Clara, City of San Jose Municipal Water, City of Milpitas, and Great Oaks Water. SJWC currently has no plans to use these interties for normal system operation as they are exclusively used for potential emergency sources.

6.8 Future Water Supply Projects

SJWC is reliant on SCVWD as the County wholesale water supplier to increase water supply for average, single-dry and multi-dry years. SCVWD has indicated to SJWC that they are in the process of planning, designing and constructing a number of projects and programs that will increase water supply as summarized in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs					
<input type="checkbox"/>	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.				
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.				
Chapter 6 Section 8	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP				
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?		Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency
	Yes/No	If Yes, Agency Name			
Dam Improvements / Seismic Retrofits	Yes	SCVWD	2022	All Year Types	13,800
Main and Madrone Pipelines Restoration	Yes	SCVWD	2019	All Year Types	600
Potable Reuse Program	Yes	SCVWD	2021	All Year Types	20,200
South County Recycled Water Program	Yes	SCVWD & South County Regional Wastewater Authority	2020	All Year Types	1,700
Wolfe Road Recycled Water Pipeline	Yes	SCVWD / City of Sunnyvale	2017	All Year Types	600
NOTES: SCVWD as the wholesale water provider in Santa Clara County has identified the above water supply projects in their Draft 2015 UWMP and they will work to fund and construct these projects. These projects will improve water supply within SJWC's service area.					

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

As described throughout this chapter, SJWC and SCVWD have worked to develop a variety of local and imported water supplies to meet demands. As demands increase with the region's growth, and imported water supplies potentially become more restricted, these planned supplies will increase in importance. In particular, groundwater, which has historically been a vital source of supply for SJWC, has recently become all the more critical for SJWC due to ongoing drought conditions. When weather conditions return to average historical conditions, groundwater and imported supplies are assumed to return to the historical ten-year averages. Surface water supply volume is assumed to hold constant at

the ten-year average as the watershed supplying the surface water treatment plants will not change. Table 6-8 and Table 6-9 summarize the current and projected volumes of water by source of supply.

Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015		
		Actual Volume	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable Water	20,788	Drinking Water	
Groundwater	Potable Water	12,346	Drinking Water	
Surface water	Potable Water	1,553	Drinking Water	
Surface water	Raw Water	42	Raw Water	
Recycled Water		640	Recycled Water	
Total		35,369		0

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply <i>Report To the Extent Practicable</i>				
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
		Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable Water	24,983	25,867	26,803	27,820	28,887
Groundwater	Potable Water	17,648	18,273	18,934	19,651	20,405
Surface water	Potable Water	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130
Surface water	Raw Water	56	58	60	62	64
Recycled Water		1,327	2,233	2,721	2,727	2,727
Total		47,144	49,561	51,648	53,390	55,213

NOTES: Projected potable water supply volumes based on a 10-year average (2006-2015) of usage by type and holding surface water constant @ 10-year average.

Chapter 7

Water Supply Reliability

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to assess water supply reliability by identifying constraints on their water sources and compare total projected water use with expected water supply. This chapter presents supply and demand comparisons in five-year increments to 2040 under average year, dry year, and multiple-dry year conditions.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

SJWC has three sources of potable water supply: groundwater, imported treated surface water and local surface water. These three sources of supply are constrained in one or more ways, driven by hydrologic conditions, water quality, and legal restrictions. Additionally, there is a potential for interruption of supply caused by catastrophic events as discussed in *Chapter 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning*.

Water delivered to customers meets or surpasses all federal and state regulations. There are two general types of drinking water standards, Primary and Secondary. Primary standards are designed to protect public health and Secondary standards are based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color and certain mineral content, which may affect consumer acceptance of the water. SJWC's groundwater stations are equipped with chlorination facilities to produce drinking water with free chlorine residual. Due to the blending of chlorinated and chloraminated water from SCVWD, diminished disinfectant residuals have been observed in the distribution system. To improve operational flexibility and maintain disinfectant residual, SJWC will install chloramination systems at multiple groundwater stations in 2016 and 2017.

7.2 Groundwater Supply Reliability

Groundwater supplies are often a reliable supply during normal and short-term drought conditions because they are local and their large storage means they will still be available when surface flows become limited. However, groundwater supply availability does become threatened when overdraft occurs and when recharge and inflow decrease.

Some threats to groundwater supply reliability include:

- **Overdraft** – Under extended supply pressures, groundwater basins can enter overdraft conditions, which can have a series of consequences including subsidence.
- **Climate Change** – Climate change could increase the potential for overdraft by increasing demand, reducing other sources of supply, and reducing natural recharge and inflows from surface water and precipitation. Climate change is having a profound impact on California water resources, as evidenced by changes in snowpack, sea level, and river flows. These changes are expected to continue in the future and more precipitation will likely fall as rain instead of snow.

This potential change in weather patterns will exacerbate flood risks and add additional challenges for water supply reliability.

The mountain snowpack provides as much as a third of California's water supply by accumulating snow during wet winters and releasing it slowly during dry springs and summers. Warmer temperatures will cause snow to melt faster and earlier, making it more difficult to store and use. By the end of this century, the Sierra snowpack is projected to experience a 48-65 percent loss from the historical April 1st average. This loss of snowpack means less water will be available for Californians to use.

- **Regional Growth** – Population growth could increase demands on groundwater supplies, potentially creating risk of overdraft. Regional growth could also increase the amount of contaminants entering groundwater basins as a result of increased urban runoff or industrial or other activities. Growth can also impact recharge areas by expanding impervious surfaces into areas that would otherwise represent entry points for surface water recharging local aquifers.

The Santa Clara Subbasin is able to store the largest amount of local reserves and SCVWD, as the groundwater management agency for Santa Clara County, is tasked with maintaining adequate storage in this basin to optimize reliability during extended dry periods. As groundwater is pumped by SJWC and other retailers and municipalities in Santa Clara County, SCVWD influences groundwater pumping reductions and thus reliability through financial and management practices to protect groundwater storage and minimize the risk of land subsidence. However, SCVWD does not yet have direct control over the amount of groundwater SJWC can extract from the basin.

7.3 Imported Treated Surface Water Supply Reliability

SCVWD was founded in 1929 and is the primary wholesale water supplier for Santa Clara County. Some of their core responsibilities are to provide safe, clean water for a healthy life, environment and economy. SCVWD's water originates from several sources including local reservoirs, the State Water Project and the federally funded Central Valley Project San Felipe Division. Water is piped into SJWC's system at various turnouts after it is treated at one of three SCVWD water treatment plants.

SCVWD's current water supply reserves are insufficient to meet SJWC needs throughout an extended drought, see Table 7-1. In addition, there are increasing concerns about the reliability of imported treated surface water during average years, driven by risks associated with climate change, reductions in imported water supplies, revenue requirements, and threats to infrastructure.

- **Climate Change** – In Santa Clara County, climate change is anticipated to decrease the frequency of precipitation events, but the intensity of precipitation events may increase. Climate change is expected to decrease imported water supplies as a result of reduced snow pack. Potential effects of climate change on Delta-conveyed imported water supply availability have been incorporated into SCVWD's water supply projections. However, potential climate change effects on local supplies and demands were not incorporated into their current 2012 Water Supply and Infrastructure Master Plan (WSIMP).

- **Reductions in Imported Water Supplies** – Over the last 15 years, major changes to state and federal water project operations have resulted from regulations to protect Delta water quality and help the recovery of endangered and threatened fish species. These regulations result in a reduction of Delta exports at certain times of the year. There is a possibility that Delta exports will be further impacted by future regulations.
- **Revenue Requirements** – Increased funding will be required for SCVWD to implement a program of activities to ensure water supplies are diversified and reliable to meet current and future demands and that treated water quality standards are met.
- **Threats to Infrastructure** – SCVWD’s imported supply infrastructure must travel large distances to reach turnouts. As California is a seismically active state, infrastructure could be damaged and the result would be a disruption to water supply availability. California’s water supply infrastructure is also potentially a target for acts of terrorism.

While SCVWD’s strategies have helped reduce the impacts of the current drought on supply availability, it is clear that additional efforts are needed. In their 2010 UWMP, SCVWD documented that water supply reductions would not exceed 20 percent during a multi-year drought. In reality SCVWD called for a 30 percent demand reduction in 2015 during the third year of a drought. This water supply shortage and corresponding call for demand reduction reinforces the need for SCVWD to update its WSIMP.

As SCVWD is responsible for about 90 percent of water supplies to SJWC’s customers it is vital that the District both provide accurate water supply reliability figures and also take a more active role in securing drought resistant and reliable local water supplies to supplement existing supplies during multiple-dry year scenarios. SCVWD’s WSIMP is scheduled for an update in 2017 and SJWC will actively work with SCVWD to ensure the following principles are considered:

- Promote additional sources of local water supply, such as indirect potable reuse, direct potable reuse, desalination, and an expanded recycled water distribution system
- Coordinate operations with all retailers and municipalities to make as much surplus water as possible available for use in dry years
- Continue to pursue innovative transfer and banking programs to secure more imported water for use in dry years
- Increase public awareness about water supply issues

SCVWD’s call for a 30 percent reduction in water usage during the current drought highlights that more investments in local water sources are necessary to ensure a reliable source of supply during multiple-dry years.

7.4 Reliability by Type of Water Year

SCVWD has identified average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years for water supply reliability planning. According to SCVWD, these years correspond to:

- Average Year (1922 – 2015): average supply over the hydrologic sequence of 1922 through 2015.
- Single-Dry Year (1977): Within the historic record, this was the year with the estimated lowest amount of total supply
- Multiple-Dry Years (2013 – 2015): this is a multiple dry year period that puts the most strain on the county's water supplies

Water supplies presented below are based on SCVWD's water evaluation and planning system model. According to SCVWD, this model simulates their water supply system comprised of facilities to recharge the county's groundwater basins, local water systems including the operation of reservoirs and creeks, treatment and distribution facilities, and raw water conveyance systems. The model also accounts for non-SCVWD sources and distribution of water in Santa Clara County such as imported water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, recycled water, and local water developed by other agencies.

Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data			
Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		Agency may provide volume only, percent only, or both	
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1922-2015		100%
Single-Dry Year	1977		100%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2013		95%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2014		85%
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2015		66%
NOTES: The multiple dry year period used in this analysis assumes a repetition of the hydrology that occurred in 2013 through 2015, which is the multiple dry year period that puts the most strain on the county's water supplies.			

7.4.1 Average Water Year

According to SCVWD, the average water year represents average supply over the hydrologic sequence of 1922 through 2015. Projections are based on supplies and demands described in *Chapter 6, System Supplies* and *Chapter 4, System Water Use*. Table 7-2 demonstrates that SJWC anticipates adequate supplies for years 2020 to 2040 to meet system demand under average year conditions.

Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	47,144	49,561	51,648	53,390	55,213
Demand totals	47,144	49,561	51,648	53,390	55,213
Difference	0	0	0	0	0

7.4.2 Single-Dry Year

The single-dry year was the year with the estimated lowest amount of total supply. Table 7-3 shows that supplies, with the use of reserves, appear to be sufficient to meet demands during a single-dry year through 2035. This assumes reserves are at healthy levels at the beginning of the year and that projects and programs identified in SCVWD's 2012 WSIMP are implemented. If reserves are low at the beginning of a single-dry year, SCVWD might call for water use reductions in combination with using reserves.

Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Supply totals	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	49,368
Demand totals	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
Difference	0	0	0	0	(3,118)
NOTES: Demand totals do not include recycled water.					

7.4.3 Multiple-Dry Years

The multiple-dry year period used in this analysis assumes a repetition of the hydrology that occurred in 2013 through 2015, which is the multiple-dry year period that puts the most strain on the county's water supplies.

Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
First year	Supply totals	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
	Demand totals	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison						
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Second year	Supply totals	40,909	47,134	45,293	43,316	42,890
	Demand totals	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
	Difference	(4,908)	(194)	(3,634)	(7,347)	(9,596)
Third year	Supply totals	31,843	40,120	36,857	32,901	31,049
	Demand totals	45,817	47,328	48,927	50,663	52,486
	Difference	(13,974)	(7,208)	(12,070)	(17,762)	(21,437)
NOTES: Demand totals do not include recycled water.						

7.5 Regional Supply Reliability

SCVWD's Ensure Sustainability water supply strategy has three key elements:

1. Secure existing supplies and facilities
2. Optimize the use of existing supplies and facilities
3. Expand water use efficiency efforts

As part of this strategy, SCVWD's 2012 WSIMP estimates water conservation and recycling, combined, will increase from about 15 percent of the county's water supply mix to about 26 percent by 2035. Developing these local sources and managing demands reduces reliance on imported water supplies. In addition, SCVWD, as SJWC's wholesale water supplier, is also working with multiple water agencies to investigate regional opportunities for collaboration 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 will 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.

Chapter 8

Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This chapter describes the development, actions and implementation of SJWC's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

8.1 SJWC's Water Shortage Contingency Plan

SJWC's 2010 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) was modelled after SCVWD's Plan. In 2010 SJWC and SCVWD had five stages in their respective WSCPs, normal through emergency. The stages in SCVWD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan have not changed from 2010, although minor modifications have been made to actions within each stage. SJWC's current WSCP has been modified since 2010 and is designed to achieve its water reduction goals. As a result, the number of stages and actions in SJWC's current WSCP no longer match SCVWD's Plan.

