



SAN JOSE WATER



2025

Urban Water
Management Plan

San Jose Water Company

2025 Urban Water Management Plan

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Final Report

Prepared By:

Jessica Kissel, PE
Associate Engineer, Planning

Under the Direction of:

Kateline Lin, PE
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning

Jake Walsh, PE
Vice President of Engineering

Contributors:

Kurt Elvert, Manager of Customer Service and Water Conservation

Ethan Smith, PE, Associate Engineer, Planning

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BARDP	Bay Area Regional Desalination Project
BARR	Bay Area Regional Reliability
BMP	Best Management Practices
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
DCR	Delivery Capability Report
DDW	California Division of Drinking Water
DMA	District Metered Area
DMM	Demand Management Measures
DOF	California Department of Finance
DPR	Direct Potable Reuse
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAMP	Enterprise Asset Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpcd	Gallons per Capita per Day
GPSCD	Gallons per Service Connection per Day
GWAMP	Groundwater Well Asset Management Plan
GWMP	Groundwater Management Plan
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (a type of PFAS with trade name GenX)
IPR	Indirect Potable Reuse
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
MAP	Monitoring and Assessment Program
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Limit
MG	Million Gallons

MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MGY	Millions Gallons per Year
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPDWR	National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (a type of PFAS)
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid (a type of PFAS)
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid (a type of PFAS)
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate (a type of PFAS)
PWS	Public Water System
RHNA	Regional Housing Need Allocation
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SBWR	South Bay Water Recycling
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SJ/SC RWF	San José/Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility
SJW	San Jose Water Company
SLDMWA	San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWRP	Strategic Water Resources Plan
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
WEAP	Water Evaluation and Adaptation Planning
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSRA	Water Service Reliability Assessment
WSMP	Water Supply Master Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

Chapter 1

Introduction and Overview

This chapter provides background on San Jose Water Company (SJW), discusses the importance and uses of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), identifies changes since the 2020 UWMP, presents the organization of the UWMP, describes the relationship of the UWMP to other planning efforts, and demonstrates consistency with the State of California’s Delta Plan.

Founded in 1866, SJW is one of the largest investor-owned utilities in the United States, serving approximately one million residents in Santa Clara County through about 230,000 service connections. SJW’s service area includes 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. As an investor-owned utility, SJW’s rates and operations are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) annually, to adopt an UWMP every five years. An UWMP serves as a long-term water resource planning document that provides an understanding of a water supplier’s past, current, and future water conditions and management. UWMPs are important for ensuring that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs. The UWMP integrates many elements, including land use changes and population growth, historical and projected water demands, water supply reliability, climate change, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. UWMPs prepared throughout California provide the state governing bodies with a picture of statewide water reliability, support coordination between water suppliers and other agencies, and are relevant for other local, regional, and statewide water planning efforts.

1.1 Background and Purpose

Water planning is an essential function of water suppliers and is critical as California grapples with threats of drought conditions and expected long-term climate changes. The 2025 SJW 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. A significant amendment to the Act was made in 2009, following the drought of 2007-2009 and the governor’s call for a statewide 20% reduction in urban water use by year 2020. This was the California Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill (SB) x7-7, which required agencies to establish

water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide savings of 20% by 2020. SJW met its 2020 water use target, as reported in its 2020 UWMP.

Another significant amendment to the Act was made in 2018, with SB 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668. Following the 2012-2016 drought, the governor issued Executive Order B-37-16 “Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life.” SB 606 and AB 1668 implement this directive by establishing measures to improve water use efficiency, reduce waste, strengthen local drought resilience, and enhance agricultural water management and planning. Among other provisions, SB 606 and AB 1668 required the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in coordination with the Department of Water Resources (DWR), to establish long-term urban water use efficiency standards by June 30, 2022. Those standards include components for indoor residential use, outdoor residential use, water losses, and other uses. In addition, water suppliers will be required to report annually on their compliance with their water use objectives, which is based on the water use standards developed by the State. SB 606 and AB 1668 also required new five-year drought risk assessments and additional requirements for water shortage contingency planning. SJW’s 2025 UWMP addresses the SB 606 and AB 1668 requirements, as well as other requirements in the CWC related to the UWMP (Sections 10610-10657 and 10608).

1.2 New Requirements for 2025 UWMPs

There have been no statutory changes to the requirements for UWMPs since the 2020 UWMP. The DWR Guidebook includes some minor revisions and clarifications, but no major changes. The urban water use objectives and water loss standards have been established by the State since the 2020 UWMP and those are discussed.

1.3 Plan Organization

This report is organized in accordance with the recommended format provided by the DWR UWMP Guidebook.¹ The UWMP contains ten chapters, followed by appendices that provide supporting documentation for the information presented in the report. Each chapter begins with an overview of the chapter’s contents and a lay description summarizing key information from the chapter. Most tables throughout this UWMP are standardized submittal tables provided by DWR to be completed by water suppliers.

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction and Overview**
 - Provides a discussion on fundamentals of the UWMP
- **Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation**
 - Provides information on the processes used for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach
- **Chapter 3 – System Area Description**
 - Includes a description of SJW’s service area and system, a map of the service area, the climate, and land use in the service area

¹ DWR. (2026, January). *2025 UWMP Guidebook*. Urban Water Management Plans: Guidance Documents and Resources. <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans>

- **Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization**
 - Describes and quantifies current and projected water uses within SJW’s service area
- **Chapter 5 – Senate Bill x7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting**
 - Describes SJW’s compliance with the 2020 per-capita water conservation mandate
- **Chapter 6 – Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization**
 - Describes and quantifies current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies
- **Chapter 7 – Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment**
 - Describes water service reliability through at least a 20-year planning horizon under normal, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions
- **Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan**
 - Provides a structured plan for dealing with water shortage, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption
- **Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures**
 - Communicates efforts to promote conservation and reduce demand on water supplies
- **Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation**
 - Describes and documents steps taken to make the UWMP publicly available, as well as steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP in accordance with the CWC.

1.4 Relation to Other Planning Efforts

Local planning and preparation remains the fundamental focus of the 2025 UWMP, as UWMPs are prepared by suppliers that have in-depth knowledge of their water systems. However, preparation of the UWMP requires coordination with other planning agencies. Information in this 2025 UWMP reflects SJW’s coordination with Valley Water, South Bay Water Recycling, city and county jurisdictions in which SJW serves water, and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). To ensure a holistic planning process, SJW’s UWMP integrates relevant information from other past SJW planning efforts, including Water Master Plans, Strategic Water Resources Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, as well as external references, such as city and county General Plans, Groundwater Management Plans, and local and regional Hazard Mitigation Plans.

1.5 Grant or Loan Eligibility

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. SJW’s 2025 UWMP has been prepared in order to meet eligibility requirements for grants and loans administered by the State and/or DWR.

1.6 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan

For water suppliers that anticipate participating in, or receiving water from, a proposed project (covered action) under the Delta Plan, DWR recommends demonstrating consistency with the Delta Plan’s policy to reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). Covered actions include, but are not limited to, projects such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves

transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta, per California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 5003.

Through SJW's water wholesaler, Valley Water, SJW receives imported water supplies from the Delta. Additional information on Valley Water's and, by extension, SJW's reduced reliance on the Delta can be found in Section 6.1.1.1 and Appendix C. Calculations for the reduced reliance on the Delta in Appendix C were prepared using optional submittal tables from DWR.

1.7 Risks Related to Water Supply Availability

As SJW's water wholesaler, Valley Water provides or manages the majority of SJW's water supplies through treated water deliveries and groundwater basin management. As required, certain sections of this UWMP were prepared using information provided by Valley Water from its draft 2025 UWMP, particularly the sections on Future Water Projects (Section 6.1.9) and Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment analyses (Sections 7.2 and 7.3). Additional details are available in Valley Water's 2025 UWMP. Assumptions for the water service reliability analyses can be found in Section 7.2.1.

Valley Water indicated that it will continue to use its *Water Supply Master Plan 2050* (WSMP) and annual Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP) framework to inform long-term planning and investment decision-making. SJW will continue to independently evaluate Valley Water's planning assumptions, supply forecasts and proposed investments, while also assessing complementary and alternative water supply options to meet customer needs and affordability.

Through these efforts, SJW seeks to maintain reliable and resilient water supplies while prioritizing cost-effectiveness, flexibility, and alignment with customer and regulatory objectives, including minimizing the risk of overinvestment and unnecessary rate impacts.

Chapter 2

Plan Preparation

This chapter describes the preparation of SJW’s 2025 UWMP, including coordination with other relevant agencies, and identifies standard reporting periods and units used throughout this UWMP.

This UWMP covers both water systems that SJW manages – the SJW system and the City of Cupertino Municipal Water System, which SJW operates, maintains, and improves through a lease agreement. SJW is a retail water agency, with Valley Water and South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) as its water wholesalers. Data in this UWMP is reported on a calendar year basis and uses million gallons (MG) as the unit of measurement. Valley Water and the cities and counties in which SJW serves water were notified of SJW’s UWMP preparation and were encouraged to contact SJW’s UWMP preparers if they had any questions or comments about the UWMP or process. SJW also provided its wholesalers with SJW’s projected water demand over the next 25 years and contacted cities within the service area, as well as Santa Clara County, to identify appropriate land use information to be used in this UWMP.

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

In accordance with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10617, urban water suppliers with 3,000 or more service connections or supplying 3,000 or more acre-feet (AF) of water per year are required to prepare an UWMP. CWC Section 10621 states each urban water supplier shall update its UWMP every five years and submit its 2025 UWMP to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026. SJW manages two Public Water Systems (PWSs) as shown in Table 2-1 and is beyond the service connection and AF reporting threshold and therefore has prepared this UWMP.

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG) ^(a)
CA4310011	San Jose Water Company	227,623	31,810
CA4310018	City of Cupertino	4,644	630
Total		232,267	32,440
NOTES: Includes potable, raw, and recycled water demands. Number of municipal connections in 2025 is as of December 31, 2025.			

(a) In acre-feet, the unit specified in the water code, the SJW system supplied 97,000 AF and the City of Cupertino system supplied 1,900 AF, totaling 99,600 AF in 2025, significantly over the 3,000 AF at which a supplier is required to prepare an UWMP.

2.2 Regional Planning

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. 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 2025 UWMP was developed in coordination with Valley Water, and SJW actively participates in water supply and UWMP retailer meetings facilitated by Valley Water, SJW’s 2025 UWMP was developed as an individual UWMP, as shown in Table 2-2.

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP (if applicable)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	

2.3 Calendar Year and Units of Measure

SJW 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 submittal tables, as shown in Table 2-3. DWR submittal tables are included in the UWMP and as Appendix A.

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	MG

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

Coordination and outreach are key elements to developing a useful and accurate UWMP. To this end, and in accordance with CWC Section 10621, notices of UWMP preparation were sent to Valley Water, Santa Clara County, and all cities served by SJW on January 7, 2026. Notification was provided more than 60 days prior to the public hearing for the UWMP. In addition, notified agencies were encouraged to contact

SJW’s UWMP preparers if they had any questions or comments about the UWMP or process. Additional details on the notice of UWMP preparation and public hearing can be found in Chapter 10.

Valley Water is the wholesale water supplier in Santa Clara County and 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 (SFPUC), and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency. SJW staff attend these meetings to discuss current and projected water supplies and demands. The development of this UWMP was a collaborative effort between SJW, Valley Water, and other water and wastewater stakeholders in Santa Clara County. In accordance with CWC Section 10631, SJW has informed Valley Water and SBWR of its projected water demand over the next 25 years, as shown in Table 2-4. SJW also contacted representatives from each of the cities within the service area as well as Santa Clara County to identify appropriate land use information.

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)	
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.	
Wholesale Water Supplier Name	
Valley Water	
South Bay Water Recycling	

Chapter 3

Service Area Description

This chapter describes SJW and presents an overview of the system, sources of supply, climate, population, demographics, socioeconomics, and land uses within the service area.

In addition to its own water system, SJW operates, maintains, and improves the City of Cupertino Municipal Water System through a lease agreement. SJW also serves water to, but does not manage, several small water systems. All water systems that SJW operates or serves are included in the analyses that were conducted as part of this UWMP. Population in SJW's service area is anticipated to increase from 958,269 in 2025 to 1,259,559 in 2050. Most of the service area is built out and most new developments are occurring within urbanized areas. Single family residential currently comprises the most common land use in the service area. The service area experiences a Mediterranean climate with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. Climate change is anticipated to result in warming temperatures, shrinking snowpack, increasing weather extremes, and prolonged droughts.

3.1 General Description

Founded in 1866, SJW is one of the largest investor-owned utilities in the United States, providing high quality, life-sustaining water to approximately one million residents in Santa Clara County through about 230,000 service connections. As an investor-owned utility, SJW is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The CPUC is responsible for regulating SJW's rates, service, water quality, and operational safety.

In addition to its own water system (Public Water System (PWS) number 4310011), SJW also operates, maintains, and improves the Cupertino Municipal Water System (PWS number 4310018) through a lease agreement. Combined, the SJW and City of Cupertino water systems consist of approximately 2,460 miles of pipelines, 101 pressure zones, 226 booster pumps, 89 wells, 94 tanks and reservoirs, 11 raw water intakes, five raw water impoundments, three water treatment plants, and tens of thousands of other assets including valves, meters, service lines, fire hydrants, and chemical systems.

The two systems are reported together in this UWMP because both systems are operated by SJW and are contiguously connected by zone valves and interties. All analyses that were conducted as part of this UWMP (population projections, water demand projections, water supply reliability, water shortage contingency planning, demand management measures) are applicable to both systems.

SJW also serves water to, but does not manage, several small water systems. Small water systems receive a master water service from SJW but are responsible for distributing the water within their respective systems and are overseen by other regulatory agencies. Their population and demands are accounted for and reported in this UWMP.

Including the other water systems that it operates or serves, SJW's service area spans about 145 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, as shown in Figure 3-1. Most of the service area is built out and new development is primarily urban infill projects.

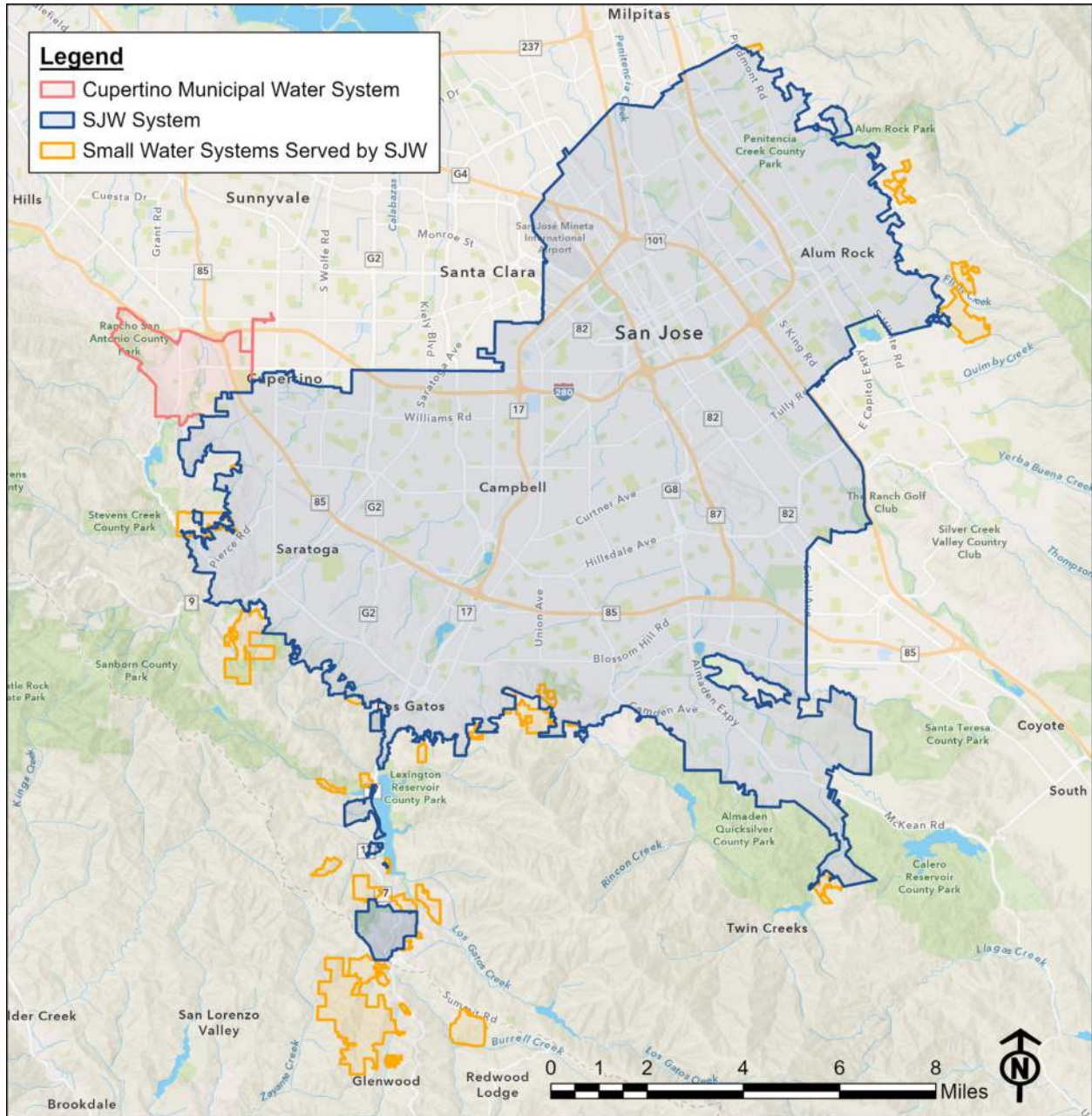


Figure 3-1. SJW Service Area

3.2 Sources of Supply

SJW has three sources of potable water supply: purchased, or imported, treated surface water from Valley Water; groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin; and surface water from local watersheds. A fourth and growing source of supply is non-potable recycled water. Figure 3-2 shows a breakdown of these sources of supply in 2025. The amount of supply from each source varies year to year, depending on hydrologic conditions, groundwater levels, water deliveries, and demand for recycled water. Additional details on sources of supply can be found in Chapter 6.

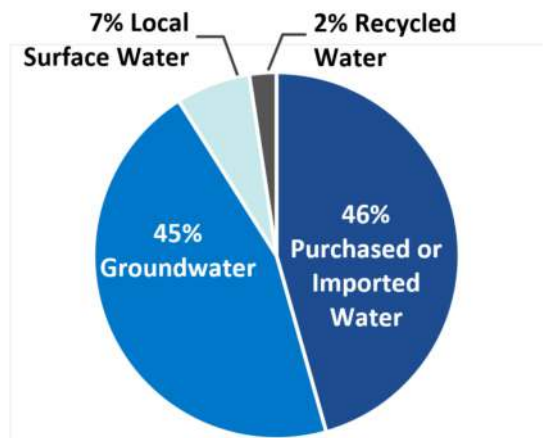


Figure 3-2. SJW Sources of Supply in 2025

SJW is under contract with Valley Water to purchase about 50% of its average water supply needs. This water originates from several sources including Valley Water’s local reservoirs, the State Water Project (SWP), and the federal Central Valley Project (CVP) San Felipe Division before it is treated at one of three Valley Water operated treatment plants and then piped into SJW’s distribution system at various turnout locations.

On average, groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin accounts for about 40% of SJW’s total water supply. The aquifer is recharged naturally by rainfall and streams and artificially by recharge ponds operated by Valley Water.

SJW also diverts surface water from Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds to one of the three SJW water treatment plants for treatment prior to entering the distribution system. Surface water supplies are variable depending on annual rainfall and generally contribute less than 10% of total water supply.

Recycled water use has grown over the years with increased customer demand for recycled water and construction of new recycled water pipelines. As of 2025, recycled water made up 2% of the total water supply.

3.3 Service Area Climate

Santa Clara County experiences a Mediterranean climate with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. From 1950-2025, the county received an annual average precipitation total of 19.5 inches. Most precipitation in the region occurs between the months of November and April. Temperature is typically moderate. Maximum monthly average temperatures range from 59.9°F to 87.4°F. Minimum monthly average temperatures range from 35.7°F to 55.3°F.² The annual average evapotranspiration rate is 49.4 inches.³ Figure 3-3 shows the monthly average maximum temperature and minimum temperature as well

² Rainfall and temperature data provided by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (station USW00023293).

³ Evapotranspiration data comes from California Irrigation Management Information System (Zone 8, Inland San Francisco Bay Area, encompassing most of Santa Clara County).

https://cimis.water.ca.gov/App_Themes/images/etozonemap.jpg

as the monthly average precipitation over two time periods: 1950 to 2025 and the last 20 years, 2006 to 2025. Comparing these long-term historical averages to near-term data shows that climate change, as discussed in Section 3.3.1, is influencing the SJW service area’s climate.

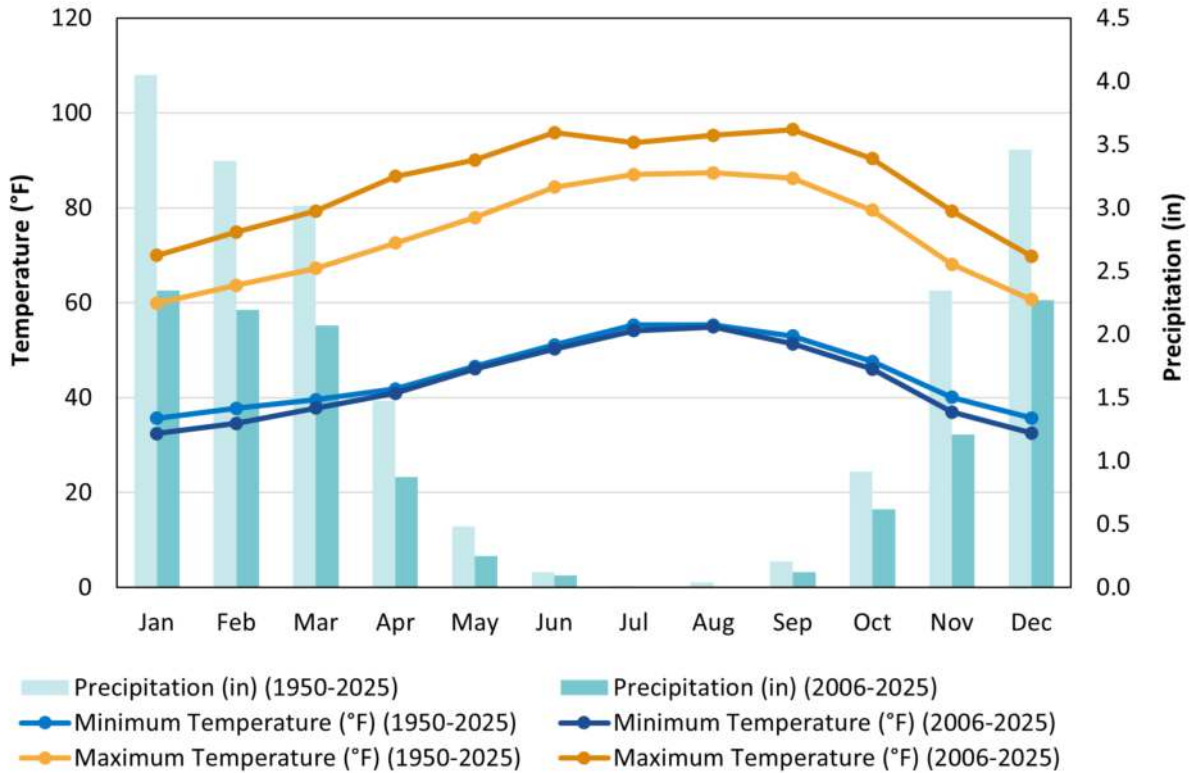


Figure 3-3. Historical Average Monthly Temperature and Precipitation

3.3.1 Climate Change

Climate change is expected to present significant challenges to the reliable operation of water supply systems. Elevated emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, are driving an increase in global average temperature. As a result, water suppliers need to prepare for alterations to natural systems such as the hydrologic cycle and ocean conditions. For SJW, the anticipated impacts of climate change include:

- Higher temperatures: Increased demand for water during hot and dry years, particularly for irrigation.
- Alterations in precipitation patterns: Rising average global temperatures lead to more precipitation falling as rain instead of snow, affecting the availability of water supplies. Extended periods of drought may become more common.
- Increased flooding: Extreme bursts of rainfall increase the potential for large runoff events, causing severe flooding damage to people and infrastructure. Runoff events may also raise the amount of sediment, pollutants, and waste in water supplies. Rising sea levels may impact the reliability of imported water supplies and exacerbate potential flood damage.

Although climate-modeling projections are not consistent, SJW expects to see changes in precipitation patterns, warmer temperatures, and drier conditions. Climate change considerations are noted in various sections of this UWMP as they relate to projected demands, constraints on sources of supply, and water supply reliability.

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

The current population, population projections into the future, and the demographics of SJW's service area are discussed in this section.

3.4.1 Historical Population Count

SJW's 2025 *Strategic Water Resources Plan* (SWRP) included a detailed study of the population of the service area.⁴ SJW's 2020 population count, based on US Census tract data, was 984,519. However, population decreased in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The SWRP estimated the 2025 population utilizing several different projections, which are discussed in detail in section 3.4.2. As of January 2025, the population of the SJW service area was estimated to be 958,269.

3.4.2 Population Projections for 2025 – 2050

Numerous factors influence population change within a given area, making it inherently challenging to predict future population levels with high accuracy. Nevertheless, available data and established analytical methods can be used to develop reasonable population projections. These estimates are essential for long-term planning purposes, such as the present document and the design of future infrastructure.

As part of the SWRP, several population projections were created based primarily on information and analysis from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). ABAG develops the Plan Bay Area (PBA) report for the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area, which includes a series of statistical compilations on demographic, economic, and land use changes in the coming decades. SJW's SWRP utilizes PBA 2050, which was adopted in 2021, and PBA 2050+, a limited update to PBA 2050 which captures changes brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and which was adopted in March 2026. The population projections from the 2025 SWRP include PBA 2050 county share of growth, PBA 2050 superdistrict share of growth, and PBA 2050+.

In PBA 2050 and 2050+, housing and job projections are at the county and superdistrict levels.⁵ Superdistricts are subcounty areas created by ABAG to group cities, towns, and unincorporated areas that show more localized growth patterns. There are four superdistricts in the SJW service area.

PBA 2050 was started prior to the publication of the 2020 US Census results and therefore uses data from 2015 as a starting point. For the county share of growth, projected growth in Santa Clara County represents 32.4% and 36.5% of the total housing and job growth in the region, respectively. The population growth for the SJW service area was calculated based on the average of housing and job growth, 34.5%, and the percent of the county historically served by SJW, 50.7%. For PBA 2050 superdistrict

⁴ CDM Smith. (2025). *Strategic Water Resources Plan for San Jose Water*.

⁵ While PBA 2040, used for SJW's 2020 UWMP, included detailed population projections at the census tract level, PBA 2050 and 2050+ do not include projections at this level.

share of growth, the superdistricts overlapping the service area have 14.6% and 14.9% of the total growth in housing and jobs, respectively. The population growth was calculated using the average of 14.7%.

PBA 2050+ captured the results of the 2020 US Census, which was a lower population in 2020 than assumed by PBA 2050. The population projections for PBA 2050+ are based on the superdistrict share of growth, which is 15% of housing growth and 14% of job growth, with an average of 14.5%.

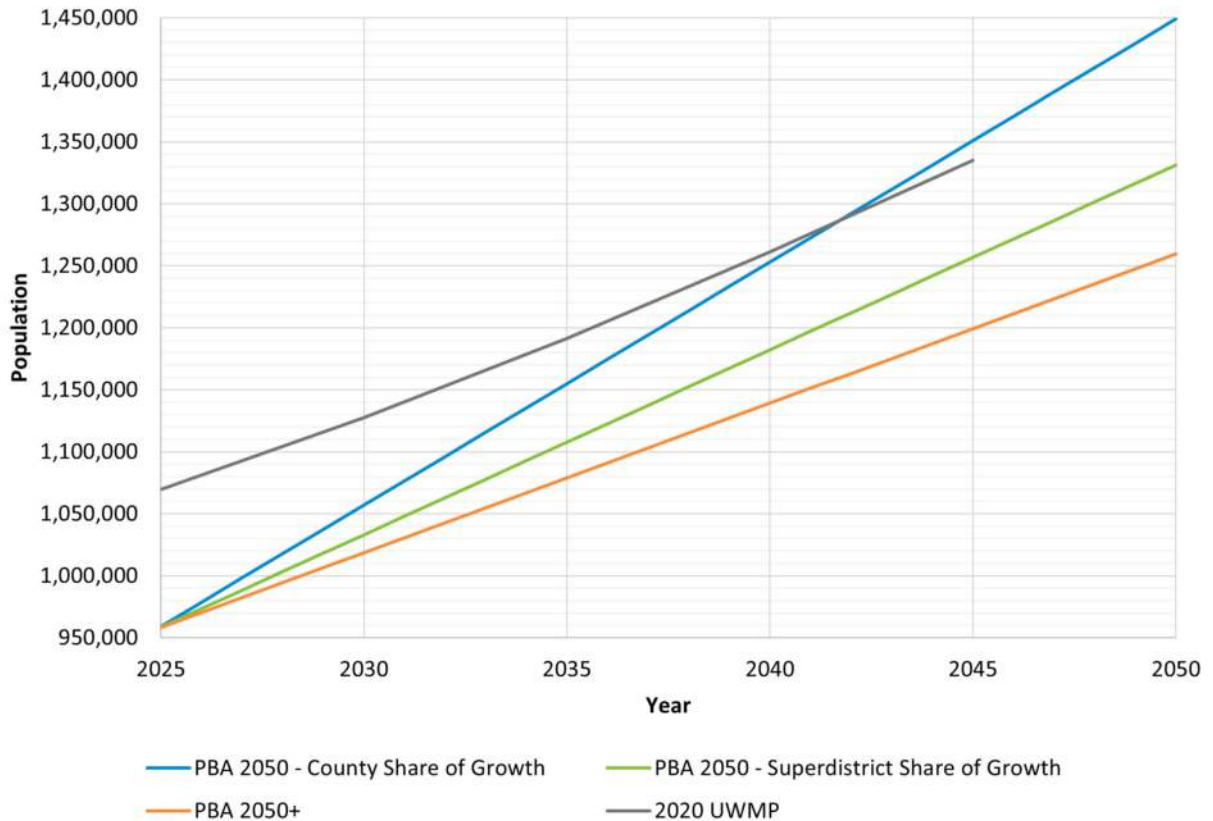


Figure 3-4. Population Projections from 2025 SWRP

While it is helpful for planning purposes to consider a range of possible population projections, such as those shown in Figure 3-4, for the 2025 UWMP, SJW has chosen the PBA 2050+ population projections as the most reasonable. Additional discussion of the projections can be found in Section 4.1.3.2. Service area population was calculated for 2025 through 2050 using the PBA 2050+ projections described above and presented in five-year increments in Table 3-1.

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	958,269	1,018,527	1,078,785	1,139,043	1,199,301	1,259,559

3.4.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

SJW serves a diverse population of residents. According to the American Community Survey 2020-2024 Five-Year Data Profile for Santa Clara County, the population is 40.3% Asian, 27.2% White, 25.0% Hispanic or Latino, 2.2% Black or African American, 0.4% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 0.2% American Indian and Alaska Native, 4.2% two or more races, and 0.5% some other race. The median income is \$99,122. The unemployment rate is 3.5%. Additionally, 55.7% of residents speak a language other than English at home.⁶

3.5 Service Area Land Uses

SJW contacted representatives from each of the cities within the service area as well as Santa Clara County to identify appropriate land use information. Existing land use parcel data was provided by Santa Clara County and sorted into relevant land use categories for water supply management. Current land uses in SJW’s service area are shown in Figure 3-5. Single family residential comprises the most common land use in the service area.

An analysis of the ABAG Plan Bay Area 2050 data and cities’ General Plans was performed to forecast future land use trends and the subsequent impacts on water demand. This analysis is presented in Section 4.2.2.

⁶ United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. Data Profiles.
<https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/data-profiles/>

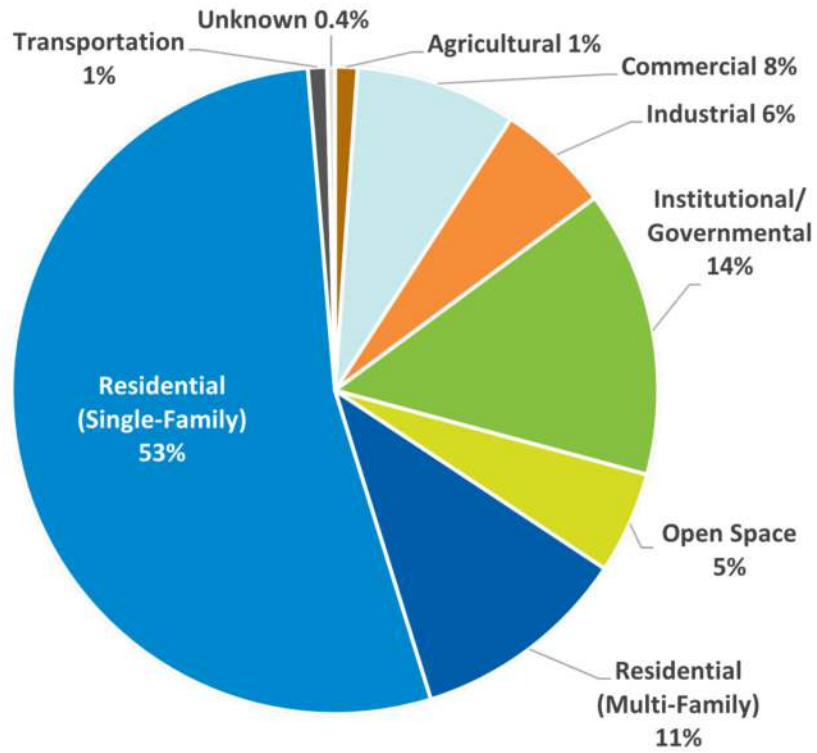


Figure 3-5. Current Land Use in SJW Service Area⁷

⁷ Based on land use parcel data from Santa Clara County.

Chapter 4

Water Use Characterization

This chapter describes and quantifies SJW’s past, current, and projected water use by type through 2050. This chapter primarily covers potable and non-potable water use including both raw and recycled water. Recycled water use and projections are covered in more detail in Chapter 6.

Most of the water use in SJW’s service area is in the residential and commercial sectors. Historical water use shows that per capita consumption has decreased over the years, driven by factors such as past drought conditions, the implementation of water conservation programs, effective public outreach and messaging encouraging efficient water use, improvements in the efficiency of water-using devices, and likely the influence of rising water costs. Demand is expected to increase from 2025 to 2030 based on rebounds in demand similar to those that have been observed following past droughts. However, demand is anticipated to decrease from 2030 to 2050 in response to a variety of factors including the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* conservation regulation (SB 606 and AB 1668). Within the residential sector, multi-family use is anticipated to grow in proportion to single family use as new housing developments are expected to be multi-family homes. The distribution of demand across other water use sectors is expected to remain relatively constant. Water loss is a component of system water use, and SJW reports water loss numbers on an annual basis. Over recent years, SJW’s water loss has been approximately 7% of water losses as a percent of water supplied.

4.1 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

Past and current water use show changes in demand patterns over the years. This provides important insight which can be used to project water use into the future.

4.1.1 Past Water Use by Sector

Past water use by SJW customers shows that total usage has been influenced by past significant droughts as shown in Figure 4-1.

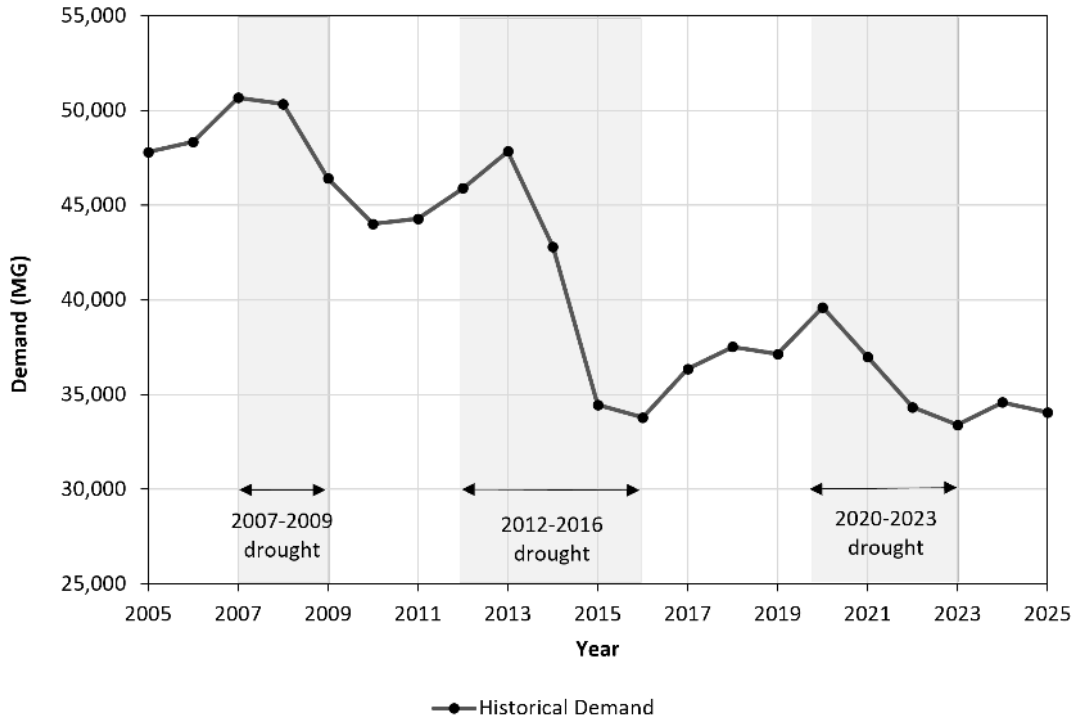


Figure 4-1. Past Water Use

Past and current water use by sector, as reported in UWMPs, is depicted in Figure 4-2. However, there are some caveats to comparing water use data across these years. In the 2015 UWMP, dedicated landscape usage was not a separate sector and many of those services were categorized as commercial. Due to limitations of the billing system in 2015, residential services were not separated into single and multi-family and therefore the percent of residential usage which was from single family homes was estimated.