The drought of 2012-2015 prompted SJWC to change its WSCP. The drought saw increasing urgency to reduce water consumption in Santa Clara County. Some of the history is as follows:

- February 2014 – SCVWD's Board of Directors approved a resolution setting a countywide water use reduction target equal to 20 percent of 2013 usage through December 31, 2014, and recommended that retail water agencies, local municipalities and the County of Santa Clara implement mandatory measures as needed to achieve the 20 percent water use reduction target.
- March 2015 – as drought conditions worsened, SCVWD called for 30 percent water use reductions, and recommended retail water agencies, municipalities and the County implement mandatory measures as needed to accomplish that target, including a two day per week outdoor irrigation schedule. Both City of San Jose and SJWC echoed the call for a 30 percent reduction in usage and promoted the two day per week irrigation schedule.
- April 1, 2015 – the Governor directed the State Water Resources Control Board to implement mandatory water reductions in urban areas to reduce potable urban water usage by 25 percent statewide. Then, as required by the California Public Utilities Commission, SJWC filed its revised Water Shortage Contingency Plan on May 11, 2015. Customers were publicly noticed about the filing and the public meeting that occurred on May 28, 2015. The CPUC approved SJWC's plan effective June 15, 2015. Due to favorable historical GPCD usage, SJWC was given a mandatory reduction level of 20 percent.

SJWC's 2015 WSCP filed with the CPUC is in the form of two documents called *Schedule 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Staged Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges* and *Rule 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan*. The revised WSCP was modified to include only four stages and many of the actions were modified. SJWC worked with SCVWD and other retail agencies in Santa Clara County to develop common actions that would be implemented at each stage.

8.2 Stages of Action

The stages of Schedule 14.1 are shown in Table 8-1 and the complete document can be found in Appendix C. The WSCP also included drought allocations and drought surcharges, which were not part of the 2010 WSCP.

Table 8-1 Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Stage	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition
1	up to 10%	Voluntary conservation
2	up to 20%	Water reduction needed
3	up to 40%	Critical water reduction needed
4	50%	Emergency water reduction
NOTES: This reflects the current Schedule 14.1 filled with the CPUC		

8.3 Prohibitions on End Uses

SIWC's 2015 WSCP includes several key categories of actions meant to reduce water usage:

- Staged implementation of water restrictions, prohibitions on non-essential water uses
- Implementation of an allocation and drought surcharge program for both residential customers and for dedicated irrigation accounts

Stages in the Schedule 14.1 WSCP are show in Table 8-2 below.

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	No irrigation during and up to 48 hours after rainfall	No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	No irrigation between 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.	No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	must fix leaks within 5 days of notice	No
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	no washing vehicles w/out a shut off device	No
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Commercial car washes must recycle their wash water	No
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		No
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		No

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses

Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference (optional)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Other	no runoff allowed from the washing off hardscape, buildings, structures, etc.	No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	No use of potable water in a water feature that does not recirculate the water. Also no filling or topping off of decorative lakes or ponds.	No
1	Other	other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJWC	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Limit irrigation to 3 days per week	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control		Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	must fix leaks within 72 hours of notice	Yes
2	Other	other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJWC	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Limit irrigation to 2 days per week	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	No use of potable water for filling of residential pools more than one foot or initial filling (except when pools are drained for repairs)	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Prohibit the use of potable water for filling or refilling of decorative fountains/lakes/ponds	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		Yes
3	Other	other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJWC	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	prohibit irrigation with a few key exceptions	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	must fix leaks within 48 hours of notice	Yes
4	Other	other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJWC	Yes

8.4 Penalties, Charges, and Other Enforcement Prohibitions

SJWC is a retail water utility but is not a municipality or code enforcement agency. SJWC makes every effort to work with its customers to educate them about the efficient use of water and to observe water use restrictions during times of drought. However, if violations of drought restrictions do occur, SJWC has a process in place to correct the issue with the customer. In general, Customer Service Field Service Inspectors and Conservation Department Inspectors will respond to water-waste violations seven days per week. The process for responding to a water-waste violation is described below. Additional information is available in Schedule 14.1 in the Section entitled “Enforcement of Staged Mandatory Water Reductions”.

The four step water-waste inquiry process is as follows when responding to an initial complaint:

1. A door hanger is left at the customer’s property that contains specifics of the violation
2. If the issue continues, a 2nd door hanger is left at the residence and a letter is sent to the customer with a request to correct the problem
3. If the issue continues, the customer will receive a certified letter and SJWC will attempt to meet in person with the customer to attempt to resolve the issue
4. If the issue still continues, SJWC will attempt to photograph the violation and then contact the customer by phone to attempt to resolve the issue

If the violation is still not corrected, SJWC has the right to install a flow restrictor on the customer’s service and/or report the customer to the necessary enforcement agency (municipal code enforcement for that particular jurisdiction). Additional description of the flow restriction process is described in Schedule 14.1. As described in Schedule 14.1, SJWC can ultimately shut-off water service to a customer if a water-waste violation is not corrected. However, SJWC makes all necessary attempts to work with the customer to correct the problem.

8.5 Consumption Reduction Methods

SJWC has a complete water conservation and public outreach program that is described in *Chapter 9 Demand Management Measures*. During a drought, SJWC works with its wholesale water supplier and other retail agencies in the County to collaborate on additional public outreach strategies. For example, in 2015, SJWC and the other retailers in Santa Clara County worked with SCVWD on a two day per week outdoor irrigation limitation. Additionally, several consumption reduction methods used by SJWC are described in Table 8-3.

**Table 8-3 Retail Only:
Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods**

Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier	Additional Explanation or Reference (<i>optional</i>)
1	Offer Free Water Use Surveys	This is done on an ongoing basis under all water supply conditions.
1	Other	WaterSmart Software providing home water use reports to high using residential customers.
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Public information campaigns are done on an ongoing basis under all water supply conditions; however, campaigns may expand during droughts starting at Stage 2.
2	Other	Proactive leak monitoring using AMI for large CII customers.
3	Increase Water-Waste Patrols	
3	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	This would occur when SJWC files schedule 14.1 with the CPUC.
3	Decrease Line Flushing	Water recirculation truck used to clean water and return to water main
3	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	Done by SCVWD on behalf of SJWC.
NOTES: The above list only represents a small portion of the consumption reduction methods used by SJWC. Most other methods are described in Chapter 9.		

8.5.1 Drought Allocations

The drought allocation program for residential customers is based on average residential customer usage in base year 2013 for each month, less the percentage of conservation being required. During the 2015 drought, the percentage reduction for SJWC's customers is 30 percent, so the drought allocation is 70 percent of year 2013 average monthly residential usage.

The allocation program was also applied to dedicated landscape irrigation services. However, for landscape services, the allocation program was applied slightly differently. The drought allocation for each landscape service is based upon the individual landscape customer's monthly usage during the base year 2013 minus the required percentage reduction. In the instance of the 2015 drought situation, the percentage reduction is 30 percent, so the resulting allocation is 70 percent.

8.6 Determining Water Shortage Reductions

SJWC routinely measures the overall water production for the service area. There are meters on the operational supply pipelines and in accordance with the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) BMP 1.3, all customer services are metered. Starting in September 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) began requiring all urban water suppliers report their water production to the state on a monthly basis. This data will continue to be reported as long as the SWRCB regulations remain in effect.

8.7 Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

SJWC's forecasted revenue requirement is based on a rate design that collects approximately 70 percent of revenue through the quantity charge (i.e. cost per unit of usage) and 30 percent through the fixed meter charge (i.e. cost per meter based on size). Therefore, with implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan SJWC would experience revenue reductions commensurate with any customer water usage reductions. Further, SJWC may incur additional costs related to implementing the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Such costs could be related to increased outreach to customers about water conservation, purchases of more expensive water supplies, and possibly, developing and/or implementing a drought rate structure.

8.8 Proposed Future WSCP Stages and Actions

Stages shown in Table 8-1 refer to stages in SJWC's current WSCP, which is Schedule 14.1 filled with the CPUC. Schedule 14.1 contains four stages of water shortage, with shortage levels up to 50 percent. In the future, SJWC plans to propose to expand the WSCP to include a fifth stage (see Appendix D). The extra stage, which accounts for a shortage of up to 30 percent, allows for some irrigation to occur at the revised Stage 4 (one day per week) prior to a complete irrigation ban at the new Stage 5. In the current plan, the number of days per week goes from two days per week at Stage 3 to zero days at Stage 4.

8.9 Catastrophic Supply Interruption

Following a catastrophic supply interruption of water supplies resulting from a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster, SJWC would implement its Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The ERP is based on the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), guidance from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA), and direction from the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

SJWC's plan is an "All Hazards" Plan that can be distributed to outside agencies so they will understand SJWC's actions and be able to coordinate an appropriate response that is consistent with SJWC's Incident Command System (ICS) functions. SJWC's ERP also includes a number of appendices, which are used by staff during planning, training, exercising, and responding to various events. There are several associated plans and key documents called out in the ERP, which are used for more specific actions. They are as follows:

- SJWC's Information System Recovery Plan
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) Catalog
- Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan
- Title 22, California Code of Regulations
- San Jose Water Company Water Quality Monitoring Plan
- Guidelines for Assuring Water Quality During Emergency Repair of Depressurized Water Mains
- San Jose Water Company Plan for Public Notification of Water Quality
- San Jose Water Company Standards and Specifications Manual
- Multi-Agency Response Guidance For Emergency Drinking Water Procurement & Distribution

- Water Sector Unit Leader
- REOC WSUL - SOPs
- Op Area WSUL - SOPs
- San Jose Water Company Recovery Plan
- SJWC Dam ERPs
- SJWC Fire Response Plan (Draft)

During an emergency scenario where a large portion of the production and/or distribution system is compromised and customers require alternate sources of potable water, the key guidance document used by SJWC is the *Multi-Agency Response Guidance for Emergency Drinking Water Procurement & Distribution* report. This report can be obtained from the California Office of Emergency Services.

SJWC built an Emergency Operation Center in 2005 and regularly uses it for table top exercises, functional exercises, full-scale exercises, and regular staff meetings to ensure employees are familiar with the equipment should a real event occur. As part of the emergency response framework SJWC has adopted, the company established key SEMS/NIMS positions, as well as several others specific to SJWC and its mission to adequately respond to water related emergencies.

SJWC has developed Strategic Partnerships, with a variety of local, state and federal agencies and associations to better plan for, and respond to emergencies. A listing and description are as follows:

- DDW is a division of the California State Water Resources Control Board and is responsible for potable water utility regulation. SJWC regularly trains and exercises with this state agency.
- SJWC is a part of the Santa Clara County Emergency Managers Association, and coordinates planning, training and exercises with all the cities it serves. We also have a seat at the County Office of Emergency Services EOC, and regularly trains and exercises with this agency. SJWC is also the private water utility representative at the State Mutual Aide Regional Advisory Committee (MARAC) to coordinate state efforts with the local water community.
- At a federal level, SJWC participates with US-EPA in training and exercise, being an active advisor on behalf of local water agencies. SJWC works with the Department of Homeland Security as a representative on the Water Sector Coordination Council (WSCC), as a part of its membership with the National Association of Water Companies (NAWC) and has a seat on its Safety and Security Committee.
- SJWC also plays an active role with many of the community based organizations in the area, specifically the Collaborating Agency Disaster Relief Effort (CADRE) and the Emergency Volunteer Center (EVC); both key partners in SJWC's 2015 Full Scale Emergency Water Distribution Exercise.
- To coordinate efforts in the water community, SJWC sits as the Coastal Region Vice Chair for the California Water/Waste Water Agency Response Network (CalWARN) and is currently chair of the Bay Area Emergency & Security Information Collaborative (BAESIC), as well as, Chair of SCVWD's Emergency Management Subcommittee.

8.10 Minimum Water Supply Next Three Years

Projected 2016 supplies exceed current demands, which will enable SCVWD to put excess supplies into storage or carryover for subsequent years. Depending on projected end-of-year groundwater storage, SCVWD will work with SJWC and other retailers to implement water use reductions necessary to protect groundwater storage and minimize the risk of land subsidence. SCVWD's modeling in March 2016 indicates projected end-of-year groundwater storage, even with excess supplies, will be below normal and that continued water use reductions are warranted.

Winter 2016 saw improved hydrologic conditions in parts of California, which has allowed the mandatory demand-driven conservation standards currently in place to be adjusted. However, conservation standards are still needed in case this winter was only a short reprieve in a longer drought. The new conservation standards will take effect in summer, 2016 and remain in effect until the end of January, 2017. The proposed regulations allow for locally-developed conservation standards based upon each agency's specific circumstances through a self-certification process. Based on the *Technical Fact Sheet* produced by the State of California Water Resources Control Board, SJWC determined that the conservation standard for its service area would be 6.5 percent.

Table 8-4 Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years			
	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	41,860	42,134	42,408
NOTES: Estimates do not include recycled water. Minimum supplies based on projected demands with 6.5% conservation.			

Chapter 9

Demand Management Measures

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive description of the water conservation programs that SJWC has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement in order to meet water use reduction targets.

9.1 California Urban Water Conservation Council

SJWC is a signatory of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) and signed the CUWCC Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in February 2006. The CUWCC is a partnership of water suppliers, environmental groups, and others interested in California water supply who have come together to agree on a set of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for water conservation in the state. The original MOU contained 14 BMPs. The MOU was updated in 2009 and the BMPs were reorganized. The new set of BMPs is organized into two groups: Foundational BMPs (numbers 1.1.1 through 2.2) and Programmatic BMPs (numbers 3.1 through 5). DWR has a list of water Demand Management Measures (DMMs) that correspond to the CUWCC BMPs.

SJWC is in full compliance with all of CUWCC BMPs for the current reporting period (2013-2014) with the exception of BMP 1.3. For 1.3, SJWC has submitted an exemption. This BMP requires that agencies conduct a study of converting mixed use meters to dedicated irrigation meters. The exemption filled with CUWCC says that it is not cost effective for SJWC to pursue this study. The 2014 BMP coverage reports are included as Appendix E to this UWMP.

9.2 Specific Demand Management Measures

The following subsections describe how SJWC addresses some of the BMPs.

9.2.1 Water-Waste Prevention Ordinances

SJWC is not a local government with the power to enforce ordinances. Rather, SJWC operates in the jurisdiction of a number of cities, each of which has their own local water-waste provisions and ordinances. The largest city that SJWC covers is the City of San Jose. The City of San Jose ordinance is included as Appendix F and meets the definitions set forth in BMP 1.1.2.

Additionally, SJWC has its own water-waste provisions that come into effect when there is a water shortage. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has set forth the rules regarding water waste and water shortages governing investor owned utilities such as SJWC. The CPUC rule relating to this is Rule 14.1 included as Appendix G. This rule states that when there is a low level water shortage that prompts a call for voluntary conservation by customers, a list of water-waste provisions goes into effect. Rule 14.1 also has provisions for high level water shortages when mandatory conservation measures are deemed necessary. More description of water shortage levels and associated actions can be found in *Chapter 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning*.

9.2.2 Public Education and Outreach

Public information involves promoting water efficiency through various means including conservation brochures, bill inserts, advertising, public speaking engagements and SJWC's website. The goal of this program is to increase customer awareness of habits or procedures that waste water, as well as awareness of water capacity, available sources, system capacity, and treatment and distribution issues. Public information campaigns are designed to promote understanding and dialogue in the community on water conservation topics as well as to motivate customers to conserve. Public information is provided directly by SJWC and also in conjunction with SCVWD.

Public information and education programs generally have positive social impacts on the community due to increased public awareness of and cooperation with water use issues. The major impact for customers who use water efficiently is a lower water bill. Environmental impacts include reduced demand on future water supplies and lower flows to the sewage treatment plant.

SJWC distributes an average of three conservation bill inserts annually. An example of a bill insert includes the one sent by SJWC each spring that promotes SJWC's water audit program and the annual Water Awareness Night event. In the fall, SJWC promotes Water Appreciation Day with a bill insert that focuses on reducing outdoor water use. This insert reminds customers to turn off their irrigation systems in the wet winter months.

SJWC has developed a variety of water conservation literature. The literature is available free of charge both in person and also downloadable from SJWC's website. SJWC has developed a booklet called "Guide to Using Water Wisely". This booklet describes the various conservation programs and rebates that are available to customers. It also describes how to read one's water meter, how to fix basic leaking toilet issues, and also has a section on water wise landscaping. SJWC also distributes a flyer provided by SCVWD that describes their rebate programs that are available to all SJWC customers.

A variety of public information relating to conservation is available on SJWC's website. First and foremost are water conservation tips. Customers can also download literature and request a water audit via e-mail. SJWC's website now has new features and information about water wise landscaping, including links to a specific water wise landscaping website and plant database, as well as a "virtual tour" of SJWC's public water-smart demonstration garden.

SJWC also offers several public information events and services, including:

- Water Awareness Day – SJWC began sponsoring this annual event in 2002. Through a bill insert and a message on the bill, customers are invited to attend the event, which is part of a San Jose Giants (minor league) baseball game at San Jose Municipal Stadium. A total of approximately 4,000 people attended the game in 2015. SJWC personnel set up various displays at the entrance to the stadium, including games for the children and conservation information for the adults. Additionally, a special gift was given to the first 500 people attending the game.
- Speaker's Bureau - SJWC receives requests to speak to local service and civic groups, homeowners associations and similar organizations. Requests are filled whenever possible.

SJWC also increased the outreach and educational programs on outdoor water use. SJWC constructed multiple water-smart demonstration gardens open to the public. Customers can visit these gardens in person or take a virtual tour on SJWC's website. SJWC also developed a dedicated water wise landscaping website where customers can access a plant information database that includes hundreds of low water use plants as well as a photographic database of water wise gardens in the San Jose-Santa Clara County area.

In addition to these programs, SJWC engages in other activities that contribute to the overall goal of reducing water waste, but are not specifically designated as conservation or water management programs. These include SJWC's meter calibration and replacement program, corrosion control program, valve exercising program, and metering all service connections.

9.2.3 Public Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Customers

SJWC has had a water audit program in place since 1991. Currently SJWC offers audits free of charge to all customers. The customer is offered both an indoor and outdoor audit. Large landscape audits are also performed for single-family residential customers. For large landscapes at commercial or multi-family residential properties, SCVWD offers the WaterFluence program.

The purpose of a water audit is to educate customers about the wise use of water and to make their homes and businesses as water efficient as possible. The audits usually start with our inspector demonstrating to the customer how to read the water meter for current usage and for signs of leaks. This can help customers become better aware of their own usage and to be proactive when a leak is detected. An examination is then performed throughout the household to identify any water leaks and to check the efficiency of plumbing fixtures.

In addition to the indoor component of the audit, SJWC has developed the landscape component of the audit program to provide an extensive evaluation of the resident's landscape irrigation system. During this component of the audit, customers are given recommendations for an irrigation schedule based on the plant materials and the irrigation system hardware. The inspector will check the irrigation system for leaks and efficiency and also offer to program the customer's irrigation controller with the recommended schedule.

The following is a summary of the items performed during a typical water audit:

Indoors:

- Check for inefficient plumbing fixtures and appliances and make recommendations for fixture replacement where appropriate; make recommendations to rebate programs if available.
- Check for leaking toilets and faucets and inform customer of any leaks found as well as advice on leak repair.
- Give customer free low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators where needed and install them if requested.

Outdoors:

- Thoroughly check the irrigation system including inspecting sprinkler heads for proper functioning. Note and describe any excessive runoff, broken sprinkler heads, or any other leaks in the irrigation system.
- Review the irrigation schedule with the customer and make recommendations for improving the schedule, if necessary. If requested, our inspector will implement the new schedule by changing the customer's irrigation controller.
- Check all outdoor hoses bibs for leaks.

The following table lists the number of water audits performed in recent years listed by customer class:

Table 9-1: Water Audit History by Type			
	2013	2014	2015
# of Single-family residential audits	1,167	2,727	2,628
# of Multi-family residential audits	349	332	1,665
# of Commercial audits	47	36	26
# of dedicated landscape audits	0	1	6

9.2.4 Residential Plumbing Retrofits

This ongoing program which began in 1992 involves the distribution of low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators to customers upon request. The goal is to replace high volume plumbing fixtures with retrofit devices that are much more water-efficient until a 75 percent saturation of pre-1992 residences is obtained. SCVWD provides individual retailers with bulk quantities of low flow showerheads and faucet aerators. These devices, provided without charge, are financed through wholesale rates charged to the retailers and are available to customers during water audits or directly from SCVWD. An appropriate retrofit device is provided for each plumbing fixture in the home. For customers requesting large quantities, delivery is available by water conservation inspectors. SJWC also distributes these devices through special events such as community fairs and "Water Awareness Night" activities. Additionally, the program is publicized in Company bill inserts.

Devices include:

- Low-flow showerheads (2.0 gallons per minute or less)
- Kitchen faucet aerators (2.0 gallons per minute)
- Bathroom faucet aerators (1.0 gallons per minute)

The following table shows how many showerheads and faucet aerators have been distributed by SJWC in the last several years:

Table 9-2: Showerhead and Faucet Aerators Distributed by SJWC			
	2013	2014	2015
# of low flow showerheads distributed	2,169	3,293	4,372
# of low flow faucet aerators distributed	2,078	2,632	5,016

SJWC will be implementing a new comprehensive Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) audit program in 2016 to complement the current Water Audit program. The new program will be done using Maddaus Water Management (MWM), a consulting firm that specializes in conducting commercial water audits. The program will include an onsite audit/inspection and a report that summarizes results and recommendations. MWM will be used to conduct specialized CII audits where additional expertise is required. Other CII audits will be performed by SJWC staff. Included in the audits are an inspection of individual plumbing fixtures, the installation of water conservation devices, water conservation brochures, review of landscape irrigation and a complete evaluation of water-using apparatus and processes. Considerable expertise is required to perform audits at businesses that have technical water related processes.

The following table lists the number of water audits performed in recent years listed by in the CII sector:

Table 9-3: Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Water Audits			
	2013	2014	2015
Count of CII water audits by SJWC	47	36	26

Irrigation accounts for a large portion of urban water use in California. Irrigation water use varies dramatically depending on water pricing and availability, plant choice, geographic locations, seasonal conditions, and the level of commitment to sound water efficiency practices. The goal of this BMP provides customers that have large irrigated landscapes with assistance from their water suppliers. This will achieve a higher level of water use efficiency consistent with the actual irrigation needs of the plant materials.

9.2.5 Additional Conservation Programs

Several new programs are being launched in 2016. These include:

- WaterFluence: SJWC is launching a new program for large landscape irrigation sites. The program is a water budget and water survey program from the vendor WaterFluence. The program offers select irrigation sites a customized water budget. The vendor calculates the water budget based on a combination of aerial imagery and site verification of the amount and type of irrigated area. The program offers the customers a monthly recurring water budget report that shows the water budget and actual water usage compared to the budget. For sites with special needs or deficiencies, a site irrigation survey is offered to the customers. This program is being funded by SCVWD and will be rolled out in 2016 to the customers with dedicated irrigation accounts, but may be expanded to other customers with mixed use meters in the future.
- WaterSmart Software: In 2016 SJWC began partnering with WaterSmart Software to send customized paper home water use reports to approximately 100,000 of our highest residential water users. These reports describe how many gallons per day the customer uses and also compares their usage to a similar home in SJWC's service area. The report also provides water conservation tips and links to conservation programs. SJWC anticipates an overall reduction in water use of 5 percent for participating homes.
- Residential AMI Pilot Program: In 2016, SJWC began an Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) pilot project for residential customers. This pilot consists of testing two different types of AMI systems, one cellular and one fixed-network, for two groups of residential customers of approximately 400 each. The project will provide near real-time information of water usage to customers and will include analysis of water savings that may result from the real-time information and leak detection capabilities. In addition to being a study of water savings potential as a result of AMI, this project will be an important analysis of the feasibility of installing AMI in the entire SJWC service area.

Chapter 10

Plan Adoption, Submittal and Implementation

This chapter describes the steps taken by SJWC to adopt, submit and make publically available the 2015 UWMP.

10.1 Inclusion of all 2015 Data

Data provided in this UWMP is provided on a calendar year basis through December 31, 2015.

10.2 Preparation of UWMP and Notice of Public Hearing

SJWC invited SCVWD and local jurisdictions to participate in the development of the UWMP and provided over 60 days of notice prior to the public hearing. Copies of the notification letters are provided in Appendix H. The public hearing was held on June 7, 2016 at 10:00 am at SJWC's engineering office. Notice of the time and place of the hearing was published in the San Jose Mercury News on May 24th and May 31st and a copy of this notice is attached in Appendix I.

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of San Jose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Campbell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Cupertino	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Monte Sereno	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Saratoga	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Town of Los Gatos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Santa Clara	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Sunnyvale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Mountain View	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Milpitas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Santa Clara County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10.3 Public Availability

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act requires each water agency to encourage the active involvement of the public in the development of the UWMP. SJWC sought public participation by allowing any interested member of the general community in the service area to have access to the Draft 2015 UWMP starting May 24, 2016. The Draft 2015 UWMP was made available for public inspection at the company headquarters located in downtown San Jose and also online on the company website www.sjwater.com for public inspection two weeks in advance of the public hearing.

10.4 Adoption of 2015 UWMP

Following the public hearing and prior to submitting this 2015 UWMP to DWR, SJWC's Board of Directors must formally approve the plan. This UWMP was approved by SJWC's Board on June 14, 2016 and the resolution documenting adoption is included as Appendix J.

10.5 Plan Submittal

This 2015 UWMP, along with the required data tables, was electronically submitted to DWR in accordance with its requirements on June 16, 2016. The DWR checklist arranged by subject is included as Appendix K. A hardcopy of the adopted Plan was sent to the California State Library and electronic copies were sent to all jurisdictions identified in Table 10-1.

10.6 Public Availability

Within 30 days after filing the 2015 UWMP to DWR, SJWC will make the Final Plan available for public review during normal business hours at the Customer Service Center located at the company headquarters in downtown San Jose.

10.7 Plan Implementation

SJWC is continually coordinating with SCVWD and other local water retailers on water supply planning as described in previous chapters, including the evaluation of expanding the recycled water system. SJWC will also continue to work with SCVWD on water conservation programs as conservation will continue to play an important role in water supply reliability. In addition, SJWC's continued membership in the California Urban Water Conservation Council will help ensure implementation of demand management measures.

10.8 Amending an Adopted UWMP

Should SJWC amend this 2015 UWMP, the required notification process as defined by the Department of Water Resources will be followed.

Appendix A

AWWA Water Audit Worksheets



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0
American Water Works Association
Copyright © 2014. All Rights Reserved.

Click to access definition
 Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: **San Jose Water Company**
Reporting Year: **2015** **10/2014 - 9/2015**

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources: 10 15,724.381 MG/Yr
Water imported: 9 19,140.515 MG/Yr
Water exported: 0.000 MG/Yr

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

Pcnt: 10 Value: MG/Yr
 9 Value: MG/Yr
 Value: MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: **35,096.893** MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Billed metered: 10 32,525.746 MG/Yr
Billed unmetered: 10 7.233 MG/Yr
Unbilled metered: 10 18.051 MG/Yr
Unbilled unmetered: 8 **84.914** MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: **32,635.945** MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

Apparent Losses

Unauthorized consumption: **87.742** MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Customer metering inaccuracies: 10 336.351 MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors: 81.314 MG/Yr

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: **505.408** MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: **1,955.541** MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: **2,460.948** MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: **2,563.914** MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains: 10 2,363.2 miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections: 10 237,273
Service connection density: **100** conn./mile main

Are customer meters typically located at the curbside or property line?