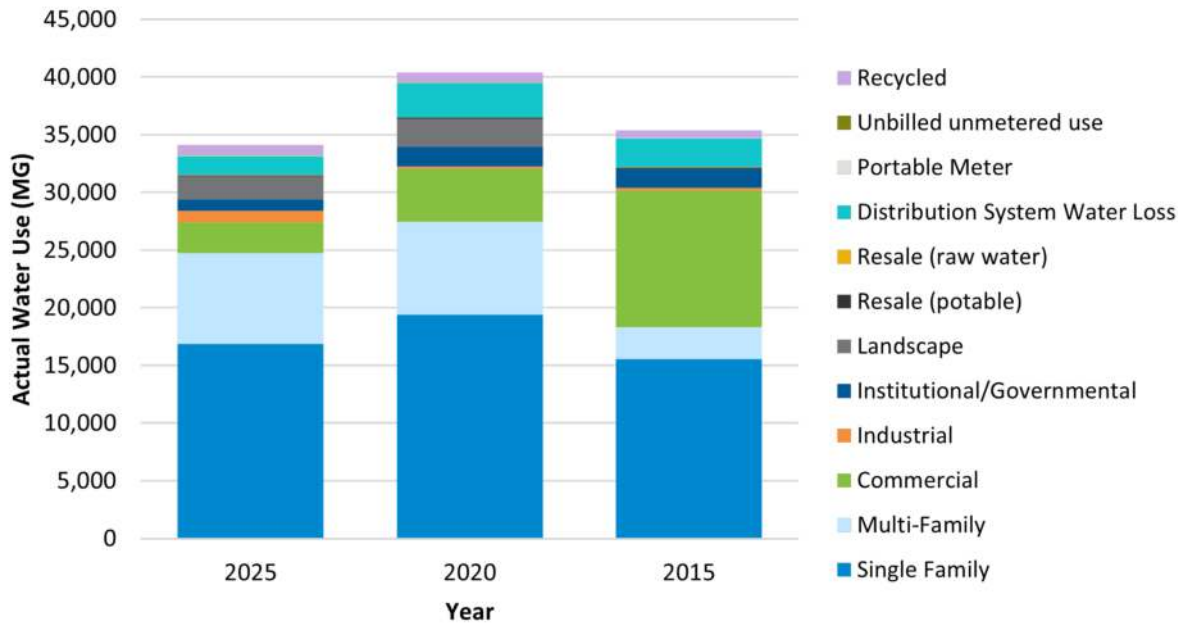


Figure 4-2. Past Water Use by Sector

4.1.2 Current Water Use by Sector

SJW meters all service connections, both new and existing. Most connections to SJW’s distribution system are residential or commercial. SJW also provides water to industrial, institutional/governmental, and landscape services. Portable meters provide water for construction and other uses where normal service is not available. SJW also serves several small water systems, under the resale category. SJW primarily provides potable water to its customers and also supplies raw water to two water systems, both of which maintain independent sources of supply and primarily serve residential uses. SJW’s recycled water system primarily supplies water for landscape irrigation, with some commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses (for more details on the recycled water system at SJW, see Section 6.1.5).

The water use type for each service was determined based on Santa Clara County parcel land use data and data provided by Eagle Aerial as part of the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation and Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) reporting.⁸ This determination is necessary as SJW’s existing billing system classifies customers from a billing perspective, such that multi-family residential developments may be classified as commercial if the account holder is a homeowners’ association or an entity rather than an individual. In the future, SJW’s billing system will also track water use type for each service for UWMPs and UWUO reporting. Table 4-1 lists SJW’s water demands and losses for 2025.

⁸ AB 1668 and SB 606.

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Potable or Non-Potable	Volume (MG)
Single Family		Potable	16,892
Multi-Family		Potable	7,838
Commercial		Potable	2,705
Industrial		Potable	960
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	1,005
Landscape		Potable	1,993
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale	Potable	113
Distribution System Water Loss	Real and apparent losses	Potable	1,634
Other (optional)	Portable Meter	Potable	96
Other (optional)	Unbilled unmetered use	Potable	42
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale	Non-Potable	3
Agricultural	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	1
Commercial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	13
Industrial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	137
Landscape	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	679
Subtotal Potable			33,278.13
Subtotal Non-Potable			832.85
Total			34,111
<p>NOTES: Unbilled unmetered use includes use for construction activities, tank/reservoir cleaning, irrigation at SJW stations, hydrant testing, meter testing, etc. Volumes for losses and unbilled unmetered use are estimated, based on the difference between system production data and metered use, and the typical distribution between losses and unbilled unmetered use from SJW's recent water loss audits that were submitted to DWR as part of SB 555 requirements.</p>			

4.1.3 Projected Water Demands

SJW developed demand projections from 2025 to 2050 as part of its 2025 *Strategic Water Resources Plan* (SWRP).⁹ The demand projections were created using an econometric model for residential and nonresidential customers, where residential demand is driven by households and nonresidential demand is driven by employment. Both models consider climate data and conservation. The residential model

⁹ Demographic information for the SWRP was sourced from the California Department of Finance (DOF), ABAG, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

includes housing growth, percent multi-family housing, housing density, and people per household. The nonresidential model includes total employment and median household income.

4.1.3.1 Factors which Influence Water Demands

Projecting water usage into the future is complex as many variables influence water use over time. Population growth, employment, land use changes, conservation efforts, and climate change are among the factors discussed in this section.

4.1.3.1.1 Population and Housing Growth

Population and housing growth is one of the most significant factors affecting long-term water supply. Population growth for the SJW service area is projected to be between 283,000 (29%) and 472,000 (48%) more residents by 2050. The number of households in the service area will increase from 318,344 in 2020 to between 464,145 and 521,765 in 2050. Multi-family residential urban infill projects in areas are projected to drive the housing increase; multi-family residences are expected to make up over half of all housing in the SJW service area by 2050. Total employment is projected to increase 34.5% to 54% by 2050. The percent of manufacturing jobs is expected to decrease over that period.

4.1.3.1.2 Land Use Changes

The Association of Bay Area Governments' (ABAG's) Plan Bay Area (PBA) 2050+ was used to address planned land use. The report provided useful projections of population growth and changing land use over the next two decades. General plans from each of the cities were also reviewed. As residential and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) demands make up the majority of SJW's demands, land use projections from ABAG were used to examine potential differences in future demands across these sectors for SJW's 2025 SWRP. The proportion of residential versus commercial/industrial acreage within SJW's service area is projected to remain constant throughout future years, as shown in Figure 4-3. Though the land use in terms of area is not projected to change, the proportion of water demands in each sector is expected to change as discussed in Sections 4.1.3.1.3 and 4.1.3.2.

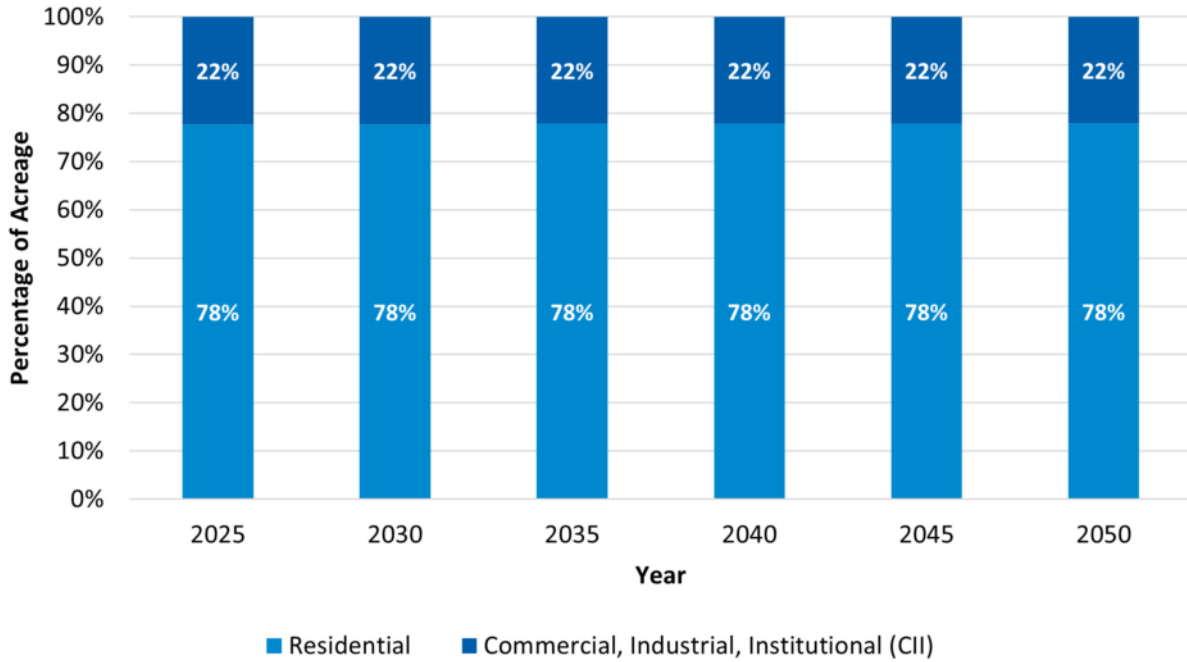


Figure 4-3. Projections for Residential and Commercial/Industrial Land Use

According to ABAG and cities’ General Plans, multi-family developments, including mixed-use developments, are planned to address the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) (see Section 4.1.3.1.3 for more details). The jurisdictions in SJW’s service area are planning higher-density multi-family housing as the primary way to address that requirement. Multi-family households use less water than single family households and higher density housing results in less irrigable area per lot, lowering outdoor landscape water demands. As shown in Figure 4-4, the SWRP projections show that multi-family development units are expected to account for most of the residential growth within SJW’s service area, which aligns with the trend that SJW has seen in recent years with new developments.

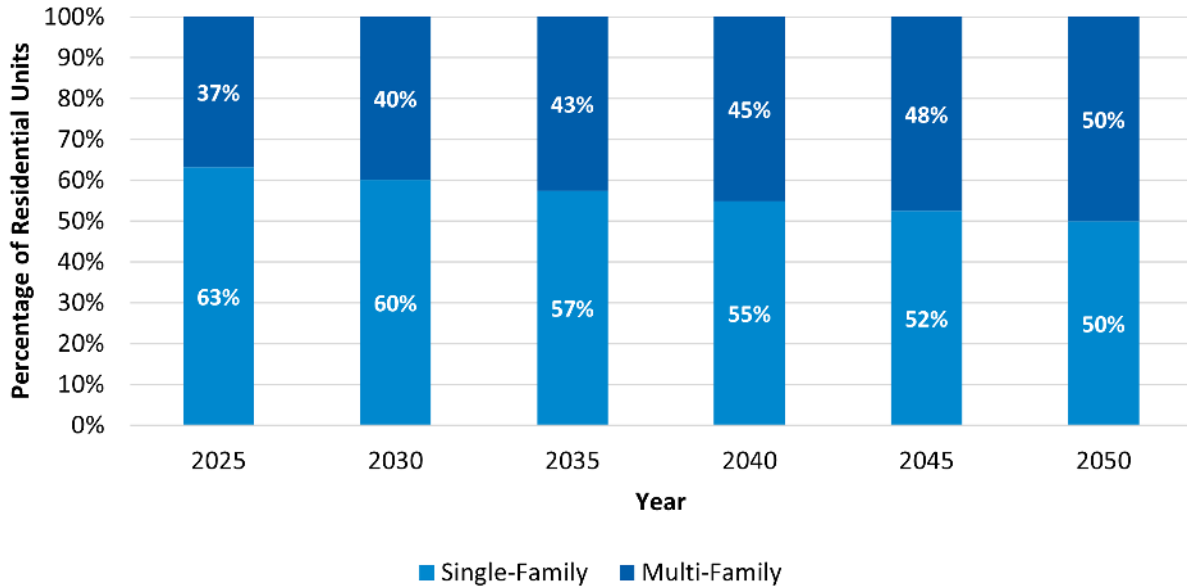


Figure 4-4. Projections for Single Family and Multi-Family Residential Units

4.1.3.1.3 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) identifies the total housing need for the San Francisco Bay Area. ABAG then develops a methodology to distribute this need to local governments. 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. The 6th Cycle RHNA (2023-2031) had increased required housing numbers due to changes in state methodology. ABAG has sought to engage local jurisdictions, stakeholders, and members of the public throughout the process of developing the RHNA. Per the June 2025 update of ABAG’s final RHNA plan,¹⁰ the housing unit allocations for the cities within SJW’s service area are listed in the table below, where 1.2% of unincorporated Santa Clara County’s, 85% of the City of San José’s, and 100% of all other cities’ allocations are assumed to fall within the SJW service area.

¹⁰ ABAG. (2025, June). “Final Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) Plan: San Francisco Bay Area, 2023-2031. June 2025 Update.” <https://abag.ca.gov/tools-resources/digital-library/final-rhna-methodology-report-2023-2031jun2025update0pdf>

Final RHNA Allocations in SJW Service Area					
Jurisdiction	Very Low Income (<50% of Area Median Income)	Low Income (50-80% of Area Median Income)	Moderate Income (80-120% of Area Median Income)	Above Moderate Income (>120% of Area Median Income)	Total
Campbell	752	434	499	1,292	2,977
Cupertino	1,193	687	755	1,953	4,588
Los Gatos	537	310	320	826	1,993
Monte Sereno	53	30	31	79	193
San Jose ^(a)	12,826	7,384	9,105	23,557	52,872
Saratoga	454	261	278	719	1,712
Unincorporated Santa Clara County ^(b)	10	6	6	16	38
Total	15,825	9,112	10,994	28,442	64,373

(a) 85% of San Jose’s housing allocation is assumed to be in SJW’s service area

(b) 1.2% of unincorporated Santa Clara County’s housing allocation is assumed to be in SJW’s service area.

Based on these allocations, 24,937 lower-income residential units will be added within SJW’s service area within the 6th Cycle RHNA’s 2023-2031 time frame. Based on SJW’s projected 2030 demands, this translates to approximately 7.6 MG per day in 2030 for the new low-income residential units. This estimate is part of the total projected residential demands as reported in Table 4-2. Table 4-5 notes the inclusion of low-income residential demands in SJW’s demand projections.

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	No
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?	Yes
NOTES: SJW's demand projections account for passive water conservation savings. However, demand projections do not directly account for future water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans.	

4.1.3.1.4 Demand Distribution across Water Use Sectors

The majority of water use is residential, as shown in Figure 4-5. Residential usage was proportionally higher than commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) usage in 2025 than in 2019.¹¹ The majority of residential growth in the service area is expected to be from new multi-family developments and therefore demands in the multi-family residential sector are projected to increase at a higher rate than demands in the single family residential sector.

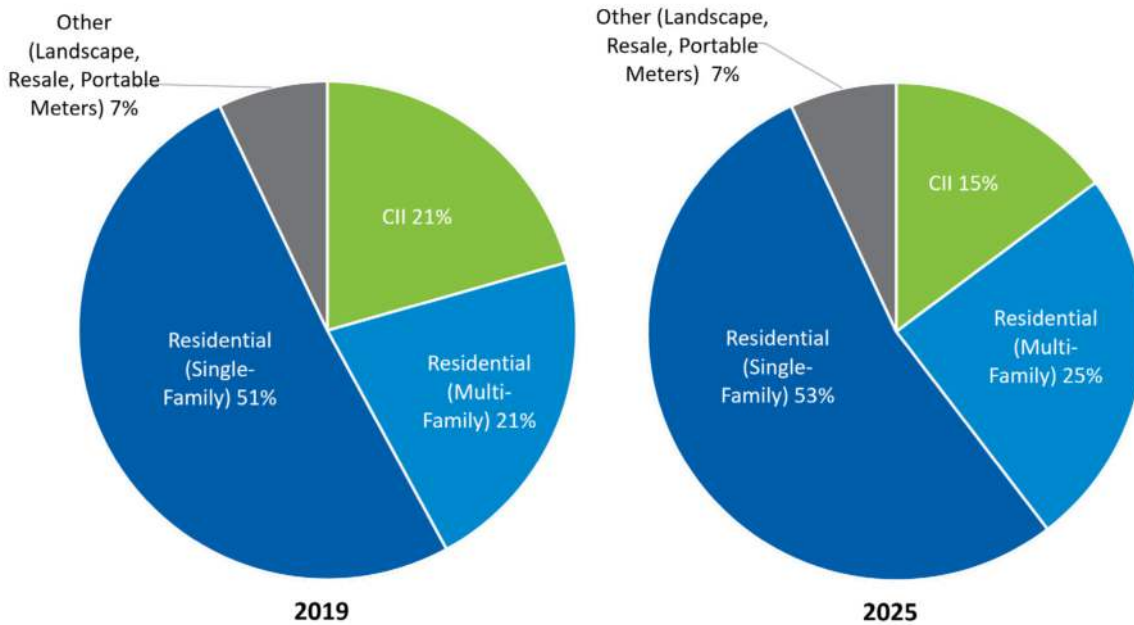


Figure 4-5. Distribution of Demands across Water Use Sectors¹²

4.1.3.1.5 Water Conservation

Water conservation has resulted in lower per capita water usage that is particularly noticeable after the 2012 to 2016 drought. Water conservation can come from passive savings, which includes conservation from high-efficiency fixtures required by state plumbing codes and reduced outdoor usage in accordance with landscape ordinances. Water conservation can also come from active savings, which refers to direct actions taken by water utilities like reduction in system losses, fixture rebate programs, turf replacement, and public education.

Significant strides have already been made for water conservation, such as for indoor water use. WaterSense labeled toilets, clothes washers, showerheads, and faucet aerators dominate the retail market and offer consumers a variety of options when purchasing new indoor water-using devices. These

¹¹ 2019 was usage was used in the 2020 UWMP as more representative of typical demand distributions as the lockdown for the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in increased residential use during 2020.

¹² As a percent of total customer water use, which excludes water losses and unbilled unmetered use.

efficient fixtures are required for new developments. Valley Water offers water conservation devices and educational materials to SJW customers who may have less efficient fixtures in their existing properties.¹³

Conservation savings achieved during periods of drought have led to lasting changes in public attitudes toward water use. While some rebound in demand typically occurs following drought conditions, a portion of these savings persists over time. Valley Water’s landscape rebate programs incentivize customers to transition to low-water use landscaping, resulting in long-term reductions in water demand.¹⁴ More detailed discussion of SJW’s and Valley Water’s conservation programs can be found in Chapter 9.

The *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation (AB 1668 and SB 606) requires each urban water supplier, like SJW, to meet a unique Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) which becomes more stringent over time. See Section 9.3 for further discussion of the UWUO. AB 1572 prohibits the use of potable water for irrigating nonfunctional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties. This ban will be phased in starting in January 2027.¹⁵ These regulations are expected to influence future water demand.

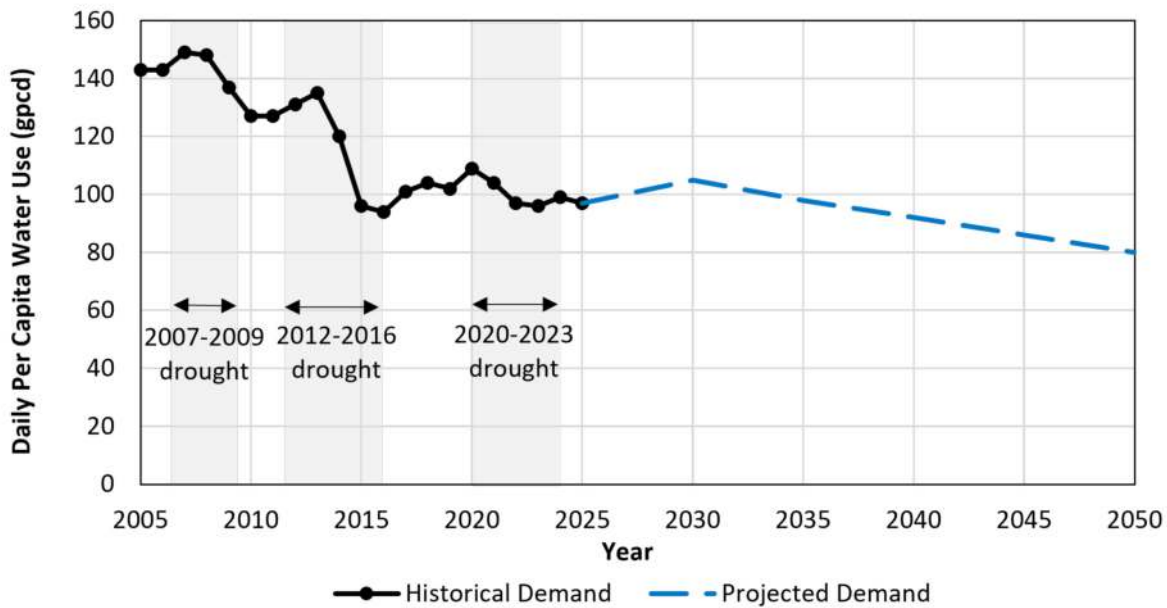


Figure 4-6. Historical and Projected Daily per Capita Water Use (excluding recycled water)

4.1.3.1.6 Water Loss and Unbilled Unmetered Use

Based on recent water loss audits submitted to DWR in accordance with SB 555 requirements, average annual water loss in SJW’s distribution system over the past five years has been approximately 7.9% of water supplied (excluding raw and recycled water), with average annual unbilled unmetered use of 69 MG. For planning purposes, water loss is projected at 7.2%, reflecting anticipated improvements in system

¹³ Valley Water. *Water Saving Devices*. <https://www.valleywater.org/saving-water/indoor-conservation/water-saving-devices>

¹⁴ Valley Water. *Landscape Rebates*. <https://www.valleywater.org/saving-water/rebates-surveys/landscape-rebates>

¹⁵ CalWEP. *Nonfunctional Turf*. <https://nonfunctionalturfca.org/>

efficiency and ongoing loss reduction efforts. Unbilled unmetered use is expected to remain constant in future years. Water loss is discussed in more detail in Section 4.3.

4.1.3.2 Methodology for Projecting Water Demands

SJW's projected water demands were developed as part of the 2025 SWRP using an econometric model for residential and nonresidential demands. Forecasting water demands is complex as many variables influence water use over time, including: (1) number of households, persons per household, housing type, and housing density; (2) total employment and percent manufacturing employment; (3) impact of income and retail water rates; and (4) climate. Housing characteristics in the model are captured by a housing index which includes the percent of households which are multi-family, housing density, and persons per household. Multi-family households use less water than single family households, higher density housing results in less irrigable area per lot which lowers outdoor demands, and indoor use is directly affected by persons per household. In the nonresidential sector, average water use per employee varies in direct relation to the change in percent employment in the manufacturing sector. The percent of households in the top quartile of household income is also significant in terms of nonresidential water use, suggesting that retail and service activities increase water use as community affluence increases. In terms of water rates, properly structured water rates can be effective in promoting conservation.¹⁶ SJW has conservation-focused residential water rates where a higher rate is paid as more water is used. Demographic data for the econometric water demand model was gathered from the California Department of Finance (DOF), ABAG, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau for January 2000 through December 2024 with future forecasts for population, households, and employment based on ABAG's Plan Bay Area (PBA) 2050 and 2050+.

The residential water demand model included the following explanatory variables: temperature, rainfall, housing index, the unit price for the second tier of water rates, and reduction in use from drought. The adjusted R² value indicates about 92% of the changes in residential water use over time can be explained by the variables in the model, indicating a reliable model.

Similarly, the nonresidential water demand model, used for water use in CII sectors, included the following explanatory variables: temperature, rainfall, percent of households in the top income quartile, percent of manufacturing employment out of total employment, price of water, and reduction in use from drought. Like the residential model, the adjusted R² value for the nonresidential model indicates about 92% of the changes in nonresidential water use over time can be explained by the variables in the model, indicating a reliable model.

¹⁶ Conservation water pricing is promoted by major water policy and regulatory organizations, including the US EPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). (US EPA. (1998, Aug. 6.) "Water Conservation Plan Guidelines." WaterSense. <https://www.epa.gov/watersense/water-conservation-plan-guidelines>; SWRCB. (2026, April 6.) "State Water Board Drought Year Water Actions." <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drought/pricing/>)

4.1.3.3 Summary of Historical and Projected Water Demands

SJW’s historical and projected demands are illustrated in Figure 4-7. Table 4-2 details the projected demands by sector. Additional discussion on historical and projected recycled water use can be found in Chapter 6.

The demand projections using the econometric model described in Section 4.1.3.2 and the PBA 2050+ population projections were used for the demand projections detailed in this UWMP.

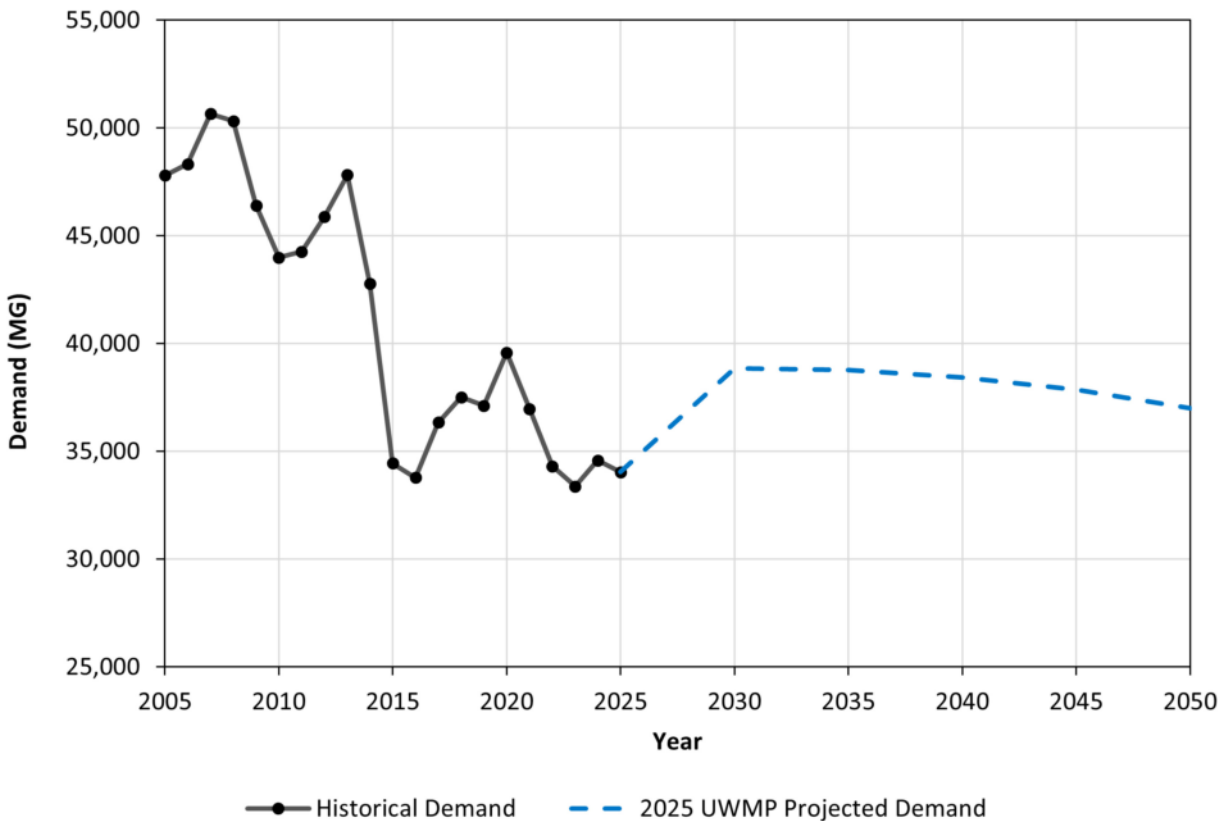


Figure 4-7. Historical and Projected Demands (excluding recycled water)

The SWRP separated demand projections by residential and nonresidential demands only. The demands were further separated by all sectors as listed in Table 4-2 for the UWMP. First, the residential usage was classified as landscape, single family, or multi-family usage. The projected residential landscape usage was determined based on the percent of residential usage classified as landscape in 2025. Then, resale and raw water usage was escalated based on the escalation of the entire residential sector. Finally, the remaining residential usage was divided into single family and multi-family based on the changing percent of multi-family homes in the service area as reported in the SWRP. The nonresidential demands are separated based on the percentage of usage for each sector in 2025. The exception is the portable meter usage which was escalated based on the escalation of the entire nonresidential sector. Losses were added based on recent Water Loss Audits which are discussed further in Section 4.3. Recycled water demands were projected based on the 2026 *Recycled Water Master Plan* (RWMP, see Section 6.1.5 for more details).

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use					
		Potable or Non-Potable	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	14,595	13,936	13,206	12,430	11,570
Multi-Family		Potable	9,462	10,115	10,647	11,079	11,396
Commercial		Potable	5,838	5,796	5,732	5,648	5,521
Industrial		Potable	2,073	2,058	2,036	2,006	1,961
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	2,169	2,154	2,130	2,098	2,052
Landscape		Potable	2,662	2,652	2,626	2,588	2,529
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale	Potable	115	115	114	113	110
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	1,789	1,788	1,776	1,752	1,714
Other (optional)	Portable Meter	Potable	107	106	105	104	101
Other (optional)	Unbilled Unmetered Use	Potable	46	46	45	45	44
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale (Raw)	Non-Potable	2	2	2	2	2
Agricultural	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	13	13	13	13	13
Industrial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	137	137	137	137	137
Landscape	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	781	836	913	943	968
Subtotal Potable			38,857	38,768	38,418	37,862	36,999
Subtotal Non-Potable			934	989	1,066	1,095	1,121
Total			39,790	39,756	39,484	38,958	38,119

4.3 Distribution System Water Losses

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. These can include leaks, breaks, and overflows.

4.3.1 Previous Five Years’ Distribution System Losses

In accordance with SB 555, SJW submits validated water loss audits to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) on an annual basis, for both the SJW system and the City of Cupertino Municipal Water System. These water loss audits are prepared using American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Loss Control Committee Water Audit Software and guidelines from the AWWA M36 manual for Water Audits and Loss Control Programs. Copies of SJW and City of Cupertino water loss audits for each of the five years preceding the 2025 UWMP can be found on DWR’s website.¹⁷ Table 4-5 shows the water loss audits’ submittal status for SJW (CA4310011) and the City of Cupertino (CA4310018) for 2020 through 2024.

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available.		
CA4310011	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
CA4310018	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
NOTES: Copies of the SJW Water Loss Audit Reports can be found on WUEdata: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans		

4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

As part of SB 555, the State Water Resources Control Board calculated utility-specific Water Loss Performance Standards. Utilities must comply with their standards by January 1, 2028. The Real Water

¹⁷ California Department of Water Resources (DWR). *Water Audit Report Data*. WUEdata.
https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans

Loss Standard for SJW and the City of Cupertino water systems are set at 20.5 gallons per service connection per day (GPSCD) and 24.3 GPSCD, respectively. As of the most recent 2024 Water Loss Audit, SJW has 22.3 GPSCD real loss and the City of Cupertino has 14.4 GPSCD (see Table 4-6). Figure 4-8 shows the last five years of real water loss per service connection per day compared to the Water Loss Standard.

Although SJW losses are currently above its 2028 water loss standard, SJW has made significant strides in addressing the issue. SJW has significantly ramped up proactive leak detection through the deployment of nearly 13,900 acoustic leak detection sensors. SJW is also advancing Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) analytics and customer outreach to identify suspected customer side leaks earlier. In addition, SJW recently completed its Compound Meter Replacement Program, under which 766 large dual-register compound meters were replaced with ultrasonic meters. This upgrade reduces apparent losses by improving measurement accuracy, particularly by capturing low flows that legacy mechanical meters often under-register. These efforts complement SJW’s ongoing main replacement program, which delivered 24 miles of main replacement projects in 2025 and prioritizes projects using risk-based rankings and artificial intelligence enabled tools to target water mains most likely to leak. See Section 9.2.6 for additional information on SJW programs to manage distribution system losses.

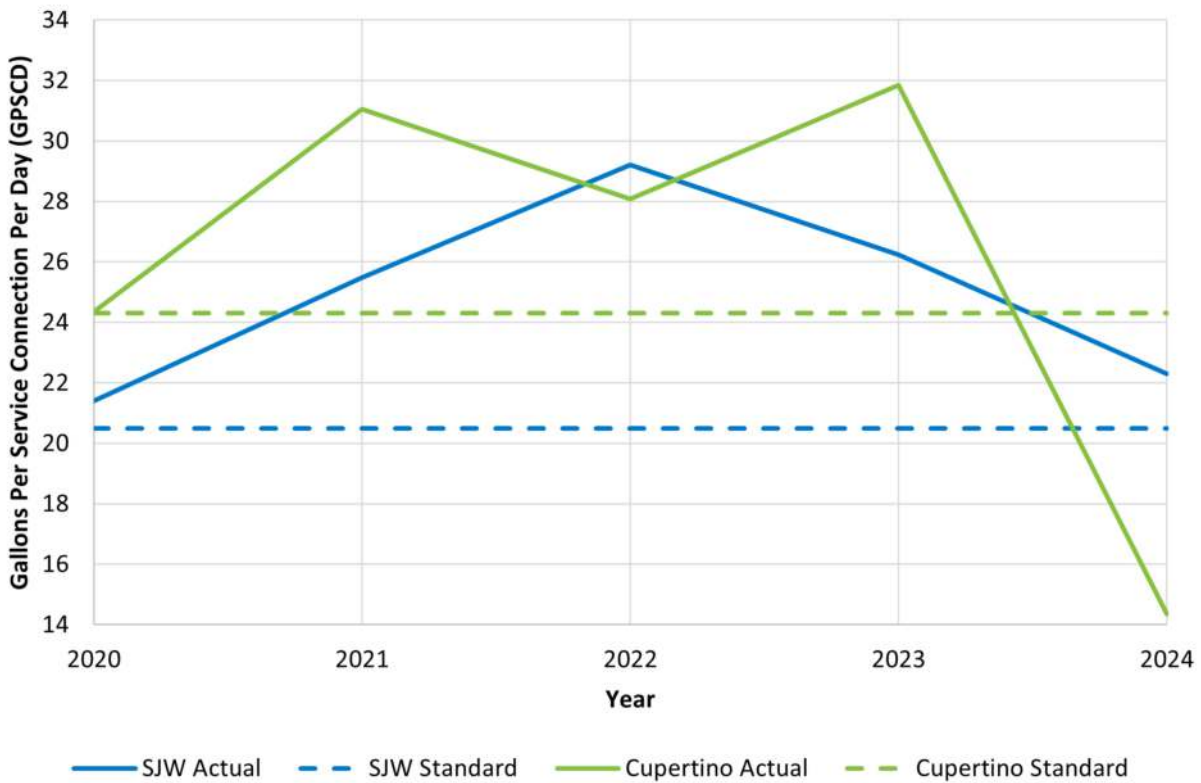


Figure 4-8. Real Water Loss Compared to Water Loss Standard (2020-2024)

**Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)**

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System?	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)		2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	
CA4310011	Yes	20.5	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	236,388	1923.440	22.3	6.9	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	236,388	579.715	6.7
CA4310018	Yes	24.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,372	22.913	14.4	8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,372	8.467	5.3

[Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards](#)

4.4 Climate Change Considerations

Climate change impacts such as warmer temperatures, shrinking snowpack, and shifting precipitation patterns are already being observed in California and their impacts are felt in the Bay Area. Although models project a wide range of potential future conditions, climate change has become a key consideration for long-term water resources planning. Rising temperatures may increase water demand for irrigation, while more frequent or prolonged drought conditions could necessitate conservation measures that reduce demand. These uncertainties underscore the need for adaptive planning approaches that balance reliability, flexibility, and affordability for customers.

Purchased water from Valley Water and groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin make up the majority of SJW's water supply. Recognizing the importance of managing climate change-related vulnerabilities and risks to fulfill its mission, Valley Water has developed a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) which will be updated every 10 years.¹⁸ The CCAP outlines seven goals related to greenhouse gas reduction and climate adaptation, including water supply adaptation, which is particularly relevant to UWMP planning.

The CCAP emphasizes strategies such as diversifying local water supplies, expanding stormwater capture and recycled water use, enhancing demand management and conservation, and improving system flexibility through investments in storage, recharge, and conveyance. Implementation of these strategies will require coordination between Valley Water and its retail agencies, including SJW, particularly where actions influence supply availability, operations, and infrastructure planning.

At the same time, it is essential that decisions about future water supply and system investments prioritize what is most beneficial for customers. Many climate adaptation strategies involve significant capital investment, which can directly affect water rates. Ensuring that investments deliver measurable reliability and resilience benefits, while minimizing cost impacts, will be critical. The timing, prioritization, and extent of these measures should therefore reflect not only technical and regulatory considerations, but also a careful evaluation of customer affordability and overall value.

¹⁸ Valley Water. *Climate Change Action Plan*. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/climate-change-action-plan>

Chapter 5

Senate Bill x7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting

This chapter describes the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB x7-7), baseline daily per capita water use, interim and final urban water use targets, and SJW’s compliance with the final 2020 urban water use target.

SB x7-7 required urban retail water suppliers to reduce per capita water use 20% from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. Water suppliers were required to set a water use target for 2020 and an interim target for 2015. As part of the 2015 UWMP cycle, SJW demonstrated compliance with its interim 2015 target, and as part of the 2020 UWMP cycle, SJW demonstrated compliance with its 2020 water use target. Using the allowed methodologies for calculating baseline water use and targets, SJW’s 2020 target was calculated to be 127 gpcd. SJW’s actual water use in 2020 was 109 gpcd¹⁹, which was lower than the 2020 target of 127 gpcd, and therefore SJW has met its 2020 target. Today, SB x7-7 also serves as a backstop for the Urban Water Use Objective calculations which are part of the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation; that is, if a supplier’s Urban Water Use Objective is larger than its SB x7-7 target objective, it will comply with the SB x7-7 target objective.

5.1 Water Conservation Act of 2009

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, SB x7-7, required urban retail water suppliers to reduce per capita water use 20% from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. Water suppliers were required to set a water use target for 2020 and an interim target for 2015. As part of the 2015 UWMP cycle, SJW demonstrated compliance with its interim 2015 target. As part of the 2020 UWMP cycle, SJW demonstrated compliance with its water use target for 2020.

5.2 2020 Water Use Target Compliance

SJW first calculated its baseline per capita water use, interim 2015 target, and 2020 water use target during the 2010 UWMP cycle. As part of the 2015 UWMP cycle, suppliers were given the opportunity to update their 2020 target and SJW used updated data to recalculate its baseline population and water use targets for 2015 and 2020 at that time.²⁰ SJW’s calculated 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. Determination of annual service area population used for the baseline periods between 1995 and 2007 was based on number of service connections and a person-per-connection calculation. SJW’s 2020 target was calculated to be 127

¹⁹ SJW’s actual water use in 2020 is 108 gpcd if leap year is assumed (366 days in the year). However, DWR’s standard calculations for SB x7-7 assume 365 days in all years and calculates SJW’s actual water use in 2020 as 109 gpcd.

²⁰ Suppliers were able to recalculate their baselines and 2020 target during the 2020 UWMP cycle, but SJW did not have any service area contractions or mergers or any special circumstances which would require it to adjust its baseline and target and therefore no updates were made.

gpcd. See Figure 5-1 for a graph of the baselines, 2020 target, and actual daily per capita water use. Additional details on methodology and calculations can be found in SJW’s 2020 UWMP.