Average length of customer service line: (length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

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

Average operating pressure: 8 66.0 psi

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system: 10 \$222,891,000 \$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses): 10 \$3.57 \$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses): 7 \$2,554.64 \$/Million gallons ☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

***** YOUR SCORE IS: 91 out of 100 *****

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

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

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

1: Unauthorized consumption

2: Systematic data handling errors

3: Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses)



AWWA Free Water Audit Software: System Attributes and Performance Indicators

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association.
Copyright © 2014, All Rights Reserved.Water Audit Report for: **San Jose Water Company**Reporting Year: **2015** **10/2014 - 9/2015******* YOUR WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE IS: 91 out of 100 *****

System Attributes:

Apparent Losses:	505.408	MG/Yr
+	Real Losses:	1,955.541 MG/Yr
=	Water Losses:	2,460.948 MG/Yr

? Unavoidable Annual Real Losses (UARL): 1,165.38 MG/Yr

Annual cost of Apparent Losses: \$2,409,978

Annual cost of Real Losses: \$4,995,703

Valued at **Variable Production Cost**

Return to Reporting Worksheet to change this assumption

Performance Indicators:

Financial:

Non-revenue water as percent by volume of Water Supplied: 7.3%

Non-revenue water as percent by cost of operating system: 3.4%

Real Losses valued at Variable Production Cost

Operational Efficiency:

Apparent Losses per service connection per day: 5.84 gallons/connection/day

Real Losses per service connection per day: 22.58 gallons/connection/day

Real Losses per length of main per day*: N/A

Real Losses per service connection per day per psi pressure: 0.34 gallons/connection/day/psi

From Above, Real Losses = Current Annual Real Losses (CARL): 1,955.54 million gallons/year

? Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) [CARL/UARL]: 1.68

* This performance indicator applies for systems with a low service connection density of less than 32 service connections/mile of pipeline

Appendix B

SB x7-7 Verification Forms

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP**(select one from the drop down list)*

Million Gallons

**The unit of measure must be consistent with Table 2-3*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges

Baseline	Parameter	Value	Units
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	50,323	Million Gallons
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	398	Million Gallons
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.79%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period ¹	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1995	
	Year ending baseline period range ²	2004	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range ³	2007	
¹ If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.			
² The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.			
³ The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates**Method Used to Determine Population**
(may check more than one)☐**1. Department of Finance (DOF)**
DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and
DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available☒**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**☐**3. DWR Population Tool**☐**4. Other**
DWR recommends pre-review

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population

Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1995	871,012
Year 2	1996	868,588
Year 3	1997	869,926
Year 4	1998	886,121
Year 5	1999	897,433
Year 6	2000	901,982
Year 7	2001	903,898
Year 8	2002	905,058
Year 9	2003	907,683
Year 10	2004	910,243
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	907,683
Year 2	2004	910,243
Year 3	2005	916,473
Year 4	2006	924,214
Year 5	2007	928,575
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		982,750
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *

	Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Into Distribution System <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table(s) 4-A</i>	Deductions					Annual Gross Water Use
			Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4-B</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table(s) 4-D</i>	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	1995	46021.159	0	0	0	0	0	46,021
Year 2	1996	48506.076	0	0	0	0	0	48,506
Year 3	1997	51665.237	0	0	0	0	0	51,665
Year 4	1998	48325.2358	0	0	0	0	0	48,325
Year 5	1999	50968.8562	0	0	0	0	0	50,969
Year 6	2000	51701.031	0	0	0	0	0	51,701
Year 7	2001	51625.7344	0	0	0	0	0	51,626
Year 8	2002	51868.5694	0	0	0	0	0	51,869
Year 9	2003	49224.9255	0	0	0	0	0	49,225
Year 10	2004	50589.845	0	0	0	0	0	50,590
<i>Year 11</i>	0	0			0		0	0
<i>Year 12</i>	0	0			0		0	0
<i>Year 13</i>	0	0			0		0	0
<i>Year 14</i>	0	0			0		0	0
<i>Year 15</i>	0	0			0		0	0
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								33,366
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2003	49,225	0	0	0	0	0	49,225
Year 2	2004	50,590	0	0	0	0	0	50,590
Year 3	2005	47,801	0	0	0	0	0	47,801
Year 4	2006	48,335	0	0	0	0	0	48,335
Year 5	2007	50,662	0	0	0	0	0	50,662
5 year baseline average gross water use								49,323
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		34,445	0	0	0	0	0	34,445

* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source Import Water

This water source is:

- ☐ The supplier's own water source
- ☒ A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
--	--	--	---

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1995	20380.043	0	20,380
Year 2	1996	23456.261	0	23,456
Year 3	1997	25940.557	0	25,941
Year 4	1998	25532.2188	0	25,532
Year 5	1999	27303.6832	0	27,304
Year 6	2000	27538.64	0	27,539
Year 7	2001	27753.0574	0	27,753
Year 8	2002	30804.8504	0	30,805
Year 9	2003	27394.4715	0	27,394
Year 10	2004	28241.058	0	28,241
Year 11	0			0
Year 12	0			0
Year 13	0			0
Year 14	0			0
Year 15	0			0

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	27394.4715	0	27,394
Year 2	2004	28241.058	0	28,241
Year 3	2005	29229.776	0	29,230
Year 4	2006	27816.004	0	27,816
Year 5	2007	27412.17	0	27,412

2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System

2015	20545.262	0	20,545
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* Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES: Assumed Cupertino Lease is 100% Import

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution

Name of Source	Local Surface Water
-----------------------	---------------------

This water source is:



The supplier's own water source



A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
---	--	--	---

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1995	5275.475	0	5,275
Year 2	1996	5907.29	0	5,907
Year 3	1997	4880.61	0	4,881
Year 4	1998	6246.451	0	6,246
Year 5	1999	5232.406	0	5,232
Year 6	2000	4380.92	0	4,381
Year 7	2001	2514.68	0	2,515
Year 8	2002	2661.3	0	2,661
Year 9	2003	5670.266	0	5,670
Year 10	2004	4258	0	4,258
Year 11	0			0
Year 12	0			0
Year 13	0			0
Year 14	0			0
Year 15	0			0

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	5670.266	0	5,670
Year 2	2004	4258	0	4,258
Year 3	2005	4938.262	0	4,938
Year 4	2006	6285.2	0	6,285
Year 5	2007	1821.373	0	1,821

2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System

2015	1,553	0	1,553
-------------	-------	---	-------

** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution

Name of Source	Groundwater
-----------------------	-------------

This water source is:



The supplier's own water source



A purchased or imported source

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* <i>Optional</i> (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
---	--	--	---

10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	1995	20365.641	0	20,366
Year 2	1996	19142.525	0	19,143
Year 3	1997	20844.07	0	20,844
Year 4	1998	16546.566	0	16,547
Year 5	1999	18432.767	0	18,433
Year 6	2000	19781.471	0	19,781
Year 7	2001	21357.997	0	21,358
Year 8	2002	18402.419	0	18,402
Year 9	2003	16160.188	0	16,160
Year 10	2004	18090.787	0	18,091
Year 11	0			0
Year 12	0			0
Year 13	0			0
Year 14	0			0
Year 15	0			0

5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System

Year 1	2003	16160.188	0	16,160
Year 2	2004	18090.787	0	18,091
Year 3	2005	13633.412	0	13,633
Year 4	2006	14233.748	0	14,234
Year 5	2007	21428.118	0	21,428

2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System

2015	12,346	0	12,346
-------------	--------	---	--------

** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)

Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Annual Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1995	871,012	46,021	145
Year 2	1996	868,588	48,506	153
Year 3	1997	869,926	51,665	163
Year 4	1998	886,121	48,325	149
Year 5	1999	897,433	50,969	156
Year 6	2000	901,982	51,701	157
Year 7	2001	903,898	51,626	156
Year 8	2002	905,058	51,869	157
Year 9	2003	907,683	49,225	149
Year 10	2004	910,243	50,590	152
<i>Year 11</i>	0	0	0	
<i>Year 12</i>	0	0	0	
<i>Year 13</i>	0	0	0	
<i>Year 14</i>	0	0	0	
<i>Year 15</i>	0	0	0	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				154
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>		Service Area Population <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	Gross Water Use <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	907,683	49,225	149
Year 2	2004	910,243	50,590	152
Year 3	2005	916,473	47,801	143
Year 4	2006	924,214	48,335	143
Year 5	2007	928,575	50,662	149
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				147
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		982,750	34,445	96
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day*Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*

10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	154
5 Year Baseline GPCD	147
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	96

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method*Select Only One*

Target Method		Supporting Documentation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D <i>Contact DWR for these tables</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1
20% Reduction

10-15 Year Baseline	GPCD	2020 Target GPCD
154		123

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 7-E: Target Method 3

Agency May Select More Than One as Applicable	Percentage of Service Area in This Hydrological Region	Hydrologic Region	"2020 Plan" Regional Targets	Method 3 Regional Targets (95%)
<input type="checkbox"/>		North Coast	137	130
<input type="checkbox"/>		North Lahontan	173	164
<input type="checkbox"/>		Sacramento River	176	167
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		San Francisco Bay	131	124
<input type="checkbox"/>		San Joaquin River	174	165
<input type="checkbox"/>		Central Coast	123	117
<input type="checkbox"/>		Tulare Lake	188	179
<input type="checkbox"/>		South Lahontan	170	162
<input type="checkbox"/>		South Coast	149	142
<input type="checkbox"/>		Colorado River	211	200
Target <i>(If more than one region is selected, this value is calculated.)</i>				0
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target

5 Year Baseline GPCD <i>From SB X7-7 Table 5</i>	Maximum 2020 Target*	Calculated 2020 Target <i>Fm Appropriate Target Table</i>	Confirmed 2020 Target
147	140	127.3	127

* Maximum 2020 Target is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 8: 2015 Interim Target GPCD

Confirmed 2020 Target <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 7-F</i>	10-15 year Baseline GPCD <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 5</i>	2015 Interim Target GPCD
127	154	140

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2015 Compliance

Actual 2015 GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Optional Adjustments <i>(in GPCD)</i>					2015 GPCD <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015?
		Extraordinary Events	Weather Normalization	Economic Adjustment	TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 GPCD		
96	140	<i>From Methodology 8 (Optional)</i>	<i>From Methodology 8 (Optional)</i>	<i>From Methodology 8 (Optional)</i>	0	96.02507919	96.02507919	YES

NOTES:

Appendix C

**SJWC Schedule 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Staged
Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges**

SUPPLEMENT

SCHEDULE No. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES

(N)

APPLICABILITY

This schedule is applicable to water customers served under all potable tariff rate schedules authorized by the Commission for the utility. It is effective in times of mandatory water conservation after Commission approval and only for the period noted in the Special Condition Section below:

TERRITORY

Portions of Cupertino, San Jose, and Santa Clara, and in Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, and Saratoga and in contiguous territory in the County of Santa Clara.

STAGED REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

STAGE 1 - CONSERVATION – NON-ESSENTIAL OR UNAUTHORIZED USES

Stage 1 is a call for voluntary conservation. This stage will be called by SJWC when customers are asked to meet conservation targets. Outdoor irrigation limits may be declared specifying the number of days per week irrigation will be allowed.

The following non-essential or unauthorized uses of water are declared to be a wasteful uses of water and are subject to the terms and conditions of Rule No. 11:

1. **Limits on Watering:** Watering or irrigating of outside plants, lawn, landscape, and turf areas with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than 15 minutes of watering per day per station, with no watering between 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip-type irrigation systems. This provision also does not apply to low precipitation sprinkler systems that apply water at or less than 1.0 inch per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive action shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. However no irrigation can occur regardless of method that results in runoff.
2. **Use of potable water for watering outside plants, lawn, landscape, and turf areas during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall.**
3. **Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions:** Use of water through any broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering or irrigation system on the customer's premises when the utility has notified the customer in writing to repair the broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering or irrigation system, and the customer has failed to make such repairs within 5 business days after receipt of such notice.
4. **Limits on Washing Vehicles:** Use of potable water through a hand-held hose for washing cars, buses, boats, trailers, aircraft or other vehicles without a positive shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473APALLE JENSENDate Filed JUN - 9 2015

Dec. No. _____

Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory AffairsEffective JUN 15 2015

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT SCHEDULE No. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES
(Continued)

(N)

STAGE 1 CONSERVATION NON-ESSENTIAL OR UNAUTHORIZED WATER USES (Continued)

5. Operation of commercial car washes that do not recycle the potable water used as required by the California Water Code Sections 10950-10953.
6. The serving of water, other than upon request, in eating and drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.
7. Operators of hotels and motels are to provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and/or to require hotels and motels to prominently display a notice of this option in each guest bathroom using clear and easily understood language.
8. No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff: The use of potable water for washing buildings, structures, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced, non-porous areas in a manner that results in run-off or a waste of water.
9. The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water device that does not have a fully automatic recirculation system, or the filling or topping off of decorative lakes or ponds, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
10. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

STAGED REDUCTIONS OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

If a water supply shortage exists or is threatening, or if SJWC is unable to meet conservation targets as set by a wholesale provider or governing body or agency, in addition to the restrictions on wasteful water use practices outlined above the following restrictions may be imposed by the utility in stages, as indicated below. Failure to comply with these mandatory restrictions will be deemed a wasteful and unreasonable use of water and may result in the installation of a flow restrictor, discontinuance of service, or other actions as authorized by the utility's Rule 11.

STAGE 2 -WATER REDUCTION NEEDED

Stage 2 -Water Reduction Needed occurs when the Commission or SJWC determines that further measures are needed to reduce water consumption. In addition to the unauthorized uses of water listed in Section B, the following restrictions may be imposed:

1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawns, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to no more than three days per week, depending on the severity of the shortage. If three days per week irrigation is called for then irrigation will be allowed Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for odd numbered and numberless addresses and will be allowed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for even numbered addresses.
2. Use of potable water for watering streets with trucks or other vehicles, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes (if street sweeping is not feasible), or to protect the health and safety of the public or if recycled water is reasonably available as determined by a government agency.