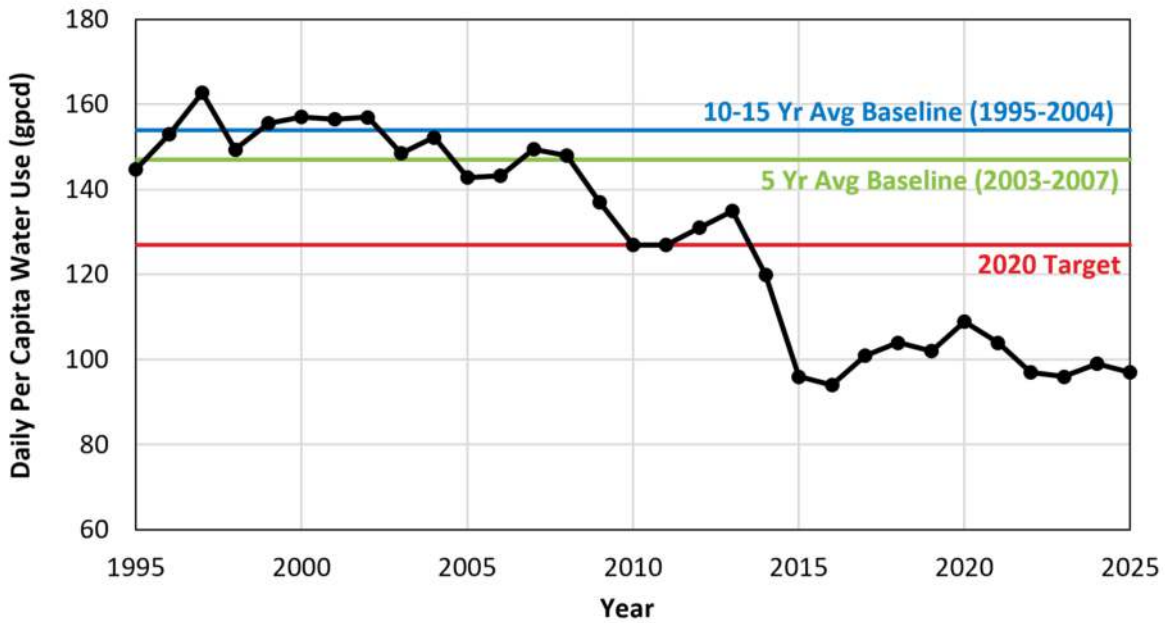


Figure 5-1. Historical Demand, SB x7-7 Baselines, and SB x7-7 2020 Target

SJW’s actual water use in 2020 was 109 gpcd²¹, which was lower than the 2020 target of 127 gpcd. SJW was in compliance with the 2020 target as shown in Table 5-1. SJW’s actual water use in 2025 was 97 gpcd.

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	127	109	Yes		NA

²¹ SJW’s actual water use in 2020 is 108 gpcd if leap year is assumed (366 days in the year). However, DWR’s standard calculations for SB x7-7 assume 365 days in all years and calculates SJW’s actual water use in 2020 as 109 gpcd.

Chapter 6

Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization

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

SJW has three sources of potable water supply: purchased water from Valley Water, groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin, and surface water from local watersheds. A fourth and growing source of non-potable supply is recycled water. SJW's basic water supply strategy is to maximize use of available local surface water and meet its contractual purchased water supply commitments from Valley Water, while using groundwater to supplement remaining supply needs. When supplies are limited, SJW implements Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) actions to achieve necessary demand reductions. As a non-potable source of supply, recycled water is managed separately from SJW's potable water supplies. However, recycled water offsets potable demands, and thus, SJW is aiming to increase the amount of recycled water use in future years. As discussed in Chapter 4, potable demands are expected to increase from 2025 to 2030 and decrease from 2030 to 2050. The system supplies to meet those demands are expected to come from the same sources, and the mix of system supplies to meet those demands are expected to remain relatively constant. Valley Water has indicated that it is actively planning, designing, and constructing a range of projects and programs intended to increase water supplies available to its retail agencies, including SJW. These efforts include investments in local supply development, storage, and system improvements. These efforts are intended to enhance long-term regional supply reliability; however, their timing, scope, and ultimate yield remain subject to ongoing planning, funding, and regulatory considerations.

As a result, SJW's long-term supply planning assumes continued coordination and alignment with Valley Water and recognizes that the availability of these additional supplies will depend on project implementation. SJW also considers the potential cost implications of these investments, as they will affect wholesale water rates and, ultimately, customer affordability.

6.1 Water Supply

SJW's water supply currently includes purchased or imported water from Valley Water, groundwater, local surface water, and recycled water. These sources of supply, future opportunities, and planned projects are discussed in this section.

6.1.1 Purchased or Imported Water

On average, purchased water from Valley Water makes up over half of SJW's total water supply. Purchased water from Valley Water originates from several sources including Valley Water's local reservoirs and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) via the State Water Project (SWP) and the federal Central Valley Project (CVP). Groundwater aquifers in the Santa Clara Subbasin are supplied with in-stream

releases from reservoirs and using recharge ponds operated by Valley Water.²² Purchased water is piped into SJW’s system at various turnouts after it is treated at one of three Valley Water-operated water treatment plants (Rinconada, Penitencia, and Santa Teresa). In 1981, SJW entered into a 70-year master contract with Valley Water for the purchase of treated water. The contract provides for rolling three-year delivery schedules establishing fixed quantities of treated water to be delivered during each period. SJW and Valley Water currently have a three-year treated water contract for fiscal years 2026/2027 – 2028/2029, with contract supplies of 68,265 AF (22,243 MG) in each fiscal year. Figure 6-1 shows the contract amount of purchased water by month, along with the 2025 actual purchased water and total 2025 water production (including all potable sources). The actual amount of purchased water delivered each year depends on considerations including hydrologic variability, interruptions in Valley Water supplies, water quality, and calls for conservation.

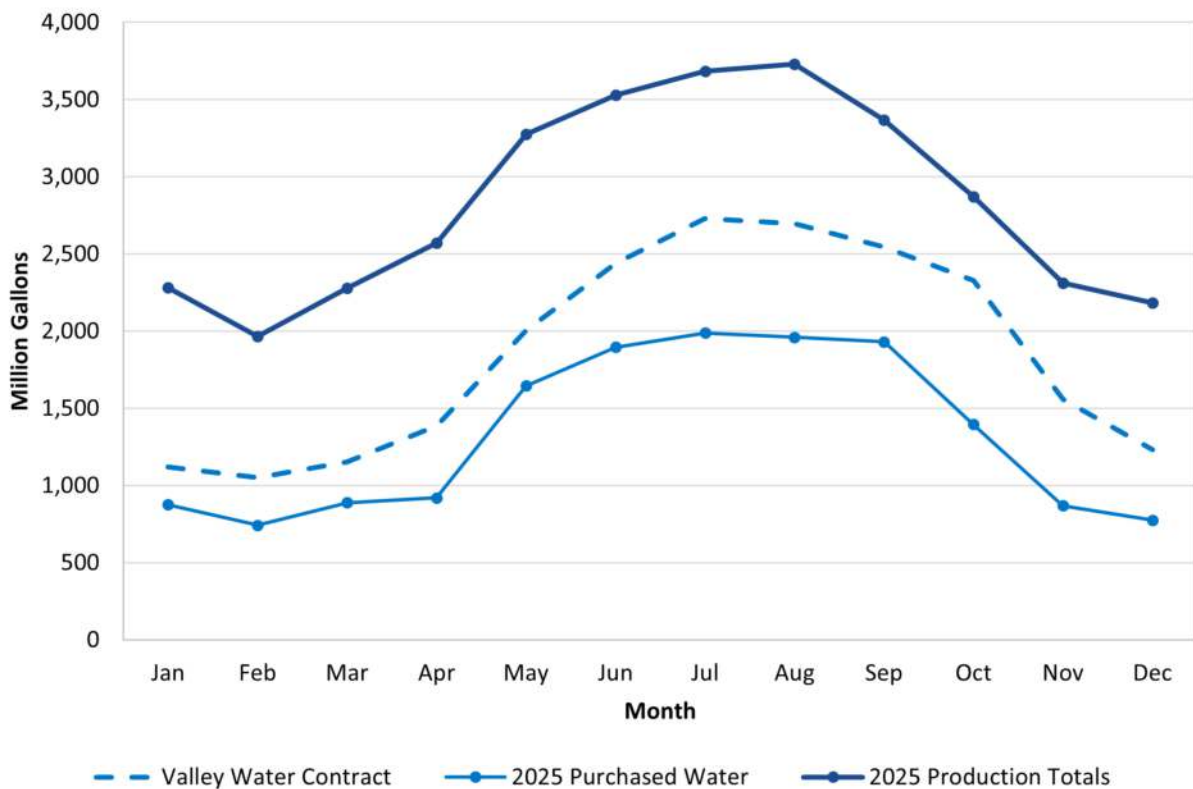


Figure 6-1. Purchased Water Contract Amounts Compared to 2025 Actuals

6.1.1.1 Reduced Delta Reliance

Through SJW’s water wholesaler, Valley Water, SJW receives imported water supplies from the Delta through the SWP and CVP. Valley Water operates a complex and interconnected water supply system to conjunctively manage supplies from surface water (imported and local) and groundwater to meet countywide demand. As a retailer in Santa Clara County that uses groundwater and treated surface water,

²² Valley Water. *Where Your Water Comes From*. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from>

SJW relies on Valley Water activities to maintain sustainable supplies, including managed groundwater recharge and in-lieu groundwater recharge (e.g., treated surface water deliveries and demand management programs). Valley Water’s conjunctive management of groundwater and surface water makes it difficult to demonstrate reduced Delta reliance at a retailer level for the following reasons:

- Valley Water uses water from the SWP, CVP, and local watershed runoff to meet groundwater recharge and water treatment plant needs, which in turn produce water for use by retailers and other users. The interconnected nature of the groundwater basins and blended use of sources in Valley Water infrastructure like reservoirs and pipelines make it infeasible to quantify imported water use at the retailer level.
- Valley Water manages most of the water conservation programs for Santa Clara County with the support of retailers. Retailers support the conservation programs through water rates and cost share agreements.
- Valley Water and SJW have recycled and purified water goals for the future. Future potable reuse would be added to surface supplies and may also augment groundwater supplies.
- Valley Water projects an increased use of supplies captured locally, which can contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta. However, given Valley Water’s conjunctive water management, these reductions cannot be allocated to individual retailers.

Valley Water has made investments²³ in demand management and local supplies to reduce Santa Clara County’s and thus SJW’s reliance on the Delta. These investments include:

- Conservation and demand management
- Recycled water
- Dam improvements/seismic retrofits to lift storage restrictions on local reservoirs
- Regional collaborations to increase self-reliance

Through careful management and conjunctive use of local surface water and groundwater supplies, as well as increasing conservation and use of recycled and purified water, Santa Clara County (and by extension SJW) is reducing reliance on the Delta. Additional information can be found in Appendix B.

6.1.2 Groundwater

SJW relies on its groundwater supplies to ensure supply resiliency against weather-related and other significant anthropogenic or natural disasters. On average, groundwater makes up between 30% and 40% of SJW’s total water supply. Actual groundwater volume pumped by SJW from 2021 to 2025 is shown in Table 6-1.

²³ Details on these investments are provided in Appendix H of Valley Water’s 2025 UWMP.

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
Groundwater Type	Potable or Non-Potable	Location or Basin Name	2021 (MG)	2022 (MG)	2023 (MG)	2024 (MG)	2025 (MG)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Santa Clara Subbasin	17,428.68	14,202.98	10,798.94	14,426.65	15,814.32
Total			17,429	14,203	10,799	14,427	15,814

6.1.2.1 Groundwater Basin Description

As defined by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), SJW draws water from the Santa Clara Subbasin (Subbasin 2-009.02) which is part of the larger Santa Clara Valley Basin (Basin 2-009).²⁴ The Santa Clara Subbasin consists of unconsolidated alluvial sediments and covers a surface area of 297 square miles in the northern part of Santa Clara County. The subbasin is not adjudicated. Valley Water is responsible for maintaining the subbasin and ensuring the subbasin does not become overdrafted. Aquifers in the subbasin are recharged naturally by rainfall and streams and artificially mainly by recharge ponds operated by Valley Water. Due to different land use and management characteristics, Valley Water further delineates the Santa Clara Subbasin into two groundwater management areas: the Santa Clara Plain and Coyote Valley. SJW draws groundwater from the Santa Clara Plain portion, which has an operational storage capacity estimated to be 350,000 AF (114,000 MG).²⁵ Figure 6-2 presents a map of the Santa Clara Subbasin.

²⁴ DWR. (2026, March). *California's Groundwater: Bulletin 118 – Update 2025*. Natural Resources Agency. <https://water.ca.gov/programs/groundwater-management/bulletin-118>

²⁵ Valley Water. (2021, November). *2021 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins*. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes/groundwater/sustainable>

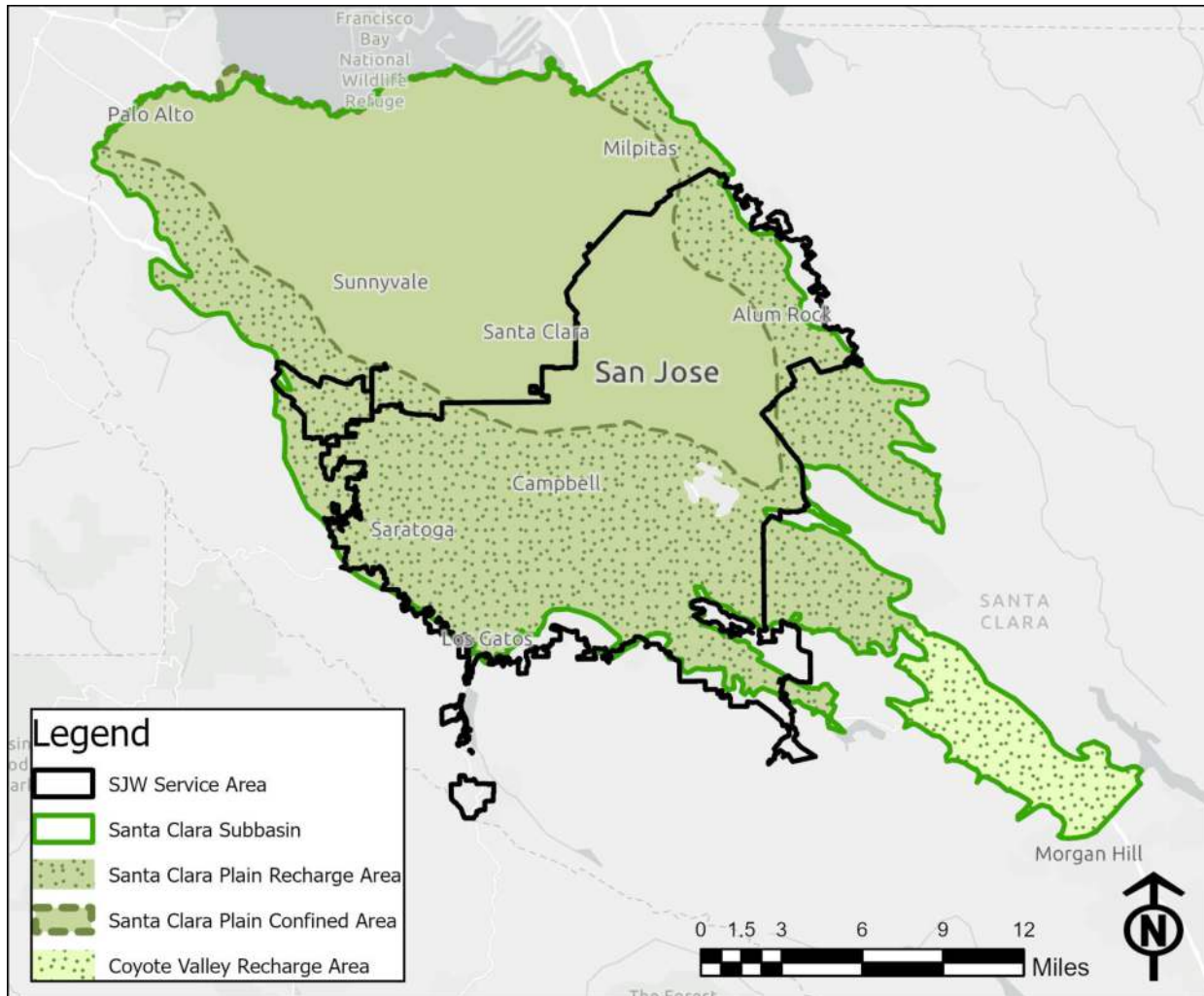


Figure 6-2. Santa Clara Subbasin Map

6.1.2.2 Groundwater Management Plan

Valley Water is the designated Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Santa Clara Subbasin and neighboring Llagas Subbasin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). Valley Water’s water supply strategy is to use imported and local surface water to supplement groundwater and to maintain reliability in dry years. Conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater helps protect local subbasins from overdraft, land subsidence, and saltwater intrusion and provides critical groundwater storage reserves for use during droughts or outages.

Valley Water’s 2021 *Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP)*²⁶ describes Valley Water’s comprehensive groundwater management framework, including existing and potential actions to achieve basin sustainability goals and ensure continued sustainable groundwater management. Valley Water is currently in the process of developing its 2026 GWMP.

²⁶ Valley Water. (2021, November). *2021 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins*. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes/groundwater/sustainable>

The 2021 GWMP identifies the following two basin management objectives:

- Groundwater supplies are managed to ensure sustainable supplies and minimize land subsidence
- Groundwater is protected from contamination, including salt water intrusion

In June 2024, DWR approved the GWMP, which has been submitted as the Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan for both the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins, determining that it satisfies the objectives of SGMA. The next required plan update is due for submittal to DWR by the end of 2026.

SJW works with Valley Water to implement numerous programs to protect groundwater resources, including comprehensive monitoring programs related to groundwater levels, land subsidence, overdraft, groundwater quality, recharge water quality, and surface water flow. SJW plays a major role in influencing groundwater conditions through its groundwater pumping operations, and thus, SJW and Valley Water collaborate closely on operations as well as long-term planning. As outlined in the 2021 GWMP, effective coordination with water retailers, which includes SJW, have helped to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions. As an example, during previous drought, retailer efforts to use treated surface water and reduce pumping in certain areas were instrumental in groundwater level recovery and minimizing the risk of resumed land subsidence.

SJW coordinates with Valley Water through active participation in Valley Water subcommittees, review of long-term planning documents and planning frameworks, and regular communications regarding water supply conditions and operational considerations. SJW will continue to engage with Valley Water on matters affecting basin sustainability and regional water supply reliability.

In doing so, SJW will evaluate planning efforts and potential actions in the context of delivering reliable, resilient, and cost-effective water service to its customers, while supporting the long-term sustainability of the Santa Clara Subbasin and regional water resources.

6.1.2.3 Current Groundwater Conditions

DWR has identified the Santa Clara Subbasin as a high priority subbasin based on criteria that include overlying population, projected growth, number of wells, irrigation acreage, groundwater reliance, and groundwater impacts. The subbasin has not been identified by DWR as being critically overdrafted.

Figure 6-3 shows groundwater elevation in the Santa Clara Plain since the mid 1930's using well surface elevation as the datum. Groundwater levels declined during the 2012-2016 and 2020-2023 drought periods, consistent with reduced recharge and increased reliance on groundwater supplies. Following these droughts groundwater levels rebounded as hydrologic conditions improved, supported by managed recharge efforts and coordinated water supply management activities, including SJW's operational practices that help reduce groundwater demand when alternative supplies are available.

Groundwater conditions in the Santa Clara Subbasin are reported monthly by Valley Water through its Groundwater Conditions Report²⁷ and Water Tracker²⁸.

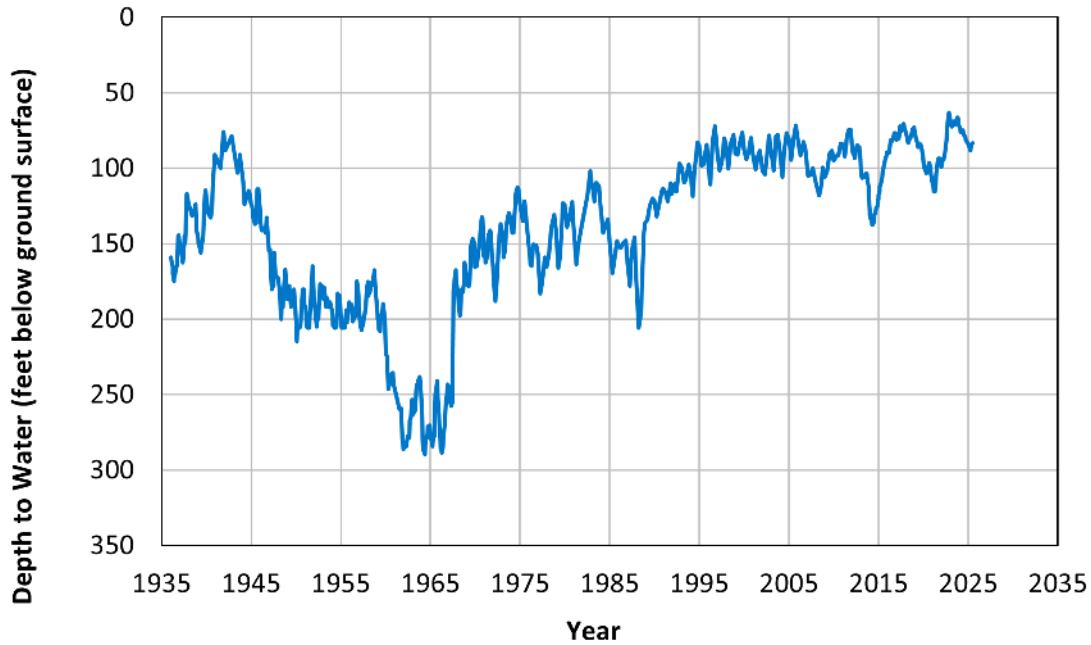


Figure 6-3. Groundwater Elevation in Santa Clara Plain (Well ID: 07S01W25L001)

SJW's groundwater wells produce water that meets all primary drinking water standards with disinfection as the only required treatment. However, several water quality challenges are present and actively managed. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) have been detected at a subset of wells, and approximately 12 to 14 wells across four groundwater stations are projected to exceed the federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFOS. Wells with concentrations above California’s Notification Levels have been placed on standby and are not delivering water to customers. Nitrate concentrations remain below the MCL across SJW’s active wells but are trending upward in portions of the basin, and SJW monitors these trends closely. Arsenic and water hardness are also factors that SJW evaluates when planning treatment investments. Several U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund cleanup sites are located within the Santa Clara Valley, and SJW’s source water assessments identify potential vulnerabilities from historical industrial activity near some wells; however, these activities have not been associated with contaminants detected in the water supply. SJW regularly tests for regulated and emerging contaminants, responds promptly with operational changes when warranted, and has completed a thorough evaluation of contamination likelihood at all of its wells to prioritize monitoring and contingency planning.

²⁷ Valley Water. *Groundwater Monitoring*. Where Your Water Comes From. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/groundwater-monitoring>

²⁸ Valley Water. *Monthly Water Tracker*. Water Supply Planning. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/monthly-water-tracker>

In April 2024, the EPA finalized the first federal MCLs for six PFAS compounds under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR), including individual MCLs of 4 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS, and 10 parts per trillion for PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA (GenX),²⁹ along with a Hazard Index for certain PFAS mixtures.³⁰ Public water systems are required to complete initial monitoring by 2027, with compliance monitoring and MCL enforcement beginning thereafter.

On May 18, 2026, EPA proposed two rules that would modify the scope and timeline of the 2024 regulation. The first proposed rule would rescind the MCLs for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and the Hazard Index mixture, with EPA stating it intends to reevaluate those compounds through a new regulatory determination process. The second proposed rule would retain the PFOA and PFOS MCLs at 4 parts per trillion but allow eligible water systems to apply for up to two additional years, extending the compliance deadline from 2029 to 2031, through a state-administered process. Extensions are not automatic. Systems with PFOA or PFOS detections at or above 12 parts per trillion would still be required to conduct public notification by April 2029 regardless of extension status. Both proposals are open for public comment through July 20, 2026, and the existing standards remain legally in effect pending final rulemaking. California is expected to continue its own PFAS monitoring and rulemaking process, which in some respects is more stringent than the federal framework.

Prior to the establishment of federal MCLs, SJW had already taken proactive measures to address PFAS, including notifying customers and removing wells from service when concentrations exceeded State-defined Notification Levels. Building on these early actions, SJW has substantially advanced the design of a PFAS treatment facility at its largest groundwater production station and has filed an application with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) seeking approval to proceed with implementation. This project represents a key step in SJW's broader approach to maintaining compliance with current and anticipated regulatory requirements while supporting the continued reliability of its groundwater supplies.

6.1.3 Local Surface Water

SJW has a number of raw water reservoirs and intakes in the Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds, which store or divert water to SJW's water treatment plants that provide treated surface water to the service area. Surface water supplies are highly variable and generally contribute less than 10% of total water supply; in recent years, surface water supplies have contributed approximately 7% of total supply on both a 5-year and 10-year average basis. Annual contributions may vary significantly depending on hydrologic conditions and operational and regulatory constraints. Operational constraints include treatment capacity limitations and raw water quality during high-flow events and regulatory constraints include minimum reservoir storage levels maintained for environmental protection and to maintain wildlife habitats and bypass flow requirements in accordance with California Department of Fish

²⁹ PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA are all chemicals in the PFAS group.

³⁰ US EPA. (2026, May 18). "Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): Final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation." Safe Drinking Water Act. <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

and Wildlife permits. These constraints may limit the volume of water available for diversion, particularly during dry periods or low-flow conditions.

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. SJW has “pre-1914 water rights” to surface water in Saratoga Creek, Los Gatos Creek, and associated watersheds, totaling to approximately 72 MGD, based on capacity of diversion works from Initial Statements of Water Diversion and Use. SJW also filed for licenses in 1947 and was granted license number 4247 in 1956 by SWRCB to draw 1419 AFY (462 MGY) from Saratoga Creek, and license number 10933 in 1979 to draw 6,240 AFY (2,033 MGY) from Los Gatos Creek.

Similar to the general rainfall pattern in Northern California, precipitation in the watersheds generally occurs between November and April, with the remainder of the year being fairly dry. In the wet winter months, the surface water system is supplied primarily by intakes on Saratoga Creek, Los Gatos Creek, and tributaries to Los Gatos Creek as SJW’s raw water reservoirs fill from winter runoff. As the creeks and tributaries begin to dry up in late spring and early summer, SJW begins releasing water stored in its Lake Elsman (capacity of 2,005 MG) to Los Gatos Creek, where it is diverted by a downstream intake to SJW’s Montevina Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Similarly, flows can also be released from SJW’s Lake Ranch/McKenzie (capacity of 70 MG) to either the Saratoga Creek watershed or Los Gatos Creek watershed, to be diverted by downstream intakes to SJW’s Montevina WTP or Saratoga WTP. With its larger capacity, Lake Elsman is SJW’s primary means for sustaining surface water flows through the summer months. SJW uses stored water releases (e.g., from Lake Elsman and Lake Ranch/McKenzie) to extend the availability of surface water supplies into the dry season when natural streamflow declines. This operational approach improves seasonal reliability but remains dependent on antecedent hydrologic conditions and reservoir storage levels. Future availability of local surface water supplies may be affected by updates to bypass flow requirements and findings from SJW’s forthcoming *Raw Water Master Plan*, which is expected to evaluate long-term infrastructure needs and operational strategies to optimize use of available surface water supplies.

6.1.4 Stormwater

SJW has engineered well blowoff sumps at some of its groundwater stations that capture well blowoff water and stormwater runoff from the site, to facilitate compliance with SJW’s General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. These sumps allow for passive treatment and onsite infiltration of both blowoff water and stormwater runoff. Onsite infiltration is considered beneficial reuse under the General NPDES Permit and is a preferred method for discharging potable water. Some of SJW’s other stations have biotreatment areas that provide limited infiltration and passive treatment of stormwater runoff, as part of Municipal Storm Water Permit requirements.

Because SJW does not intentionally divert stormwater for water supply purposes, stormwater is not reported as a water supply source in this UWMP. However, Valley Water has a managed recharge program that includes capturing local runoff in reservoirs and releasing it to groundwater recharge facilities or

drinking water treatment plants. As reported in its water supply master planning documents, Valley Water plans to increase stormwater capture and reuse capacity.

6.1.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Recycled water provides multiple benefits to SJW customers and is a growing source of supply, as 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 for potable water by a 1 to 1 ratio. Therefore, more potable water is available to the overall customer base. Recycled water is important to SJW’s overall water supply portfolio since both SJW and Valley Water rely on recycled water and conservation to meet future demands and growth in Santa Clara County. In 2025, recycled water made up approximately 2% of SJW’s total water supply, an amount that has increased over recent years, as shown in Figure 6-4. SJW aims to further increase that amount between 2025 and 2050, through customer outreach, investment in additional recycled water delivery infrastructure, and coordination with other agencies.

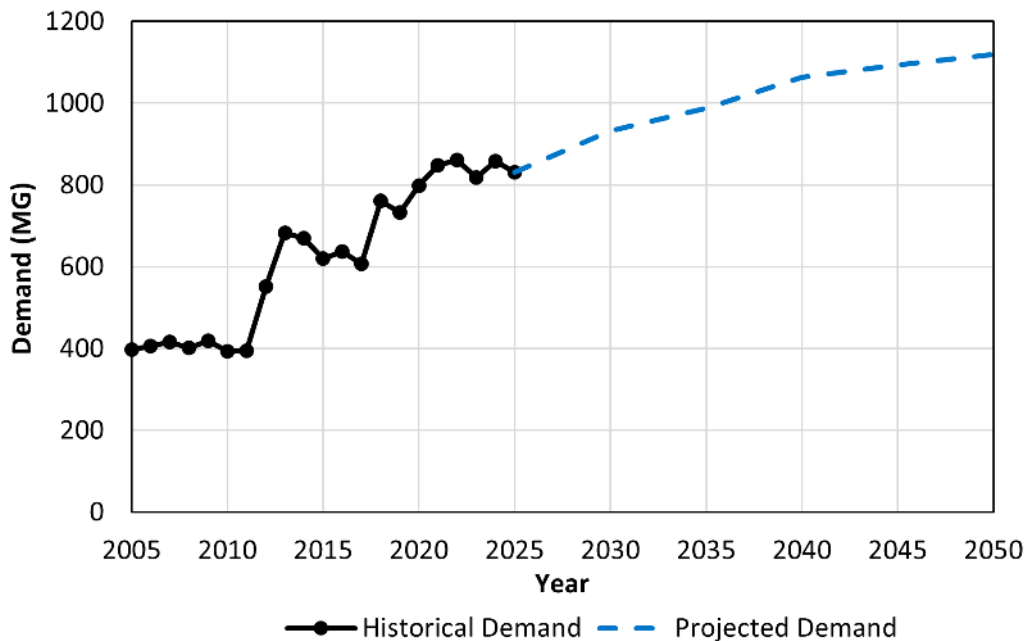


Figure 6-4. Recycled Water: Historical and Projected Demands

6.1.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) has provided Silicon Valley communities with a sustainable, high-quality recycled water supply since 1993. The system was originally developed to reduce freshwater effluent discharges to sensitive South San Francisco Bay habitats, supporting environmental protection objectives such as the preservation of the California clapper rail and salt marsh harvest mouse, while also creating a beneficial reuse supply for non-potable demands.

In 1997, SJW entered into a Wholesaler-Retailer Agreement with the City of San José to deliver recycled water to existing and future SJW customers located near SBWR distribution facilities. Under this arrangement, the City of San José serves as the wholesaler, while SJW provides retail service to its customers. While the initial structure of the agreement primarily supported the City’s regulatory and environmental compliance objectives, it also established the foundation for expanding recycled water use within SJW’s service area to offset potable water demand and provide a lower-cost, drought-resilient supply option for appropriate uses such as irrigation and industrial processes. Under the agreement, SBWR constructed, owned, operated, and maintained the recycled water distribution system, while SJW owned the recycled water meters and served as the customer interface.

In 2010, the agreement was amended to allow SJW to construct, own, operate, and maintain recycled water infrastructure within its service area. Subsequent amendments in 2012 and 2024 further expanded SJW’s ability to invest in recycled water facilities. These updates have enabled SJW to play a more direct role in system development, improving service reliability, supporting system expansion to additional customers, and enhancing the long-term value of recycled water as a cost-effective and resilient component of the overall water supply portfolio.

6.1.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

SJW does not own or operate wastewater treatment facilities. The majority of sewage generated within SJW’s service area is provided to the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (SJ/SC RWF)³¹ via the Burbank Sanitary District, City of San José, Cupertino Sanitary District, County Sanitation District 2-3, and West Valley Sanitation District collection systems. A small portion of SJW customers are on septic systems. The estimated volume of wastewater collected from SJW’s service area is shown in Table 6-2. Wastewater is not treated or disposed of within SJW’s service area, as indicated in Table 6-3.

³¹ City of San José. *San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility*. Environmental Services. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/environmental-services/water-utilities/regional-wastewater-facility>

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633(a)				
<input type="checkbox"/>		Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.		
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (MG)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Add additional rows as needed				
Burbank Sanitary District, City of San José, Cupertino Sanitary District, County Sanitation District 2-3, West Valley Sanitation District	Estimated	25,263	San Jose/Santa Clara WPCP, Place ID 255333	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		25,263		
<p>NOTES: Total volume of wastewater treated at SJ/SC RWF in 2025 provided by City of San José. Volume of wastewater collected from SJW service area in 2025 estimated based on the proportion of SJW’s potable water demands in 2015 and 2020 relative to potable water demands of other water retailers served by SJ/SC RWF. This methodology is consistent with the one used in SJW’s 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, which SJW coordinated with City of San José to develop.</p>				

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area Water Code Section 10633(b)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. Proceed to the next table.

6.1.5.3 Recycled Water System Description

The SJ/SC RWF is managed and operated by the City of San José. The plant treats an average of 110 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater, with a capacity of up to 167 MGD, using advanced tertiary treatment processes. The majority of treated effluent is discharged into the South San Francisco Bay.

According to information provided to SJW by the City of San José, SJ/SC RWF received 38,067 MG of wastewater in 2025, of which 31,908 MG was discharged as treated effluent to the Bay. Approximately 4,055 MG was directed toward recycled water production, including flows conveyed to the SBWR³² system and to Valley Water's Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (SVAWPC)³³. At SVAWPC, secondary-treated effluent from the SJ/SC RWF undergoes advanced treatment, and a portion of this advanced-treated water is blended with SBWR supplies to improve recycled water quality. Figure 6-5 provides an overview of the wastewater and recycled water agencies and facilities serving the SJW service area.

The SBWR system consists of over 150 miles of pipe, 5 pump stations, and 10 MG of storage. SBWR blends tertiary-treated water from SJ/SC RWF with advanced-treated water from SVAWPC to improve the quality of recycled water for non-potable use and to maintain total dissolved solids below 500 parts per million. The SVAWPC receives secondary-treated wastewater from SJ/SC RWF and uses microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultra-violet disinfection to produce advanced-treated water. SBWR is regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) - 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.

³² South Bay Water Recycling. "Recycled Water." City of San José. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/environmental-services/water-utilities/recycled-water>

³³ Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center. <https://purewater4u.org/>

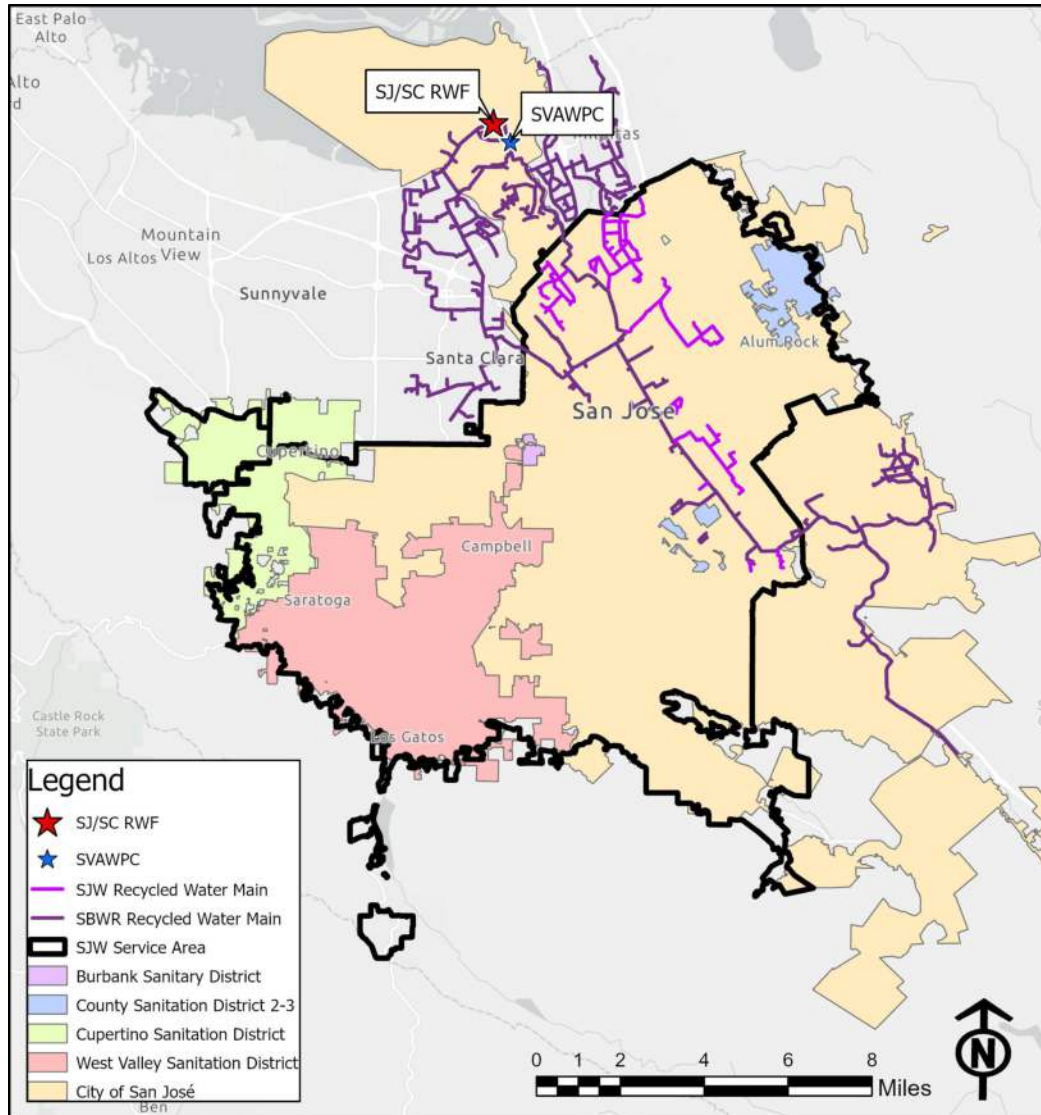


Figure 6-5. Wastewater and Recycled Water Systems within SJW Service Area

6.1.5.4 Current, Potential, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

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 in the SJW service area is delivered through both SBWR and SJW recycled water mains. The majority of existing recycled water use in SJW’s service area is for landscape irrigation. Recycled water is also used for golf course irrigation, commercial use (toilet/urinal flushing at dual-plumbed buildings, car wash), industrial uses, and agricultural irrigation.

Recycled water use projections are based on planned recycled water main alignments identified in SJW’s *Recycled Water Master Plan*, along with updated alignment information. Projected increases in recycled water demand are expected to be driven primarily by landscape irrigation associated with new development and system expansion areas.

Opportunities to expand recycled water use to additional customer classes are more limited. While dual-plumbed systems can support indoor non-potable uses, such applications are not expected to represent a meaningful source of demand within SJW’s service area due to relatively low water use, high retrofit costs, and limited applicability outside of select new developments.

Continued commercial growth, particularly the expansion of data centers and other high water-use facilities, may create opportunities for recycled water use in cooling tower makeup and similar applications. These uses have the potential to provide more consistent and higher-volume demand relative to irrigation; however, implementation depends on site-specific factors, including retrofit feasibility, customer water quality requirements, and operational considerations related to equipment performance and maintenance.