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473A

PALLE JENSEN

Date Filed JUN - 9 2015

Dec. No. _____

Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Effective JUN 15 2015

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT **SCHEDULE No. 14.1**
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES
(Continued)

(N)

STAGE 2 -WATER REDUCTION NEEDED (Continued):

3. Use of potable water for construction purposes, including washing streets, backfill, and dust control, if other actions to accomplish the same purposes without water are feasible and/or permitted or if recycled water is reasonably available as determined by a government agency.
4. The failure to repair any leak, break, or other malfunction in a customer's domestic or outdoor water system within 72 hours of notification by the utility, unless other, specific arrangements are made with and agreed to by the utility.
5. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

STAGE 3 - CRITICAL WATER REDUCTION

Stage 3 Water Shortage occurs when the Stage 2 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water usage goals established by authorized government entities. The following restrictions will be enacted:

1. Limits on Watering Days: 1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawns, landscape or other vegetated Area with potable water is limited to two days per week. Irrigation will be allowed on Monday and Thursday for odd numbered and numberless addresses and will be allowed on Tuesday and Friday for even numbered addresses.
2. The use of potable water to refill residential swimming pools or outdoor spas more than one foot or initial filling with potable water except when existing pools are drained to repair leaks.
3. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or re-filling decorative fountains, ornamental lakes or ponds except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under Rule 14.1
4. Use of potable water for washing of vehicles, except at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water. Use of potable water for washing commercial aircraft, cars, buses, boats, trailers, or other commercial vehicles at any time, except at commercial or fleet vehicle or boat washing facilities operated at a fixed location where equipment using water is recirculated to avoid wasteful use.
5. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

STAGE 4 -EMERGENCY WATER REDUCTION

Stage 4 (Emergency Water Reduction) occurs when the Stage 3 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water usage goals established by authorized government entities. The following restrictions, in addition to those provided for in the preceding stages, will be enacted:

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473A

PALLE JENSEN

Date Filed JUN - 9 2015

Dec. No. _____

Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Effective JUN 15 2015

Resolution No. _____

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SUPPLEMENT

SCHEDULE No. 14.1

(N)

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (Continued)

STAGE 4 -EMERGENCY WATER REDUCTION (continued)

1. No Watering or Irrigating: Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use:
 - i. Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container, hand-held hose equipped with a positive action shut-off nozzle or device;
 - ii. Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;
 - iii. Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;
 - iv. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of a protected species;
 - v. Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, golf course greens, fringes and tee boxes, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed 2 days per week.
2. The failure to repair any leak, break, or other malfunction in a customer's domestic or outdoor water system within 48 hours of notification by the utility, unless other, specific arrangements are made with and agreed to by the utility.
3. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES – SCHEDULE NO. 14.1

1. Upon the declaration of a water shortage emergency by a water wholesaler, government agency or the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply (per Water Code Section 350), SJWC may request addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan With Staged Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges tariff, via a Tier 2 advice letter, with full justification. The utility may not activate Schedule No. 14.1 until it has been authorized to do so by the Commission, as delegated to the Division of Water & Audits.
 - a. A staged Schedule No. 14.1 that has been authorized by the Commission shall remain dormant until triggered by specific conditions detailed in the Schedule No. 14.1 tariff and SJWC has requested and received authorization for activating a stage by the Commission.
 - b. Notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public participation hearing if required shall be provided to customers through a bill insert or a direct mailing.
 - c. The Utility shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code.

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473A

PALLE JENSEN

Date Filed JUN -9 2015

Sr. Vice President,

Effective JUN 15 2015

Dec. No. _____

Regulatory Affairs

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

(N)

SCHEDULE No. 14.1
SUPPLEMENT WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES
(Continued)

STAGED MANDATORY WATER REDUCTIONS – SCHEDULE NO. 14.1 (Continued)

- d. The Tier 2 advice letter requesting the addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include but not be limited to:
 - i. The proposed Schedule No. 14.1 tariff, which shall include but not be limited to:
 1. Applicability;
 2. Applicable Territory;
 3. A detailed description of each Stage of Mandatory Water Reductions;
 4. A detailed description of the Trigger that Activates each Stage of Mandatory Water Reductions;
 5. A detailed description of each water use restriction, prohibition and/or reduction level for each Stage of Mandatory Water Reduction
 6. Water use violation levels, written warning levels, applicable rate schedules and drought surcharges, associated penalties, surcharges or fees, if applicable, and exception procedures
 7. Conditions for installation of a flow restrictor,
 8. Charges for removal of flow restrictors, and
 9. Special Conditions
 - ii. Justification for, and documentation and calculations in support of the Schedule, including but not limited to each item in B.1.d.i above.
2. Number of Stages requested by each utility/district/water system may vary, depending on local conditions and specifics of the water shortage event.
3. SJWC may enact a particular stage of Schedule 14.1:
 - a. If the Commission, wholesale water supplier, or other government agency declares an emergency requiring mandatory water use restrictions, or
 - b. If a government agency declares a state of emergency in response to severe drought conditions, earthquake or other catastrophic event that severely reduces the utility's water supply, or
 - c. If the implementation of mandatory restriction levels set by the Commission, utility, wholesale water supplier, or government agency are insufficient, or
 - d. If the utility is unable to address conservation levels set by itself or governing body or agency, or
 - e. If the utility chooses to subsequently activate a different stage.
4. When enacting a particular stage of Schedule 14.1, SJWC shall file a Tier 2 advice letter to request activation.
5. The Tier 2 advice letter requesting activation of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include but not be limited to:
 - a. Justification for activating this particular stage of reductions, as well as the period during which this particular stage of mandatory restrictions and reductions measures will be in effect.
 - b. Notification to its customers as detailed below.

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(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN - 9 2015

Effective JUN 15 2015

Dec. No. _____

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT **SCHEDULE No. 14.1** **SLIP/SUB SHEET^(N)**
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES
(Continued)

ENFORCEMENT OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER REDUCTIONS

1. The staged reduction of water usage and mandatory restrictions in Section C of this Plan become enforceable through additional tariff rates when the Schedule No. 14.1-Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Staged Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges program is implemented.
2. The utility may, after one written warning, install a flow-restricting device on the service line of any customer observed by utility personnel to be using water for any non-essential or unauthorized use as defined in above.
3. A flow restrictor shall be capable of providing the premise with a minimum of 5 gallons per minute. The restricting device may be removed only by the utility, only after a three-day period has elapsed, and only upon payment of the appropriate removal charge as set forth in Schedule No. 14.1.
4. After the removal of the restricting device, if any non-essential or unauthorized use of water continues, the utility may install another flow-restricting device without written notice. This device shall remain in place until water supply conditions warrant its removal and until the appropriate charge for removal has been paid to the utility.
5. Any tampering with flow restricting device by customer can result in discontinuation of water use.
6. If, despite installation of such flow-restricting device pursuant to the provisions of the previous enforcement conditions, any such non-essential or unauthorized use of water continues, then the utility may discontinue water service to such customer. In such latter event, a charge as provided in Rule No. 11 shall be paid to the utility as a condition to restoration of service.

APPEAL PROCEDURE

1. Any customer who seeks a variance from any of the provisions of this water shortage contingency plan shall notify the utility in writing, explaining in detail the reason for such a variation. The utility shall respond to each such request in writing.

Except as set forth in this Section, no person shall have any right or claim in law or in equity, against the utility because of, or as a result of, any matter or thing done or threatened to be done pursuant to the provisions of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

NOTICE

1. When SJWC requests the addition of a Schedule 14.1 –Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Stage Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges tariff, via a Tier 2 advice letter, it shall provide customer notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public hearing, if necessary. Notice will be provided to customers through bill inserts or direct mailing, and through a posting in the local newspaper of circulation. The public meeting shall be held after the utility files the Tier 2 advice letter, and before the Commission authorizes the addition of Schedule 14.1 to the tariff except in cases of emergency water shortages approved by the Division of Water & Audits.

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN -9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

(Continued)

SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY (U168W)
San Jose, California

Original _____
Canceling _____
Revised _____

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 1674-W
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. _____

SUPPLEMENT **SCHEDULE No. 14.1** **(N)**
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES
(Continued)

NOTICE (Continued)

- a. SJWC shall consult with the Division of Water and Audits staff prior to filing the advice letter, in order to determine the details of the public meeting.
2. If activation of Schedule No. 14.1 occurs one year or more since the public hearing associated with adding Schedule No. 14.1 to its tariffs, then the utility shall conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code Section 351 prior to activating the rationing stage.
3. During the period that a stage of Schedule No. 14.1 is activated, SJWC shall provide customers with updates regarding its water supply status and the results of customers' conservation and water use reduction efforts.
4. During the period that a stage of Schedule No. 14.1 is activated, SJWC shall provide customers with updates regarding its water supply status and the results of customers' conservation and water use reduction efforts.

DROUGHT ALLOCATIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES

Residential

The Drought Allocation for residential customers served under all potable tariff rate schedules is based on average residential customer usage in the Base Year 2013 for each month, less the percentage of conservation being required. In this instance, the required percentage reduction is 30%, so the Drought Allocation is 70% of the year 2013 Average Monthly Residential Usage for the month. Allocations falling between full hundreds of cubic feet (ccf) will be rounded up to the next full one hundred cubic feet.

Residential Allocation Plan		
2013 Base Year	2013 Average Monthly Residential Usage (ccf)	Monthly Drought Allocation (ccf)
Jan*	10	9
Feb*	9	9
Mar*	9	9
Apr*	11	9
May	14	10
Jun	16	11
Jul	19	13
Aug	19	13
Sep	19	13
Oct	17	12
Nov	17	12
Dec	14	10

*Minimum Monthly Drought Allocation based on minimum average usage for a residential household

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Issued by

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PALLE JENSEN

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TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

SCHEDULE No. 14.1

SLIP/SUB SHEET

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (Continued)

DROUGHT ALLOCATIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES (continued)

Landscape Services

The Drought Allocation for each landscape customer served under all potable tariff rate schedules is based upon the individual landscape customer's monthly usage during the Base Year 2013. The Monthly Drought Allocation is then calculated as 100% of monthly usage during Base Year 2013 minus the reduction percentage required. In this instance, a 30% required reduction percentage results in a 70% allocation. Allocations falling between full one hundreds of cubic feet will be rounded up to the next full hundred cubic feet.

DROUGHT ALLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS

1. Any customer who seeks a variance from any of the provisions of this water shortage contingency plan shall notify the utility in writing, explaining in detail the reason for such a variation. The utility shall respond to each such request in writing.

Except as set forth in this Section, no person shall have any right or claim in law or in equity, against the utility because of, or as a result of, any matter or thing done or threatened to be done pursuant to the provisions of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

DROUGHT SURCHARGE

Excess water usage associated with exceeding the Monthly Drought Allocation will result in a Drought Surcharge. The Drought Surcharge will be assessed in addition to all other base charges allowed under the applicable tariffs authorized by the CPUC. The Drought Surcharge will be applied to the customer's bill based on the amount of usage that exceeds the Drought Allocation as follows:

For Residential Customers:

Excess usage over monthly Drought Allocation up to 2013 Average Monthly Usage	\$3.5634 per ccf
--	------------------

Excess usage over 2013 Average Monthly	\$7.1268 per ccf
--	------------------

For Landscape Customers:

Excess usage over monthly Drought Allocation up to 2013 Average Monthly Usage	\$3.5634 per ccf
--	------------------

Excess usage over 2013 Average Monthly Residential Usage	\$7.1268 per ccf
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(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN -9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT **SCHEDULE No. 14.1** **(N)**
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES
(Continued)

FLOW RESTRICTOR REMOVAL FEE

The charge for removal of a flow-restricting device is:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Removal Fee</u>
5/8" to 1"	\$45
1-1/2 to 2"	\$90
3" and Larger	Actual Cost

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. For the purpose of charging Drought Surcharges the effective date is June 15, 2015.
2. Schedule 14.1 is effective until terminated by an advice letter filing to the Commission, on five days' notice, when the utility determines that mandatory restrictions are no longer necessary.
3. Schedule 14.1 shall not apply to those covered under the medical exemption provided for under Rule No. 11.B.1.e(1).
4. Drought Surcharges will be separately identified on each bill.
5. All bills are subject to the reimbursement fee set forth on Schedule No. UF.
6. All monies collected by the utility through surcharges or fees shall be booked to SJWC's existing Mandatory Conservation Memorandum Account (MCRAMA) or a similar memorandum account to offset lost revenues.
7. All expenses incurred by the utility to implement Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 that have not been considered in a General Rate Case or other proceeding shall be recoverable by the utility if determined to be reasonable by Commission. These additional monies shall be accumulated by the utility in a separate memorandum account, for disposition as directed or authorized from time to time by the Commission.
8. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed in Rule No. 14.1 and from time to time by the SWRCB, the CPUC, SJWC, or other governing body or agency.
9. None of the restrictions apply to the use of recycled water. The Limits on Watering and Limits on Watering Days shall not apply (except for Stage 4) to commercial nurseries, golf courses, or other water-dependent businesses, unless specifically required by SJWC or a governing jurisdiction.

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 473APALLE JENSENDate Filed JUN - 9 2015

Dec. No. _____

Sr. Vice President,

Effective JUN 15 2015Regulatory Affairs

Resolution No. _____

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SUPPLEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Schedule No. 4, Private Fire Service	1620-W and 1621-W	
Schedule No. 9C, Construction and Other Temporary Metered Service	1118-W and 1094-W	
Schedule No. 10R, Service to Employees	152-W	
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Schedule No. RW, Raw Water Metered Service	1641-W, 1623-W and 1655-W	
Schedule No. RCW, Recycled Water Metered Service	1049-W and 1050-W	
Schedule No. UF, Surcharge to Fund Public Utilities Commission, Reimbursement Fee	1297-W	
Schedule No. WRAP, Water Rate Assistance Program	1648-W and 1211-W	
List of Contracts and Deviations	1636-W	
Rules:		
No. 1 - Definitions	764-W and 976-W	
No. 2 - Description of Service	525-W	
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(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

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PALLE JENSEN

Date Filed JUN - 9 2015

Dec. No. _____

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TITLE

Appendix D

SJWC's Proposed Water Shortage Contingency Plan

In the future, SJWC plans to expand the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to include a fifth stage (see below). The extra stage, which accounts for a shortage of up to 30%, allows for some irrigation to occur at Stage 4 (1 day per week) prior to a complete ban of irrigation at Stage 5. In the current plan, the number of days per week goes from two days per week at Stage 3 to zero days at Stage 4.