Given these constraints, near-term increases in recycled water demand are anticipated to be driven primarily by landscape irrigation, with commercial and industrial applications, including data center cooling, representing a longer-term opportunity as infrastructure, customer needs, and water quality considerations evolve.

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual Water Code Section 10633(e)		
Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025 (MG)	2025 Actual Use (MG)
Add additional rows as needed		
Agricultural irrigation	1	1
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	757	610
Golf course irrigation	64	69
Industrial use	11	13
Commercial use	57	137
Other (Description Required)	0	0
Total	890	830
NOTES: Other use includes construction and dust control via portable meter which customers used prior to 2020.		

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)										
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :			South Bay Water Recycling							
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :			South Bay Water Recycling and San Jose Water Company							
Use Type	Potable or Non-Potable	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (MG)	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Agricultural irrigation	Non-Potable	Community Garden	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Non-Potable		610	697	766	843	873	898		
Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable		69	69	69	69	69	69		
Commercial use	Non-Potable	Toilet/urinal flushing, car wash	13	13	13	13	13	13		
Industrial use	Non-Potable	Cooling towers	137	137	137	137	137	137		
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Non-Potable			830	917	986	1,063	1,093	1,118	0	
Total			830	917	986	1,063	1,093	1,118	0	0

NOTES: New projected recycled water use is anticipated to be for landscape irrigation. Assumed agricultural irrigation, commercial, and industrial use remains constant. Agricultural irrigation is for Guadalupe Community Gardens. Golf course irrigation is for San Jose Municipal Golf Course. Multiple users under commercial and industrial categories (largest use is for cooling towers at San José State University).

6.1.5.4.1 Projected Direct Potable Reuse

SJW is actively advancing a proof-of-concept demonstration facility for direct potable reuse (DPR) and is currently completing the design of this pilot system. The project will include a mobile treatment unit that can be deployed throughout the service area to demonstrate treatment performance under a range of source water conditions and support community outreach and education. The demonstration facility is expected to be operational in 2027.

While this pilot program is not included in projected supply quantities, it represents a key step in developing operational expertise, validating treatment performance, and building public understanding of DPR. This effort will position SJW to evaluate and pursue future DPR opportunities, including potential partnerships or expansion to a regional-scale facility that could enhance drought resilience in the Silicon Valley region. SJW intends to continue advancing feasibility evaluations for full-scale DPR implementation during the next UWMP cycle in parallel with completion and operation of the demonstration facility.

Valley Water's UWMP identifies the development of up to 24,000 acre-feet per year (AFY or 7,800 MGY) of DPR capacity (see Section 6.1.9.2). Valley Water has indicated that their DPR facility will be reserved primarily to supplement demand during droughts and emergencies only, and that potable water produced from this plant would be combined with raw imported water for subsequent treatment and distributed to retailers from their Penitencia Water Treatment Plant. SJW will consider this and other potential DPR supply options in the context of meeting customer water supply needs and affordability. Evaluation of these alternatives will focus on reliability, water quality, implementation timing, and overall cost to customers to determine the most effective approach for future supply development.

6.1.5.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

SJW aims to further increase recycled water use through customer outreach, investment in additional recycled water delivery infrastructure, and coordination with other agencies. The RWMP details SJW's plans including proposed new recycled water main alignments and infill of new customers onto existing recycled water mains as listed in Table 6-6.

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use Water Code Section 10633(f)			
Section 6.1.5.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (MG)
Sign up of new customers	Existing recycled water main extension	2025 - 2050	45
Alignment D Phase 3B	New recycled water main extension	2026	83
Extensions - Package 1	New recycled water main extension	2029	35
Alignment T1	New recycled water main extension	2032	38
Alignment T2	New recycled water main extension	2035	44
Alignment K	New recycled water main extension	2038	21
Alignment U	New recycled water main extension	2041	9
Alignment J	New recycled water main extension	2044	18
Total (MG)			293
Unit Conversion to AF			900

6.1.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

SJW does not currently use desalinated water as a water supply. In 2023, SJW conducted a feasibility study to evaluate whether brackish desalination could serve as a viable alternative supply in the Alviso area of north San Jose. After reviewing multiple potential locations and drilling test wells in the sites with the greatest potential, hydraulic data and borehole geology indicated limited production capacity, and the sites were not found to be suitable for brackish groundwater extraction.

Given these findings, desalination is not currently identified as a near-term supply option for SJW. However, desalination technologies may have a role in the region’s long-term water supply portfolio if developed at an appropriate scale. Due to the significant capital and operational costs associated with desalination, any future implementation would likely need to be pursued in the context of a regional approach to be cost-effective for customers. SJW will continue to evaluate alternative technologies and locations for potential future desalinated supplies as part of long-term planning efforts.

Following SJW’s evaluation, Valley Water completed its own preliminary environmental feasibility study for a potential desalination project in the South San Francisco Bay, which found that a project could be feasible if certain environmental considerations are addressed, including potential effects on sensitive Bay habitats, brine discharge management, energy use, and permitting requirements. Valley Water is continuing to evaluate this concept through additional engineering and technical studies.³⁴ However,

³⁴ Valley Water. *Desalination*. Water Supply Planning. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/desalination>

desalination is not currently included in its projected water supply portfolio. As regional discussions progress, desalination will need to be considered alongside other supply options, with careful attention to overall costs, reliability, environmental impacts, and the value provided to customers.

6.1.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

SJW's distribution system has interties with the following retailers: California Water Service Company (Los Altos District), City of San José Municipal Water, City of Santa Clara, City of Sunnyvale, City of Milpitas, and Great Oaks Water. SJW currently has no plans to use these interties for normal system operation as they are exclusively used for potential emergencies. These emergency interties are not reported as a water supply source in this UWMP.

6.1.8 Supply From Storage

SJW's wholesaler, Valley Water, has participated in a water banking and exchange program with the Semitropic Water Storage District in Kern County since 1996. Under this program, Valley Water has a contractual right to store up to 350,000 AF (114,000 MG) in the Kern County Subbasin for use during dry years. The program is intended to provide operational flexibility by allowing surplus supplies to be banked in wetter periods for later use. The current agreement expires in 2035.

While the program provides significant storage capacity, recovery of banked water is subject to operational, hydrologic, and conveyance constraints. Stored water is not physically conveyed directly from Kern County to Santa Clara County; instead, it is recovered through exchange or transfer arrangements within the SWP system. Under its contract, Valley Water may withdraw between approximately 31,000 and 78,000 AFY (10,000 and 25,400 MGY, respectively) of banked water, depending on SWP allocation conditions, with higher withdrawal levels generally associated with wetter year allocations. Actual recovery in any given year depends on the availability of conveyance capacity, regulatory conditions, and broader system operations. As a result, the ability to access banked supplies may be constrained during extended drought conditions when system-wide limitations are most pronounced.

Valley Water can also store water supplies in San Luis Reservoir in Merced County when capacity is available. Both SWP and CVP water may be stored in the reservoir. However, storage availability is dependent on hydrologic conditions and reservoir operations, and stored supplies may be at risk of spill during wet periods when the reservoir reaches capacity.

6.1.9 Future Water Projects

SJW engages with Valley Water on planning efforts related to future water supply reliability under average, single dry, and multiple dry year conditions. Valley Water's current level of service goal is to develop supplies sufficient to meet 100% of annual water demand in non-drought years and at least 80% of annual demand during drought conditions³⁵ is intended to balance drought resilience with the need to avoid overinvestment in water supply infrastructure.

³⁵ Valley Water. (2025, November). *Water Supply Master Plan 2050*. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/water-supply-master-plan>

Valley Water is currently planning, designing, and constructing a number of water supply projects and programs to support this level of service, as summarized in Table 6-7, with additional details provided in its UWMP and *Water Supply Master Plan 2050 (WSMP 2050)*.³⁵ The WSMP 2050, most recently updated in November 2025, is supplemented by annual Monitoring and Assessment Program (MAP) reports that track project costs, benefits, and evolving factors such as demand forecasts, climate change, and regulatory requirements. These planning processes inform Valley Water’s ongoing investment decisions and identification of future supply projects.

As these efforts progress, SJW evaluates Valley Water’s planned projects in the context of delivering reliable, high-quality water supplies while maintaining affordability for customers. This includes consideration of project costs, implementation timing, and overall rate impacts, as well as comparison with alternative supply strategies. SJW continues to participate in regional planning discussions and provides input where appropriate, with focus on identifying supply solutions that provide the greatest overall value to customers.

In parallel with Valley Water efforts, SJW is advancing its own water supply initiatives to complement wholesale supplies and enhance portfolio flexibility. This includes progressing design of a direct potable reuse (DPR) demonstration facility, evaluating long-term opportunities for DPR implementation, and assessing other alternative supply options such as desalination where technically and economically viable. SJW is also exploring opportunities for regional collaboration where such approaches can improve cost-effectiveness and system resilience.

Through this combined approach, SJW seeks to maintain a balanced and diversified water supply portfolio. Future investments, whether developed by Valley Water, SJW, or through regional partnerships, will be evaluated based on their ability to provide reliable service at a reasonable cost, supporting long-term water supply resilience while managing rate impacts for customers.

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs Water Code Section 10631(f)					
Section 6.1.10	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP				
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (MG)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name			
Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit	Yes	Valley Water	2034	All Year Types	28,000
Guadalupe, Calero, and Almaden Dam Seismic Retrofits	Yes	Valley Water	2035	All Year Types	2,200
Pure Water Silicon Valley for DPR	Yes	Valley Water	2035	All Year Types	7,800
B.F. Sisk Dam Raise	Yes	Valley Water, US Bureau of Reclamation, San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority	2035	All Year Types	42,400
Delta Conveyance Project	Yes	Valley Water	2045	All Year Types	4,600
Groundwater Banking and South County Recharge	Yes	Valley Water	2030	All Year Types	5,900

6.1.9.1 Dam Seismic Retrofits

Valley Water has several surface water reservoirs that are operating at restricted capacity due to seismic stability concerns. Thus, Valley Water has some dam improvement and seismic retrofit projects planned for its Almaden, Anderson, Calero, and Guadalupe reservoirs, to restore these reservoirs to their full operating capacities. Anderson Reservoir is Valley Water's largest reservoir and is currently drained down to deadpool (i.e. no water is available as a supply) due to seismic concerns. The construction project there is ongoing with an expected completion in 2034. Seismic retrofits at Almaden, Calero, and Guadalupe dams will be completed between 2030 and 2035. All these seismic retrofits will result in an increase in Valley Water's local surface storage capacity from the current 63,000 AF to 155,000 AF (20,500 MG to 50,500 MG).

6.1.9.2 Pure Water Silicon Valley for DPR

Valley Water has established a potable reuse goal of 24,000 AFY (7,800 MGY) by 2035 and up to 32,000 AFY (10,400 MGY) by 2050. The 2035 target is included in its projected supplies in the UWMP. Valley Water's current planning approach envisions construction of a new advanced purification facility adjacent to the existing Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center. A demonstration facility is expected to be in service around 2030, with full-scale implementation anticipated by 2035.

As these plans advance, the scale, cost, and implementation approach of regional potable reuse projects will be key considerations. While large, centralized facilities may provide significant supply volumes, they also involve substantial capital investment, complex infrastructure integration, and long development timelines.

SJW recognizes potable reuse as an important component of a diversified and drought-resilient water supply portfolio and is actively advancing its own DPR initiatives. As a result, SJW will evaluate Valley Water's proposed potable reuse projects in the context of alternative approaches, including utility-scale and modular implementation strategies, with a focus on overall cost-effectiveness, implementation timing, and value to customers. This evaluation will help inform the most appropriate pathway for developing potable reuse supplies in a manner that meets reliability objectives while managing rate impacts.

6.1.9.3 Delta Conveyance Project

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is a critical part of California's water supply system and water which passes through the Delta is delivered to over 27 million people and approximately 750,000 acres of farmland.³⁶ The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) is a climate adaptation strategy designed to improve the water infrastructure in the Delta, which provides water to the SWP, a source of SJW's purchased water from Valley Water. Consistent with Executive Order N-10-19, in early 2019, the State announced a new single tunnel project, which proposed a set of new diversion intakes along the Sacramento River in the north Delta for the SWP. In 2019, DWR initiated planning and environmental review for a single tunnel Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) to protect the reliability of SWP supplies from the effects of climate change and seismic events, among other risks. In December 2023, DWR certified the Environmental

³⁶ DWR. *Delta Conveyance*. State Water Project. <https://water.ca.gov/deltaconveyance>

Impact Report and approved the DCP selecting the “Bethany Reservoir Alignment” for further engineering, design, and permitting. DWR is continuing with the design refinements, environmental planning and permitting through 2026-2027 including resolving appeals on its Delta Plan certification. DCP will potentially be operational in 2045 following extensive planning, permitting, and construction.

Valley Water is one of the SWP contractors participating in the project at a level of 3.23%, which could provide approximately 14,000 AFY (4,600 MGY) of water supply benefits on average. The DCP is recommended by Valley Water’s WSMP 2050 and its benefits are included in their future imported water supply estimates.

6.1.9.4 B.F. Sisk Dam Raise

The B.F. Sisk Dam and San Luis Reservoir in Merced County provide Valley Water with additional storage for imported water from both the SWP and CVP. Storage amounts vary with hydrologic conditions and are at risk of spilling (i.e. being lost as a supply) if the reservoir fills completely. In the last five years, Valley Water has stored an average of 54,708 AFY (17,800 MGY) in San Luis Reservoir and only lost a total of 9,220 AF (3,000 MG) due to the reservoir filling.

The B.F. Sisk Dam Raise and Reservoir Expansion Project,³⁷ jointly led by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority (SLDMWA), will raise the existing dam by 10 feet and increase the storage capacity of the reservoir by 130,000 AF (42,400 MG), allowing Valley Water to capture and store SWP and CVP surplus supplies when available.

6.1.9.5 South County Recharge

Several groundwater recharge projects are being evaluated by Valley Water for the South County. Four alternatives are currently under consideration to determine which of the four managed recharge projects will best support water supply needs. Three of the alternatives would recharge the Llagas Subbasin, which is located south of SJW’s service area. The Coyote Valley Recharge Ponds Project would recharge the southern end of the Santa Clara Subbasin. See the Coyote Valley Recharge Area in Figure 6-2.

6.2 Energy Use

SJW has three surface water treatment facilities, more than 80 groundwater wells, and over 200 booster pumps. The operation of these facilities is energy intensive and represents a significant operational expense. Accordingly, SJW monitors and manages energy consumption across its system on an ongoing basis.

The table below summarizes annual electricity use, in kilowatt-hours, by major operational category including groundwater extraction, system distribution, treatment, and storage.

³⁷ Bureau of Reclamation. (Sept. 11, 2025). *B.F. Sisk Dam Raise and Reservoir Expansion Project*. <https://www.usbr.gov/mp/sccao/sisk/raise.html>

Energy Use						
Retail Supplier	Energy Use Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SJW	Ground Water Extraction, Treatment, and Distribution	28,543,738	29,937,731	22,458,791	16,437,469	22,250,808
SJW	Distribution Throughout the System	9,406,387	10,871,744	8,318,140	6,953,640	7,337,028
SJW	Treatment of Surface Water	1,350,312	686,841	1,300,792	2,327,310	2,102,737
SJW	Raw Water Conveyance	67,996	43,579	65,062	97,786	66,246
SJW	Administrative and Water Storage	940,880	846,984	811,438	939,796	1,062,642
SJW	Total	40,309,313	42,386,879	32,954,223	26,756,001	32,819,461
City of Cupertino	Ground Water Extraction, Treatment, and Distribution	97,493	152,170	33,576	49,256	34,822
City of Cupertino	Distribution Throughout the System	871,028	843,773	642,859	639,348	676,284
City of Cupertino	Water Storage	82,532	90,650	83,772	80,438	72,945
City of Cupertino	Total	1,051,053	1,086,593	760,207	769,042	784,051
NOTES: Energy Use Data are in Kilowatt-hours						

6.3 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

SJW’s historical and projected volumes of water by source of supply are presented in and Table 6-9, Table 6-8, and Figure 6-6. SJW’s current sources of supply (purchased water from Valley Water, groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin, surface water from local watersheds, and recycled water from SBWR) will continue to be important sources of supply to meet future demands. Future purchased water amounts from Valley Water will be dependent on agreed-upon delivery schedules between SJW and Valley Water. Subsequently, groundwater supplies will depend on purchased water amounts, surface water supply availability (heavily dependent on hydrologic conditions), and the remaining amount of supply needed to meet SJW’s potable demands. Available recycled water supplies to meet projected recycled water demands will be based on SJW’s ability to construct new recycled water pipelines.

For projected demands, surface water supply volume is assumed to hold constant at the 10-year historical average as SJW’s water rights and the watersheds supplying the water treatment plants are not expected to change. Remaining potable demands are made up by purchased water and groundwater, based on the

contracted amount of purchased water from Valley Water with the remainder of potable demand met by groundwater. Projected recycled water supplies are based on projected recycled water demands.

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected						
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Purchased or Imported Water		25,025	24,997	25,104	25,424	25,702
Groundwater		15,844	15,826	15,894	16,097	16,272
Surface Water	Potable Water	2,435	2,435	2,435	2,435	2,435
Surface Water	Raw Water	7	7	7	7	7
Recycled Water		890	1,010	1,189	1,193	1,189
Total		44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605

NOTES: Volumes are in MG. 2040 use accounts for leap year. Projected surface water supply volume held constant at the 10-year production average (2011-2020). Remaining potable demands made up by purchased water and groundwater, based on the 10-year historical average (2011-2020) of distribution between these two sources of supply. Projected recycled water supplies are based on projected recycled water demands.

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual Water Code Section 10631(b)				
Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Add additional rows as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water		Potable	15,886	
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	15,814	
Surface water (not desalinated)		Potable	2,293	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	831	
		Subtotal Potable	33,993	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	831	0
		Total	34,824	0

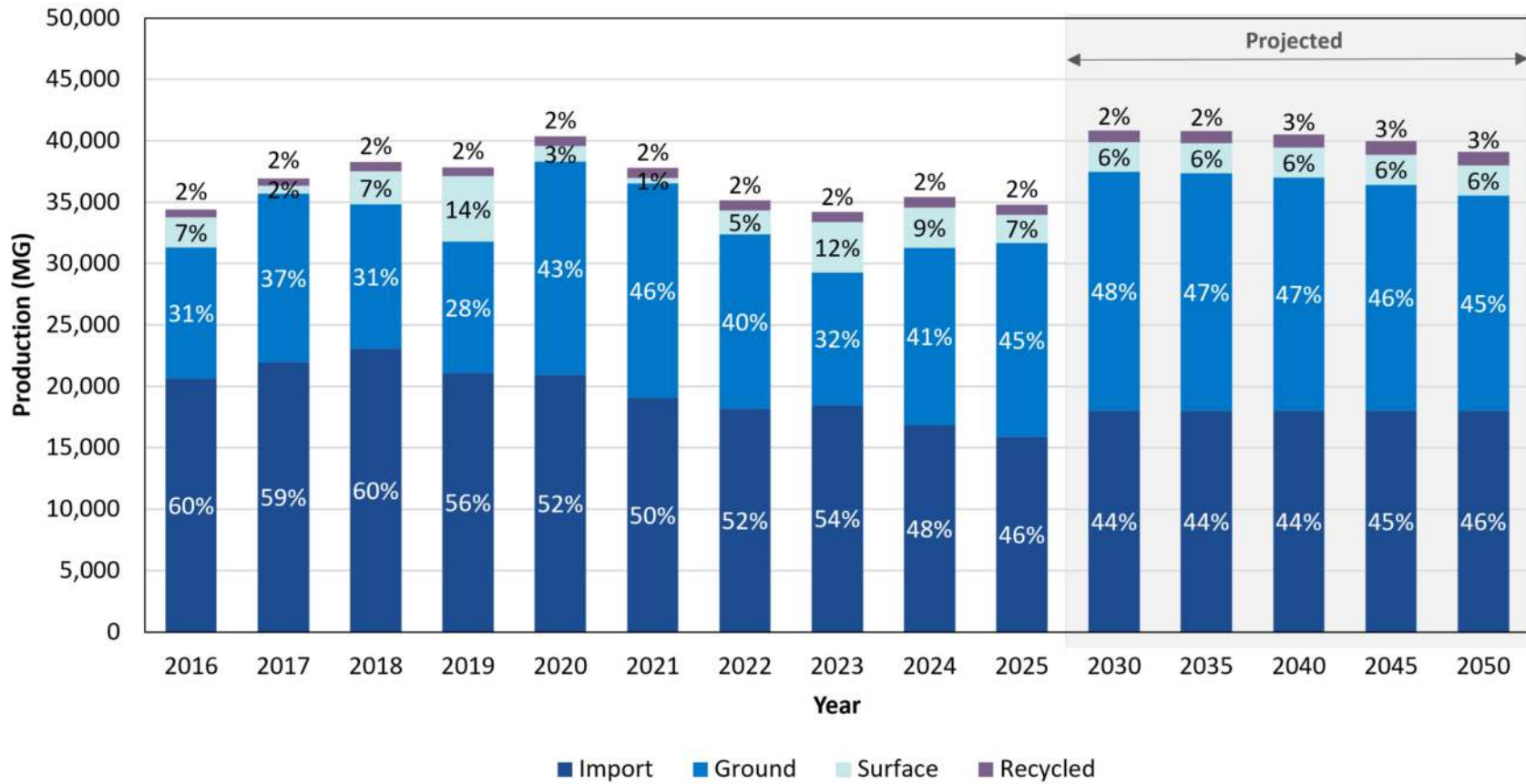


Figure 6-6. Historical and Projected Sources of Supply

Chapter 7

Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

This chapter identifies constraints on SJW's water sources and assesses the reliability of the water supply, compares expected water supply with projected water use under average year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions, and presents a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) of near-term reliability.

Constraints on SJW's sources of supply include climate change, reductions in imported water supplies from the Delta, threats to delivery infrastructure, groundwater basin overdraft, water quality concerns, and increased environmental regulations that may limit supply availability. As Valley Water provides or manages the majority of SJW's water supplies, SJW used information provided by Valley Water in their draft UWMP to evaluate the reliability of SJW's water supplies. According to Valley Water's draft UWMP, Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet SJW's and other retailers' demands through 2050 under average year and single dry year conditions. For five consecutive dry years, Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet SJW's and other retailers' demands for the first three years. During the last two years of the drought, Valley Water will experience shortages which will be addressed through their Water Shortage Contingency Plan actions. However, SJW anticipates meeting 100% of demands for all five consecutive dry years. For the near-term Drought Risk Assessment, Valley Water anticipates having sufficient supplies for the first three years and meeting the shortages of the last two years with WSCP actions. SJW's assessment shows that it will meet all demands over the first four years of the near-term drought with a small shortage in the last year which will be met by WSCP actions. These analyses account for identified constraints on sources of supply, upcoming projects that will increase supplies or reliability of supplies, and water conservation programs that will reduce future demands.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

SJW has four sources of water supply: purchased water from Valley Water, groundwater, local surface water, and recycled water. These sources of supply are constrained in one or more ways, driven by hydrologic conditions, water quality, and legal or environmental restrictions. Additionally, there is potential for interruption of supply caused by catastrophic events as discussed in Chapter 8.

7.1.1 Purchased Water Supply Reliability

SJW relies on Valley Water for purchased water supplies, which make up over half of SJW's total water supplies. Constraints to purchased water supplies from Valley Water include climate change impacts, reductions in imported water supplies, and threats to infrastructure, as detailed below.

- **Climate Change** – Climate change is anticipated to result in warming temperatures, shrinking snowpack, increasing weather extremes, and prolonged droughts. Valley Water's water supply vulnerabilities to climate change include decreases in the quantity of Delta-conveyed imported water supplies, decreases in the ability to capture and use local surface water supplies due to shifts in the timing and intensity of rainfall and runoff, increases in irrigation and cooling water demands, decreases in water quality, and increases in the severity and duration of droughts.

Potential effects of climate change on Delta-conveyed imported water supply availability have been incorporated into Valley Water's UWMP water supply projections.

- **Reductions in Imported Water Supplies** – Valley Water's SWP and CVP water supplies are also subject to several additional constraints including regulatory requirements to protect fisheries and water quality in the Delta, and conveyance limitations. Valley Water is anticipating additional future regulations that will result in greater reductions in imported water allocations than currently provided by DWR in their 2025 *Delivery Capability Report* (discussed in Section 7.2.1). Delta-conveyed supplies are also at risk from Delta levee failures due to seismic threats and flooding, sea level rise and climate change, declining populations of protected fish species, and water quality variations (including algal blooms). Many water quality variations are addressed by blending sources and/or switching sources to Valley Water's three water treatment plants. Algae and disinfection byproduct precursors have been especially challenging during recent drought conditions. To address at least some of these constraints, Valley Water is participating in the Delta Conveyance Project which could provide approximately 14,000 AFY (4,600 MGY) of water supply benefits on average (as discussed in Section 6.1.9.3).
- **Threats to Infrastructure** – Valley Water'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.

7.1.2 Groundwater Supply Reliability

Groundwater supplies are often a reliable supply during normal and short-term drought conditions because supplies are local and large aquifer storage capacity means that groundwater supplies will still be available when surface flows become limited. However, groundwater supply availability can become threatened when overdraft occurs and when recharge and inflow decrease. Water quality is another potential constraint of this source of supply. Threats to groundwater supplies are detailed below.

- **Overdraft** – Under extended supply pressures, groundwater basins can enter overdraft conditions, which can have a series of consequences including land subsidence. Threat of overdraft conditions were witnessed in the 2012-2016 drought when groundwater levels declined. However, groundwater levels in the Santa Clara Subbasin quickly recovered after the drought due to Valley Water's proactive response and comprehensive water management activities. Valley Water monitors groundwater levels at wells throughout Santa Clara County, has groundwater recharge programs to maintain aquifer storage, and manages the aquifers to avoid overdraft conditions.
- **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.
- **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.

- **Aging Infrastructure and High Land Costs** – In 2020, SJW prepared a Groundwater Well Asset Management Plan (GWAMP). Objectives of the GWAMP included evaluating risks associated with existing wells, prioritizing wells for renewal, developing a sustainable rate of replacement for wells, presenting mitigation strategies for water quality issues, developing a 10-year Capital Improvement Plan, and conducting a well siting survey for new well locations. Findings from the GWAMP showed that SJW’s groundwater well system is vulnerable due to the age of the well infrastructure. Two-thirds of the wells are 50 years or older and were installed with low carbon steel casing using a cable tool drilling method. A low carbon steel casing is susceptible to corrosion and damage in the event of an earthquake. Furthermore, many of SJW’s older cable tool wells were installed without sanitary seals as newer wells are, and as such, are more vulnerable to acting as conduits for downward migration of surface contaminants into the aquifer. Space for replacement wells at SJW’s existing groundwater stations is limited, and thus, the majority of future wells will need to be located on new properties. However, favorable sites are limited, as they must meet certain production yield and water quality requirements within the confined areas of the aquifer. In addition, the availability of suitable land in these locations is constrained, and while land costs in the Bay Area are high, the primary challenge is identifying sites that meet both hydrogeologic and operational criteria for long-term use.
- **Water Quality** –The presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in groundwater has become an area of regulatory and operational focus. In California, SJW monitors PFAS in accordance with State requirements and takes action when concentrations exceed established Notification Levels, including removing wells from service where operationally feasible and notifying customers as required. In certain cases, continued operation of impacted wells is necessary to maintain system reliability, particularly during high-demand periods or when alternative supplies are limited. While these Notification Levels are not enforceable standards, they inform operational decisions and customer communication. In parallel, SJW is advancing evaluation and design of treatment solutions to address PFAS and support the continued use of groundwater supplies. SJW’s approach is also informed by evolving federal regulations, including U.S. EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for select PFAS compounds.
- SJW’s system relies on multiple water sources that employ different disinfection strategies, including free chlorine and chloramines. Blending of these sources can present operational challenges, as variations in source water contributions and disinfectant residuals can result in localized reductions in system residual if not actively managed. Maintaining a consistent disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system is critical for regulatory compliance and overall water quality stability.
- To address these challenges, SJW is implementing system improvements to enhance operational consistency and water quality. This includes planning for the installation of chloramination systems at select groundwater stations over the next 10 years. These improvements are intended to support stable disinfectant residuals across the distribution system and ensure continued reliable use of groundwater supplies.

7.1.3 Surface Water Supply Reliability

Local surface supplies are highly variable depending on hydrologic conditions. In years of limited local surface water supplies, SJW relies more heavily on groundwater. Threats to local surface water supplies are detailed below.

- **Climate Change** – Climate change is expected to further increase variability in local surface water supplies by altering the timing, intensity, and form of precipitation. These changes may result in earlier runoff, reduced snowpack contributions, and increased frequency of both high-flow storm events and prolonged dry periods, reducing the reliability and predictability of surface water supplies. SJW’s local surface water supplies are subject to the same climate change impacts as Delta-conveyed supplies and Valley Water’s local surface water supplies, which can result in decrease surface water supplies. Increased weather extremes and changing precipitation patterns as a result of climate change may prevent surface water supplies from being fully utilized during heavy rain events and may result in lower surface water supplies during other times of the year. During high-flow conditions, SJW’s ability to capture and treat surface water may be limited by raw water system hydraulics, elevated turbidity levels, and water treatment plant capacity constraints. As a result, not all available surface water can be fully utilized during peak runoff events, which may reduce the effective yield of this supply source. Fluctuations in the availability of surface supplies and possible impacts of climate change have already been observed in SJW’s historical surface water production, as shown in Figure 7-1. Greater variability in the availability of surface water supplies from climate change are likely to occur in the future. To allow surface water to be used during as much of the year as possible, SJW stores water in its Lake Elsmar and Lake Ranch/McKenzie in the wetter months and releases flow downstream to be diverted to the WTPs in the drier months. However, storage and releases from these reservoirs are limited by hydrologic conditions and environmental regulations.
- **Environmental Regulations** – SJW has bypass flow requirements (environmental water) at its surface water reservoirs and intakes. These requirements establish flow rates that must be released past diversion points to preserve downstream habitat. SJW also maintains minimum levels in reservoirs for habitat preservation. These environmental regulations limit the amount of surface water that SJW is able to divert for water supply. SJW finalized bypass flow requirements with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in 2023. These requirements may have some impact on future available surface water supplies.
- **Water Quality** – SJW owns approximately 6,000 acres of land in the watersheds and manages these watershed lands to protect water supplies. Contamination of surface water supplies from upstream activities (animal grazing, residential septic systems, stormwater runoff) is a potential threat, although a low one as there is limited development in the watershed. To mitigate these threats, SJW conducts a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years that examines potential sources of contaminants in the watersheds draining into reservoirs and includes recommendations for managing these impacts. SJW also regularly collects water quality data on the Los Gatos and Saratoga creeks and monitors Title 22 constituents and additional constituents.
- **Aging Infrastructure** – Some of SJW’s raw water infrastructure was constructed in the late 1800s or early 1900s and is in need of renewal to ensure reliability of surface water supplies. To address this

aging infrastructure, SJW is planning to conduct a Raw Water Master Plan that will provide a long-term asset management plan for its raw water infrastructure.

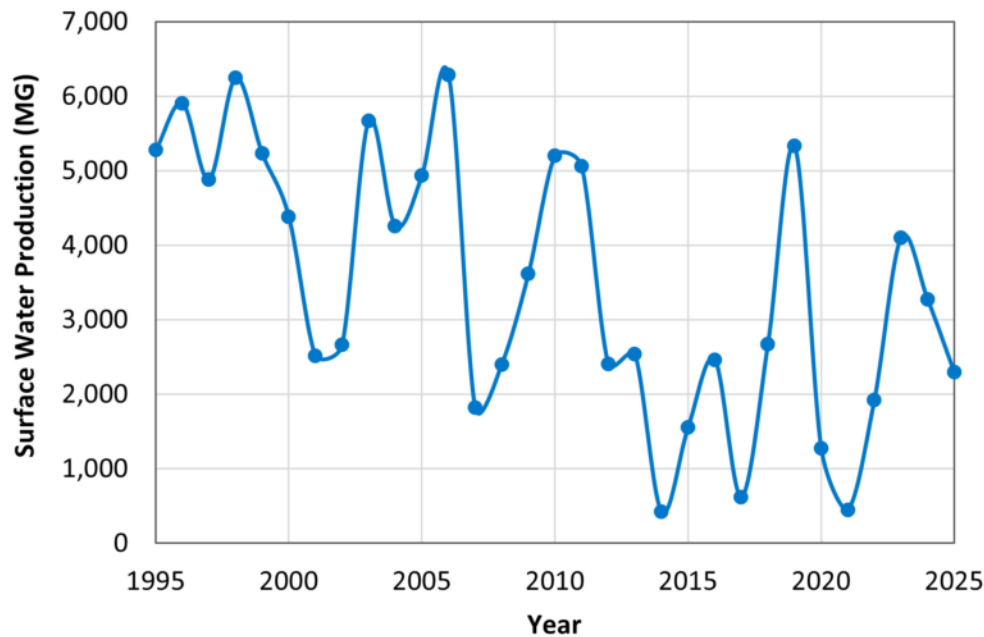


Figure 7-1. Historical Surface Water Production³⁸

7.1.4 Recycled Water Supply Reliability

Constraints on recycled water supplies are infrastructure-related, as wastewater supplies to produce recycled water supplies are otherwise sufficient to meet projected non-potable demands in Santa Clara County based on Valley Water’s draft UWMP. SBWR has a Strategic Master Plan³⁹ last updated in 2014 that was prepared in collaboration with Valley Water and other recycled water retailers, including SJW. The Strategic Master Plan contains an assessment on the feasibility of recycled water as a reliable, sustainable water supply for northern Santa Clara County over a 20-year planning horizon. Continued coordination between SBWR, Valley Water, and recycled water retailers in the area would be needed to ensure that recycled water infrastructure is adequate to meet future recycled water demands. As multiple agencies benefit from the SBWR system, expansion of this recycled water infrastructure would be dependent on agreed-upon water supply goals, projects, and cost-sharing structures.

7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

The Water Service Reliability Assessment includes an evaluation of SJW’s projected supplies and demands for the next 25 years under three scenarios: 1) average year, 2) single dry year, and 3) five consecutive dry years. As Valley Water provides or manages the majority of SJW’s water supplies, SJW used information

³⁸ Montevina WTP was offline for upgrades for parts of 2015-2017, which also contributed to lower surface water production in those years.

³⁹ SBWR. (2014, December). *Strategic Master Plan*. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/environmental-services/water-utilities/recycled-water>

provided by Valley Water in their draft UWMP for this Water Supply Reliability analysis. Valley Water's Water Supply Reliability analysis is conducted for aggregated countywide demands across all retailers and total available supplies, including, for example, SJW's local surface water supplies. Available supplies are not separated out for each retailer. Assumptions and considerations affecting the Water Supply Reliability analyses should be noted, as detailed in Section 7.2.1.

Water supplies presented in Table 7-1 are based on Valley Water's Water Evaluation and Adaptation Planning (WEAP) model,⁴⁰ which operates on a monthly time-step that simulates the water supply and demand over a period of 100 years, using the historical hydrologic sequence of 1922-2021. According to Valley Water, 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-Valley Water sources and distribution of water in Santa Clara County such as imported water from San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), recycled water, and local water developed by other agencies, such as SJW's local surface water. The model tracks water resources throughout the county and delivery of water to meet demands according to availability and priority. The established priorities in the model are: first, in-stream flow requirements are met in accordance with regulatory and operational requirements; then, non-Valley Water supplies, including SFPUC deliveries and recycled water, are used to meet demands; next, Valley Water managed local surface water and imported supplies are used to meet demands; and, finally, groundwater pumping is used to meet remaining demands. Excess supplies are directed to recharge facilities, stored in reservoirs, or delivered to groundwater banking programs.

Valley Water has identified average, single dry, and multiple dry year periods for water supply reliability planning. According to Valley Water, the basis for these water years is as follows:

- Average Year (1922-2015): Average supply over the 100 years of 1922-2021.
- Single Dry Year (1977): Within the historical hydrological record, this was the single driest year.
- Multiple Dry Years (1988-1992): The 1988-1992 drought was an extended and more severe drought than other multi-year droughts in the historical record and WEAP modeling period, including the more recent 2012-2016 drought.

⁴⁰ WEAP is a well-established, internationally recognized, integrated water resources planning tool. Its development and distribution are managed by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). WEAP has received major funding from many organizations, including the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), DWR, and US EPA. WEAP. "Water Evaluation and Adaptation Planning." <https://www.weap21.org/>

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	Base Year	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (MG)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1922-2021		100%
Single-Dry Year	1977		41%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1988		64%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1989		88%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1990		72%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1991		73%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1992		76%
NOTES: Base years and available supplies are based on information that SJW received from Valley Water in their draft UWMP.			

7.2.1 Assumptions and Limitations to Water Supply Reliability Analyses

Key assumptions or notes that Valley Water made in their UWMP Water Supply Reliability analysis are as follows:

- Actual availability of each supply during any given year depends on hydrology, groundwater recharge operations and conditions, and other factors.
- The analysis assumes that recommended projects from Valley Water’s WSMP⁴¹ are implemented. These include the Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit (2034); Guadalupe, Calero, and Almaden Dam Seismic Retrofits (2035); Pure Water Silicon Valley for DPR (2035); B.F. Sisk Dam Raise (2025); Delta Conveyance Project (2045); and Groundwater Banking and South County Recharge (2030). There is uncertainty associated with projected project benefits – some WSMP projects and/or their yields may not be realized as currently expected.
- Groundwater storage shown assumes groundwater can be drawn down to the severe stage of Valley Water’s WSCP. This does not represent a sustainable long-term groundwater condition, but these supplies represent water that may be needed to get through a prolonged drought.
- Imported water allocations to Valley Water were provided by DWR in their 2025 *Delivery Capability Report (DCR)*⁴² which includes climate change assumptions in CalSim3 analysis starting in 2035. For 2030, the DCR Baseline Conditions were applied. For 2035 and 2040, the DCR 2043 Level of Concern 50 was used. For 2045 and 2050, the DCR 2043 Level of Concern 95 was applied.

⁴¹ Valley Water. “Water Supply Master Plan.” Water Supply Planning. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/water-supply-master-plan>

⁴² DWR. “Delivery Capability Report and Studies.” <https://water.ca.gov/Library/Modeling-and-Analysis/Central-Valley-models-and-tools/CalSim-3/DCR>

- Climate change was included in the local water supply – reservoir inflows, evaporation, demands, and natural groundwater recharge – using the CESM1 model from the National Science Foundation.⁴³

The results of Valley Water’s WEAP modeling analysis are reflective of the input data and modeling assumptions. Their UWMP provides an opportunity for Valley Water to work with its retailers and other agencies to understand their water supply planning for the next 25 years. Valley Water has assured retailers that they will continue to use their WSMP and annual MAP⁴⁴ framework to guide its long-term water supply planning efforts and inform their Board of Directors on recommended investment decisions. This process includes monitoring projects costs and benefits, demands, climate change science, policy or regulatory actions, and making adjustments to the water supply investment strategy as needed to ensure reliability.

Valley Water’s Board of Directors updated its long-term water supply reliability level of service goal in January 2019, which is to develop supplies to meet 100% of annual water demand during non-drought years and at least 80% of annual water demand in drought years. Future projects and programs in the WSMP and MAP updates were developed in accordance with this policy to minimize the need to call for water use reductions greater than 20% during droughts, and to avoid overinvestment in water supply projects and programs. Through the WSMP and MAP updates and other planning efforts, SJW will continue to evaluate Valley Water’s proposed projects in the context of delivering reliable, cost-effective water supply solutions that provide the greatest overall benefit to customers.