Stages proposed for future WSCP:

Table 8-1 Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction ¹ <i>Numerical value as a percent</i>	Water Supply Condition <i>(Narrative description)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
1	up to 10%	normal/voluntary
2	up to 20%	Alert/voluntary
3	up to 30%	Severe/Mandatory
4	up to 40%	Critical/Mandatory
5	50%	Emergency/Mandatory
¹ One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.		
NOTES: These stages reflect our proposal for future use of the water shortage contingency plan. The stages that are currently in effect are on pages__ of the UWMP. Stage 1 refers to normal water supply conditions.		

Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses for future WSCP:

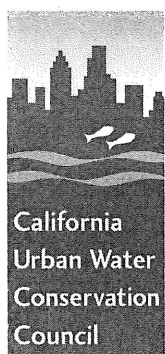
Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses		Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service		Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request		Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	No irrigation use for 48 hours after measureable rainfall (1/4 inch)	Yes
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation		Yes
2	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves		Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	7 days to fix leaks	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	No watering between 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Irrigation cannot exceed fifteen (15) minutes per zone per day with exceptions made for zones exclusively using drip irrigation, low precipitation sprinkler heads that apply water at or less than 1.0 inches per hour, hose with a positive shutoff device, or hand held bucket or similar container	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	2 days per week with the exception of golf courses and commercial nurseries.	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains		Yes
3	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.		Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	3 days to fix leaks	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces		Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	No use of water for the complete filling or complete refilling of swimming pools unless a pool needs to be repaired.*	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1 day per week with the exception of golf courses and commercial nurseries.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Drip irrigation and or hose watering only**	Yes
4	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water		Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Commercial nurseries can irrigate all plants, and golf courses can irrigate only tees and greens twice per week.	Yes
NOTES: *Topping off of pools up to one (1) foot is allowed. **hose watering allowed for irrigation of trees			

Appendix E

2014 California Urban Water Conservation Council Best Management Practices Retail Coverage Report

CUWCC

SIGNATURE PAGE

SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY

(Name of Agency)

hereby adopts and approves

the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California
(the "MOU") as modified on September 16, 1999 and becomes a party therein in
accordance with its terms.

Date

2/9/06

By (Signature)

Robert Day

Name

ROBERT DAY

Title

DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMER SERVICE

Organization

SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY

Address

374 WEST SANTA CLARA STREETSAN JOSE, CA 95125

Telephone

(408) 279-7922

FAX

(408) 279-7934

Email

bob.day@sjwater.com

Web address

www.sjwater.com

455 Capitol Mall, Suite 703
Sacramento, California 95814

PHONE: 916/552-5885

FAX: 916/552-5877

EMAIL: office@cuwcc.org

WEB: www.cuwcc.org

Send completed signature page and information form to CUWCC (address at left).



CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

6306 San Jose Water Company

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name:

Kurt Elvert

Title:

Water Conservation Supervisor

Email:

kurt.elvert@sjwater.com

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.		https://sjwater.s3.amazonaws.com/files/documents/San%20Jose%20Water%20Company%27s%20Advice%20Letter%20No.%20472-A%20stamped%20tariffs.pdf	San Jose Water Company is not a municipality and therefore does not have ordinances. Our water waste restrictions are listed at the URL provided. These rules are part of the water shortage contingency plan (Rule 14.1) that was approved by the CPUC.
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.			
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As

No



CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014
Foundational Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

Exemption

No

Comments:

--



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control

ON TRACK

6306 San Jose Water Company

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software? Yes

AWWA File provided to CUWCC? Yes

WaterAudit 2014.xls

AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?

Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method Yes

Complete Training in Component Analysis Process? Yes

Component Analysis? Yes

Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective? Yes

Locate and Repair unreported leaks to the extent cost effective? Yes

Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair. Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
957				False		

At Least As effective As

No

Exemption

No

Comments:



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

*Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency***BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity****Exempt****6306 San Jose Water Company**

Numbered Unmetered Accounts No

Metered Accounts billed by volume of use Yes

Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters

Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters? No

Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC? No

Date: 1/1/0001

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters Yes

At Least As effective As

No

Exemption

Yes

Budget

Comments:



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

On Track

6306 San Jose Water Company

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Commodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Single-Family	Increasing Block	Yes	106965783	50206401
Commercial	Uniform	Yes	62911537	15578424
Industrial	Uniform	Yes	1329630	161940
Institutional	Uniform	Yes	9337792	2428233
Other	Uniform	Yes	1115646	98742
Other	Uniform	Yes	1745070	269578
Other	Uniform	Yes	331970	360405
Other	Uniform	Yes	3086175	0
			186823603	69103723

Calculate: $V / (V + M)$

73 %

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

☐

Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: No

At Least As effective As

No

Exemption

No

Comments:

San Jose Water Company should be on track with this BMP. For us, in 2014, $V / (V + M) = 73\%$.



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

6306

San Jose Water Company

Retail

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Santa Clara Valley Water District

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	200000
Total	200000

Did at least one contact take place during each quarter of the reporting year? Yes

Number Media Contacts	Number
Newspaper contacts	45
Articles or stories resulting from outreach	10
Total	55

Did at least one website update take place during each quarter of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
General	90000
Landscape Website	5000
Demonstration Garden	10000
Total Amount:	105000

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

Comments:

SJWC staff participated in a total of 16 public/community meetings, workshops, and presentations in 2014. SJWC sends bill inserts that refer to conservation to all single family residential accounts 4-5 times per year (to ~200,000 accounts each).

At Least As effective As

No

Exemption

No

0



CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency
BMP 2.2 School Education Programs**Exempt****6306 San Jose Water Company****Retail**

Does your agency implement School Education programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Santa Clara Valley Water District

Agencies Name	ID number
Santa Clara Valley Water District	201

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? Yes (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 0.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

San Jose Water Company does not provide its own school education program. A school education program is already provided by our wholesale water agency, Santa Clara Valley Water District. SJWC funds this conservation/education program through rates.

At Least As effective As

No

Exemption

Yes

Cost Effectiveness

Appendix F

City of San Jose Water Waste Ordinance No. 29555



City Clerk

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA

Office of the City Clerk
200 East Santa Clara Street
San José, California 95113
Telephone (408) 535-1260
FAX (408) 292-6207

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA)
CITY OF SAN JOSÉ)

I, Toni J. Taber, City Clerk & Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council of and for the City of San José, in said County of Santa Clara, and State of California, do hereby certify that **Ordinance No. 29555**, the original copy of which is attached hereto, was adopted on the **21st day of April 2015** by the following vote:

AYES: CARRASCO, HERRERA, JONES, KALRA, KHAMIS, MATTHEWS,
NGUYEN, OLIVERIO, PERALEZ, ROCHA; LICCARDO.

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT: NONE.

ABSTAINED: NONE.

VACANT: NONE.

Said ordinance was published pursuant to City Charter Section 604 and is effective as of **April 21, 2015**.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of the City of San José, this **24th day of April 2015**.

(SEAL)

TONI J. TABER, CMC
CITY CLERK & EX-OFFICIO
CLERK OF THE CITY COUNCIL

ORDINANCE NO. 29555

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE AMENDING SECTIONS 15.10.310, 15.10.330 AND 15.10.360 AND REPEALING SECTION 15.10.370 OF PART 3 OF CHAPTER 15.10 OF TITLE 15 OF THE SAN JOSE MUNICIPAL CODE TO REPLACE THE TIME OF DAY LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITION ON USE OF POTABLE WATER FOR ALL OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION, WITH LIMITED EXCEPTIONS, THAT ARE TRIGGERED BY A COUNCIL DECLARATION OF WATER SHORTAGE WITH A LANDSCAPE AND TURF IRRIGATION RESTRICTION OF ZERO (0) TO FOUR (4) DAYS PER WEEK, WITH THE SPECIFIC NUMBER OF DAYS, DAYS PER WEEK AND EXCEPTIONS TO THE PROHIBITION TO BE AS SET FORTH IN A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL; TO MODIFY THE RESTRICTION RELATED TO SWIMMING POOL FILLING SO THAT IT IS TRIGGERED BY A COUNCIL ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION DECLARING A THIRTY PERCENT (30%) OR GREATER WATER SHORTAGE AND INCLUDES AN EXCEPTION FOR REFILLING AFTER REPAIR FOR LEAKS; TO PROVIDE THAT AFTER COUNCIL ADOPTION OF A RESOLUTION DECLARING A THIRTY PERCENT (30%) OR GREATER WATER SHORTAGE, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO INSTALL NEW OUTDOOR LANDSCAPING OR TURF DURING THE MONTHS OF MAY THROUGH OCTOBER IN AN AREA WITH AN OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEM, UNLESS THE OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEM IS DISCONNECTED, REMOVED OR CONVERTED TO DRIP IRRIGATION, EXCEPT FOR DROUGHT-TOLERANT NATIVE PLANTS, PLANTS OR TREES GROWN FOR CONSUMPTION, INSTALLATION THAT HAS BEEN COMMENCED PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION DECLARING THE THIRTY PERCENT (30%) WATER SHORTAGE PURSUANT TO A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT OR BUILDING PERMIT FOR WHICH A LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE CITY OR INSTALLATION A PROJECT FOR WHICH A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION HAS BEEN FILED PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE COUNCIL RESOLUTION DECLARING THE THIRTY PERCENT (30%) WATER SHORTAGE, AND WHICH IS LOCATED IN AN EMPLOYMENT LANDS AREA, AS DESIGNATED IN THE CITY OF SAN JOSÉ ENVISION 2040 GENERAL PLAN; AND TO REPEAL SECTION 15.10.370 LIMITING OUTDOOR IRRIGATION AFTER COUNCIL DECLARATION OF A FORTY PERCENT (40%) WATER SHORTAG; AND SETTING FORTH THE FACTS CONSTITUTING SUCH URGENCY

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE:

SECTION 1. Section 15.10.310 of Part 3 of Chapter 15.10 of Title 15 of the San José Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.10.310 Landscape Irrigation Restrictions

After adoption by the City Council of a resolution declaring a ten percent (10%) or greater water shortage, it shall be unlawful for any person to use or allow the use of potable water to irrigate any outdoor landscaping more than zero (0) to four (4) days per week, according to the schedule and with such exceptions as may be set forth in the Council resolution declaring such drought.

SECTION 2. Section 15.10.330 of Part 3 of Chapter 15.10 of Title 15 of the San José Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.10.330 Residential Swimming Pools and Outdoor Spas

Upon adoption by the City Council of a resolution declaring a thirty percent (30%) or greater water shortage, no person shall cause, permit or allow re-filling of more than one (1) foot or initial filling of residential swimming pools or outdoor spas with potable water.

SECTION 3. Section 15.10.360 of Part 3 of Chapter 15.10 of Title 15 of the San José Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.10.360 New Landscape Installation

After adoption by the City Council of a resolution declaring a thirty percent (30%) or greater water shortage, it shall be unlawful for any person to install new outdoor landscaping, or plantings, during the months of May through October in an area with an overhead irrigation system, unless the overhead irrigation system is disconnected,

removed or converted to drip irrigation as defined in Section 15.11.340 of Part 2 of Chapter 15.11 of this Title 15, except for: (a) installation of drought-tolerant or native plants, or plants or trees grown for consumption, or (b) installation that has been commenced prior to the date of the Council Resolution declaring the thirty percent (30%) water shortage pursuant to a development permit or building permit for which a landscape documentation package has been submitted to the City.

SECTION 4. Section 15.10.370 of Part 3 of Chapter 15.10 of Title 15 of the San José Municipal Code is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This Ordinance is declared by the City Council to be an urgency measure necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety. The facts constituting such urgency are: The State of California is experiencing a Drought State of Emergency as documented in Governor Edmund G. Brown's Proclamation No. 1-17-2014 and Executive Orders B-28-14 and B-29-15, and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution Nos. 2014-0038 and 2015-0033. Emergency regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board require the City of San José to amend its Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP") to include mandatory restrictions on the number of days per week that outdoor irrigation of landscapes or turf with potable water is allowed and to implement these restrictions no later than May 11, 2015. In order to amend the WSCP to include the number of day restrictions, the Municipal Code amendment authorizing number of days per week restrictions to be set by Council resolution must be in effect. The normal time frame between approval of an ordinance and the effective date of an ordinance is approximately 45 days. An urgency ordinance is necessary in order to amend the WSCP prior to May 11, 2015 and in order to communicate to the public the urgent need to increase water conservation efforts.

SECTION 6. This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its adoption pursuant to Section 605 of the Charter of the City of San José and shall remain effective until the effective date of the superseding ordinance.

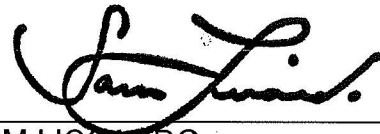
ADOPTED this 21st day of April, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: CARRASCO, HERRERA, JONES, KALRA, KHAMIS,
MATTHEWS, NGUYEN, OLIVERIO, PERALEZ, ROCHA;
LICCARDO.

NOES: NONE.

ABSENT: NONE.

DISQUALIFIED: NONE.



SAM LICCARDO
Mayor

ATTEST:



TONI J. TABER, CMC
City Clerk

Appendix G

SJWC Rule 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(D)
(N)

The water supply for San Jose Water Company (SJWC) may be interrupted or reduced due to a variety of circumstances, for instance, in response to a drought or a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake or a fire that damages water delivery and storage facilities, or a power outage that affects water treatment or pumping operations. This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Plan) enables SJWC to respond efficiently and effectively to all water shortage contingencies.

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Wasteful water use practices, as outlined in Section B of this Plan, constitute prohibited, non-essential or unauthorized water use, and are declared to be a waste of water, subject to the terms and conditions of Rule 11, which allow the utility to discontinue service after due notice. The utility's customers shall be notified of these conservation measures through a bill insert or a direct mailing, and/or through other communications, pursuant to the direction of the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission).
2. If water supplies are projected to be insufficient to meet normal customer demand for reasons beyond the control of the utility, or in the event that the utility is directed under an emergency regulation by an authorized government agency, commission or official, SJWC may implement additional water saving conservation measures and mandatory restrictions, as described in Section C of this Plan.
3. Should supply conditions or government directives dictate, prior to, or in response to, executive orders, state agency-promulgated emergency regulations, or a declaration of emergency issued by a water wholesaler or other government agency, SJWC may request permission from the Commission to add a Schedule 14.1 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Stage Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges tariff as set forth in Section D. If SJWC is without a full decoupling WRAM in one or more ratemaking areas it may request a lost revenue memorandum account at that time.
4. SJWC shall file a Tier 2 advice letter to request activation of a particular stage of Schedule 14.1 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Stage Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges, as set forth in Section D.
 - a. If the Commission or SJWC declares an emergency requiring mandatory water use restrictions, or
 - b. If a government agency with legal jurisdiction over SJWC or its service area declares a state of emergency in response to severe drought conditions, earthquake or other catastrophic event that severely reduces the utility's water supply, or
 - c. If voluntary conservation levels or mandatory restrictions on certain uses of water, set by the Commission or SJWC are insufficient, or
 - d. If a Declaration of Emergency is made by the SJWC or its governing agency, or
 - e. If the utility chooses to subsequently activate a different stage.

(N)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN -9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(D)
(N)

A. GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

5. All monies collected by the utility through surcharges or fees shall be booked to the WRAM or a similar memorandum account to offset recovery of lost revenues.
6. All expenses incurred by the utility to implement Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 that have not been considered in a General Rate Case or other proceeding shall be recoverable by the utility if determined to be reasonable by Commission. These additional monies shall be accumulated by the utility in a separate memorandum account, for disposition as directed or authorized from time to time by the Commission.
7. When Schedule 14.1 is in effect and the utility determines that water supplies are again sufficient to meet normal demands, and mandatory restrictions are no longer necessary, the utility shall seek Commission approval via a Tier 1 advice letter to deactivate the particular stage of mandatory reductions or allocations that had been authorized.
8. None of the restrictions below apply to the use of recycled water. The Limits on Watering and Limits on Watering Days shall not apply (except for Stage 4) to commercial nurseries, golf courses, or other water-dependent businesses, unless specifically required by SJWC or a governing jurisdiction.

B. CONSERVATION – NONESSENTIAL OR UNAUTHORIZED USES (STAGE 1 – CONSERVATION AND OUTREACH)

Stage 1 (Conservation and Outreach) is a call for voluntary conservation. This stage will be called by SJWC when customers are asked to meet conservation targets. Outdoor irrigation limits may be declared specifying the number of days per week irrigation will be allowed.

The following non-essential or unauthorized uses of water are declared to be a wasteful of water and are subject to the terms and conditions of Rule No. 11:

1. Limits on Watering: Watering or irrigating of outside plants, lawn, landscape, and turf areas with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than 15 minutes of watering per day per station, with no watering between 10:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. This provision does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use drip-type irrigation systems. This provision also does not apply to low precipitation sprinkler systems that apply water at or less than 1.0 inch per hour. This provision also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive action shut-off

(Continued)

(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN -9 2015
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Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(D)
(N)

B. CONSERVATION -NON-ESSENTIAL OR UNAUTHORIZED WATER USES (Continued)

- nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use, or for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. However no irrigation can occur regardless of method that results in runoff.
2. Use of potable water for watering outside plants, lawn, landscape, and turf areas during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
 3. Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: Use of water through any broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering or irrigation system on the customer's premises when the utility has notified the customer in writing to repair the broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering or irrigation system, and the customer has failed to make such repairs within 5 business days after receipt of such notice.
 4. Limits on Washing Vehicles: Use of potable water through a hand-held hose for washing cars, buses, boats, trailers, aircraft or other vehicles without a positive shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
 5. Operation of commercial car washes that do not recycle the potable water used as required by the California Water Code Sections 10950-10953.
 6. The serving of water, other than upon request, in eating and drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased.
 7. Operators of hotels and motels are to provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and/or to require hotels and motels to prominently display a notice of this option in each guest bathroom using clear and easily understood language.
 8. No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff: The use of potable water for washing buildings, structures, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaced, non-porous areas in a manner that results in run-off or a waste of water.
 9. The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water device that does not have a fully automatic recirculation system, or the filling or topping off of decorative lakes or ponds, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
 10. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

(Continued)

(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN -9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(D)
(N)

C. STAGED REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

If a water supply shortage exists or is threatening, or if SJWC is unable to meet conservation targets as set by a wholesale provider or governing body or agency, in addition to the restrictions on wasteful water use practices outlined above the following restrictions may be imposed by the utility in stages, as indicated below. Failure to comply with these mandatory restrictions will be deemed a wasteful and unreasonable use of water and may result in the installation of a flow restrictor, discontinuance of service, or other actions as authorized by the utility's Rule 11.

STAGE 2 (WATER REDUCTION NEEDED): Stage 2 (Water Reduction Needed) occurs when the Commission or SJWC determines that further measures are needed to reduce water consumption. In addition to the unauthorized uses of water listed in Section B, the following restrictions may be imposed:

1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawns, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to no more than three days per week, depending on the severity of the shortage. If three days per week irrigation is called for then irrigation will be allowed Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for odd numbered and numberless addresses and will be allowed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for even numbered addresses.
2. Use of potable water for watering streets with trucks or other vehicles, except for initial wash-down for construction purposes (if street sweeping is not feasible), or to protect the health and safety of the public or if recycled water is reasonably available as determined by a government agency.
3. Use of potable water for construction purposes, including washing streets, backfill, and dust control, if other actions to accomplish the same purposes without water are feasible and/or permitted or if recycled water is reasonably available as determined by a government agency.
4. The failure to repair any leak, break, or other malfunction in a customer's domestic or outdoor water system within 72 hours of notification by the utility, unless other, specific arrangements are made with and agreed to by the utility.
5. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

(N)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN -9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(D)
(N)

STAGE 3 (CRITICAL WATER REDUCTION): Stage 3 Water Shortage occurs when the Stage 2 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water usage goals established by authorized government entities. The following restrictions will be enacted:

1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigating of lawns, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two days per week. Irrigation will be allowed on Monday and Thursday for odd numbered and numberless addresses and will be allowed on Tuesday and Friday for even numbered addresses.
2. The use of potable water to refill residential swimming pools or outdoor spas more than one foot or initial filling with potable water except when existing pools are drained to repair leaks.
3. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or re-filling decorative fountains, ornamental lakes or ponds except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this Rule.
4. Use of potable water for washing of vehicles, except at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water. Use of potable water for washing commercial aircraft, cars, buses, boats, trailers, or other commercial vehicles at any time, except at commercial or fleet vehicle or boat washing facilities operated at a fixed location where equipment using water is recirculated to avoid wasteful use.
5. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

STAGE 4 (EMERGENCY WATER REDUCTION): Stage 4 Water Shortage occurs when the Stage 3 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water usage goals established by authorized government entities. The following restrictions will be enacted:

1. No Watering or Irrigating: Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the following categories of use:
 - i. Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container, hand-held hose equipped with a positive action shut-off nozzle or device;
 - ii. Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection;
 - iii. Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control;
 - iv. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of a protected species;
 - v. Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, day care centers, golf course greens, fringes and tee boxes, and school grounds, provided that such irrigation does not exceed 2 days per week.
2. The failure to repair any leak, break, or other malfunction in a customer's domestic or outdoor water system within 48 hours of notification by the utility, unless other, specific arrangements are made with and agreed to by the utility.
3. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency. (Continued)

(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

(To be inserted by Cal. P.U.C.)

Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed 900M - 9 2015
Effective 900M 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

D. WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES – SCHEDULE NO. 14.1

1. Upon the declaration of a water shortage emergency by a water wholesaler, government agency or the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply (per Water Code Section 350), SJWC may request addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Stage Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges Surcharges, via a Tier 2 advice letter, with full justification. The utility may not activate Schedule No. 14.1 until it has been authorized to do so by the Commission, as delegated to the Division of Water & Audits.
 - a. A staged Schedule No. 14.1 that has been authorized by the Commission shall remain dormant until triggered by specific conditions detailed in the Schedule No. 14.1 tariff and SJWC has requested and received authorization for activating a stage by the Commission.
 - b. Notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public participation hearing if required shall be provided to customers through a bill insert or a direct mailing.
 - c. The Utility shall comply with all requirements of Sections 350-358 of the California Water Code.
 - d. The Tier 2 advice letter requesting the addition of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include but not be limited to:
 - i. The proposed Schedule No. 14.1 tariff, which shall include but not be limited to:
 1. Applicability;
 2. Applicable Territory;
 3. A detailed description of each Stage of Mandatory Water Reductions;
 4. A detailed description of the Trigger that Activates each Stage of Mandatory Water Reductions;
 5. A detailed description of each water use restriction, prohibition and/or reduction level for each Stage of Mandatory Water Reduction
 6. Water use violation levels, written warning levels, applicable rate schedules and drought surcharges, and associated penalties, surcharges or fees, if applicable, and any exception procedures
 7. Conditions for installation of a flow restrictor,
 8. Charges for removal of flow restrictors, and
 9. Special Conditions
 - ii. Justification for, and documentation and calculations in support of the Schedule, including but not limited to each item in B.1.d.i above.

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

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Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN - 9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
Resolution No. _____

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TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(N)

D. WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN WITH STAGED MANDATORY REDUCTIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES – SCHEDULE NO. 14.1 (Continued)

2. Number of Stages requested by each utility/district/water system may vary, depending on local conditions and specifics of the water shortage event.
3. SJWC may enact a particular stage of Schedule 14.1:
 - a. If the Commission, wholesale water supplier, or other government agency declares an emergency requiring mandatory water use restrictions, or
 - b. If a government agency declares a state of emergency in response to severe drought conditions, earthquake or other catastrophic event that severely reduces the utility's water supply, or
 - c. If the implementation of mandatory restriction levels set by the Commission, utility, wholesale water supplier, or government agency are insufficient, or
 - d. If the utility is unable to address conservation levels set by itself or governing body or agency, or
 - e. If the utility chooses to subsequently activate a different stage.
4. When enacting a particular stage of Schedule 14.1, SJWC shall file a Tier 2 advice letter to request activation.
5. The Tier 2 advice letter requesting activation of a Schedule No. 14.1 shall include but not be limited to:
 - a. Justification for activating this particular stage of reductions, as well as the period during which this particular stage of mandatory restrictions and reductions measures will be in effect.
 - b. When the utility requests activation of a particular Stage, it shall notify its customers as detailed in Section G, below.

E. ENFORCEMENT OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER REDUCTIONS

1. The staged reduction of water usage and mandatory restrictions in Section C of this Plan become enforceable through additional tariff rates when the Schedule No. 14.1-Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Staged Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges program is implemented.

(N)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

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Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Date Filed JUN 9 2015
Effective JUN 15 2015
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Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

SLIP/SUB SHEET

(N)

E. ENFORCEMENT OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER REDUCTIONS (Continued)

2. The utility may, after one written warning, install a flow-restricting device on the service line of any customer observed by utility personnel to be using water for any non-essential or unauthorized use as defined in Section B and C above.
3. A flow restrictor shall be capable of providing the premise with a minimum flow of 5 gallons per minute. The restricting device may be removed only by the utility, only after a three-day period has elapsed, and only upon payment of the appropriate removal charge as set forth in Schedule No. 14.1.
4. After the removal of the restricting device, if any non-essential or unauthorized use of water continues, the utility may install another flow-restricting device without written notice. This device shall remain in place until water supply conditions warrant its removal and until the appropriate charge for removal has been paid to the utility.
5. Any tampering with flow restricting device by customer can result in discontinuation of water use.
6. If, despite installation of such flow-restricting device pursuant to the provisions of the previous enforcement conditions, any such non-essential or unauthorized use of water continues, then the utility may discontinue water service to such customer. In such latter event, a charge as provided in Rule No. 11 shall be paid to the utility as a condition to restoration of service.

F. APPEAL PROCEDURE

1. Any customer who seeks a variance from any of the provisions of this water shortage contingency plan shall notify the utility in writing, explaining in detail the reason for such a variation. The utility shall respond to each such request in writing.

Except as set forth in this Section, no person shall have any right or claim in law or in equity, against the utility because of, or as a result of, any matter or thing done or threatened to be done pursuant to the provisions of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

(Continued)

(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

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Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
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Date Filed JUN -9 2015
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Resolution No. _____

Dec. No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

RULE NO. 14.1 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(N)

G. NOTICE

1. As stated under Section D, when SJWC requests the addition of a Schedule 14.1 –Water Shortage Contingency Plan with Stage Mandatory Reductions and Drought Surcharges tariff, via a Tier 2 advice letter, it shall provide customer notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public hearing, if necessary. Notice will be provided to customers through bill inserts or direct mailing, and through a posting in the local newspaper of circulation. The public meeting shall be held after the utility files the Tier 2 advice letter, and before the Commission authorizes the addition of Schedule 14.1 to the tariff except in cases of emergency water shortages approved by the Division of Water & Audits.
 - a. SJWC shall consult with the Division of Water and Audits staff prior to filing the advice letter, in order to determine the details of the public meeting.
2. If activation of Schedule No. 14.1 occurs one year or more since the public hearing associated with adding Schedule No. 14.1 to its tariffs, then the utility shall conduct a public hearing pursuant to California Water Code Section 351 prior to activating the rationing stage.
3. During the period that a stage of Schedule No. 14.1 is activated, SJWC shall provide customers with updates regarding its water supply status and the results of customers' conservation and water use reduction efforts.