7.2.1.1 Valley Water’s Demand Projections

Valley Water used their modeled demand projections for retailers in their Water Service Reliability Assessment (WSRA) and Drought Risk Assessment (DRA). Valley Water uses a statistically based Demand Model which was developed in 2020. It integrates historic water use trends, housing and economic growth, climate change, and post-drought water use rebound.⁴⁵ Housing and jobs projections are from ABAG’s Plan Bay Area 2040 and Valley Water conservatively assumed there will be a muted drought rebound from the most recent drought. This Demand Model was used to forecast demands for retailers like SJW and for independent groundwater pumping.⁴⁶ Other demands, such as agricultural groundwater, were estimated based on historical data. Water conservation was included in Valley Water’s demand projections. Valley Water currently saves approximately 87,000 AFY (28,300 MGY) from a 1992 baseline. Valley Water’s demand projections include 99,000 AF (32,300 MG) of water savings by 2030 and an additional 11,000 AF (3,600 MG) of water conservation by 2040 to achieve their goal of a total of 110,000 AF (35,800 MG) by 2040 compared to the 1992 baseline. Demands for Valley Water’s 13 retailers make up 87% of the total countywide demands included in Valley Water’s UWMP. Valley Water is projecting that retailer demands remain constant from 2030 to 2050 at 288,000 AFY (93,800 MGY).

⁴³ National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). “Community Earth System Model.” National Science Foundation. <https://www.cesm.ucar.edu/about>

⁴⁴ https://www.valleywater.org/sites/default/files/MAP_Report_10-6-2020_withBaselineDroughtFigure.pdf

⁴⁵ Additional information on Valley Water’s Demand Model can be found in their UWMP and WSMP.

⁴⁶ Note that independent groundwater pumping does not include retailers like SJW.

While the aggregated retailer-provided projections and Valley Water’s model results are generally similar in magnitude, differing by approximately 1% in 2040 and up to 6% in 2050, there are important methodological differences. SJW’s demand projections are based on more recent planning assumptions, including updated land use and growth forecasts consistent with the latest ABAG regional projections and local development information. As a result, SJW’s projections are lower than those projected by Valley Water and are considered by SJW to more accurately reflect current development patterns and anticipated demand within its service area.

Because Valley Water’s UWMP does not disaggregate projected demands and supplies by retailer, SJW used an average historical allocation factor to estimate its share of Valley Water supplies in its WSRA and DRA analyses. Based on the 2015, 2020, and 2025 UWMPs, SJW’s demands represent approximately 41.6% of Valley Water’s total demands, and this factor has been applied for planning purposes as described below.

7.2.2 Average Water Year

According to Valley Water, the average water year represents average supply over the hydrologic sequence of 1992-2015. Table 7-2 shows that based on information from Valley Water, SJW anticipates adequate supplies to meet system demand under average year conditions for years 2025 to 2045. Projections are based on demands described in Chapter 4 and supplies described in Chapter 6.

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	40,837	40,812	40,525	39,982	39,118
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	38,858	38,769	38,419	37,864	37,000
Surplus/(shortfall)	1,979	2,042	2,106	2,118	2,118

7.2.3 Single Dry Year

The single driest year in the 100 model years occurred in 1977, based on local hydrology within the 1922-2021 hydrologic sequence. Table 7-3 shows that based on information from Valley Water, SJW anticipates adequate supplies to meet system demand under single dry year conditions for years 2025 to 2045. The supply totals are based on SJW’s average portion, 41.6%, of Valley Water’s supplies as described in their draft UWMP.

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals	44,836	57,163	56,892	57,163	57,433
Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
Surplus/(shortfall)	4,920	17,341	17,434	18,278	19,438
NOTES: Supply totals include supply from storage as detailed in Valley Water's draft UWMP.					

7.2.4 Multiple Dry Years

The multiple dry year period used in this analysis assumes a repetition of the hydrology that occurred in 1988 through 1992. Table 7-4 shows that based on information from Valley Water, SJW anticipates adequate supplies to meet system demand under multiple dry year conditions for years 2030 to 2050. The supply totals are based on SJW's average portion, 41.6%, of Valley Water's supplies as described in their draft UWMP.

Multi-year droughts present the greatest challenge to Valley Water's water supply reliability. Valley Water's basic water supply strategy to compensate for supply variability is to store excess wet year supplies in the groundwater basin, local reservoirs, San Luis Reservoir, and/or Semitropic Groundwater Bank, and draw on these reserve supplies during dry years to help meet demands. These reserves, along with existing and planned future projects in the WSMP, help Valley Water meet demands during a prolonged drought. As of 2019, Valley Water's long-term water supply reliability level of service goal is to develop supplies to meet 100% of annual water demand during non-drought years and at least 80% of annual water demand in drought years. Future projects and programs in the WSMP were developed in accordance with this policy to minimize the need to call for water use reductions greater than 20%. Table 7-4 includes all water supplies currently planned by Valley Water as listed in Table 6-7 and detailed in their WSMP. Assumptions and considerations for the Water Service Reliability Assessment should be noted, as detailed in Section 7.2.1.

Valley Water's UWMP indicates shortages in the last two years of the five-year drought for 2030, 2045, and 2050. These shortages are less than 10% of projected demands and therefore within Valley Water's level of service goal to meet at least 80% of annual water demand in drought years. Accordingly, Valley Water shows WSCP actions which are included in Table 7-4.

SJW's analysis does not show similar shortages during multiple dry year conditions. This difference is primarily driven by the use of lower demand projections, as discussed in Section 7.2.1.1, which reflect updated population and employment forecasts based on the most recent ABAG regional planning

information, as well as local development data. These updated assumptions result in lower projected demands compared to those used in Valley Water’s modeling. As a result, under SJW’s demand projections, available supplies are sufficient to meet anticipated demands during multiple dry year scenarios without resulting in projected shortages.

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
First year	Supply totals	55,131	65,967	65,290	63,258	62,987
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	15,215	26,146	25,832	24,373	24,991
Second year	Supply totals	62,039	67,593	65,425	61,633	61,497
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,123	27,772	25,968	22,748	23,501
Third year	Supply totals	51,880	56,485	54,995	49,171	49,171
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	11,964	16,664	15,537	10,286	11,175
Fourth year	Supply totals	40,772	49,035	46,868	41,179	41,179
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	856	9,214	7,410	2,294	3,183
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	2,032	0	0	1,355	1,355
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	1,896	0	0	2,167	2,167
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	4,785	9,214	7,410	5,816	6,705
Fifth year	Supply totals	41,856	48,493	45,920	42,262	42,262
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,940	8,672	6,462	3,378	4,267
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	2,032	0	0	1,355	1,355
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	813	0	0	1,084	1,084
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	4,785	8,672	6,462	5,816	6,705
NOTES: Supply totals include supply from storage as detailed in Valley Water's draft UWMP. Planned WSCP actions are from Valley Water. SJW is not projecting shortages requiring WSCP actions.						

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

The Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) is conducted to evaluate SJW’s near-term water supply reliability by comparing projected water supplies and demands for a drought period starting in 2026 that lasts five consecutive years. The DRA is intended to guide Demand Management Measures, water supply projects and programs to be included in the UWMP, and water shortage actions to be included in the WSCP. As

Valley Water provides or manages the majority of SJW’s water supplies, SJW used information provided by Valley Water in their draft UWMP for this DRA. The supply totals are based on SJW’s average portion, 41.6%, of Valley Water’s supplies as described in their draft UWMP.

According to Valley Water, the DRA follows their annual water supply and demand assessment procedure. The water balance used in that assessment is based on the previous year end-of-year groundwater storage, carryover supplies stored in San Luis reservoir, storage in local reservoir, non-potable recycled water production, and expected SWP and CVP contract allocations. The DRA combines the two most recent droughts, 2020-2022 and 2014-2015 out of the 2012-2016 drought, to create a five-year drought that represents current conditions and the driest among historical records as shown in the table below. Demands were based on the linear interpolation between projected 2025 and 2030 demands with 10% voluntary reduction on the 2030 demands. This is in line with Valley Water’s master plan analysis which assumes that during droughts demand is reduced by 10% to reflect voluntary water use reductions.

DRA Year	Modeled After Historical Supply Conditions from Year
2026	2020
2027	2021
2028	2022
2029	2014
2030	2015

According to Valley Water, the DRA considers all of Valley Water’s water supply sources, including imported water (SWP and CVP contract water deliveries, banked supplies in Semitropic, carryover in San Luis Reservoir, and SFPUC deliveries), local surface water storage, recycled water, and local groundwater. Transfers and exchanges are also considered based on existing long-term agreements and past practices. To adequately assess near-term drought risk, Valley Water focuses on the most recent historical drought data, using information and operations from 2020-2022 and 2014-2015, including significantly reduced imported water allocations, to represent the supplies available.

According to the DRA in Valley Water’s draft UWMP, Valley Water will be able to meet countywide demands for first three years of a near-term drought with a combination of local and imported surface water, groundwater, banked supplies in Semitropic storage, and imported water transfer purchases. During the last two years of the drought, Valley Water will experience approximately 5% and 9% shortages respectively. These shortages will be addressed through supply augmentation and short-term water use reduction in accordance with Valley Water’s WSCP.

SJW’s DRA shows that SJW is able to meet all projected demands in the first four years of a near-term drought with a small shortfall in the last year met by shortage actions as shown in Table 7-5. Demands for

2026-2030 are based on linear interpolation between projected 2025 water use and projected 2030 demands with 10% voluntary reduction applied to the 2030 demands to align with Valley Water’s DRA. The same assumptions and considerations from Section 7.2.1 which apply to the WRSA also apply to the DRA.

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment	
Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,831
Total Supplies (MG)	51,406
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	14,575
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	542
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	15,116
2027	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,854
Total Supplies (MG)	47,911
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	11,057
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	1,490
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	12,547
2028	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,877
Total Supplies (MG)	42,777
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	5,901
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	677
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	6,578
2029	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,899
Total Supplies (MG)	37,846
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	947

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	2,032
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,979
2030	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,922
Total Supplies (MG)	36,844
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(78)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	2,032
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	1,355
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,309
NOTES: Total supplies are based on Valley Water's draft UWMP.	

Chapter 8

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

SJW's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a detailed proposal for how a water supplier intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. This plan is part of good drought policy even if a supplier's water supply appears to have a low probability of shortage conditions, as it improves preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies.

The WSCP outlines the six water shortage stages, shortage response actions, communication protocols, and compliance and enforcement measures that are enacted at each water shortage stage. The WSCP also describes the authorities governing implementation of the WSCP, financial consequences and mitigation measures for WSCP activation, monitoring and reporting of WSCP implementation, and procedures for plan refinement, adoption, submittal, and availability.

Section 10632(a) of the California Water Code (CWC) outlines the requirements for the WSCP. The WSCP is intended to be a standalone plan that can be amended on a different cycle than the UWMP's five-year update cycle. SJW's WSCP is included as Appendix C of the 2025 UWMP.

Chapter 9

Demand Management Measures

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive description of the water conservation and water loss management programs that SJW has implemented and plans to implement to meet state and regional water conservation goals.

SJW has maintained a long tradition of promoting water conservation. SJW educates customers on water conservation through a variety of ways, including bill inserts, water conservation literature, website content, public outreach events, school education kits, demonstration gardens, and water checkup appointments for customers' homes and businesses. Some of these programs and additional ones are implemented in collaboration with SJW's wholesaler, Valley Water. SJW also practices conservation in its own operations through leak detection programs that help minimize water loss from the distribution system, replacement of pipelines that have a high risk of failing or leaking, and regular water loss tracking and reporting. In addition, SJW is in the process of installing Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) throughout its service area with anticipated completion at the end of 2026. These AMI meters, or "smart water meters", provide near real-time water use data and proactive leak notifications, to help SJW and its customers conserve water and reduce water waste.

9.1 California Water Efficiency Partnership

SJW became a signatory to the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC), now called the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP), in 2006 and has been an active member since that time. CalWEP's mission is to maximize urban water efficiency and conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices; encouraging effective public policies; advancing research, training, and public education; and building collaborative approaches and partnerships. SJW's conservation program is closely linked to the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that were originally established by the CUWCC in their 2009 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The following table shows the BMPs that are currently being implemented by SJW, and which are run by SJW directly, operated in conjunction with the Valley Water, or as a combination of the two.

Best Management Practices (based on CUWCC 2009 MOU)			SJW Implemented	Executed By
Category	BMP	BMP Name		
Operations Practices	1.1.1	Conservation Coordinator	Yes	SJW
	1.1.2	Water Waste Prevention	Yes	SJW
	1.1.3	Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs	Yes	Valley Water
	1.2	Water Loss Control	Yes	SJW
	1.3	Metering w/Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections	Yes	SJW
	1.4	Retail Conservation Pricing	Yes	SJW
Education Programs	2.1	Public Information Programs	Yes	SJW/Valley Water
	2.2	School Education Programs	Yes	SJW/Valley Water
Residential	3.1	Residential Assistance Program	Yes	SJW
	3.2	Landscape Water Survey	Yes	SJW/Valley Water
CII	4	CII	Yes	SJW
Landscape	5	Landscape	Yes	SJW/Valley Water

The BMPs listed above are still referenced by the CPUC which regulates privately owned water utilities like SJW. However, the *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation⁴⁷ and its annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) reporting lists these BMPs in an updated format as shown in the table below.

⁴⁷ AB 1668 and SB 606.

BMPs as Listed in UWUO Reports		
Category	Specific BMP	Executed By
Outreach, Technical Assistance, and Education	Informative or educational bill inserts	SJW
	Direct contacts via site visits or phone calls	SJW/Valley Water
	Conducting workshop or developing training videos	SJW/Valley Water
	Webpage portals to access information, tools, and rebates	SJW/Valley Water
	Commercials or advertisements	Valley Water
	Community-based social marketing	Valley Water
Incentive	Rebates and cost-sharing for replacing inefficient fixtures, equipment, irrigation systems or landscapes with water efficient ones	Valley Water
	Certification or branding programs that recognize customers as water efficient	Valley Water
Landscape	Irrigation system inspections, audits, or surveys	SJW/Valley Water
	Training or guidance on irrigation scheduling and maintenance	SJW/Valley Water
	Landscape and irrigation management practices to promote improved water use efficiency	Valley Water
	New development landscape inspection, workshops, and training	Valley Water
	Programs to remove turf and replace it with climate-ready vegetation	Valley Water
	Programs to decrease urban heat and reduce turf water use by planting trees	Valley Water
Collaboration and Coordination	Coordination with “green” building certification or recognition programs to promote water use efficiency	SJW
	Collaboration with non-governmental organizations on outreach and education	Valley Water

BMPs as Listed in UWUO Reports		
Category	Specific BMP	Executed By
	Collaboration with municipal arborist and tree planting organizations to expand and maintain urban forests	Valley Water
	Collaboration with stormwater agencies to install green infrastructure such as swales or rain gardens to also offset irrigation needs	Valley Water
Operational	Infrastructure changes (for example, smart meter replacement programs)	Valley Water
	Other operational best management practices to facilitate CII best management practices program implementation and evaluation	Valley Water

9.2 Required Demand Management Measures

The following subsections describe SJW’s various demand management measures.

9.2.1 Water-Waste Prevention Ordinances

SJW is not a local government with the power to enforce ordinances. Rather, SJW operates in the jurisdiction of several cities, each of which has their own local water-waste provisions and ordinances.

Additionally, SJW has its own water-waste provisions that come into effect when there is a water shortage. The CPUC has set forth the rules regarding water waste and water shortages governing investor-owned utilities such as SJW. The CPUC rule relating to this is Rule 14.1 included in Appendix C. 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 the WSCP in Appendix C.

9.2.2 Metering

In accordance with sections 526 and 527 of the CWC, all SJW’s customer services are metered. SJW has regular testing and replacement programs for its water meters, driven by CPUC General Order 103-A requirements, which establish maximum periods of time that meters are allowed to remain in service without retesting. To ensure accuracy of meters, SJW replaces ¾-inch meters on a 20-year cycle and 1-inch meters on a 15-year cycle. Meters larger than 1-inch are planned to be replaced with ultrasonic meters resulting in a 10-year replacement cycle.

The majority of SJW’s meters are now advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) enabled, with 74% of meters converted to AMI as of May 2026 and full deployment across the service area anticipated by the end of 2026. In total, about 64,000 meters will be replaced through the program, with approximately 90% of installations utilizing ultrasonic meter technology. By collecting near real-time water

consumption data, AMI provides multiple benefits related to water conservation, including improved abilities to manage water consumption and detect water leaks, better capabilities to troubleshoot and investigate high use bills, and the ability to comply with conservation mandates. The AMI program also includes a customer-facing portal which was launched in July 2025. This platform enables customers to view hourly water usage, receive alerts for continuous or excessive consumption that may indicate leaks, and conveniently manage and pay their water bills. As of May 2026, approximately 143,000 customers have registered for the portal which will allow increased visibility into their usage and faster response to possible customer-side leaks. See Section 9.2.6.3 for additional information about AMI.

In addition, SJW recently completed its Compound Meter Replacement Program, under which 766 large dual-register compound meters were replaced with ultrasonic meters.

9.2.3 Conservation Pricing

SJW's water rates and pricing structures are set by the CPUC. SJW has several water rate schedules, depending on the type of service. For a general metered service, which applies to most customers, SJW has a tiered rate structure, where the price per unit of water delivered depends on the amount used, with a higher price charged for larger quantities. This tiered rate structure encourages conservation and is different from drought rate structures and surcharges, which only go into effect during water shortages, as described in the WSCP in Appendix C.

9.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

SJW uses a variety of public education and outreach tools to promote water efficiency, including conservation brochures, bill inserts, advertising, public speaking engagements, and content on SJW's website. The goal of SJW's water conservation 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 SJW and in conjunction with Valley Water.

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.

9.2.4.1 Bill Inserts

SJW annually distributes conservation bill inserts. An example of a bill insert includes the one commonly sent by SJW in the spring that promotes SJW's water checkup program for customers and the annual Water Awareness Night event that SJW sponsors. In the fall, SJW typically reminds customers to turn off their irrigation systems in the wet winter months.

9.2.4.2 Water Conservation Literature

SJW has developed a variety of water conservation literature. The literature is downloadable from SJW's website. The literature 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 has a section on water wise landscaping. SJW also distributes a flyer provided by Valley Water that describes their rebate programs that are available to all SJW customers.

9.2.4.3 Website Content

A variety of public information related to conservation is available on SJW's website, including conservation tips, blog posts on water conservation, and details on SJW's efforts in reducing water loss and promoting conservation. Customers can also download literature and request a water checkup appointment via e-mail. SJW's website also has information about water-wise landscaping, including links to a dedicated "Water Wise Gardening" website, which has a plant database and a virtual tour of SJW's public water-smart demonstration gardens.

9.2.4.4 Public Events

SJW also offers several public information events and services, some of which include:

- Water Awareness Night – SJW 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 baseball game at San Jose Municipal Stadium. SJW personnel set up various displays at the entrance to the stadium, including games for the children and conservation information for the adults.
- Speaker's Bureau – SJW receives requests to speak with local service and civic groups, homeowners associations, and similar organizations. Requests are filled whenever possible.

9.2.4.5 School Education Kits

This program, implemented in 2015, provides a turn-key set of classroom activities and hands-on home projects for fifth grade students to increase their water conservation awareness. The program addresses the priorities of obtaining measurable water and energy savings results and cost effectiveness through a proven program format. Participating classroom teachers receive guides that lead them through the curriculum while students receive a Student Workbook for in-class instruction and a "WaterWise Kit" for the take-home portion of the program. The Teacher Guide and Student Workbook include information specific to the local community and include SJW-specific information such as water sources, drought history and storage facilities.

9.2.4.6 Demonstration Gardens

Since the 2012-2016 drought, SJW has increased its outreach and educational programs on outdoor water use. SJW continues to maintain Water Smart Demonstration Gardens at four different locations, one of which is complete with signage describing the plant types. Customers can visit these gardens in person or take a virtual tour on SJW's website. SJW has developed a dedicated "Water Wise Gardening" website⁴⁸

⁴⁸ SJW (2026.) "San Jose Water Company – Water-Wise Gardening." <http://www.sanjose.watersavingplants.com/>

where customers can access a plant information database that includes hundreds of low water use plants, a photographic database of water wise gardens in the San Jose-Santa Clara County area, fact sheets with topics such as Solving Runoff Problems and The Magic of Mulch, and numerous other garden resources.

9.2.4.7 CATCH Program

SJW has had a consumer water checkup program (also called “CATCH” program) in place since 1991. CATCH checkups are performed free of charge to all customers. The purpose of the checkup is to educate customers about the efficient use of water in order to make their homes and businesses as water efficient as possible. Checkups usually start with a SJW inspector demonstrating to the customer how to read the water meter for current use and for signs of leaks. This can help customers become better aware of their own use and to be proactive when a leak is detected.

Then the inspector performs an examination of any outdoor irrigation systems. SJW has developed the landscape component of the checkup program to provide an extensive evaluation of the customer’s landscape irrigation system. During this component of the checkup, 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 offer to program the customer’s irrigation controller with the recommended schedule.

The following is a summary of the items performed during a typical checkup appointment:

- 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 requested, the inspector will implement the new schedule by changing the customer’s irrigation controller.
- Check all outdoor hose bibs, pool pumps, and water softeners for leaks.

Figure 9-1 shows the number of CATCH checkups performed in recent years.

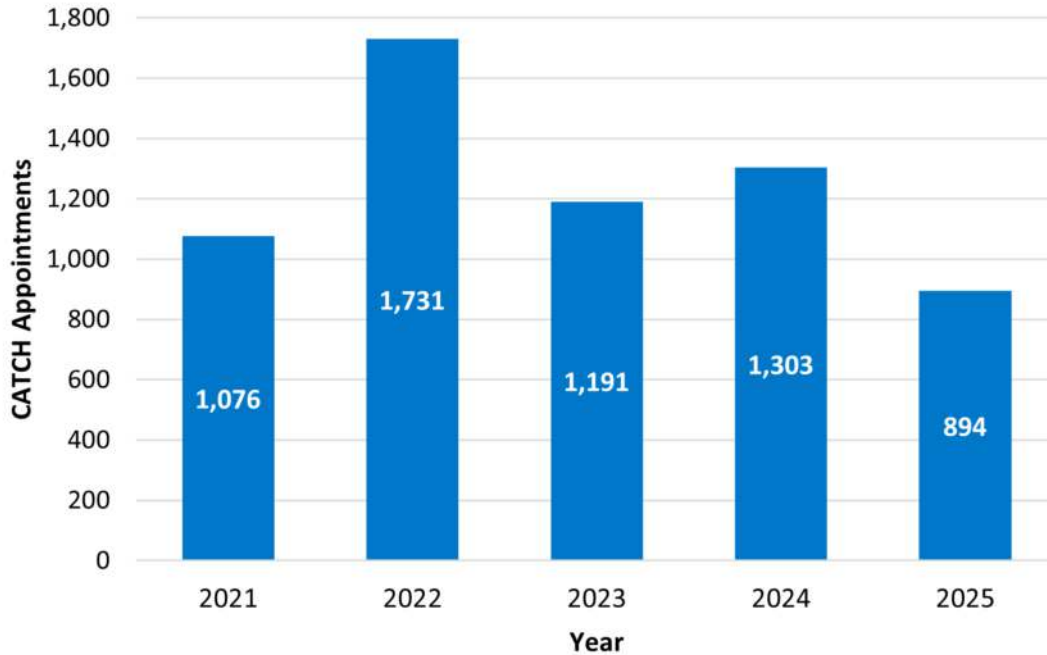


Figure 9-1. Count of CATCH Checkups Performed

9.2.4.8 CII Water Audits

In addition to the CATCH program, SJW implemented a comprehensive CII audit program in 2016 for large and complex CII customers. SJW conducts specialized CII audits which may include customers with commercial kitchen appliances, cooling towers, medical equipment, and other specialized water-using devices. Following the on-site audit, customers receive a tailored report that documents all water-using devices, quantity of water used by each device, and recommendations on efficiency upgrades based on total water savings potential and payback period.

9.2.4.9 Large Landscape Surveys

Starting in 2017, Valley Water launched a new program for large landscape irrigation sites at commercial and multi-family residential properties on SJW’s behalf. The program is a water budget and water survey program from the vendor Waterfluence. The program offers dedicated landscape and recycled water customers a customized water budget based on aerial imagery and site verification of the amount and type of irrigated area. Customers receive a monthly water budget report that shows actual water use compared to calculated water budget. The report is provided to inform customers of their water use and encourage conservation. For sites with special needs or deficiencies, a site irrigation survey is offered to the customers. Since the start of the program, over 90 large landscape surveys and 100,000 large landscape water budgets have been provided to SJW customers.

9.2.4.10 Valley Water Rebate Programs

Valley Water also offers many water conservation rebates. These include rebates for installation of qualifying submeters and water meters, CII water conservation projects, turf grass removal, high-efficiency irrigation equipment upgrades, rain barrel or cistern installations, and graywater laundry-to-

landscape systems. Additional details can be found on SJW’s website or Valley Water’s website and UWMP. Valley Water reports participation of SJW customers in Valley Water’s conservation programs annually on a fiscal year basis. The table below summarizes program implementation over the previous five years on a calendar year basis.

SJW Customer Participation in Valley Water Conservation Programs					
Rebate/Program	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Square feet of turf grass removed / replaced with low water-using plants	297,154	821,686	1,052,758	668,612	161,482
Efficient irrigation hardware installed	1,204	1,530	1,250	795	1,869
Weather Based Irrigation Controllers installed	288	353	217	189	73
Square feet of shrub areas (non-turf) converted from spray sprinklers to in-line drip irrigation	53,388	71,316	53,492	28,227	16,625
Square feet of roof space diverted to a rain garden	6,902	10,484	4,639	5,422	1,745
Rain barrels installed	42	52	52	31	17
Gallons of cistern space installed	0	3,880	2,100	3,600	0
Graywater laundry-to-landscape	5	7	2	3	0

SJW Customer Participation in Valley Water Conservation Programs					
Rebate/Program	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
systems installed					
Low-flow showerheads distributed	32	2,844	699	361	165
Low-flow faucet aerators distributed	3,923	1,7939	1,102	705	395
DIY Kit Distribution	599	639	94	307	77
Large landscape (Waterfluence) surveys completed	6	9	9	6	0
Large landscape (Waterfluence) water budgets provided	12,852	15,348	15,348	17,940	9,366
Pre-Rinse Sprayers (CII)	0	8	1	0	0
Commercial Rebates (CII)	0	315	4	2	0
Direct Install Toilets (CII)	50	1,217	833	368	321

*Counts for 2025 represent the count through June 2025. Valley Water reports those metrics on a fiscal year basis. Metrics for fiscal year 2026 are not available yet.

9.2.5 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Water conservation programs at SJW are executed by a group of approximately ten staff members in the Field Service department. In addition, SJW staff from the Regulatory Affairs and Communications department assist with public outreach events, managing website content, and distributing other educational material.

9.2.6 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

In addition to having customer-facing water conservation programs, SJW also engages in other activities that contribute to the overall goal of reducing water waste. SJW uses a combination of advanced water loss detection technology, proactive water loss prevention planning, and prompt response to suspected or reported leaks, to minimize water losses from water mains in the distribution system. Per the US EPA,

national studies indicate that, on average, 14% of water treated by water systems is lost to leaks, with some water systems reporting water losses exceeding 60%.⁴⁹ In comparison, SJW's average annual water loss rate is approximately 7% (see Section 4.3 for more details about SJW's water loss).

9.2.6.1 Acoustic Leak Detection Sensors

Beginning in 2017, SJW has deployed acoustic leak detection sensors throughout the service area. At night, these sensors listen for acoustic anomalies, which are indicative of a potential leak. When anomalies are identified, an automated procedure correlates and maps the location of each suspected leak. Field staff then use this information to investigate and make repairs. Acoustic leak detection sensors are particularly useful for pinpointing non-surfacing leaks that would otherwise be hidden. Currently, SJW has over 13,900 sensors deployed and is planning to deploy additional sensors over the next few years. In 2025, about 450 leaks were found as a result of this program, saving approximately 380 MG of water.

9.2.6.2 Main Replacement Program

Since 2008, SJW has consistently replaced about 1% of its water main distribution system annually, which is equivalent to about 24 miles of pipeline each year. This sustained investment reflects a long-term commitment to infrastructure reliability and proactive asset stewardship.

At the core of this effort is SJW's comprehensive Pipeline Asset Management Plan, which strategically prioritizes mains for replacement or rehabilitation based on risk and performance. The plan is enhanced by advanced analytics, including an artificial intelligence model that evaluates the likelihood of failure or leakage for each segment of water main. In addition, SJW assesses the potential consequences of failure, such as service disruption, public safety impacts, and critical customer needs, to ensure that the most vital assets are addressed first.

Through this data-driven, risk-based approach, SJW has determined that maintaining a 1% annual replacement rate is essential for long-term system health. This level of reinvestment stabilizes leak frequency, minimizes unplanned outages, and supports the delivery of reliable water service. Ultimately, the program enables SJW to manage its infrastructure sustainably while reducing disruptions and maintaining high service standards for its customers.

9.2.6.3 Advanced Metering Infrastructure

SJW's Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) program, approved by the CPUC, is now in its final stages of field deployment, with full system implementation expected to be completed this year. The AMI system is transforming how SJW monitors and manages its distribution network by providing near real-time visibility into water use across the service area.

A primary benefit of AMI is its ability to help customers detect leaks early, often before they become costly or cause significant property damage. By identifying unusual usage patterns quickly and providing timely information, AMI empowers customers to take prompt action, reducing water waste and helping to manage bills. This early detection capability directly supports affordability by minimizing the risk of

⁴⁹ US EPA. (2026, March 9.) "Water Efficiency for Water Suppliers." Sustainable Water Infrastructure. <https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/water-efficiency-water-suppliers>

high, unexpected charges associated with undetected leaks. As of May 2026, the system has helped identify approximately 558,904 CCF (3.59 MG) of water loss and an additional 14,501 CCF (0.09 MG) in potential water savings.

In addition to customer-facing benefits, AMI enhances SJW's ability to manage the distribution system more proactively. The system enables the creation of District Metered Areas (DMAs), allowing SJW to compare production and consumption data during low-demand periods to identify potential system leaks. These insights, combined with ongoing monitoring of distribution system pressures, support more targeted leak detection efforts and faster, more efficient deployment of field resources.

9.3 Urban Water Use Objective

California passed two water conservation bills in 2018 that will ultimately restrict water use: SB 606 and AB 1668. Under this *Making Conservation a California Way of Life* regulation, each urban water supplier has a unique Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) which is defined by the state.⁵⁰ The objective includes residential indoor water use; real water loss; residential outdoor use; and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (DIMs). Over time, the objective becomes more stringent. SJW has filed annual reports on their UWUO since 2024 and has met its UWUO each year.⁵¹ The enforcement of the conservation mandates begins in 2027.

As of 2025, the residential indoor water use standard is 47 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). In 2030, that will decrease to the final standard of 42 gpcd. The residential outdoor water use standard is calculated based on the irrigable irrigated⁵² land area in SJW's service area, climate data, and the Landscape Efficiency Factor (LEF). The LEF for outdoor residential use is currently 0.80 but will decrease to 0.63 in 2035 and then to 0.55 in 2040. CII water use has a specified standard for landscape usage with a dedicated irrigation meter (DIM) but the majority of CII usage is evaluated based on performance measures. With the most stringent standards of 42 gpcd for indoor use and an LEF of 0.55, currently scheduled for implementation in 2040, the budget for total residential usage will be approximately 63 gpcd. SJW is well-positioned to be in compliance with the final residential objective set out in this conservation legislation.

In SJW's 2026 UWUO annual report, based on the 2025 calendar year, the budget for total residential usage per capita is 81 gpcd and the actual usage was 65 gpcd. While there is no water use objective set across all water sectors, assuming that residential demands make up 78% of all water demands, SJW's all-sector objective for 2025 would be 104 gpcd. Across all water sectors, daily per capita water use for SJW's

⁵⁰ State Water Resources Control Board. (2026, April). *Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation*. Water Conservation Portal.

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/regs/water_efficiency_legislation.html

⁵¹ Submitted UWUO reports are publicly available on DWR's website: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/uwuo_plans

⁵² The outdoor residential water use standard separates irrigable irrigated land from irrigable not irrigated land. Irrigable irrigated land is land that is currently being irrigated such as lawns and other landscaped areas. Irrigable not irrigated land could be irrigated but is not currently. This could be bare soil or an area where turf was removed, but in either case irrigation is possible in the future.

service area in 2025 was 97 gpcd. Using the final 2040 residential standard and an assumed 78% residential demands, SJW's all-sector final objective would be approximately 80 gpcd.

In addition to the use objective, this legislation requires additional conservation measures including classifying CII users, identifying large CII users for conservation program BMPs, and ensuring CII customers with large landscapes have DIMs or an in-lieu technology. For SJW, the AMI system is an in-lieu technology, allowing outdoor irrigation usage to be inferred using hourly interval data and algorithms. SJW is preparing for future compliance deadlines for this conservation regulation.

Chapter 10

Plan Adoption, Submittal and Implementation

This chapter describes the notification that was made to jurisdictions on SJW’s UWMP preparation, the public hearing that was held for the UWMP and WSCP, and steps taken by SJW to adopt, submit, make publicly available, and amend the UWMP and WSCP.

SJW invited Valley Water and local jurisdictions to participate in the development of the UWMP and provided over 60 days of notice prior to the public hearing. A public hearing was hosted on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 p.m. to present the plans and collect public input. The draft plans were made available for public review on SJW’s website one week prior to the public hearing, and notice of the public hearing was posted in the San Jose Mercury News on May 15, 2026 and May 21, 2026. The plans were adopted by SJW’s Board of Directors on June 29, 2026, and submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline. The final UWMP and WSCP will be made publicly available on SJW’s website within 30 days of adoption.

10.1 Inclusion of all 2025 Data

Data provided in this UWMP is provided on a calendar year basis through December 31, 2025.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

SJW invited Valley Water and local city and county 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 D. A list of the notified entities is provided in Table 10-1. The same entities were notified of the public hearing at least two weeks in advance.

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Campbell	Yes	Yes
Cupertino	Yes	Yes
Milpitas	Yes	Yes
Monte Sereno	Yes	Yes
San Jose	Yes	Yes
Santa Clara	Yes	Yes
Saratoga	Yes	Yes
Sunnyvale	Yes	Yes
Town of Los Gatos	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Santa Clara County	Yes	Yes

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

Notice to the public of the time and location of the hearing was published in the *San Jose Mercury News* on May 15, 2026 and May 21, 2026, and a copy of this notice is attached in Appendix D.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

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. SJW sought public participation by allowing any interested member of the general community in the service area to have access to the Draft 2025 UWMP starting May 27, 2026. The draft 2025 UWMP was made available for public inspection online on the company website www.sjwater.com for public inspection one week in advance of the public hearing. Members of the public were able to submit written questions or comments through email. The public hearing was held on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 p.m. virtually through webinar. Questions and comments were also collected at the public hearing.

Following the public hearing and incorporation of public feedback, the final UWMP and WSCP were approved by SJW's Board of Directors on June 29, 2026. The resolution documenting adoption is included in Appendix F.

10.4 Plan Submittal

This 2025 UWMP and WSCP, along with the required data tables, was electronically submitted to DWR in accordance with its requirements before the July 1 deadline and no later than 30 days after adoption. The DWR checklist arranged by subject is included as Appendix G, demonstrating that SJW has met the requirements of the CWC. No later than 30 days after adoption, a CD or hardcopy of the adopted UWMP and WSCP will be sent to the California State Library and electronic copies will be sent to all jurisdictions identified in Table 10-1.

10.5 Public Availability

Within 30 days after filing the 2025 UWMP to DWR, SJW will make the final UWMP and WSCP available for public review on SJW's website.

10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

As an investor-owned utility regulated by the CPUC, SJW will submit its 2025 UWMP and WSCP to the CPUC as part of its general rate case filings.

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

Should SJW amend this 2025 UWMP or WSCP, the required notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal processes as defined by DWR will be followed.



SAN JOSE WATER

110 West Taylor Street
San Jose, CA 95110

Appendix A – DWR Submittal Tables

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA4310011	San Jose Water Company	227,623	31,810
CA4310018	City of Cupertino	4,644	630
Total		232,267	32,440
DWR NOTES:			
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES: Includes potable, raw, and recycled water demands. Number of municipal connections in 2025 is as of December 31, 2025.			

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP (Drop Down List)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	MG
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

**Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
Water Code Section 10631(h)**

The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.

Wholesale Water Supplier Name

Add additional rows as needed

Valley Water

South Bay Water Recycling

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected
Water Code Section 10631(a)**

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	958,269	1,018,527	1,078,785	1,139,043	1,199,301	1,259,559

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)**

Use Type <small>Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool</small>	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (MG)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	16,892
Multi-Family		Potable	7,838
Commercial		Potable	2,705
Industrial		Potable	960
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	1,005
Landscape		Potable	1,993
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale	Potable	113
Distribution System Water Loss	Real and apparent losses	Potable	1,634
Other (optional)	Portable Meter	Potable	96
Other (optional)	Unbilled unmetered use	Potable	42
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale	Non-Potable	3
Agricultural	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	1
Commercial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	13
Industrial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	137
Landscape	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	679
		Subtotal Potable	33,278.13
		Subtotal Non-Potable	832.85
		Total	34,111

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

NOTES: Unbilled unmetered use includes use for construction activities, tank/reservoir cleaning, irrigation at SJW stations, hydrant testing, meter testing, etc. Volumes for losses and unbilled unmetered use are estimated, based on the difference between system production data and metered use, and the typical distribution between losses and unbilled unmetered use from SJW's recent water loss audits that were submitted to DWR as part of SB 555 requirements.

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
		Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 opt (MG)
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool							
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	14,595	13,936	13,206	12,430	11,570
Multi-Family		Potable	9,462	10,115	10,647	11,079	11,396
Commercial		Potable	5,838	5,796	5,732	5,648	5,521
Industrial		Potable	2,073	2,058	2,036	2,006	1,961
Institutional/Governmental		Potable	2,169	2,154	2,130	2,098	2,052
Landscape		Potable	2,662	2,652	2,626	2,588	2,529
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale	Potable	115	115	114	113	110
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	1,789	1,788	1,776	1,752	1,714
Other (optional)	Portable Meter	Potable	107	106	105	104	101
Other (optional)	Unbilled Unmetered Use	Potable	46	46	45	45	44
Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to other Suppliers	Resale (Raw)	Non-Potable	2	2	2	2	2
Agricultural	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	1	1	1	1	1
Commercial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	13	13	13	13	13
Industrial	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	137	137	137	137	137
Landscape	Recycled Water	Non-Potable	781	836	913	943	968
		Subtotal Potable	38,857	38,768	38,418	37,862	36,999
		Subtotal Non-Potable	934	989	1,066	1,095	1,121
		Total	39,790	39,756	39,484	38,958	38,119

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections
Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? Drop down list (y/n)	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number , in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. <i>Optional</i> Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? Drop down list (y/n)	Yes
<i>Optional</i> If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES: SJW's demand projections account for passive water conservation savings. However, demand projections do not directly account for future water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans.	

**Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)**

Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
CA4310011	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
CA4310018	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES: Copies of the SJW Water Loss Audit Reports can be found on WUEdata: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans		

**Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)**

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (MG)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA4310011	Yes	20.5	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	236,388	1923.440	22.3	6.9	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	236,388	579.715	6.7
CA4310018	Yes	24.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,372	22.913	14.4	8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,372	8.467	5.3

[Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards](#)

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress
Water Code Section 10608.40

Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.

Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	127	109	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.
 NA=Not Applicable

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped
Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)

Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater.
 Proceed to the next table.

Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)

Groundwater Type Drop Down List May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Location or Basin Name	2021 (MG)	2022 (MG)	2023 (MG)	2024 (MG)	2025 (MG)
--	--	------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Add additional rows as needed

Alluvial Basin	Potable	Santa Clara Subbasin	17,428.68	14,202.98	10,798.94	14,426.65	15,814.32
Total			17,429	14,203	10,799	14,427	15,814

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

NOTES

**Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(a)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection		Recipient of Collected Wastewater		
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL Drop Down List	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (MG)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number Drop down list	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? Drop Down List

Add additional rows as needed

Burbank Sanitary District, City of San José, Cupertino Sanitary District, County Sanitation District 2-3, West Valley Sanitation District	Estimated	25,263	San Jose/Santa Clara WPCP, Place ID 255333	No
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Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		25,263		
--	--	--------	--	--

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES: Total volume of wastewater treated at SJ/SC RWF in 2025 provided by City of San José. Volume of wastewater collected from SJW service area in 2025 estimated based on the proportion of SJW’s potable water demands in 2015 and 2020 relative to potable water demands of other water retailers served by SJ/SC RWF. This methodology is consistent with the one used in SJW’s 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, which SJW coordinated with City of San José to develop.

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)

Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	South Bay Water Recycling
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	South Bay Water Recycling and San Jose Water Company
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type Drop down list	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (MG)	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Agricultural irrigation	Non-Potable	Community Garden	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	Non-Potable		610	712	767	844	874	899		
Golf course irrigation	Non-Potable		69	69	69	69	69	69		
Commercial use	Non-Potable	Toilet/urinal flushing, car wash	13	13	13	13	13	13		
Industrial use	Non-Potable	Cooling towers	137	137	137	137	137	137		
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Non-Potable			830	932	987	1,064	1,094	1,119	0	
Total			830	932	987	1,064	1,094	1,119	0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES: New projected recycled water use is anticipated to be for landscape irrigation. Assumed agricultural irrigation, commercial, and industrial use remains constant. Agricultural irrigation is for Guadalupe Community Gardens. Golf course irrigation is for San Jose Municipal Golf Course. Multiple users under commercial and industrial categories (largest use is for cooling towers at San José State University).

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

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

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (MG)	2025 Actual Use (MG)
Add additional rows as needed		
Agricultural irrigation	1	1
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)	757	610
Golf course irrigation	64	69
Industrial use	11	13
Commercial use	57	137
Other (Description Required)	0	0
Total	890	830

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES: Other use includes construction and dust control via portable meter which customers used prior to 2020.

**Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use
Water Code Section 10633(f)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 6.1.5.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (MG)
Add additional rows as needed			
Sign up of new customers	Existing recycled water main extension	2025 - 2050	45
Alignment D Phase 3B	New recycled water main extension	2026	83
Extensions - Package 1	New recycled water main extension	2029	35
Alignment T1	New recycled water main extension	2032	38
Alignment T2	New recycled water main extension	2035	44
Alignment K	New recycled water main extension	2038	21
Alignment U	New recycled water main extension	2041	9
Alignment J	New recycled water main extension	2044	18
Total (MG)			293
Unit Conversion to AF			900
DWR NOTES:			
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.			
NOTES: From Recycled Water Master Plan and updated alignment information. 90% of all potential demands as listed in the Recycled Water Master Plan for each new recycled water main extension are included as expected increase in recycled water use.			

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs
Water Code Section 10631(f)

- Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.
- Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.

Section 6.1.10 Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type Drop Down List	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (MG)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					

Add additional rows as needed

Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit	Yes	Valley Water			2034	All Year Types	28,000
Guadalupe, Calero, and Almaden Dam Seismic Retrofits	Yes	Valley Water			2035	All Year Types	2,200
Pure Water Silicon Valley for DPR	Yes	Valley Water			2035	All Year Types	7,800
B.F. Sisk Dam Raise	Yes	Valley Water, US Bureau of Reclamation, San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority			2035	All Year Types	42,400
Delta Conveyance Project	Yes	Valley Water			2045	All Year Types	4,600
Groundwater Banking and South County Recharge	Yes	Valley Water			2030	All Year Types	5,900

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

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(b)**

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Add additional rows as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water		Potable	15,886	
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	15,814	
Surface water (not desalinated)		Potable	2,293	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	831	
		Subtotal Potable	33,993	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	831	0
		Total	34,824	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
			Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)	Reasonably Available Volume (MG)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (MG)
Add additional rows as needed												
Purchased or Imported Water		Potable	18,030	23,045	18,030	23,045	18,030	23,045	18,030	23,045	18,030	23,045
Groundwater (not desalinated)		Potable	19,445		19,351		18,987		18,414		17,525	
Surface water (not desalinated)		Potable	2,441		2,441		2,441		2,441		2,441	
Surface water (not desalinated)		Non-Potable	4		4		4		4		4	
Recycled Water		Non-Potable	917		986		1,063		1,093		1,118	
		Subtotal Potable	39,916	23,045	39,822	23,045	39,458	23,045	38,885	23,045	37,996	23,045
		Subtotal Non-Potable	921	0	990	0	1,067	0	1,097	0	1,122	0
		Total	40,837	23,045	40,812	23,045	40,525	23,045	39,982	23,045	39,118	23,045

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-1A: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - WATER SUPPLY PROCESS APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control							
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	Water Management Process						Non-Consequential Hydropower (if applicable)	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025								
Is upstream embedded energy included in the values reported?	No								

	Units for Water Volume	Extract and Divert	Place into Storage	Conveyance	Treatment	Distribution	Total Utility See DWR NOTES	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process	MG	15700.132			2293.275	22732.59	40725.997	1087.857	41813.854
Energy Consumed (kWh)	N/A	24638011			1638553	7266598	33543162	-231501	33311661
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)	N/A	1569.3	0.0	0.0	714.5	319.7	823.6	-212.8	796.67

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

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

2046121 kWh

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

Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

San Jose Water Company creates an annual energy cost report to determine the various costs to produce water from all water sources. Water volumes, energy consumption, and costs are metered and recorded for all sources of energy consumption, including groundwater stations, intakes, pressure systems, filter plants, boosters, and any additional sources. The quantity of self-generated renewable energy (solar) is metered through onsite data acquisition systems.

Narrative:

San Jose Water Company has three potable water sources: groundwater produced at well fields, local surface water derived from creeks and treated at water treatment plants, and treated purchased water from Valley Water. The energy cost report aggregates information pertaining to these sources into the following categories: groundwater production, boosters, filter plants, pressure systems, intakes, and miscellaneous (energy use for office buildings, regulator stations, tank/reservoir sites, and other locations). Much of the purchased water from Valley Water is piped into SJW's distribution system at various turnout locations without pumping or major associated energy use on SJW's end. For the purposes of this table, the following categorizations were made: groundwater production and intakes were considered "extract and divert"; filter plants were considered "treatment"; and boosters, pressure systems, turnouts, and miscellaneous uses (excluding office building) were considered "distribution". Energy use associated with office buildings totaled 599,245 kWh and was excluded from this calculation. There are exceptions to these broad categorizations. For example, some of the reported groundwater production energy consumption is used to treat groundwater, and some of the reported intake energy consumption is used for conveyance. The total volume of water classified as "distribution" is the sum of the water received from turnouts and pumped through boosters and pressure systems.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (MG)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	1922-2021		100%
Single-Dry Year	1977		41%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	1988		64%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	1989		88%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	1990		72%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	1991		73%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	1992		76%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table.

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES: Base years and available supplies are based on information that SJW received from Valley Water in their draft UWMP.

**Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635 (a)**

	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	40,837	40,812	40,525	39,982	39,118
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	39,790	39,756	39,484	38,958	38,119
Surplus/(shortfall)	1,047	1,055	1,042	1,025	999

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

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

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)**

	2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
Supply totals	44,836	57,163	56,892	57,163	57,433
Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
Surplus/(shortfall)	4,920	17,341	17,434	18,278	19,438
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES: Supply totals include supply from storage as detailed in Valley Water's draft UWMP.					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030 (MG)	2035 (MG)	2040 (MG)	2045 (MG)	2050 (MG)
First year	Supply totals	55,131	65,967	65,290	63,258	62,987
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	15,215	26,146	25,832	24,373	24,991
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	62,039	67,593	65,425	61,633	61,497
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	22,123	27,772	25,968	22,748	23,501
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	51,880	56,485	54,995	49,171	49,171
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	11,964	16,664	15,537	10,286	11,175
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	40,772	49,035	46,868	41,179	41,179
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	856	9,214	7,410	2,294	3,183
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	2,032	0	0	1,355	1,355
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	1,896	0	0	2,167	2,167
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	4,785	9,214	7,410	5,816	6,705
Fifth year	Supply totals	41,856	48,493	45,920	42,262	42,262
	Use totals	39,916	39,821	39,458	38,885	37,996
	Surplus/(shortfall)	1,940	8,672	6,462	3,378	4,267
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	2,032	0	0	1,355	1,355
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	813	0	0	1,084	1,084
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	4,785	8,672	6,462	5,816	6,705

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

NOTES: Supply totals include supply from storage as detailed in Valley Water's draft UWMP. Planned WSCP actions are from Valley Water. SJW is not projecting shortages requiring WSCP actions.

**Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment
Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)**

2026	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,831
Total Supplies (MG)	51,406
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	14,575

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	542
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	15,116

2027	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,854
Total Supplies (MG)	47,911
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	11,057

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	1,490
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	12,547

2028	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,877
Total Supplies (MG)	42,777
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	5,901

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	677
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	6,578

2029	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,899
Total Supplies (MG)	37,846
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	947

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	2,032
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	2,979

2030	Total
Total Water Use (MG)	36,922
Total Supplies (MG)	36,844
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(78)

OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)

WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (MG)	2,032
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (MG)	1,355
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	3,309

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

NOTES: Total supplies are based on Valley Water's draft UWMP.

**Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels
Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)**

Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage.
Proceed to the next table.

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

NOTES:

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
	Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)	

Add additional rows as needed

--	--	--	--	--

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

NOTES: SJW's wholesaler, Valley Water, may implement supply augmentation responses but these are not considered a supply augmentation response by SJW.

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	2	No irrigation during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall	No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	2	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	Percentage	2	Must fix leaks within 5 days of notice	No
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	0-1	No washing vehicles, hardscape, buildings, or structures without a shut off device	No
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1	Commercial car washes must recycle their wash water	No
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0-1		No
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0-1		No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1	No use of potable water in a water feature that does not recirculate the water	No
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1		No
1	Other	Percentage	0-1	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	3	Limit irrigation to 3 days per week	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	2	No runoff allowed from the washing of hardscape, buildings, structures, etc.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	2	Must fix leaks within 72 hours of notice	Yes
2	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	4	Drought surcharges for residential and dedicated irrigation accounts as approved by the CPUC	Yes
2	Other	Percentage	1	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes

3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	5	Limit irrigation to 2 days per week	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	2	No use of potable water for filling of ponds/lakes more than one foot (except when ponds/lakes are drained for repairs)	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	1		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	0-1		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0-1		Yes
3	Other	Percentage	1	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	6	Limit irrigation to 1 day per week	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	1	No use of potable water for filling of residential pools/spas more than one foot or initial filling (except when pools are drained for repairs)	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	1	Must fix leaks within 48 hours of notice	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	2	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	6	Prohibit irrigation with a few key exceptions	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	2	No use of potable water for filling of swimming pools/spas, decorative fountains, and ponds/lakes	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	2	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
6	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	8	Drought surcharges for CII accounts as approved by the CPUC	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	2	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes

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

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties
Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642**

City Name	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
Campbell	Yes	Yes
Cupertino	Yes	Yes
Milpitas	Yes	Yes
Monte Sereno	Yes	Yes
San Jose	Yes	Yes
Santa Clara	Yes	Yes
Saratoga	Yes	Yes
Sunnyvale	Yes	Yes
Town of Los Gatos	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
Santa Clara County	Yes	Yes

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2025 UWMP
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)
(select one from the drop down list)

Million Gallons

The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2025 Population Estimate
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)**

Method Used to Determine 2025 Population
(may check more than one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Department of Finance (DOF) or American Community Survey (ACS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Persons-per-Connection Method
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. DWR Population Tool
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Other DWR recommends pre-review

NOTES: Population projections from SJW's 2025 Strategic Water Resources Plan which used population and projection data from the Association of Bay Area Government's (ABAG's) Plan Bay Area (PBA) 2050+ as described in the UWMP Section 3.4.2.

**SB X7-7 Table 3: 2025 Service Area Population
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and
10608.20(h)(1)(2)**

2025 Compliance Year Population

2025	958,269
-------------	---------

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4: 2025 Gross Water Use

Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)

Compliance Year 2025	2025 Volume Into Distribution System <small>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</small>	2025 Deductions					2025 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water	Change in Dist. System Storage (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <small>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</small>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use	Process Water <small>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</small>	
	33,996						33,996

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2025 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Imported Water	
This water source is (check one):			
<input type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2025	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	15,886	-	15,886
<p>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.</p> <p>Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</p>			
NOTES			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2025 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Local Surface Water	
This water source is (check one):			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2025	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	2,293		2,293
<p>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.</p> <p>Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</p>			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2025 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Groundwater	
This water source is (check one):			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2025	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	15,814		15,814
<p>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.</p> <p>Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</p>			
NOTES:			

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2025 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment

Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20(h)(1)(2)

Complete one table for each source.

Name of Source		Raw Water	
This water source is (check one):			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2025	Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment Optional (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	3		3
<p>DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.</p> <p>Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document</p>			
NOTES:			

**SB X7-7 Table 5: 2025 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)
Water Code Section 10608.20 (e) and 10608.20 (h)(1)(2)**

2025 Gross Water Fm SB X7-7 Table 4	2025 Population Fm SB X7-7 Table 3	2025 GPCD
33,996	958,269	97

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2025 Compliance
Water Code Section 10608.24(d)

Actual 2025 GPCD	Optional Adjustments to 2025 GPCD				2020 Target	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2025?	
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments			Adjusted 2025 GPCD (Adjusted if applicable)
	Extraordinary Events (GPCD)	Weather Normalization (GPCD)	Economic Adjustment (GPCD)				
97		-	-	-	97.19580413		

DWR NOTES: All values are reported in GPCD
 Suppliers that had a merger or consolidation since 2020 may use a population weighted average 2020 target. See Section P.1.2.1 of Appendix P.

NOTES:

Appendix B – Reduced Delta Reliance Calculations

Reduced Reliance Calculation

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For									
Non-Potable Water Demands									
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population									

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)									
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)									
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline									

Table C-2: Calculation of Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	355,000	315,000	291,000	283,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000	330,000
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline	2,000	15,000	30,000	43,000	54,000	61,000	65,000	80,000	81,000
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	357,000	330,000	321,000	326,000	384,000	391,000	395,000	410,000	411,000

Table C-3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	2,000	15,000	30,000	43,000	54,000	61,000	65,000	80,000	81,000
Water Recycling	17,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies (purified water for potable use)	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Conjunctive Use Projects (local surface water)	58,000	55,000	51,000	42,000	45,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	66,000
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects (Non-Valley Water controlled)	11,000	9,000	7,200	7,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Other Programs that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance (natural groundwater recharge)	61,000	61,000	47,000	47,000	61,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	149,000	158,000	153,200	156,000	191,000	244,000	250,000	266,000	270,000

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	357,000	330,000	321,000	326,000	384,000	391,000	395,000	410,000	411,000
Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	149,000	158,000	153,200	156,000	191,000	244,000	250,000	266,000	270,000
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		9,000	4,200	7,000	42,000	95,000	101,000	117,000	121,000
Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	41.7%	47.9%	47.7%	47.9%	49.7%	62.4%	63.3%	64.9%	65.7%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	8.0%	20.7%	21.6%	23.1%	24.0%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies (including other imported water purchases)	173,000	146,000	139,000	138,000	177,000	163,000	163,000	152,000	152,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions (diverted by SFPUC)	55,000	48,000	46,000	46,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	53,000	54,000
Transfers and Exchanges									
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed									
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	228,000	194,000	185,000	184,000	227,000	214,000	215,000	205,000	206,000
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	357,000	330,000	321,000	326,000	384,000	391,000	395,000	410,000	411,000
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	228,000	194,000	185,000	184,000	227,000	214,000	215,000	205,000	206,000
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(34,000)	(43,000)	(44,000)	(1,000)	(14,000)	(13,000)	(23,000)	(22,000)
Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	63.9%	58.8%	57.6%	56.4%	59.1%	54.7%	54.4%	50.0%	50.1%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-5.1%	-6.2%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-9.1%	-9.4%	-13.9%	-13.7%

Appendix C – Water Shortage Contingency Plan



SAN JOSE WATER



2025
Water Shortage
Contingency Plan

San Jose Water Company

2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

June 2026

Final Report

Prepared By:

Jessica Kissel, PE
Associate Engineer, Planning

Under the Direction of:

Kateline Lin, PE
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning

Jake Walsh, PE
Vice President of Engineering

Contributors:

Kurt Elvert, Manager of Customer Service and Water Conservation

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	California Division of Drinking Water
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAMP	Enterprise Asset Management Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GWAMP	Groundwater Well Asset Management Plan
SB	Senate Bill
SBWR	South Bay Water Recycling
SJW	San Jose Water Company
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This document describes the development, actions, and implementation of San Jose Water's (SJW) Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

Section 10632(a) of the California Water Code (CWC) outlines the requirements for the WSCP. The WSCP is required to be submitted to the California Department of Resources (DWR) as part of SJW's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). However, the WSCP is also intended to be a standalone plan that can be amended on a different cycle than the UWMP's five-year update cycle. Thus, this WSCP is written such that it can be understood separately from the UWMP. The WSCP is a detailed proposal for how a water supplier intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. This plan is part of good drought policy even if a supplier's water supply appears to have a low probability of shortage conditions, as it improves preparedness for droughts and other impacts on water supplies.

This WSCP defines six water shortage stages (Alert, Warning, Severe, Critical, Extreme, and Emergency) to address shortage conditions ranging from 10% to greater than 50% of supply reduction. This WSCP outlines shortage response actions, communication protocols, and compliance and enforcement measures that are enacted at each water shortage stage. The first two shortage stages are voluntary conservation stages, while the remaining stages are mandatory conservation stations. This WSCP also describes the authorities governing implementation of the WSCP, financial consequences and mitigation measures for WSCP activation, monitoring and reporting of WSCP implementation, and procedures for plan refinement, adoption, submittal, and availability.

1.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

As SJW's wholesale water supplier, Valley Water provides or manages the majority of SJW's water supplies. Thus, SJW used information received from Valley Water to inform SJW's Water Supply Reliability Analysis. Based on information provided by Valley Water from their draft 2025 UWMP, Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet SJW's and other retailers' demands through 2050 under average year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions, and under a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) condition for a drought that lasts five consecutive years.

SJW's sources of potable water supply include purchased water from Valley Water, groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin (managed by Valley Water), and surface water from local watersheds. SJW's basic water supply strategy is to maximize use of local surface water, use up to the maximum purchased water contract amounts, supplement remaining supply needs with groundwater, and otherwise implement WSCP actions when water supplies are limited and reductions must be made on the demand side. Although SJW's water supply portfolio also includes a small portion of recycled water, this WSCP focuses primarily on potable water supplies. As recycled water is available year-round and is produced from ample wastewater supplies, it is not subject to voluntary and mandatory drought restrictions like potable water supplies.

Various threats to SJW's sources of potable water supply may require SJW to activate its WSCP. Although SJW has contracts with Valley Water on the quantities of purchased water to be delivered, actual water deliveries may vary based on hydrologic variability, interruptions in Valley Water facility operations, calls for conservation, and Valley Water's allocations of Delta-conveyed imported water through the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP). Groundwater can be a reliable supply because supplies are local and available even when surface flows become limited. However, during drought conditions, groundwater supplies can become threatened by overdraft, and SJW may need to limit groundwater pumping based on guidance from Valley Water on sustainable basin management. Potential threats of contamination in the groundwater basin may also limit SJW's ability to pump groundwater. Lastly, while surface water is locally available and less dependent on actions from other agencies, surface water supplies are highly variable depending on hydrologic conditions and only contribute to a small portion of SJW's water supply portfolio.

1.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Beginning July 1, 2022, water suppliers were required to prepare an annual water supply and demand assessment (AWSDA) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report (Annual Shortage Report) to DWR. The Annual Shortage Report is due by July 1 of every year. The Annual Shortage Report evaluates the availability of SJW's sources of supply for the current year and one subsequent dry year.

1.2.1 Sources of Supply

A summary of available sources of supply and their quantities is listed below. More details can be found in Chapter 6 of the UWMP.

- **Purchased Water** – SJW and Valley Water currently have a three-year treated water contract for fiscal years 2026/2027 – 2028/2029, with contract supplies of 68,265 AF (22,243 MG) in each fiscal year. Actual amount of water delivered depends on considerations including hydrologic variability, interruptions in Valley Water facility operations, calls for conservation, and water quality.
- **Groundwater** – SJW produces approximately 14,500 MG/year of treated groundwater, based on a 10-year average (2016-2025). SJW draws water from the Santa Clara Subbasin, which has an operational storage capacity of 350,000 AF (114,000 MG) as estimated by Valley Water. Valley Water does not currently have direct control over the amount of groundwater that SJW can extract from the basin. However, Valley Water influences the groundwater amounts pumped by SJW and other water retailers in Santa Clara County, as part of basin management efforts.
- **Surface Water** – SJW produces approximately 2,400 MG/year of treated surface water from local watersheds, based on a 10-year average (2016-2025). Actual surface water supplies are highly variable depending on hydrologic conditions.
- **Recycled Water** – Recycled water allocations are rooted in the original Wholesaler-Retailer agreement and the subsequent amendments between South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) and SJW. These allocations are in turn tied to SJW's *Recycled Water Master Plan*, which outlines the capacity associated with each of SJW's recycled water pipeline alignments.

1.2.2 Methodology and Data

In its existing practices, SJW regularly coordinates with Valley Water on purchased water allocations and groundwater basin conditions, monitors water production totals and system demands, and evaluates hydrologic conditions and available surface water supplies. Monthly executive water supply reports are prepared, which show monthly and year-to-date water production totals, monthly trends and comparison to historical averages, current Valley Water and SJW surface water reservoir levels, and Santa Clara Subbasin groundwater levels. Such findings inform decision-making processes on whether upcoming supply shortages are determined to be present and if associated shortage response actions will be needed.

In addition, Valley Water projects available water supplies on an annual basis, and such findings inform the availability of purchased water and groundwater supplies to SJW. Valley Water’s annual water supply operations planning begins each September for the upcoming year and considers water year scenarios that span from wet to very dry. The projection of water supplies through the end of the year is based on median conditions (50% exceedance), assumed dry conditions (90% exceedance), and in some cases, critically dry conditions (99% exceedance). The planning process considers all of Valley Water’s water supply system and sources, current groundwater storage, treated water contracts, local water rights and storage, environmental restrictions, source water quality, planned facility maintenance, imported water carryover, imported water contract terms, stored water in carryover and the Semitropic Bank, and potential water transfers. The planning process is dynamic and Valley Water updates rainfall data, imported water allocations, water supply projections, availability of supplemental supplies, and facility capacities at least monthly to reflect current conditions. As assumptions and projections are updated through the year, Valley Water continues to update its end-of-year groundwater storage projections, which Valley Water uses as an indicator of a potential water supply shortage.

Many of the same considerations and sources of information from SJW’s ongoing water supply planning practices and coordination with Valley Water will be used for the Annual Shortage Report:

- **Purchased Water** – Anticipated purchased water supplies are generally set by the three-year treated water contracts that SJW has with Valley Water. SJW provides Valley Water with a monthly delivery schedule based on the annual contract total, average monthly demands, and average supply availability from other sources. SJW will make changes to anticipated purchased water amounts based on direction received from Valley Water.
- **Groundwater** – As the designated groundwater sustainability agency for the Santa Clara Subbasin, Valley Water may provide guidance on groundwater pumping amounts to retailers, which SJW will take into account. The state of the groundwater basins is reported monthly by Valley Water through a Groundwater Conditions Report¹ and Water Tracker². The Groundwater Conditions Report and Water Tracker contain a description and quantification of available water supplies

¹ Valley Water. *Groundwater Monitoring*. Where Your Water Comes From. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/groundwater-monitoring>

² Valley Water. *Monthly Water Tracker*. Water Supply Planning. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/monthly-water-tracker>

including local reservoirs, imported water, treated water, recycled water, conserved water, and groundwater data, such as recent managed recharge, pumping, and storage trends. During abnormally dry years, SJW collaborates with Valley Water’s Groundwater Management Unit to provide expanded groundwater level data and monthly pumping projections from each SJW groundwater facility. This information helps inform Valley Water on strategic recharge operations and targeted pumping reductions if subsidence becomes a concern, and in turn, informs guidance on groundwater pumping amounts to SJW.

- **Surface Water** – SJW monitors rainfall, surface water reservoir levels, and streamflow on an ongoing basis. In the spring, SJW’s Operations department will complete analysis to determine available surface water supplies for the remainder of year by creating a Release Plan for its Lake Elsman. Beginning in late spring and early summer, creeks supplying SJW’s raw water intakes begin to dry up, with the exception of Los Gatos Creek, which can be supplied with releases from Lake Elsman in the upper watershed. The Release Plan evaluates existing levels in Lake Elsman, amount of flow to release to meet environmental compliance requirements, and available flow to be sent to SJW’s Montevina Water Treatment Plant over the remainder of the year.
- **Recycled Water** – As recycled water is available year-round and is produced from ample wastewater supplies, it is not subject to voluntary and mandatory drought restrictions as other potable water supplies are, does not have the same supply constraints, and is mostly for non-essential irrigation use. However, all SJW’s recycled water customers are metered and SJW will coordinate with SBWR to examine recycled water supplies and demands as needed for this Annual Shortage Report.
- **System Demands** – Monthly water production data from the Operations department will be analyzed for trends and comparison to historical averages to determine system demand projections for the current year and one subsequent dry year. Anticipated water demands will also be adjusted based on considerations such as upcoming conservation measures (SB 606 and AB 1668), weather, economic factors, or land use changes.
- **Infrastructure Considerations** – SJW will evaluate the capacity of available infrastructure for producing and delivering supplies, considering infrastructure that may be out-of-service or scheduled for maintenance/upgrades, as well as infrastructure that may be coming online. SJW tracks on an ongoing basis which groundwater wells are on standby and will evaluate that groundwater well infrastructure is available to provide adequate supplies. Similarly, SJW will also evaluate that surface water infrastructure (intakes, reservoirs, water treatment plants) are available for producing and delivering supplies. In coordination with Valley Water, SJW will adjust its supply portfolio based on planned maintenance activities at Valley Water’s water treatment plants that may temporarily limit purchased water supplies.

1.2.3 Decision-Making Process

SJW’s Annual Shortage Report will be led by the Capital Planning group, with support from the Operations and Field Service departments. Final sign-off on the Annual Shortage Report will be provided by SJW’s President or other Vice President-level staff.

The anticipated timeline for SJW’s Annual Shortage Report process is summarized below:

- March: SJW completes analysis to determine available surface water supplies for the remainder of the year.
- April: SJW conducts Annual Shortage Report.
- May: Annual Shortage Report is routed internally for review and final approval.
- June 30th: Annual Shortage Report is submitted to DWR.

1.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

SJW uses six water shortage stages in its WSCP to categorize water supply shortage. SJW follows voluntary or mandatory conservation targets set by Valley Water or other authorized government entities. SJW's water shortage stages were set based on SJW's experience with calls to conservation during the drought of 2012-2016. The drought saw increasing urgency to reduce water consumption in Santa Clara County. Some of the history is as follows:

- February 2014 – Valley Water's Board of Directors approved a resolution setting a countywide water use reduction target equal to 20% of 2013 use 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% water use reduction target.
- March 2015 – As drought conditions worsened, Valley Water called for 30% water use reductions, and recommended that 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 José and SJW echoed the call for a 30% reduction in use and promoted the two day per week irrigation schedule along with special drought rates.
- 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 use by 25% statewide. Then, as required by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), SJW 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 SJW's plan effective June 15, 2015. Due to favorable historical gallons per capita per day (gpcd) use, SJW was given a mandatory reduction level of 20%.

As of 2025, SJW has adopted DWR's six standard water shortage stages as shown in the table below. The second table provides a summary of the shortage response actions for each water shortage stage.

DWR Standard Water Shortage Levels		
Stage	Stage Title	Water Shortage Levels
1	Alert	Up to 10%
2	Warning	10 to 20%
3	Severe	20 to 30%
4	Critical	30 to 40%
5	Extreme	40 to 50%
6	Emergency	Greater than 50%

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	This voluntary conservation stage will be called by SJW 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. Certain non-essential or unauthorized uses of water will be declared wasteful uses of water. Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional customers may not use potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf.
2	Up to 20%	This voluntary conservation stage will be called if SJW determines that further measures are needed to reduce water consumption. Water reduction needed. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in Stage 1, further restrictions may be imposed, including limiting watering days to 3 days per week. Drought rate structures and surcharges for residential and dedicated irrigation customers may go into effect if required and authorized by the CPUC.
3	Up to 30%	This mandatory conservation stage will be called by SJW when severe water reductions are needed. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in previous stages, more restrictions will be enacted, including limiting watering days to 2 days per week.
4	Up to 40%	This mandatory conservation stage will be called by SJW when critical water reductions are needed. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in previous stages, more restrictions will be enacted, including limiting watering days to 1 day per week.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
5	Up to 50%	This mandatory conservation stage will be called by SJW when extreme water reductions are needed. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in previous stages, more restrictions will be enacted, including prohibiting all watering days. Flow restrictor devices may be installed to ensure compliance.
6	>50%	This mandatory conservation stage will be called by SJW when emergency water reductions are needed. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in previous stages, more restrictions will be enacted, including prohibiting all watering days. Flow restrictor devices may be installed to ensure compliance. Drought rate structures and surcharges for commercial, industrial, and institutional customers may go into effect if required and authorized by the CPUC.

SJW previously used five water shortage stages in its 2020 WSCP, which was filed with the CPUC 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*. SJW’s Schedule 14.1 and Rule 14.1 documents, which show the five stages that were authorized by the CPUC, can be found in Appendix C.1 and Appendix C.2. SJW anticipates working with the CPUC to modify its Rule 14.1 to align with the revised six stages. SJW’s Schedule 14.1 is currently dormant until triggered by specific conditions, such as declaration of a water shortage emergency by a water wholesaler, government agency, or the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply. Schedule 14.1 cannot be activated until SJW receives authorization to do so from the CPUC (see Section 1.7.1).

1.4 Shortage Response Actions

SJW’s WSCP includes two key categories of actions meant to reduce water use:

- Staged implementation of water restrictions and prohibitions on non-essential water uses
- Implementation of an allocation and drought surcharge program for both residential customers and for dedicated irrigation accounts
- Implementation of an allocation and drought surcharge program for commercial, industrial, and institutional customers in Stage 6 (Emergency)

1.4.1 Demand Reduction

During a drought, SJW works with Valley Water and other retail agencies in the County to collaborate on additional public outreach strategies and water conservation measures. For example, in 2015 during the drought, SJW and the other retailers in Santa Clara County worked with Valley Water on a two day per week outdoor irrigation limitation. Additionally, several consumption reduction methods used by SJW are described in Table 8-3.

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range)		
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	2	No irrigation during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall	No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	2	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	Percentage	2	Must fix leaks within 5 days of notice	No
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	0-1	No washing vehicles, hardscape, buildings, or structures without a shut off device	No
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1	Commercial car washes must recycle their wash water	No
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0-1		No
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	0-1		No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-1	No use of potable water in a water feature that does not recirculate the water	No
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Percentage	1		No
1	Other	Percentage	0-1	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	3	Limit irrigation to 3 days per week	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	2	No runoff allowed from the washing of hardscape, buildings, structures, etc.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	2	Must fix leaks within 72 hours of notice	Yes
2	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	4	Drought surcharges for residential and dedicated irrigation accounts as approved by the CPUC	Yes
2	Other	Percentage	1	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	5	Limit irrigation to 2 days per week	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	2	No use of potable water for filling of ponds/lakes more than one foot (except when ponds/lakes are drained for repairs)	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	1		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	0-1		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0-1		Yes
3	Other	Percentage	1	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	6	Limit irrigation to 1 day per week	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	1	No use of potable water for filling of residential pools/spas more than one foot or initial filling (except when pools are drained for repairs)	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	1	Must fix leaks within 48 hours of notice	Yes
4	Other	Percentage	2	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	6	Prohibit irrigation with a few key exceptions	Yes

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range)		
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	2	No use of potable water for filling of swimming pools/spas, decorative fountains, and ponds/lakes	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	2	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes
6	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	8	Drought surcharges for CII accounts as approved by the CPUC	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	2	Other restrictions as prescribed by the CPUC or SJW	Yes

1.4.2 Operational Changes

In its normal operations, SJW is diligent in minimizing water losses and water waste in its practices and distribution system. SJW also has a regular water conservation and customer outreach program in place. During water shortage conditions, operational changes would include tracking the highest water users (top 300 residential customers and top 150 commercial customers) and reaching out to offer conservation services to these customers. SJW did similar outreach in the past drought periods.

1.4.3 Supply Augmentation

SJW does not have any supply augmentation responses that would be triggered by a WSCP shortage stage, as indicated by Table 8-3. All SJW’s sources of supply have been integrated into normal water management planning for shortage conditions and the water supply reliability analyses in SJW’s WSCP and 2025 UWMP. Although SJW has emergency intertie connections with neighboring utilities, water transfers through those interties would not be considered a supply augmentation method, as no contracts are in place specifying quantities of water that can be obtained. During dry periods, Valley Water works to secure additional banked supplies stored in the Semitropic Groundwater Storage Bank and San Luis Reservoir in the Central Valley. However, supply from these reserves have already been incorporated into the water supply reliability analyses in Valley Water’s and SJW’s 2025 UWMP and thus were not listed as a supply augmentation response in SJW’s WSCP. During dry periods, Valley Water also works to secure short-term water transfers and exchanges. However, according to Valley Water, there are considerable uncertainties with long-term costs and ability to make transfers in critical dry years, during which water quality challenges, regulatory requirements, and pumping restrictions may affect the ability to convey transfer supplies across the Delta. Water transfers and exchanges conducted by Valley Water were not considered a supply augmentation response by SJW and thus were not listed in SJW’s WSCP.

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (MG)	
	N/A			
NOTES: SJW's wholesaler, Valley Water, may implement supply augmentation responses but these are not considered a supply augmentation response by SJW.				

1.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

SJW's WSCP stages 3, 4, 5, and 6 call for mandatory restrictions. SJW is not planning to implement additional mandatory restrictions, beyond the ones identified in Table 8-2 and SJW's current Schedule 14.1 and Rule 14.1.

1.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

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

SJW's plan is an "All Hazards" Plan that can be distributed to outside agencies so they will understand SJW's actions and be able to coordinate an appropriate response that is consistent with SJW's Incident Command System functions. SJW's ERP also includes a number of hazard- and function-specific annexes, which are used by staff during planning, training, exercising, and responding to various events.

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 SJW 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.

As part of the emergency response framework SJW has adopted, the company established key Standardized Emergency Management System/National Incident Management System positions, as well as several others specific to SJW and its mission to adequately respond to water related emergencies.

SJW 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 (SWRCB) and is responsible for potable water utility regulation.
- SJW is a part of the Santa Clara County Emergency Managers Association, and participates in planning, training and exercises with the cities it serves. SJW also has a seat at the County Office of Emergency Services EOC, and trains and exercises with this agency.
- At a federal level, SJW participates with USEPA in training and exercise. SJW works with the Department of Homeland Security as a representative on the Water Sector Coordination Council, as a part of its membership with the National Association of Water Companies.
- SJW also plays coordinates with many of the community-based organizations in the area, specifically the Collaborating Agency Disaster Relief Effort and the Emergency Volunteer Center.

1.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

SJW's ERP is an "All Hazards" Plan that covers seismic risks and actions during and after a seismic event. Specific Action Plans have been developed to address each of the high-risk threat scenarios identified in

SJW's Risk and Resiliency Assessment. SJW has a specific Action Plan for earthquakes and other disaster scenarios that may occur with a seismic event (power outage, water supply interruption, Valley Water outage, etc.). SJW's ERP references other documents that would be used during a seismic event.

In addition, SJW has an Enterprise Asset Management Plan (EAMP) in place that outlines the strategy, short-term plan, and long-term plan for managing water system infrastructure. The EAMP includes analysis on facilities that may be more vulnerable to seismic activity and the consequence of an asset failure, due to seismic events or other disaster scenarios. Within the EAMP, SJW also has a Groundwater Well Asset Management Plan (GWAMP), which focuses on SJW's groundwater well infrastructure that SJW may be more reliant on during a seismic event or other disaster scenario that results in water supply interruptions from Valley Water. The GWAMP includes a Well Supply Capacity Evaluation that evaluates the ability of SJW's groundwater well infrastructure to deliver sufficient water to meet future demands out to 2040. One of the analyzed scenarios was an emergency scenario, which assumes that both local surface water and purchased water supplies are unavailable for 30 days following a 7.9 magnitude earthquake on the San Andreas Fault due to infrastructure damage. The assumption for purchased water supply interruptions is based on a worst-case outage scenario that Valley Water uses in its infrastructure reliability planning efforts. The Well Supply Capacity Evaluation also assumed a 20% reduction in demands due to emergency water conservation efforts and limits on groundwater well operating run times to prevent wearing out pumping equipment and causing long-term damage to the aquifer. The results of the evaluation showed that the current pumping capacities of SJW's groundwater wells are sufficient and should be maintained to meet future water demands within SJW's service area in an emergency scenario, where groundwater accounts for 100% of the total potable water supplied into the distribution system.

SJW also references local hazard mitigation and multihazard mitigation plans applicable to its service area for assessing seismic risk including a multijurisdictional hazard mitigation plan for Santa Clara County³ published by the County of Santa Clara.

1.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

Estimates of the anticipated effectiveness of WSCP shortage response actions can be found in Table 8-2.

1.5 Communication Protocols

Public information campaigns for water conservation are done on an ongoing basis under all water supply conditions. Under WSCP stages, communications would be scaled up according to the water shortage situation. Communication campaigns would include information on the current WSCP stage, current and predicted supply shortage conditions, voluntary or mandatory water use restrictions that are in effect, and information on SJW's water conservation programs.

For stages 1 and 2, most communication would be done through SJW's website or social media posts. Beginning in Stage 3 with the implementation of mandatory restrictions, more robust communication campaigns would be implemented, through outreach methods including: additional info on SJW's website

³ County of Santa Clara. (2023.) *Santa Clara County Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*. <https://oem.santaclaracounty.gov/partners/operational-area-hazard-mitigation-program>

and social media platforms, bill inserts, emails and/or text messages, postcards, letters, and staff attendance at public events such as homeowner association meetings and neighborhood events.