(N)

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Sr. Vice President,

Effective JUN 15 2015

Regulatory Affairs

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

SUPPLEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following listed tariff sheets contain all effective rates, rules and regulations affecting the rates and service of the Utility, together with information relating thereto:

Subject Matter of Sheet	C.P.U.C. Sheet No.	
Title	1495-W	
Table of Contents	1667-W, 1476-W, 848-W and 1597-W	(T)
Preliminary Statement	919-W, 1303-W, 1581-W, 1582-W, 1452-W, 1420-W, 1423-W, 1427-W, 1469-W, 1492-W, 1508-W and 1542-W	
Service Area Map Locator	1266-W	
Service Area Map Locator, Index	1589-W	
Map of Areas With Special Pressure and Fire Flow Conditions	1590-W	
Index to Map of Areas With Special Pressure and Fire Flow Conditions	1079-W, 1591-W 1082-W, 1087-W and 1404-W	
Rate Schedules:		
Schedule No. 1, General Metered Service	1638-W, 1599-W and 1652-W	
Schedule No. 1B, General Metered Service With Automatic Fire Sprinkler System	1639-W, 1574-W, 1614-W and 1653-W	
Schedule No. 1C, General Metered Service Mountain District	1640-W, 1617-W, 1618-W, 1633-W, and 1654-W	
Schedule No. 4, Private Fire Service	1620-W and 1621-W	
Schedule No. 9C, Construction and Other Temporary Metered Service	1118-W and 1094-W	
Schedule No. 10R, Service to Employees	152-W	
Schedule No. RW, Raw Water Metered Service	1641-W, 1623-W and 1655-W	
Schedule No. RCW, Recycled Water Metered Service	1049-W and 1050-W	
Schedule No. UF, Surcharge to Fund Public Utilities Commission, Reimbursement Fee	1297-W	
Schedule No. WRAP, Water Rate Assistance Program	1648-W and 1211-W	
List of Contracts and Deviations	1636-W	
Rules:		
No. 1 – Definitions	764-W and 976-W	
No. 2 – Description of Service	525-W	
No. 3 – Application for Service	351-W and 903-W	
No. 4 – Contracts	352-W	
No. 5 – Special Information Required on Forms	821-W thru 823-W	
No. 6 – Establishment and Re-establishment of Credit	354-W	
No. 7 – Deposits	355-W and 356-W	
No. 8 – Notices	1054-W and 825-W	
No. 9 – Rendering and Payment of Bills	996-W, 997-W and 1146-W	

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SUPPLEMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>Subject Matter of Sheet</u>	<u>C.P.U.C.</u> <u>Sheet No.</u>	
Rules		
No. 10 Disputed Bills	484-W and 485-W	
No. 11 – Discontinuance and Restoration of Service		
	826-W thru 829-W, 1055-W, 1067-W, 1068-W, 833-W	
No. 12 - Information Available to Public	1132-W and 365-W	
No. 13 - Temporary Service	366-W and 367-W	
No. 14 - Continuity of Service	368-W	
No. 14.1 – Water Conservation and Rationing Plan	1658-W thru 1665-W	(C,N)
No. 15 - Main Extensions	722-W thru 734-W, 993-W, 923-W	
No. 16 - Service Connections, Meters, and Customer's Facilities	735-W thru 738-W, 977W and 740-W thru 742-W	
No. 17 – Standards for Measurement of Service	375-W	
No. 18 – Meter Tests and Adjustment of Bills for Meter Error	376-W, 383-W and 384-W	
No. 19 – Service to Separate Premises, and Multiple Units, and Resale of Water	495-W and 496-W	
No. 20 – Water Conservation	318-W	
No. 21 – Military Family Relief Program	1225-W and 1226-W	
No. 22 – Customer Information Sharing	1464-W	
Sample Forms:		
No. 1 - Application for Water Service – New	378-W	
No. 1A - Application for Water Service (On, Off, In, Out, and Change)	379-W	
No. 2 - Portable Meter Deposit	534-W	
No. 2A – Portable Meter Customer – Terms	1119-W	
No. 3 - Bill Form	1313-W	
No. 3A – Past Due Notice (10-Day Notice)	1429-W	
No. 3B – Final Notice (Individually Metered Customers)	1441-W	
No. 3D – Closing Bill	1316-W	
No. 3E – 15-Day Tenant Notice (Master Metered Customers)	1430-W	
No. 3F – Electronic Bill Form	1317-W	
No. 4 - Main Extension Contract, "B Rule" – Individual Utility Install	813-W	
No. 5 - Main Extension Contract, "B Rule" – Individual Applicant Install	814-W	

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Resolution No. _____

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TITLE

Appendix H

Cities and County Notification Letters



1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Garth Hall
Deputy Operating Officer, Water Supply Division
Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires the San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2016. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2010, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

We will make any proposed revisions to our Plan available for public review and will hold a public hearing. In the meantime, if you have any questions about our Plan, or the process for updating it, please contact Jake or me:

Jake Walsh
Manager of Planning
(408) 279-7850
jake.walsh@sjwater.com

Bill Tuttle
Director of Engineering
(408) 279-7861
bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bill Tuttle', written over a horizontal line.

Bill Tuttle, P.E.
Director of Engineering
Water Services and Planning



1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Jeff Provenzano
City of San Jose
Deputy Director, San Jose Municipal Water System
3025 Tuers Road
San Jose, CA 95121

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires the San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2016. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2010, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

Sincerely,

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Bill Tuttle, P.E.
Director of Engineering
Water Services and Planning

1866

Celebrating
150 Years of Service to the Community

2016



1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Paul Kermoyan
City of Campbell
70 N. First Street
Campbell, CA 95008

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
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February 10, 2016

David Brandt
City of Cupertino
10300 Torre Avenue
Cupertino, CA 95014

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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San Jose, CA 95128-3514

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February 10, 2016

Brian Leventhal
City of Monte Sereno
18041 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road
Monte Sereno, CA 95030

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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February 10, 2016

John Cherbone
City of Saratoga
13777 Fruitvale Avenue
Saratoga, CA 95070

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
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February 10, 2016

Matt Morley
Town of Los Gatos
110 E. Main Street
Los Gatos, CA 95030

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Mike Harrison
County of Santa Clara
70 W. Hedding Street
East Wing, 7th Floor
San Jose, CA 95110

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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2016

150 Years of Service to the Community



1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Chris De Groot
City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

John Ramirez
City of Sunnyvale
P.O. Box 3707
Sunnyvale, CA 94088

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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Water Services and Planning



1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Jim Simunovich
California Water Service Company
1720 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95122

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

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San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Alyson Turner
City of Mountain View
500 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

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(408) 279-7861
bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bill Tuttle', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bill Tuttle, P.E.
Director of Engineering
Water Services and Planning



1265 S. Bascom Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128-3514

Writer's Direct Line: (408) 279-7861
Email: bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

February 10, 2016

Nina Hawk
City of Milpitas
455 East Calaveras Boulevard
Milpitas, CA 95034

Subject: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires the San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2016. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2010, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

We will make any proposed revisions to our Plan available for public review and will hold a public hearing. In the meantime, if you have any questions about our Plan, or the process for updating it, please contact Jake or me:

Jake Walsh
Manager of Planning
(408) 279-7850
jake.walsh@sjwater.com

Bill Tuttle
Director of Engineering
(408) 279-7861
bill.tuttle@sjwater.com

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bill Tuttle', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Bill Tuttle, P.E.
Director of Engineering
Water Services and Planning

Appendix I

San Jose Mercury News Notice of 2015 UWMP Public Hearing

**Notice of Public Hearing for
San Jose Water Company's
2015 Urban Water Management Plan**

San Jose Water Company (SJWC) invites public input on the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan.

SJWC will hold a public hearing to include a presentation of the Plan on June 7, 2016 at 10:00 AM.

The hearing will be located in the engineering offices at 1265 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose, CA 95128.

The draft document is available for review on the SJWC website, www.sjwater.com.

A hard copy will also be available for review at the company headquarters located at 110 W. Taylor St., San Jose, CA 95110.

Public comment may be provided at the public meeting.

In addition, comments can be submitted in writing to Jake Walsh, Engineering Unit Manager, San Jose Water Company, 1265 S. Bascom Ave., San Jose, CA 95128 or by email to Jake.Walsh@sjwater.com.

Appendix J

Adoption Resolution of Urban Water Management Plan

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY**

“WHEREAS, the Company prepared, and will submit an Urban Water Management Plan in the form presented to this Board of Directors (the **“Urban Water Management Plan”**);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted and approved by this Board of Directors pursuant to Sections 10610 et seq. of the California Water Code;

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, any Vice President, Chief Engineer, Treasurer, and General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company be, and each of them hereby is, authorized in the name and on behalf of this Company, and directed to make all such arrangements, to do and perform all such acts and things, to pay any and all expenses and fees, and to execute and deliver all such instruments, documents and agreements as he or they may deem necessary or appropriate in order fully to effectuate the purposes of each and all of the foregoing resolutions; and


RESOLVED FURTHER, that each of the actions of the officers of this Company previously taken in connection with the actions authorized in the foregoing resolutions is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed as the act and deed of this Company.”

The undersigned, on behalf of San Jose Water Company, a California corporation, certifies that the foregoing is a true and complete copy of certain resolutions duly adopted by the Board of Directors of San Jose Water Company by unanimous written consent. The resolutions have not been amended, revoked or rescinded and are in full force and effect, and constitute all of the resolutions of San Jose Water Company now in effect relating to the subject matter thereof.

Date: June 14, 2016

SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY

By:



Suzy Papazian, General Counsel and
Corporate Secretary

Appendix K

Department of Water Resources Checklist Arranged by Subject

Checklist Arranged by Subject

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1	Chapter 2, Section 2.1; Appendix J
10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Chapter 2, Section 2.4, Table 2-4; Chapter 10, Section 10.2, Table 10-1
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water 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.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	Chapter 2, Section 2.4; Chapter 10, Section 10.2
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	Chapter 3, Section 3.1
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	Chapter 3, Section 3.3
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Description	Section 3.4	Chapter 3, Section 3.5, Table 3-1
10631(a)	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	Chapter 3, Section 3.6
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	Chapter 3, Section 3.4, Table 3-1
10631(e)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	Chapter 4, Section 4.1, Table 4-1, Table 4-2
10631(e)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month	System Water Use	Section 4.3	Chapter 4, Section 4.3,

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	period available.			Table 4-4
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	Chapter 4, Section 4.5
10608.20(b)	Retail suppliers shall adopt a 2020 water use target using one of four methods.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7 and App E	Chapter 5, Section 5.2, Table 5-1; Appendix B
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and App E	Appendix B
10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7.2	Appendix B
10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their interim target by December 31, 2015.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	Chapter 5, Section 5.2, Table 5-2
10608.24(d) (2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8.2	No Adjustments Taken
10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.1	N/A
10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	Appendix B
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for	System Supplies	Chapter 6	Chapter 6, Section 6.9,

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.			Table 6-8, Table 6-9
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Table 6-8, Table 6-9
10631(b)(1)	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Chapter 6, Section 6.2.1
10631(b)(2)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1	Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Figure 6-2
10631(b)(2)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	Chapter 6, Section 6.2.1
10631(b)(2)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as overdrafted, or projected to become overdrafted. Describe efforts by the supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	Chapter 6, Section 6.2.1
10631(b)(3)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Table 6-1
10631(b)(4)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Sections 6.2 and 6.9	Chapter 6, Section 6.2, Table 6-9
10631(d)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	Chapter 6, Section 6.7
10631(g)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to	System Supplies	Section 6.8	Chapter 6, Section 6.8, Table 6-7

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years.			
10631(h)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	Chapter 6, Section 6.6
10631(j)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) – if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	Chapter 2, Section 2.4, Table 2-4
10631(j)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	N/A
10633	For wastewater and recycled water, coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.1	Chapter 6, Section 6.4, Section 6.5
10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area. Include quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2	Chapter 6, Section 6.4, Section 6.5
10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2.2	Chapter 6, Section 6.4, Table 6-3
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and 6.5.4	Chapter 6, Section 6.5, Table 6-5
10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	Chapter 6, Section 6.5, Table 6-4
10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area	System Supplies (Recycled	Section 6.5.4	Chapter 6, Section 6.5,

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	Water)		Table 6-4
10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	Chapter 6, Section 6.5, Table 6-6
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	Chapter 6, Section 6.5
10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.4	Chapter 7, Section 7.3
10631(c)(1)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Section 7.3
10631(c)(1)	Provide data for an average water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2	Chapter 7, Section 7.4, Table 7-1
10631(c)(2)	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, describe plans to supplement or replace that source.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Section 7.3
10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	Chapter 7, Section 7.1
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	Chapter 7, Section 7.4, Table 7-2, Table 7-3, Table 7-4
10632(a) and 10632(a)(1)	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.1	Chapter 8, Section 8.2, Table 8-1

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
10632(a)(2)	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	Chapter 8, Section 8.10, Table 8-4
10632(a)(3)	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in case of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	Chapter 8, Section 8.9
10632(a)(4)	Identify mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	Chapter 8, Section 8.3
10632(a)(5)	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	Chapter 8, Section 8.5, Table 8-3
10632(a)(6)	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	Chapter 8, Section 8.4
10632(a)(7)	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions in the water shortage contingency analysis on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6	Chapter 8, Section 8.7
10632(a)(8)	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	Chapter 8, Section 8.1; Appendix C; Appendix G
10632(a)(9)	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the water shortage contingency analysis.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	Chapter 8, Section 8.6
10631(f)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	Chapter 9, Section 9.2
10631(f)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	N/A

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	supplier assistance program.			
10631(i)	CUWCC members may submit their 2013-2014 CUWCC BMP annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMM implementation in their UWMPs. This option is only allowable if the supplier has been found to be in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU.	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.5	Chapter 9, Section 9.1; Appendix E
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3	Chapter 10, Section 10.2, Section 10.3
10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	Chapter 10, Section 10.2
10621(d)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	Chapter 10, Section 10.5
10635(b)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	Chapter 10, Section 10.2, Table 10-1
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	Chapter 10, Section 10.3; Appendix I
10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.1	Chapter 10, Section 10.2; Appendix I
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	Appendix J
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3	Chapter 10, Section 10.5

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	Library.			
10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	Chapter 10, Section 10.5
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	Chapter 10, Section 10.5
10645	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.5	Chapter 10, Section 10.6