As appropriate, communication protocols from SJW's ERP would be followed. SJW has established emergency planning partnerships with other parties, including neighboring water utilities and law enforcement agencies. SJW's ERP contains a comprehensive contact list⁴ for these parties and many other local and national agencies that SJW may need to rely on or notify as part of its WSCP actions.

1.6 Compliance and Enforcement

SJW is a retail water utility but is not a municipality or code enforcement agency. SJW 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, SJW 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 second 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 SJW will attempt to meet in person with the customer to attempt to resolve the issue
4. If the issue still continues, SJW 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, as described in Schedule 14.1, SJW 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, SJW can ultimately shut off water service to a customer if a water-waste violation is not corrected. However, these measures are only considered as a last resort if repeated attempts to work with the customer to correct the problem are not successful.

SJW's Schedule 14.1 is currently dormant, and activation of any water shortage stages and associated provisions would need to be approved by the CPUC (see Section 8.7.1). Valley Water promotes water efficiency year-round, reflecting the principles of Stage 1, even when it is not formally declared. If a declaration of a water shortage emergency and associated mandatory water use restrictions were to be made in the near future, SJW would seek authorization from the CPUC to enact Schedule 14.1.

⁴ Located in Annex B of SJW's ERP.

1.7 Legal Authorities

This section describes legal authorities that empower SJW to implement and enforce its shortage response actions, as required by CWC Section 10632(a)(7).

Under CWC Section 350, SJW shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within its service area, whenever SJW finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting water supplies to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

SJW shall coordinate with any city or the County to which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

1.7.1 Statutory Authorities

As a public water system that is regulated by the CPUC, SJW must comply with water shortage-related emergency declarations, orders, and resolutions of various local and state government organizations. SJW's ability to activate its WSCP and associated shortage response actions is subject to authorization from the CPUC. Updates to SJW's WSCP as provided in Schedule 14.1 and Rule 14.1 require CPUC approval via a Tier 2 advice letter. Rule 14.1 serves as SJW's WSCP. Schedule 14.1 is an extension of the WSCP included in Rule 14.1, with staged mandatory reductions and drought surcharges. Any implementation of the WSCP in response to water shortages requires CPUC approval via a Tier 2 advice letter.

1.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation

Financial consequences of WSCP activation can be mitigated by the activation of memorandum accounts to handle the divergence between actual and authorized usage and to track incremental expenses to implement the mandatory conservation program. The establishment of such memorandum accounts and the future recovery of their accumulated balances must be approved by the CPUC. Such expenses would be tracked in a memorandum account to be approved for recovery by the CPUC.

Drought surcharges can also be a mitigation for financial consequences of WSCP activation, in addition to being a tool for enforcing water use reductions. Drought surcharges are approved by the CPUC under Schedule 14.1. Surcharges would be tracked in a memorandum account authorized by the CPUC to offset lost revenues. Drought surcharges are based on excess use over drought allocations.

1.9 Monitoring and Reporting

WSCPs for urban retail water suppliers should include monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for monitoring customer compliance and meeting state reporting requirements. SJW will monitor and report on implementation of its WSCP to ensure that shortage response actions are achieving their intended effectiveness, or determine if improvements and new actions need to be considered. SJW activates a Drought Committee consisting of staff members from the Field Service, Customer Service, Regulatory Affairs, Communications, and Billing departments when it is determined that interdepartmental communication pertaining to a drought or water shortage is necessary. SJW regularly tracks its potable water production, customer water

use, and conservation activities, and currently reports this information on a monthly basis to the SWRCB as part of the Monthly Urban Water Conservation Reporting regulation that was adopted by the SWRCB in 2020. SJW also keeps records of water-waste complaints, outreach materials and activities, metrics on outreach material distributed or participation in outreach events, and interactions between field staff and customers.

1.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

WSCPs should include reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the WSCP to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed. Refinements to the WSCP would be led by SJW's Director of Customer Service, with support from SJW's Drought Committee. The Drought Committee would meet regularly during a supply shortage condition and would ensure that the WSCP is implemented as an adaptive management plan and used as a dynamic tool. Input from other SJW staff, customers, Valley Water, and other stakeholders would be considered in the WSCP refinement process as appropriate.

1.11 Special Water Features Distinction

Water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, should be analyzed and defined separately from swimming pools and spas when developing the WSCP. SJW's demand reduction measures listed in Table 8-2 distinguish between swimming pools and spas, and water features that are not swimming pools or spas.

1.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

SJW's WSCP follows the same process of plan adoption, submittal, and availability as the UWMP. A public hearing would be held for the updated WSCP, with notice to the public and the draft plan made available for public inspection starting two weeks in advance of the public hearing. Following the public hearing, the updated WSCP would be formally approved by SJW's Board of Directors, with a written adoption resolution. SJW would file its WSCP with DWR no later than 30 days after adoption of the WSCP, and would make its WSCP available on its website to customers and any city or county within which SJW provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the WSCP. As an investor-owned utility regulated by the CPUC, SJW would also submit its updated WSCP to the CPUC as part of its general rate case filings. Following approval from the Board of Directors, the WSCP would be submitted to the CPUC in the form of Rule 14.1 and Schedule 14.1 documents via a Tier 2 advice letter. SJW would provide customer notice of the Tier 2 advice letter and associated public hearing, if determined to be necessary by the CPUC. Notice would be provided to customers through bill inserts or direct mailing, and through a posting in the local newspaper.

A public hearing was held on June 4, 2026 for SJW's 2025 UWMP and this WSCP. This WSCP was approved by SJW's Board of Directors on June 29, 2026, and the resolution documenting its adoption is included in Appendix C.4. Within 30 days after filing the 2025 UWMP to DWR, SJW will make the final 2025 UWMP and WSCP documents available for public review on SJW's website.



SAN JOSE WATER

110 West Taylor Street
San Jose, CA 95110

Appendix C.1 – SJW’s Schedule 14.1

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

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 CONSERVATION NON-ESSENTIAL OR UNAUTHORIZED USES

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.

(N)

STAGE 1 (CONSERVATION AND OUTREACH): Stage 1 is a call for voluntary conservation. This stage will be called by SJWC when customers are asked to meet conservation targets.

The following non-essential or unauthorized uses of water are declared to be a wasteful use 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.

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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)

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. **Limits on Washing Structures and Paved Surfaces:** Use of potable water through a hand-held hose for washing building, structures, sidewalks, walkways driveways, patios, tennis courts, or other hand-surfaces, non-porous areas without a positive shut-off nozzle or device that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
6. **Limits on the operation of commercial car washes** which do not recycle the potable water used, as required by the California Water Code Section 10950-10953.
7. **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.**
8. **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.**
9. **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 excessive run-off onto sidewalks, driveways gutters or streets, or waste of water
10. **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.**
11. **Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.**

STAGE 2 – (WATER REDUCTION NEEDED): Stage 2 is a call for voluntary conservation. This stage occurs when Stage 1 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified conservation target established by SJWC. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in Stage 1, the following non-essential or unauthorized uses of water may be declared:

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. Irrigation will be allowed Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for odd numbered and numberless addresses; irrigation will be allowed Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays for even numbered address.

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

(N)

STAGE 2 -WATER REDUCTION NEEDED (Continued):

2. No Runoff: The use of potable water for washing building, structures, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, tennis courts, or other hard surfaces, non-porous areas in a matter that results in run-offs onto sidewalks, driveways, gutters or streets that is not redirected to landscaped or vegetated areas.
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 72 hours after receipt of such notice
4. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

STAGED REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

STAGE 3 – (SEVERE WATER REDUCTION): Stage 3 (Severe Water Reduction) occurs when Stage 2 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water usage goals established by authorized government entities. The following restriction will be enacted:

1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigation lawns, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to two days per week. Irrigation will be allowed Mondays and Thursdays for odd numbered and numberless addresses; irrigation will be allowed on Tuesdays and Fridays for even numbered addresses.
2. 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 more than one foot, except when fountains or ponds/lakes are drained for repairs, and except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life in ponds/lakes, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water featured prior to declaration of supply shortage level under Rule 14.1.
3. Limits on Washing Vehicles: Washing of vehicles, except at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes recycled or re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.
4. Use of potable water for washing buildings, structures, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaces, non-porous areas, except to protect the health and safety of the public.
- 5.. 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.
6. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another governing body or agency.

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

(N)

STAGE 4 (CRITICAL WATER REDUCTION): Stage 4 (Critical 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 will be enacted:

1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigation lawns, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to one day per week. Irrigation will be allowed Mondays for odd numbered and numberless addresses; irrigation will be allowed on Tuesdays for even numbered addresses.
2. Limits on filling Residential Swimming Pools or Spas: Prohibition of use of potable water for filling or re-filling residential swimming pools or spas more than one foot, except when pools/spas are drained for repairs.
3. Obligations to Fix Leaks, 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, sprinklers, watering or irrigation system, and the customer has failed to make such repairs within 48 hours after receipt of such notice.

STAGE 5 (EMERGENCY WATER REDUCTION): Stage 5 (Emergency Water Reduction) occurs when the Stage 4 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 irrigation: Watering or irrigation of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited. The 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 containers, hand-held hose equipped with a positive action shut-off nozzle or device;
 - ii. Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection, with the exception of turf grass;
 - 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. Limits on filling Residential Swimming Pools or Spas: Prohibition of use of potable water for filling or re-filling residential swimming pools or spas.
3. Limits on filling Ornaments Lakes or Ponds: Prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life in ponds/lakes, 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.

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

STAGED MANDATORY WATER REDUCTIONS – 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. Notification to its customers as detailed below.

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 premises 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.

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

ENFORCEMENT OF STAGED MANDATORY WATER REDUCTIONS (Continued)

- 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.
- 2. If the customer disagrees with such disposition, the customer shall have the right to file a formal complaint with the Commission. 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. The 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.
- 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.

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

(N)

DROUGHT ALLOCATIONS AND DROUGHT SURCHARGES

Residential

Drought Allocations for residential customers served under all potable tariff rate schedules are based on individual residential customer usage in Base Year 2019 by month — equaling a 15% reduction. The percentage of conservation reduction is applied to each customer's account, and this forms the basis for drought surcharges. Any usage below the monthly drought allocation in the table below will not be subject to drought surcharges — ensuring that customers who are already conserving water to this level are not penalized.

There are minimum allocations in place and no residential customer shall be given a lower allocation than shown in the chart below.

Residential Drought Allocation		
2019 Base Year	2019 Average Monthly Residential Usage (CCF)	15% Reduction Monthly Drought Allocation (CCF)
Jan	10	9
Feb	7	6
Mar	7	6
Apr	7	6
May	9	8
Jun	10	9
Jul	13	11
Aug	13	11
Sep	15	13
Oct	13	11
Nov	14	12
Dec	11	9

Allocations falling between full hundredths of cubic feet (CCF) will be rounded to the nearest full one-hundredth of cubic feet.

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

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SCHEDULE No. 14.1
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 from 2019. The Monthly Drought Allocation is then calculated as 100% of monthly usage during 2019 minus the reduction percentage required. In this instance, a 15% required reduction percentage results in an 85% allocation. Allocations falling between a full one hundredth of cubic feet will be rounded to the nearest full one hundredth of cubic feet.

(N)
|
(N)

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.

2. If the customer disagrees with such disposition, the customer shall have the right to file a formal complaint with the Commission. 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 above the Drought Allocation will result in a Drought Surcharge, This Drought Surcharge is in addition to base charges allowed under the applicable tariffs authorized by the CPUC. Each unit (CCF) of water in excess of the Drought Allocation will be charged at the Tier 3 rate in place at the time of billing.

Customers participating in the Utility's Low Income Customer Assistance Program shall be entitled to a 50% reduction in the Drought Allocation Surcharge.

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**SCHEDULE No. 14.1
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"	\$50
1-1/2 to 2"	\$100
3" and Larger	Actual Cost

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. For the purpose of charging Drought Surcharges the effective date is 15th November 2021 (T)
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 Water Conservation Memorandum Account (WCMA) or 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 the 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, SWRCB, the CPUC, SJWC, or other governing body or agency may be implemented.
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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JOHN TANG

Date Filed _____

Vice President,

Effective _____

Dec. No. _____

Regulatory Affairs

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

Appendix C.2 – SJW’s Rule 14.1

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

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Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN
Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

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**RULE NO. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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 below restrictions apply to the use of recycled water. These restrictions also 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 is a call for voluntary conservation. This stage will be called by SJWC when customers are asked to meet conservation targets.

(N)

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 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 runoffs.
- 2. Use of potable water for watering outside plants lawn, landscape, and turf areas during and up to 48 hours after measurable rainfall.

(N)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

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Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Effective _____

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

**RULE NO. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

(N)

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

STAGE 1 (CONSERVATION AND OUTREACH)

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. **Limit on Washing Structures and Paved Surfaces:** Use of potable water through a hand-held Hose for washing buildings, structures, sidewalks, walkways driveways, patios, tennis courts, Or other had-surfaces, non-porous areas without a positive shut-off nozzle or devise that Causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
6. **Operation of commercial car washes** that do not recycle the potable water used as required by the California Water Code Sections 10950-10953.
7. **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.**
8. **Operators 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.**
9. **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 excessive run-off onto sidewalks, driveways, gutters or streets, or waste of water.
10. **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.**
11. **Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed from time to time 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.)

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Dec. No. _____

Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Effective _____

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

**RULE NO. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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

(N)

STAGE 2 (WATER REDUCTION NEEDED): Stage 2 is a call for voluntary conservation. This stage occurs when the Stage 1 limitations are deemed insufficient to achieve identified conservation targets established by SJWC. In addition to the non-essential or unauthorized uses of water listed in Stage 1, the following non-essential or unauthorized uses of water may be declared:

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. Irrigation will be allowed Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for odd numbered and numberless addresses; irrigation will be allowed Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays for even numbered addresses.
2. No Runoff: The use of potable water for washing 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 onto sidewalks, driveways, gutters or streets that is not redirected to landscape or vegetated areas.
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 72 hours after receipt of such notice
4. Other restrictions on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or Another governing body or agency.

C. STAGED REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

STAGE 3 (SEVERED WATER REDUCTION): Stage 3 (Severe Water Reduction) occurs when State 2 limitation are deemed insufficient to achieve identified water usage goals established by Authorized government entities. The following restriction will be enacted:

1. Limits on Watering Days: Watering or irrigation of lawns, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to two days per week. Irrigation will be allowed Mondays and Thursdays for odd numbered and numberless addresses; irrigation will be allowed on Tuesdays and Fridays for even numbered addresses.
2. Limits on Filling Decorative Fountains or Ornamental Lakes or Pond: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or re-filling decorative fountains, ornamental lakes or ponds more than one foot, except when fountains or ponds/lakes are drained for repairs, and except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life in ponds/lakes, provided that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water featured prior to declaration of a supply shortage level under this Rule.

(N)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

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Advice No. 563

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Date Filed _____

Dec. No. _____

Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Effective _____

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

**RULE NO. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

(N)

**C. STAGED REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS
(continues)**

STAGE 3 (SEVERED WATER REDUCTION):

- 3. Limits on Washing Vehicles: Washing of vehicles, except at a commercial car washing that utilizes recycled water or re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water.
- 4. Use of potable water for washing buildings, structures, sidewalks, walkways, driveways, Patios, tennis courts, or other hard-surfaces, non-porous areas, except to protect the health and safety of the public.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Other restriction on use of potable water as prescribed by the Commission, SJWC, or another Governing body or agency.

STAGE 4 (CRITICAL WATER REDUCTION): Stage 4 (Critical 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 will be enacted:

- 1. Limits on Water Days: Watering or irrigating of lawns, landscape or other vegetated areas with potable water is limited to one day per week. Irrigation will be allowed Mondays for odd numbered and numberless addresses; irrigation will be allowed on Tuesdays for even numbered addresses.
- 2. Limits on filling Residential Swimming Pools or Spas: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or re-filling residential swimming pools or spas more than one foot, except when pools/spas are drained for repairs.
- 3. Obligations to Fix Leaks, Breaks , or Malfunctions: Use o water through any broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinkler, watering or irrigation system on the customer's premise when the utility has notified the customer in writing to repair the broken or defective plumbing fixture, sprinklers, watering or irrigation system, and the customer has failed to make such repairs within 48 hours after receipt of such notice.

(N)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

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Dec. No. _____

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Regulatory Affairs

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Resolution No. _____

TITLE

**RULE NO. 14.1
WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

C. STAGED REDUCTION OF WATER USAGE AND MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS
(continues)

(N)

STAGE 5 (EMERGENCY WATER REDUCTION): Stage 5 (Emergency Water Reduction) occurs when the Stage 4 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, with the exception of turf grass;
 - 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. Limits on Filling Residential Swimming Pools or Spas: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or re-filling residential swimming pools or spas.
3. Limits on Filling Ornamental Lakes or Ponds: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds, except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life in ponds/lakes, 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. Limits on Filling Decorative Fountains: prohibition of the use of potable water for filling or re-filling fountains or other decorative water devices.
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)

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Resolution No. _____

TITLE

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 D.1.d.i above.

(T)

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

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Advice No. 570

JOHN TANG

Date Filed _____

Dec. No. _____

Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

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Resolution No. _____

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)

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Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN

Date Filed JUN 18 2015

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Sr. Vice President,

Effective JUN 18 2015

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Resolution 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)

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

(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)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued by

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

Advice No. 472A

PALLE JENSEN

Date Filed JUN -9 2015

Dec. No. _____

Sr. Vice President,
Regulatory Affairs

Effective JUN 15 2015

Resolution No. _____

TITLE

Appendix C.3 – Notice of UWMP and WSCP Public Hearing

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: publicworks@campbellca.gov; amyo@campbellca.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:14:00 PM

Dear Amy,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

SJW invites your agency's review and input on these draft plans. SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PST. Please register to attend [here](#)

. A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP is available for review on our website here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>.

If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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----- Forwarded message -----

From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Provenzano, Jeffrey](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:19:00 PM

Dear Jeff,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

SJW invites your agency's review and input on these draft plans. SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PST. Please register to attend [here](#)

. A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP is available for review on our website here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>.

If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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----- Forwarded message -----

From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: jacqueline.oncini@pln.sccgov.org
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:23:00 PM

Dear Jacqueline,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

SJW invites your agency's review and input on these draft plans. SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PST. Please register to attend [here](#)

. A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP is available for review on our website here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>.

If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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----- Forwarded message -----

From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Chad Mosley](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:15:00 PM

Dear Chad,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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. A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP is available for review on our website here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>.

If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Nicolle Burnham](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:25:00 PM

Dear Nicolle,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Sincerely,
Jessica

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: milpitasworks@milpitas.gov; cdirengo@milpitas.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:16:00 PM

Dear Christian,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: cityplanner@cityofmontesereno.org; diana@cityofmontesereno.org
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:18:00 PM

Dear Diana,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Jessica

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: water@santaclaraca.gov; jramirez@santaclaraca.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:20:00 PM

Dear John,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Sincerely,
Jessica

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Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](mailto:jcherbone@saratoga.ca.us)
To: jcherbone@saratoga.ca.us
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:21:00 PM

Dear John,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: rchinnakotla@sunnyvale.ca.gov; esd@sunnyvale.ca.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:22:00 PM

Dear Ramana,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Kirsten Struve](#); [Jing Wu](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:24:00 PM

Dear Kirsten and Jing,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

DEVELOPMENT STRUGGLES

Oakland office park foreclosed as woes widen for commercial sites

Financial setbacks are holding back city's progress

By George Avalos
GAVALOS
@BAYAREANEWSGROUP.COM

OAKLAND — An Oakland office complex was seized by its lender through a foreclosure, a reminder that financial setbacks continue to haunt commercial properties in the East Bay's largest city.



The office campus at 7700 Edgewater Drive in Oakland, seen in May 2025, has been foreclosed. **GOOGLE MAPS**

Edgewater Park Plaza, taken by its lender after the at 7700 Edgewater Dr., was property went into default

In January, Alameda County real estate records show. East West Bank acted through an affiliate to seize ownership, documents filed on May 11 with the Alameda County Recorder's Office show.

The complex totals 206,000 square feet, according to HP Investors, a San Diego-based real estate firm whose affiliate lost the office hub.

The foreclosure valued the property at \$8.7 million, based on what the lender's affiliate paid to take it back. The unpaid debt was \$21.4 million at the time of the foreclosure.

In 2022, the HP Investors affiliate paid \$35.7 million for the office hub, which is near Oakland San Francisco Bay Airport and the interchange of Interstate 880 and Hegenberger Road.

The foreclosure proceeding placed a value on the property that was 75.6% less than what HP Investors paid in 2022, a grim prospect for the Alameda County Assessor's Office as it attempts to place a value on the site.

These dynamics bear implications for local government agencies and the services they provide.

If real estate values falter in a community, the decline could imperil a crucial revenue stream from property taxes for cities, counties, regional agencies, and school districts.

Edgewater Park Plaza is the latest in a surge of loan failures for commercial sites in Oakland and other Bay Area cities.

The defaults and foreclosures are being accompanied by a property value nose-dive that has squeezed the balance sheets of the owners of numerous office buildings, hotels, and apartment towers.

PIZARRO

From Page 1

to life as part of the education programs at History Park. But that's going to require more fundraising, and that effort is already underway.

On Sunday and again May 27, the Japanese American Museum of San Jose and the Preservation Action Council are teaming up to offer walking tours of San Jose's historic Japantown. The 10 a.m. tours will be led by JAM's Executive Director Vanessa Hatakeyama and PAC's Executive Director Ben Leech, with proceeds benefiting the Sakaue Farmhouse Fund. Get more information or tickets at preservation.org/event-page.

And this Saturday, you can see the Sakaue house itself during the annual South Bay AANHPI Festival — a collaboration among the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, the Japanese American Museum of San Jose and Mosaic America at History Park. Admission is free to the festival, which runs from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and features performances, cuisine and talks on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander heritage and the role of those communities in the Santa Clara Valley.

49ERS STAR ADDED TO LINEUP: When Laura Britt talks about the State of the 49ers at the Dwight Clark Legacy Series event next week in San Jose, she'll be talking to someone who is



The Sakaue Family Farmhouse, photographed Wednesday, was saved from demolition and moved to History Park in San Jose. A fundraising effort is underway to restore it. **SAL PIZARRO — STAFF**

very invested in that topic: quarterback Brock Purdy.

The 49ers star has joined the lineup of the May 20 event at the Hammer Theatre Center in downtown San Jose, which will feature the presentation of the Dwight Clark Award to Pro Bowl fullback Kyle Juszczyk. There'll also be a conversation among the guys who made their names in the trenches for the red and gold, including Randy Cross, Harris Barton, Derrick Deese, Bryant Young, Brentson Buckner and Dwaine Board.

Organizer Kirk Reynolds tells me the guys are already getting back into the locker room groove, sharing a quote from Brentson Buckner, a 49ers defensive lineman from 1998 to 2000: "I smashed Deese when we were playing, talking trash, and I will smash him now. You know, it was always fun to be with those guys, and getting a chance to talk to more trash with them will be like putting us back in the locker room again."

You can get tickets at DwightClarkAward.com or by visiting the Hammer

Theatre Center box office.

FOR THE TREE HUGGERS:

It's said the best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago, and the second-best time is now. How about Saturday, which is National Love a Tree Day? San Jose manufacturing company TransPak is partnering with Our City Forest at 9 a.m. Saturday to plant trees at Ocala STEAM Academy in San Jose. Volunteers are

welcome, but you need to arrive with appropriate work clothes. You can sign up and get more details at ourcityforesteventbrite.com.

The tree planting is part of a celebration of TransPak's \$500,000 donation to One Tree Planted, which enabled the planting of 400,000 trees in Northern California forests impacted by wildfires this past January and Febru-

ary. TransPak, by the way, manufactures custom shipping packaging, including crates. That requires a lot of cardboard and wood, so it's nice to see them taking care of the trees.

ART AND MUSIC: MACLA,

the Latino-themed art space in downtown San Jose, will hold the Latinx Art Now! auction Saturday night at its gallery at 510 S. First St. Nearly three dozen pieces will be up for bid in the silent and live auctions from artists including Fernanda Martinez, Erin Salazar, Daniel Garcia, Jet Martinez and Rayos Magos. Doors open at 6 p.m., and you can get tickets and more details at maclaarte.org.

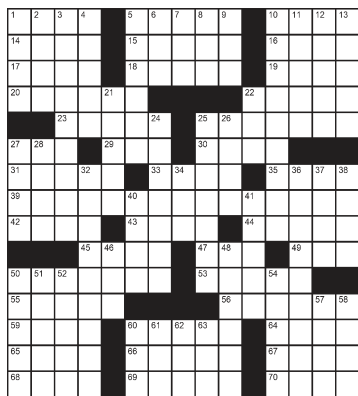
And if you're looking for a good time in Campbell, this is the weekend to do it. Boogie: Campbell's Music Festival has gone through a lot of different names in its 47 years — do you remember the Prune Festival? — but it's always proven to be a lot of fun. There will be four stages for entertainment situated along Campbell Avenue downtown, with lots of food booths and beer and wine, on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Head to campbellboogie.com for more details or to purchase drink tickets in advance.

Contact Sal Pizarro at spizarro@bayareanewsgroup.com.

The Daily Commuter

- ACROSS**
- 1 Be next to
 - 5 Kyoto's country
 - 10 Korean War TV series
 - 14 Taboo action
 - 15 Supplementary
 - 16 Eight, in Spanish
 - 17 Undecided
 - 18 Stretch out an arm
 - 19 Swerve suddenly
 - 20 Drives too fast
 - 22 Hoops
 - 23 Emancipated
 - 25 Miss America contest, e.g.
 - 27 Baseball stat: Abbr.
 - 29 Pumpnickel grain
 - 30 Taylor Swift's Tour
 - 31 Fraction of a pound
 - 33 Agricultural business
 - 35 Baking units: Abbr.
 - 39 Second Triple Crown race: 2 wds.
 - 42 Finales
 - 43 Tooth problem
 - 44 Corn pancake
 - 45 Brief quarrel
 - 47 ___ port: Abbr.
 - 49 Horse's mother
 - 50 iPad surfaces
 - 53 Taco topping
 - 55 Smartphone notification
 - 56 Seller
 - 59 Office note
 - 60 Snapshot
 - 64 Novelist Ferber
 - 65 Defendant's payment
 - 66 Underground conduit
 - 67 Supporter
 - 68 Upright bet
 - 69 Tooth filling
 - 70 Piano parts



Created by Stella Zawistowski 5/15/26

Thursday's Puzzle Solved



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- DOWN**
- 1 "Soldier" insects
 - 2 Betty ___
 - 3 Not processed
 - 4 Astringent treatment
 - 5 Newark, New ___
 - 6 Chopping tool
 - 7 School support group: Abbr.
 - 8 Curved path
 - 9 "Uh-uh"
 - 10 Film celebrity: 2 wds.
 - 11 Amtrak option
 - 12 Soft luster
 - 13 Actor Buchholz
 - 21 ___ and the Dominos
 - 22 Links group: Abbr.
 - 24 Flaws
 - 25 Medusa's killer
 - 26 Weapons
 - 27 Soap on a ___
 - 28 Set fire to
 - 32 Potluck dish, often
 - 34 Powdery residue
 - 36 "Scram!"
 - 37 Salt-N-___
 - 38 Wrapped Korean dish
 - 40 Indian flatbread
 - 41 Dining-room furniture
 - 46 Companion animal
 - 48 Very tasty
 - 50 Brazilian dance
 - 51 Not dirty
 - 52 Send in, as payment
 - 54 Move stealthily
 - 57 Sole
 - 58 Tampa Bay baseballer
 - 60 23rd Greek letter
 - 61 Egg-laying bird
 - 62 Hunting bird
 - 63 ___ and crumpets

Get Out, Refresh & Explore

Eat + Travel BAY AREA
Drink + Play

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mercurynews.com/newsletters
eastbaytimes.com/newsletters

The Mercury News EAST BAY TIMES

SAN JOSE WATER: URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANS

San Jose Water (SJW) invites public input on its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PT. Register to attend at https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/webinar/register/6117786536105/WN_r9SllqRTRGCSNDN9yNYcWg.

A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be publicly available for review at least one week prior to the public hearing at www.sjwater.com/water-quality/UWMP. Public comments on these plans can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

PATHWAY

From Page 1

grant to build the new facility, a three-story building with 30 beds, which would effectively double its capacity. Montreza said they were considering reserving one floor for women following the closure of the Mariposa Lodge, which housed the county's only accessible detoxification and residential treatment center exclusively for women, according to a Change.org petition.

However, their plans were affected by budget cuts at the county and federal levels as a result of the county's structural deficit and the passage of HRI. The grant only covers construction, so the Pathway Society needs to raise extra money to pay for the medical staff and furnishings for the rooms. Montreza said that they've lost almost \$350,000, resulting in the closure of a few recovery homes. They also sought to consolidate services at their downtown San Jose facility and held off on hiring three new employees, but no jobs were lost.

"There'll just be less capacity for people to have safe housing when they are going to our outpatient programs, because it runs hand-in-hand," Montreza said.

To raise money and awareness for people who struggling with substance abuse and recovery, Montreza will be doing an "Everest ride," which is when a cyclist climbs the equivalent of Mount Everest — around 29,000 feet — in one attempt by repeating a hill climb segment until the altitude of Mount Everest is attained. Just over 30,000 cyclists have completed an Everest ride.

"I was looking for a way that symbolized the struggle that people in recovery and treatment face every day," Montreza said. "The analogy of a mountain and sliding down a mountain or the suffering that goes into that is something that was compelling to me."

By this morning, he will already be on his way. He planned to start his bike ride at midnight at the Los Gatos Civic Center at 110 E. Main St., and he will ride his route until around 5:30 p.m. He said he chose a 1.8-mile loop that cuts through Testarossa Winery because he wanted his bike ride to be publicly visible. He will have to complete this loop 108 times.

To help with the mental challenge of this feat, Montreza will be biking portions of the ride with Santa Clara County District Attorney Jeff Rosen, former



Pathway Society CEO Gary Montreza, seen cycling in the Italian Alps, is riding his bike today to raise money for the nonprofit. He will complete a 1.8-mile loop in Los Gatos multiple times until he climbs the height of Mount Everest. COURTESY PHOTO

KTUV journalist Frank Somerville and Los Gatos Mayor Rob Moore, according to a press release.

Moore said he got involved in the ride because he supports Montreza's efforts to raise awareness about substance use recovery as someone who had seen many people close to him struggle with drugs and alcohol and enter recovery programs.

"I think that leaders ... being able to be very outward in sharing about the courage of someone to recover from substance use disorders is amazing," Moore said. "I'm

excited to help the Pathway Society in their mission to spread awareness and help more people on their journey of recovery."

Raul Soto, a Pathway Society substance abuse counselor, will also be biking with Montreza. He was previously a client with the nonprofit, recovering from methamphetamine addiction after his last arrest in 2013 for possession of narcotics. He credits Pathway's professional, compassionate and kind support for helping him achieve sobriety. After 11 years in recovery, Soto

applied to work with Pathways as an assistant manager to give back to the nonprofit. One of the biggest donors to the event is Valley Services, a site services contractor that provides portable toilets, temporary fencing and other services for events and construction and demolition projects.

Valley Services director of operations Eldrich Evaristo will be biking with Montreza for some of the ride. He said his company aligns with Pathway Society's mission of giving people second chances. Many of the

people they employed had come from "unfavorable backgrounds" like formerly incarcerated people and recovering drug addicts and alcoholics.

"When we were approached by the Pathway Society to potentially support the ride and just the organization in general, it definitely hit home to us," Evaristo said. "We believe people should have the resources to give themselves a second chance in order to work and better their lives."

Several businesses are also showing their support for Pathway Society, including the Los Gatos Coffee Roasting Company and Purple Onion. Pizza My Heart will be donating 30% of its profits from sales today, May 21, to the nonprofit.

Montreza invites visitors to come watch his ride or join him and donate to the Pathway Society. There will also be a celebratory party on the civic center lawn with live music and food from 5:30-8 p.m.

"It's been really enlightening for me to hear people wanting to get involved, because addiction touches everyone," Montreza said. "It doesn't discriminate against a person ... so I'm really grateful for all the support that's been occurring."

AI

From Page 1

for the first time in history," Newsom told CAP President Neera Tanden, a former Biden White House adviser.

Newsom blamed the consolidation of wealth in the U.S. for the reason why California is debating whether to levy a 5% tax on billionaires, which he opposes. The initiative, which is being backed by a healthcare union, just submitted 1.5 million signatures to qualify for the Nov. 3 ballot.

"The pitchforks, yeah, they're here, they're not just coming, you know, we

saw with all the populism and authoritarianism that came from that," Newsom said. "But the last 30 years of the rise of these authoritarian tendencies in terms of governance, you know, we ain't seen nothing yet."

He floated solutions like instituting universal basic income and universal basic capital, which would allow citizens to earn money from investing in AI via public wealth funds.

"We still have systems that were designed in 1935 that are no longer viable in 2025," Newsom said. "You don't need charity, we need ownership. Universal basic capital, by the way, those are

creators telling you that, not

just me. This was (OpenAI executive) Sam Altman, (Anthropic founder) Dario (Amodei), and others are saying, they're the ones making that point. And the voters are demanding it. Got to have an ownership stake. You cannot save democracy unless we democratize the economy."

Leaders in the AI industry have increasingly claimed their technology could render millions of workers in sectors from health care to Hollywood redundant by as early as 2027, potentially causing mass unemployment. While evidence of a looming "white collar bloodbath" has been thin, tech companies like Meta,

Oracle, Intel, Google and others have laid off 110,000 workers this year alone as they pivot to AI.

Newsom compared those "25-year-old white collar workers that I see in San Francisco that are wondering why they're not getting a call back on a job interview" to the factory workers made obsolete by trade deals like NAFTA.

"They're sounding the same. That's a different kind of coalition, the white collar and blue collar coalition," he said.

The maybe-2028 presidential hopeful went on to boast that other states like New York are looking to copy a law California passed

last year that regulates large language models like OpenAI's ChatGPT chatbot.

Newsom reports making millions of dollars from his hospitality business, whose assets are held in a blind trust run by his sister and cousin that he has been barred from accessing since entering office in 2019. First Partner Jennifer Siebel Newsom is also worth millions. Both have longstanding ties to Silicon Valley and some of the wealthiest people in the world, like the Getty family — an issue that will likely dog

Newsom on the campaign trail if he runs in 2028 as expected. His friend and sometimes political rival, former Vice

President Kamala Harris is also considering another run for president and has begun staffing up.

Harris recently hired Gabriel Uy, her former White House deputy director of public engagement and intergovernmental affairs, as a strategist adviser. She also reportedly hired former U.S. Ambassador Candace Bond as her chief of staff, who appeared with Harris at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University last month.

Neither Bond, who recently served as interim manager for the city of Malibu, nor Harris's office immediately responded to requests for comment.

DEAL

From Page 1

in a massive Bay Area real estate fraud case.

The Securities and Exchange Commission filed a complaint against Acharya and Silicon Sage in 2020 that claimed they defrauded roughly 250 individuals, many from the South Asian community, out of a combined \$119 million investment.

After Acharya's Bay Area real estate empire imploded in the face of the fraud case, the Centerville site became fallow and wasn't developed as planned.

Now, the empty site is poised to become a residential hub.



Centerville Plaza Apartments, a 290-unit residential complex at 37352 Fremont Boulevard in Fremont, concept. BASSENIAN LAGONI ARCHITECTS

The complex is slated to be built in two phases, according to municipal planning documents.

Phase one would consist of 140 apartments and 1,600 square feet of retail space,

city files show. Phase two would consist of 150 apartments and 3,500 square feet of store sites.

The timeline to break ground on the project wasn't immediately known.

HOUSING

From Page 1

Harsh economic realities such as inflation and costly construction materials, along with elevated interest rates, have made the development of market-rate residential projects more challenging.

In a possible response to those conditions, Swenson and Republic Urban switched gears to a 100% affordable apartment development.

The project would reserve 55 units for very-low-income households that earn up to 50% of the area median income and reserve 217 units for low-income households

earning up to 80% of the area median income, official plans state.

In April 2025, the area median income for Santa Clara County was \$195,200 for a family of four and \$136,650 for a household of one, according to the state Housing and Community Development Department.

 Your News Delivered Any Way You Want It 

SAN JOSE WATER: URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANS

San Jose Water (SJW) invites public input on its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PT. Register to attend at https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/webinar/register/6117786536105/WN_r9SiIqRTRGCSNDNR9yNYcWg.

A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be publicly available for review at least one week prior to the public hearing at www.sjwater.com/water-quality/UWMP. Public comments on these plans can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

JUNE 2, 2026
STATEWIDE DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION
YOUR VOICE COUNTS

866-430-VOTE (8683)
SGCVOTE.ORG



UWMP & WSCP Promotion Outreach Report

Last Updated June 5, 2026

Organic Social Posts

Facebook

San Jose Water
Published by Hootsuite · June 1 at 1:01 PM · 🌐

Water planning shapes our understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management. 💧

We're seeking public input on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. These plans help ensure we have adequate water supplies to meet existing and future water needs in our community. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>

At 12 pm on June 4, Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel is sharing the plans and gathering your input. Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

Register now: https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/WN_r9SiIqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4 THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT


 **Jessica Kissel**
Associate Engineer of Capital Planning

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid0V8qDPFjmzQqFm5iLTydm1k7g9RkRk2eesJKPVePrTEQZ8Z1p1NipFRpvPSMCKKMTI>

Date: June 1, 2026






Reach: 47

 **San Jose Water**
Published by Hootsuite · 5m · 


Tomorrow at noon, join us for our public hearing and webinar on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp>

Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, will discuss the plans and how SJW ensures that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs.

The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:

-  Land use changes and population growth
-  Historical and projected water demands
-  Availability of water supplies
-  Water shortage contingency planning
-  Water conservation programs

We use it as a master plan to improve system efficiency and long-term reliability and welcome your comments. Get registered: https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/.../WN_r9SilqRTRGCSNDR9yNYcWg


LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  **SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid01Jhv6b7gr5gXq3p4BBG9JHYG38cZLxLo43eT7yEXgStv9FLZ18VStZQh6RuBxGg8l>

Date: June 3, 2026

Reach: 55

San Jose Water
Published by Hootsuite · 9h ·

It's not too late to join our public hearing and webinar at 12 p.m. TODAY! We're seeking public input on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

These plans help us anticipate future water use patterns, supply management, water shortage allocation, and more. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here:
<https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp>

See you there! https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/7N_r9SilqRTRGCSNDR9yNYcWg

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid03567E5mrnm3mz1qJUJdVX7T67BzcpbNHsnq5t7x2zwwhZHtbbSjn8t5mkfJZBmWm4l>

Date: June 4, 2026

Reach: 18

Instagram

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE
June 4
THURSDAY

TIME
12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

sjwater · Follow

sjwater 6d
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The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:
 Land use changes and population growth
 Historical and projected water demands

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Link:

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Date: May 28, 2026

Reach: XX

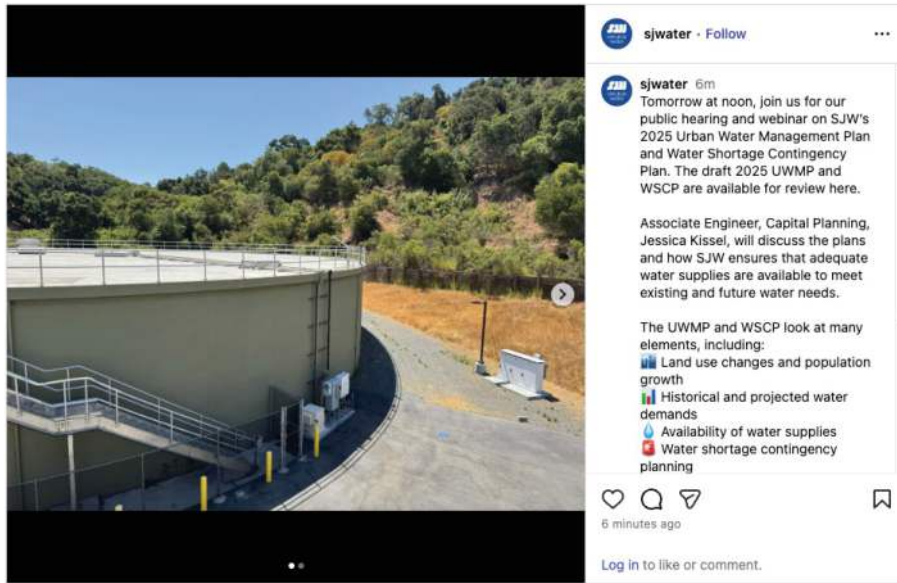


Link:

https://www.instagram.com/p/DZDeLmcmo2_/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSNdfNleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJwR1BPZTRUVW5mSFBSMXZzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPnTE0NzcXNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEeShCmi_U2Ct9aFol55VhR9J46kqyJLOUotZa4Jt10ml_iqKMbRLmnkQNOoX4_aem_UdITVcf_UA91LU-1nja0JQ

Date: June 1, 2026

Reach: XX

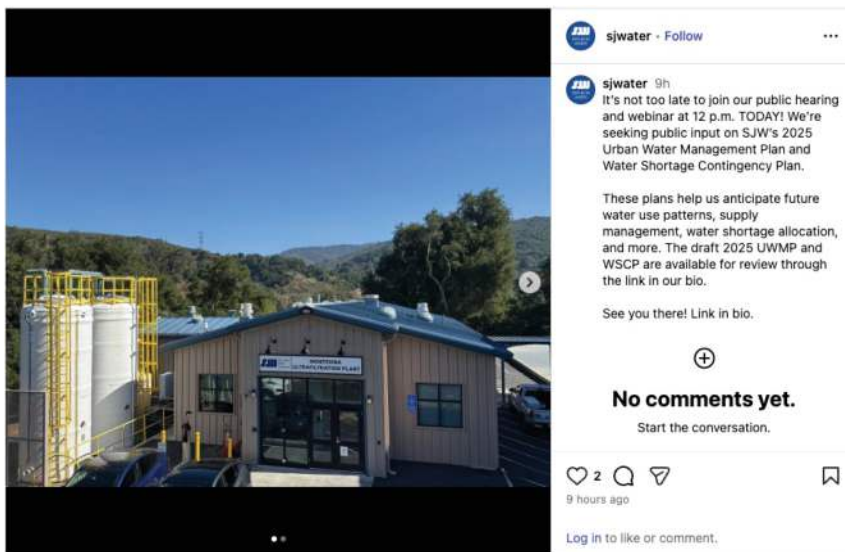


Link:

https://www.instagram.com/p/DZl1eu6GnAk/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSNdtpLeHRuA2FlbQlXMABicmlkETJlQ0x5VlNaa1NjaGxwNE1aC3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPnTE0NzcXNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEe8rY22j_am1-pwOd6N7cA1o-WDZflEg7uwBK9QL6kXC7x-7qtt8XGmd79T8k_aem_cWjReO_ErTAtgOZZ_HwyMw

Date: June 3, 2026

Reach: XX



Link:

https://www.instagram.com/p/DZKqbtHnH_O/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSO6rxleHRuA2FlbQlXMABicmlkETE5cXF5WlU2WUNUZ1RsNGFMc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPnTE0NzcXNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEesFRMVLhhuSV-2ITmFQ-uw2aZxHJ6M8VkcVYUqj2JxT7555DbsSVYAjMDkE_aem_KtPwi2hbbfCX2eAYCgpsAw

Date: June 4, 2026

Reach: 46

LinkedIn

San Jose Water
5,201 followers
6d · Edited · 🌐

Mark your calendar for our public hearing and Lunch & Learn Webinar at 12 pm. on June 4! SJW is seeking public input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Join Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, to review the plans.

Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/exY6mQvB>

The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:

- 🏡 Land use changes and population growth
- 📊 Historical and projected water demands
- 💧 Availability of water supplies
- 🚧 Water shortage contingency planning
- ♻️ Water conservation programs

Register now: <https://lnkd.in/eiTcCEFN>

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan **JOIN US!**

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT –
1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7465764045086982144>

Date: May 28, 2026

Impressions: 624

San Jose Water
5,201 followers
2d · Edited · 🌐

Water planning shapes our understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management. 💧

We're seeking public input on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. These plans help ensure we have adequate water supplies to meet existing and future water needs in our community. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/exY6mQvB>

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Register now: <https://lnkd.in/eiTcCEFN>

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2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan **JOIN US!**

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7467289109376528384>

Date: June 1, 2026

Impressions: 261



Tomorrow at noon, join us for our public hearing and webinar on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/eYcgEbYW>

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LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7468044013833572352>

Date: June 3, 2026

Impressions: 213

San Jose Water
5,205 followers
9h · 🌐

It's not too late to join our public hearing and webinar at 12 p.m. TODAY! We're seeking public input on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

These plans help us anticipate future water use patterns, supply management, water shortage allocation, and more. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/eYcgEbYW>

See you there! <https://lnkd.in/eiTcCEFN>

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan **JOIN US!**

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT


 **Jessica Kissel**
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/san-jose-water_its-not-too-late-to-join-our-public-hearing-activity-7468301155861889025-Gaja?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAADDzW1gB0CVGOvNRzcloGkYEjkKrhQNIQn0

Date: June 4, 2026

Impressions: 92

Facebook Boosted Post

 **San Jose Water**
Published by Hootsuite · May 28 at 7:00 AM · 🌐


Mark your calendar for our public hearing and Lunch & Learn Webinar at 12 pm. on June 4! SJW is seeking public input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Join Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, to review the plans.

Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://www.sjwater.com/.../urban-water-management-plan.../>

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- 🏠 Land use changes and population growth
- 📊 Historical and projected water demands
- 💧 Availability of water supplies
- 🚒 Water shortage contingency planning
- ♻️ Water conservation programs

Register now: https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/WN_r9SilqRTRGCSDNR9yNYcWg


LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

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Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid02gu4pJ6fi5k4YPrbE6dqWJ9h2jpYErgfgRxLHVLw6KsT1j2jwqc6NtAR98J8YcZgpl>

Date: May 28, 2026

Reach: XX

Newsletter/Emails



**San Jose Giants Water Awareness Night -
June 5, 2026**



San Jose Water has teamed up with the San Jose Giants to provide our community with free tickets to the June 5 game for a special Water Awareness Night! Enjoy fun games, giveaways and more! Follow the link below and use code **SJWATER2026** to reserve your seats now!

GET TICKETS



**Lunch & Learn Webinar: SJW's
2025 Urban Water
Management Plan and Water
Shortage Contingency Plan**

We welcome your input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Join our upcoming Lunch & Learn Webinar and public hearing on June 4 at 12:00 pm PT with Jessica Kessel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning. You'll learn more about these plans which help ensure adequate water supplies are available—now and into the future. Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

LEARN MORE

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/this-months-sjw-happenings-2026-may>

Date: May 7, 2026

Open rate: 16%

Opens: 28,507

Click rate: 0.60%

Clicks: 1,061



LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW** SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Hello,

San Jose Water is inviting public input on its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). During this public hearing on Thursday, June 4 at 12:00pm PT, attendees will learn more about these plans that help ensure adequate water supplies are available - now and in the future from Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning.

SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan serves as a long-term water resource planning document that provides an understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management and helps ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs.

The UWMP integrates many elements, including:

- Service area land use changes and population growth
- Historical and projected water demands
- Availability of water supplies
- Supply reliability under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios
- Water shortage contingency planning
- Demand management programs for water conservation

The WSCP is included in the UWMP report, but is also a standalone plan that integrates many elements, including:

- Water shortage stages
- Shortage response actions
- Communication protocols

Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

Please use the link below to register.

REGISTER

Best,
San Jose Water

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/uwmp-wscp-webinar-elected-officials>

Date: May 21, 2026


Open rate: 40.4%

Opens: 36

Click rate: 20.2%

Clicks: 18



LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

SJW is seeking public input on our **2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)**. Join our upcoming Lunch & Learn Webinar and public hearing on June 4 at 12:00 pm PT with Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning.

During this public hearing, attendees will learn more about what San Jose Water is doing to help ensure an adequate water supply - now and into the future. Copies of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available [here](#). Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

The UWMP integrates many elements, including:

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- Communication protocols

Don't miss it! Please use the link below to register.

REGISTER

Best,
San Jose Water

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/uwmp-and-wscp-webinar>

Date: May 28, 2026

Open rate: 15.7%

Opens: 27,817

Click rate: 0.40%

Clicks: 703



LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW** SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Join us for our public hearing tomorrow, **SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**. SJW's Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, will discuss the plans and solicit public input. Copies of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available [here](#).

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REGISTER

Best,
San Jose Water

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/uwmp-wscp-webinar-elected-officials-2>

Date: June 3, 2026

Open rate: 41.6%

Opens: 37

Click rate: 19.1%

Clicks: 17

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This post was contributed by a community member. The views expressed here are the author's own.

San Jose | Featured Event

San Jose Water Public Hearing: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Sharon Whaley, Neighbor

JUN 4
JOIN & LEARN WEBINAR
SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of Capital Planning

Event Details [Edit](#)

Thu, Jun 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM [Add to calendar](#)

https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/webinar/register/8117781072225/WN_r9SIlqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

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Register here!
https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/webinar/register/8117781072225/WN_r9SIlqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

Featured Events

Jun 4, 2026
San Jose Water Public Hearing: 2025 Urban Water Management

Jun 6, 2026
Djangatos in the Schoolhouse

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Gigs & Services
Summer Group Music Classes at Campbell Community Center

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Serving San Jose & Bay Area - HVAC, Plumbing, Electrical

Illusive Comics & Games, LLC
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Link: <https://patch.com/california/san-jose-ca/calendar/event/20260604/80d59091-95fc-4281-a366-3f226b440c54/san-jose-water-public-hearing-2025-urban-water-management-plan-and-water-shortage-contingency-plan>

Date: May 28 - June 4, 2026

Impressions: 39,072:

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San Jose Water
ajwgroup.zoom.us/
Understand Water Demand - SJW UWMP & WSCP Public Hearing
Understand how we manage water supplies under various scenarios. Join our public hearing. Learn how we ensure adequate water supplies for the future. Register for our webinar. Sign Up For News.
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San Jose Water
to me
LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR
2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
DATE: June 4 THURSDAY
TIME: 12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT
Jessica Kisvel
Water Conservation Planning
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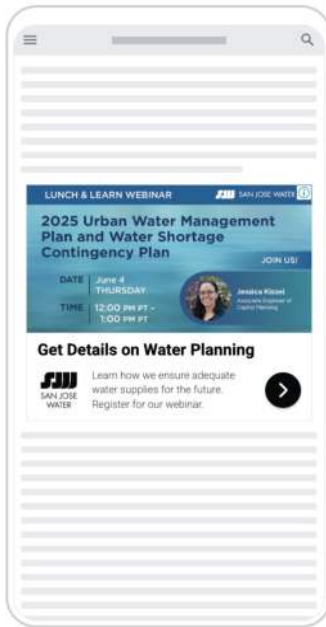
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Clicks: 463

Appendix C.4 – Adoption Resolution of UWMP and WSCP

**ACTION BY UNANIMOUS WRITTEN CONSENT OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY**

June 29, 2026

Pursuant to Section 307(b) of the California Corporations Code, and Section 12.8 of the Bylaws of San Jose Water Company (the “Company”), the undersigned, being all of the members of the board of directors (the “Board”) of the Company, hereby adopt by written consent the following resolutions, to be effective from and as of June 29, 2026.

Approval of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq. of the California Water Code (“Sections 10610 et. seq.”), the Company prepared and is required to submit to the Department of Water Resources of the State of California (“DWR”), its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (the “Urban Water Management Plan”), in the form presented to the Board and attached hereto as [Exhibit A](#);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby adopts and approves the UWMP pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq.

Approval of the 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq. of the California Water Code (“Sections 10610 et. seq.”), the Company prepared and is required to submit separately to DWR, its 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (the “WSCP”), in the form presented to the Board and attached hereto as [Exhibit B](#);

WHEREAS, Section 10610 et. seq. provides for the amendment of the WSCP from time to time in accordance with Section 10610 et. seq.;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby adopts and approves the WSCP pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq.

General Authorizations

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, any Vice President, and Corporate Secretary of the Company (the “Authorized Officers”) 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/she or they may deem necessary or appropriate in order fully to effectuate the purposes of each and all of the foregoing resolutions;

RESOLVED FURTHER, that each of the Authorized Officers be, and each of them hereby is, authorized to do and perform all acts to amend the WSCP from time to time in a manner deemed necessary or appropriate by any such officer in accordance with and pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq. or other applicable law; 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.

This consent may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and which, taken together, shall constitute one document. This document may also be executed and delivered by pdf, telecopy, electronic signature, or similar electronic transmission, all of which shall be deemed to be originals.

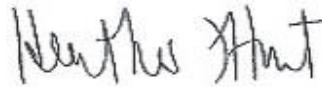
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this action by unanimous written consent to be effective from and as of the date first written above.



Carl Guardino Jun, 2026 10:29:10 AM PDT



Mary Ann Hanley Jun, 2026 6:10:44 PM PDT



Heather Hunt 25 Jun, 2026 9:39:06 AM PDT



Rebecca A. Klein Jun, 2026 2:33:31 PM PDT



Denise L. Kruger Jun, 2026 2:43:01 PM PDT



Daniel B. Morse Jun, 2026 2:28:19 PM PDT



Nick O. Rowe 23 Jun, 2026 6:01:37 PM PDT



Carol P. Wallace Jun, 2026 6:51:30 PM PDT



Andrew F. Walters 2026 7:16:50 PM PDT

Appendix D – Compliance with Outreach Requirements

This appendix includes copies of the letters and emails sent to the cities and county notifying them of the preparation of the UWMP. It also includes copies of the public notice of the public hearing which was published in the *San Jose Mercury News* and through email, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, SJW newsletter, and Google Ads.

Appendix D.1 – Cities and County Notification Letters

January 7, 2026

Amy Olay
Director of Public Works
City of Campbell
70 North First Street
Campbell, CA 95008

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Amy Olay:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, 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 me or Jessica Kissel (Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com).

Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Jacqueline Onciano
Director of Planning and Development
County of Santa Clara
70 West Hedding Street, East Wing, 7th Floor
San Jose, CA 95110

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Jacqueline Onciano:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Chad Mosley
Director of Public Works
City of Cupertino
10300 Torre Avenue
Cupertino, CA 95014

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Chad Mosley:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Christian Di Renzo
Director of Public Works
City of Milpitas
455 East Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Christian Di Renzo:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Diana Perkins
City Manager
City of Monte Sereno
18041 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road
Monte Sereno, CA 95030

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Diana Perkins:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Jeff Provenzano
Director, Environmental Services
City of San Jose
3025 Tuers Road
San Jose, CA 95121

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Jeff Provenzano:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

John Ramirez
Director of Water & Sewer Utilities
City of Santa Clara
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear John Ramirez:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

John Cherbone
Director of Public Works
City of Saratoga
13777 Fruitvale Avenue
Saratoga, CA 95070

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear John Cherbone:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Ramana Chinnakotla
Director of Environmental Services
City of Sunnyvale
221 Commercial Street
Sunnyvale, CA 94085

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Ramana Chinnakotla:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

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Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Nicolle Burnham
Parks & Public Works Director
Town of Los Gatos
110 East Main Street
Los Gatos, CA 95030

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Nicolle Burnham:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, 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 me or Jessica Kissel (Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com).

Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

January 7, 2026

Kirsten Struve
Assistant Officer, Water Supply Division
Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118

RE: Notice of Preparation of Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Kirsten Struve:

The Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657) requires San Jose Water Company to update its Urban Water Management Plan by July 1, 2026. We are reviewing our current Plan, which was last updated in 2021, and will be considering revisions to it. We invite your agency's participation in this process.

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Sincerely,

Kateline Lin

Kateline Lin, P.E.
Engineering Unit Manager, Planning
San Jose Water
408-918-7386
Kateline.Lin@sjwater.com

cc: Jake Walsh, San Jose Water



sjwater.com



1265 South Bascom Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: publicworks@campbellca.gov; amyo@campbellca.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:14:00 PM

Dear Amy,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

SJW invites your agency's review and input on these draft plans. SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PST. Please register to attend [here](#)

. A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP is available for review on our website here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>.

If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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----- Forwarded message -----

From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Provenzano, Jeffrey](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:19:00 PM

Dear Jeff,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: jacqueline.oncini@pln.sccgov.org
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:23:00 PM

Dear Jacqueline,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Chad Mosley](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:15:00 PM

Dear Chad,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Nicolle Burnham](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:25:00 PM

Dear Nicolole,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

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Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: milpitasworks@milpitas.gov; cdirenzo@milpitas.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:16:00 PM

Dear Christian,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: cityplanner@cityofmontesereno.org; diana@cityofmontesereno.org
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:18:00 PM

Dear Diana,

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SJW invites your agency's review and input on these draft plans. SJW will hold a virtual public hearing for its UWMP and WSCP on June 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM PST. Please register to attend [here](#)

. A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP is available for review on our website here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>.

If you have any questions about SJW's 2025 UWMP or WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,
Jessica

Jessica Kissel, PE (*she/her*) | Associate Engineer, Capital Planning | San Jose Water | 1265 South Bascom Ave. | San Jose, CA 95128
Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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----- Forwarded message -----

From: **San Jose Water Company** <e-news@sjwater.com>

Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: water@santaclaraca.gov; jramirez@santaclaraca.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:20:00 PM

Dear John,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: jcherbone@saratoga.ca.us
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:21:00 PM

Dear John,

In accordance with the Urban Water Management Plan Act (Water Code Section 10610 – 10657 and 10608), San Jose Water (SJW) is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which will be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

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Email: Jessica.Kissel@sjwater.com | Tel: +1 408 918-7258

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Date: Thu, May 21, 2026 at 11:59 AM

Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: rchinnakotla@sunnyvale.ca.gov; esd@sunnyvale.ca.gov
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:22:00 PM

Dear Ramana,

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Subject: Register today for our public hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

To: <>

From: [Jessica Kissel](#)
To: [Kirsten Struve](#); [Jing Wu](#)
Subject: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Tuesday, June 2, 2026 12:24:00 PM

Dear Kirsten and Jing,

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To: <>

Appendix D.2 – Public Notice of UWMP and WSCP
Public Hearing

DEVELOPMENT STRUGGLES

Oakland office park foreclosed as woes widen for commercial sites

Financial setbacks are holding back city's progress

By George Avalos
GAVALOS
@BAYAREANEWSGROUP.COM

OAKLAND — An Oakland office complex was seized by its lender through a foreclosure, a reminder that financial setbacks continue to haunt commercial properties in the East Bay's largest city.



The office campus at 7700 Edgewater Drive in Oakland, seen in May 2025, has been foreclosed. **GOOGLE MAPS**

Edgewater Park Plaza, taken by its lender after the property went into default at 7700 Edgewater Dr., was

in January, Alameda County real estate records show.

East West Bank acted through an affiliate to seize ownership, documents filed on May 11 with the Alameda County Recorder's Office show.

The complex totals 206,000 square feet, according to HP Investors, a San Diego-based real estate firm whose affiliate lost the office hub.

The foreclosure valued the property at \$8.7 million, based on what the lender's affiliate paid to take it back. The unpaid debt was \$21.4 million at the time of the foreclosure.

In 2022, the HP Investors affiliate paid \$35.7 million for the office hub, which is near Oakland San Francisco Bay Airport and the interchange of Interstate 880 and Hegenberger Road.

The foreclosure proceeding placed a value on the property that was 75.6% less than what HP Investors paid in 2022, a grim prospect for the Alameda County Assessor's Office as it attempts to place a value on the site.

These dynamics bear implications for local government agencies and the services they provide.

If real estate values falter in a community, the decline could imperil a crucial revenue stream from property taxes for cities, counties, regional agencies, and school districts.

Edgewater Park Plaza is the latest in a surge of loan failures for commercial sites in Oakland and other Bay Area cities.

The defaults and foreclosures are being accompanied by a property value nosedive that has squeezed the balance sheets of the owners of numerous office buildings, hotels, and apartment towers.

PIZARRO

From Page 1

to life as part of the education programs at History Park. But that's going to require more fundraising, and that effort is already underway.

On Sunday and again May 27, the Japanese American Museum of San Jose and the Preservation Action Council are teaming up to offer walking tours of San Jose's historic Japantown. The 10 a.m. tours will be led by JAMsj Executive Director Vanessa Hatakeyama and PACSJ Executive Director Ben Leech, with proceeds benefiting the Sakauey Farmhouse Fund. Get more information or tickets at preservation.org/event-page.

And this Saturday, you can see the Sakauey house itself during the annual South Bay AANHPI Festival — a collaboration among the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, the Japanese American Museum of San Jose and Mosaic America at History Park. Admission is free to the festival, which runs from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and features performances, cuisine and talks on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander heritage and the role of those communities in the Santa Clara Valley.

49ERS STAR ADDED TO LINEUP: When Laura Britt talks about the State of the 49ers at the Dwight Clark Legacy Series event next week in San Jose, she'll be talking to someone who is



The Sakauey Family Farmhouse, photographed Wednesday, was saved from demolition and moved to History Park in San Jose. A fundraising effort is underway to restore it. **SAL PIZARRO — STAFF**

very invested in that topic: quarterback Brock Purdy.

The 49ers star has joined the lineup of the May 20 event at the Hammer Theatre Center in downtown San Jose, which will feature the presentation of the Dwight Clark Award to Pro Bowl fullback Kyle Juszczyk. There'll also be a conversation among the guys who made their names in the trenches for the red and gold, including Randy Cross, Harris Barton, Derrick Deese, Bryant Young, Brentson Buckner and Dwaine Board.

Organizer Kirk Reynolds tells me the guys are already getting back into the locker room groove, sharing a quote from Brentson Buckner, a 49ers defensive lineman from 1998 to 2000: "I smashed Deese when we were playing, talking trash, and I will smash him now. You know, it was always fun to be with those guys, and getting a chance to talk to more trash with them will be like putting us back in the locker room again."

You can get tickets at DwightClarkAward.com or by visiting the Hammer

Theatre Center box office.

FOR THE TREE HUGGERS: It's said the best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago, and the second-best time is now. How about Saturday, which is National Love a Tree Day? San Jose manufacturing company TransPak is partnering with Our City Forest at 9 a.m. Saturday to plant trees at Ocala STEAM Academy in San Jose. Volunteers are

welcome, but you need to arrive with appropriate work clothes. You can sign up and get more details at ourcityforest.eventbrite.com.

The tree planting is part of a celebration of TransPak's \$500,000 donation to One Tree Planted, which enabled the planting of 400,000 trees in Northern California forests impacted by wildfires this past January and Febru-

ary. TransPak, by the way, manufactures custom shipping packaging, including crates. That requires a lot of cardboard and wood, so it's nice to see them taking care of the trees.

ART AND MUSIC: MACLA, the Latino-themed art space in downtown San Jose, will hold the Latinx Art Now! auction Saturday night at its gallery at 510 S. First St. Nearly three dozen pieces will be up for bid in the silent and live auctions from artists including Fernanda Martinez, Erin Salazar, Daniel Garcia, Jet Martinez and Rayos Magos. Doors open at 6 p.m., and you can get tickets and more details at maclaarte.org.

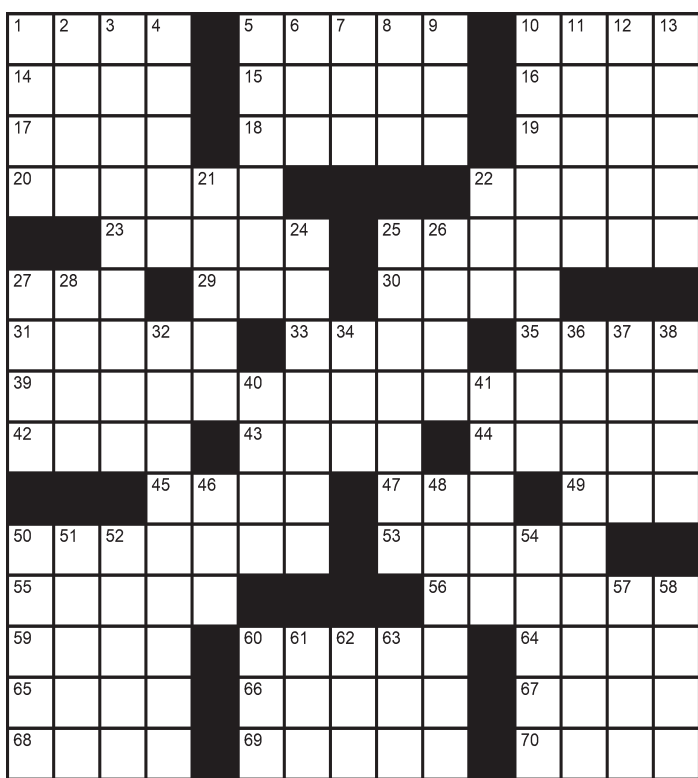
And if you're looking for a good time in Campbell, this is the weekend to do it. Boogie: Campbell's Music Festival has gone through a lot of different names in its 47 years — do you remember the Prune Festival? — but it's always proven to be a lot of fun. There will be four stages for entertainment situated along Campbell Avenue downtown, with lots of food booths and beer and wine, on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Head to campbellboogie.com for more details or to purchase drink tickets in advance.

Contact Sal Pizarro at spizarro@bayareanewsgroup.com.

The Daily Commuter

- ACROSS**
- 1 Be next to
 - 5 Kyoto's country
 - 10 Korean War TV series
 - 14 Taboo action
 - 15 Supplementary
 - 16 Eight, in Spanish
 - 17 Undecided
 - 18 Stretch out an arm
 - 19 Swerve suddenly
 - 20 Drives too fast
 - 22 Heaps
 - 23 Emancipated
 - 25 Miss America contest, e.g.
 - 27 Baseball stat: Abbr.
 - 29 Pumpnickel grain
 - 30 Taylor Swift's Tour
 - 31 Fraction of a pound
 - 33 Agricultural business
 - 35 Baking units: Abbr.
 - 39 Second Triple Crown race: 2 wds.
 - 42 Finales
 - 43 Tooth problem
 - 44 Corn pancake
 - 45 Brief quarrel
 - 47 ___ port: Abbr.
 - 49 Horse's mother
 - 50 iPad surfaces
 - 53 Taco topping
 - 55 Smartphone notification
 - 56 Seller
 - 59 Office note
 - 60 Snapshot
 - 64 Novelist Ferber
 - 65 Defendant's payment
 - 66 Underground conduit
 - 67 Supporter
 - 68 Upfront bet
 - 69 Tooth filling
 - 70 Piano parts
- DOWN**
- 1 "Soldier" insects
 - 2 Betty ___
 - 3 Not processed
 - 4 Astringent treatment
 - 5 Newark, New ___
 - 6 Chopping tool
 - 7 School support group: Abbr.
 - 8 Curved path
 - 9 "Uh-uh"
 - 10 Film celebrity: 2 wds.
 - 11 Amtrak option
 - 12 Soft luster
 - 13 Actor Buchholz
 - 21 ___ and the Dominos
 - 22 Links group: Abbr.
 - 24 Flaws
 - 25 Medusa's killer
 - 26 Weapons
 - 27 Soap on a ___
 - 28 Set fire to
 - 32 Potluck dish, often
 - 34 Powdery residue
 - 36 "Scram!"
 - 37 Salt-N-___
 - 38 Wrapped Korean dish
 - 40 Indian flatbread
 - 41 Dining-room furniture
 - 46 Companion animal
 - 48 Very tasty
 - 50 Brazilian dance
 - 51 Not dirty
 - 52 Send in, as payment
 - 54 Move stealthily
 - 57 Sole
 - 58 Tampa Bay baseballer
 - 60 23rd Greek letter
 - 61 Egg-laying bird
 - 62 Hunting bird
 - 63 ___ and crumpets



Created by Stella Zawistowski

5/15/26

Thursday's Puzzle Solved

L	O	R	D	S		S	L	A	M		S	T	A	B							
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The Mercury News EAST BAY TIMES

SAN JOSE WATER: URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANS

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PATHWAY

From Page 1

grant to build the new facility, a three-story building with 30 beds, which would effectively double its capacity. Montrezza said they were considering reserving one floor for women following the closure of the Mariposa Lodge, which housed the county's only accessible detoxification and residential treatment center exclusively for women, according to a Change.org petition.

However, their plans were affected by budget cuts at the county and federal levels as a result of the county's structural deficit and the passage of HRI. The grant only covers construction, so the Pathway Society needs to raise extra money to pay for the medical staff and furnishings for the rooms. Montrezza said that they've lost almost \$350,000, resulting in the closure of a few recovery homes. They also sought to consolidate services at their downtown San Jose facility and held off on hiring three new employees, but no jobs were lost.

"There'll just be less capacity for people to have safe housing when they are going to our outpatient programs, because it runs hand-in-hand," Montrezza said.

To raise money and awareness for people who struggling with substance abuse and recovery, Montrezza will be doing an "Everest ride," which is when a cyclist climbs the equivalent of Mount Everest — around 29,000 feet — in one attempt by repeating a hill climb segment until the altitude of Mount Everest is attained. Just over 30,000 cyclists have completed an Everest ride.

"I was looking for a way that symbolized the struggle that people in recovery and treatment face every day," Montrezza said. "The analogy of a mountain and sliding down a mountain or the suffering that goes into that is something that was compelling to me."

By this morning, he will already be on his way. He planned to start his bike ride at midnight at the Los Gatos Civic Center at 110 E. Main St., and he will ride his route until around 5:30 p.m. He said he chose a 1.8-mile loop that cuts through Testarossa Winery because he wanted his bike ride to be publicly visible. He will have to complete this loop 108 times.

To help with the mental challenge of this feat, Montrezza will be biking portions of the ride with Santa Clara County District Attorney Jeff Rosen, former



Pathway Society CEO Gary Montrezza, seen cycling in the Italian Alps, is riding his bike today to raise money for the nonprofit. He will complete a 1.8-mile loop in Los Gatos multiple times until he climbs the height of Mount Everest. COURTESY PHOTO

KTVU journalist Frank Somerville and Los Gatos Mayor Rob Moore, according to a press release.

Moore said he got involved in the ride because he supports Montrezza's efforts to raise awareness about substance use recovery as someone who had seen many people close to him struggle with drugs and alcohol and enter recovery programs.

"I think that leaders ... being able to be very outward in sharing about the courage of someone to recover from substance use disorders is amazing," Moore said. "I'm

excited to help the Pathway Society in their mission to spread awareness and help more people on their journey of recovery."

Raul Soto, a Pathway Society substance abuse counselor, will also be biking with Montrezza. He was previously a client with the nonprofit, recovering from methamphetamine addiction after his last arrest in 2013 for possession of narcotics. He credits Pathways' professional, compassionate and kind support for helping him achieve sobriety. After 11 years in recovery, Soto

applied to work with Pathways as an assistant manager to give back to the nonprofit.

One of the biggest donors to the event is Valley Services, a site services contractor that provides portable toilets, temporary fencing and other services for events and construction and demolition projects.

Valley Services director of operations Eldrich Evaristo will be biking with Montrezza for some of the ride. He said his company aligns with Pathway Society's mission of giving people second chances. Many of the

people they employed had come from "unfavorable backgrounds," like formerly incarcerated people and recovering drug addicts and alcoholics.

"When we were approached by the Pathway Society to potentially support the ride and just the organization in general, it definitely hit home to us," Evaristo said. "We believe people should have the resources to give themselves a second chance in order to work and better their lives."

Several businesses are also showing their support for Pathway Society, including the Los Gatos Coffee Roasting Company and Purple Onion. Pizza My Heart will be donating 30% of its profits from sales today, May 21, to the nonprofit.

Montrezza invites visitors to come watch his ride or join him and donate to the Pathway Society. There will also be a celebratory party on the civic center lawn with live music and food from 5:30-8 p.m.

"It's been really enlightening for me to hear people wanting to get involved, because addiction touches everyone," Montrezza said. "It doesn't discriminate against a person ... so I'm really grateful for all the support that's been occurring."

AI

From Page 1

for the first time in history," Newsom told CAP President Neera Tanden, a former Biden White House adviser.

Newsom blamed the consolidation of wealth in the U.S. for the reason why California is debating whether to levy a 5% tax on billionaires, which he opposes. The initiative, which is being backed by a healthcare union, just submitted 1.5 million signatures to qualify for the Nov. 3 ballot.

"The pitchforks, yeah, they're here, they're not just coming, you know. We

saw with all the populism and authoritarianism that came from that," Newsom said. "But the last 30 years of the rise of these authoritarian tendencies in terms of governance, you know, we ain't seen nothing yet."

He floated solutions like instituting universal basic income and universal basic capital, which would allow citizens to earn money from investing in AI via public wealth funds.

"We still have systems that were designed in 1935 that are no longer viable in 2025," Newsom said. "You don't need charity, we need ownership. Universal basic capital, by the way, those are creators telling you that, not

just me. This was (OpenAI executive) Sam Altman, (Anthropic founder) Dario (Amodei), and others are saying, they're the ones making that point. And the voters are demanding it. Got to have an ownership stake. You cannot save democracy unless we democratize the economy."

Leaders in the AI industry have increasingly claimed their technology could render millions of workers in sectors from health care to Hollywood redundant by as early as 2027, potentially causing mass unemployment. While evidence of a looming "white collar bloodbath" has been thin, tech companies like Meta,

Oracle, Intel, Google and others have laid off 110,000 workers this year alone as they pivot to AI.

Newsom compared those "25-year-old white collar workers that I see in San Francisco that are wondering why they're not getting a call back on a job interview" to the factory workers made obsolete by trade deals like NAFTA.

"They're sounding the same. That's a different kind of coalition, the white collar and blue collar coalition," he said.

The maybe-2028 presidential hopeful went on to boast that other states like New York are looking to copy a law California passed

last year that regulates large language models like OpenAI's ChatGPT chatbot.

Newsom reports making millions of dollars from his hospitality business, whose assets are held in a blind trust run by his sister and cousin that he has been barred from accessing since entering office in 2019. First Partner Jennifer Siebel Newsom is also worth millions. Both have longstanding ties to Silicon Valley and some of the wealthiest people in the world, like the Getty family — an issue that will likely dog Newsom on the campaign trail if he runs in 2028 as expected.

His friend and sometimes political rival, former Vice

President Kamala Harris, is also considering another run for president and has begun staffing up.

Harris recently hired Gabriel Uy, her former White House deputy director of public engagement and intergovernmental affairs, as a strategist adviser. She also reportedly hired former U.S. Ambassador Candace Bond as her chief of staff, who appeared with Harris at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University last month.

Neither Bond, who recently served as interim manager for the city of Malibu, nor Harris's office immediately responded to requests for comment.

DEAL

From Page 1

in a massive Bay Area real estate fraud case.

The Securities and Exchange Commission filed a complaint against Acharya and Silicon Sage in 2020 that claimed they defrauded roughly 250 individuals, many from the South Asian community, out of a combined \$119 million investment.

After Acharya's Bay Area real estate empire imploded in the face of the fraud case, the Centerville site became fallow and wasn't developed as planned.

Now, the empty site is poised to become a residential hub.



Centerville Plaza Apartments, a 290-unit residential complex at 37352 Fremont Boulevard in Fremont, concept. **BASSENIAN LAGONI ARCHITECTS**

The complex is slated to be built in two phases, according to municipal planning documents.

Phase one would consist of 140 apartments and 1,600 square feet of retail space,

city files show. Phase two would consist of 150 apartments and 3,500 square feet of store sites.

The timeline to break ground on the project wasn't immediately known.

HOUSING

From Page 1

Harsh economic realities such as inflation and costly construction materials, along with elevated interest rates, have made the development of market-rate residential projects more challenging.

In a possible response to those conditions, Swenson and Republic Urban switched gears to a 100% affordable apartment development.

The project would reserve 55 units for very-low-income households that earn up to 50% of the area median income and reserve 217 units for low-income households

earning up to 80% of the area median income, official plans state.

In April 2025, the area median income for Santa Clara County was \$195,200 for a family of four and \$136,650 for a household of one, according to the state Housing and Community Development Department.

 Your News Delivered Any Way You Want It 

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A copy of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be publicly available for review at least one week prior to the public hearing at www.sjwater.com/water-quality/UWMP. Public comments on these plans can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.




JUNE 2, 2026

STATEWIDE DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION

YOUR VOICE COUNTS

866-430-VOTE (8683)
SCCVOTE.ORG



UWMP & WSCP Promotion Outreach Report

Last Updated June 5, 2026

Organic Social Posts

Facebook



San Jose Water
Published by Hootsuite · June 1 at 1:01PM · 🌐

Water planning shapes our understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management. 💧

We're seeking public input on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. These plans help ensure we have adequate water supplies to meet existing and future water needs in our community. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp/>

At 12 pm on June 4, Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel is sharing the plans and gathering your input. Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

Register now: https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/WN_r9SIlqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY		Jessica Kissel Associate Engineer of Capital Planning
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT		

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid0V8qDPFjmzQqFm5iLTydm1k7g9RkRk2eesJKPVePrTEQZ8Z1p1NipFRpvPSMCKKMTI>

Date: June 1, 2026

Reach: 47

 **San Jose Water**
Published by Hootsuite · 5m ·

Tomorrow at noon, join us for our public hearing and webinar on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp>

Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, will discuss the plans and how SJW ensures that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs.

The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:

- Land use changes and population growth
- Historical and projected water demands
- Availability of water supplies
- Water shortage contingency planning
- Water conservation programs

We use it as a master plan to improve system efficiency and long-term reliability and welcome your comments. Get registered: https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/WN_r9SilqRTRGCSNDR9yNYcWg

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  **SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid01Jhv6b7gr5gXq3p4BBG9JHYG38cZLxLo43eT7yEXgStv9FLZ18VStZQh6RuBxGg8l>

Date: June 3, 2026

Reach: 55

San Jose Water
Published by Hootsuite · 9h ·

It's not too late to join our public hearing and webinar at 12 p.m. TODAY! We're seeking public input on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

These plans help us anticipate future water use patterns, supply management, water shortage allocation, and more. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here:
<https://www.sjwater.com/water-quality/uwmp>

See you there! https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/7N_r9SiIqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT

 **Jessica Kissel**
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid03567E5mrnm3mz1qJUJdVX7T67BzcpbNHsnq5t7x2zwwhZHtbbSjn8t5mkfJZBmWm4l>

Date: June 4, 2026

Reach: 18

Instagram

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT

JOIN US!

 **Jessica Kissel**
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

sjwater · Follow

sjwater 6d
Mark your calendar for our public hearing and Lunch & Learn Webinar at 12 pm. on June 4! SJW is seeking public input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Join Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, to review the plans.

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The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:

- Land use changes and population growth
- Historical and projected water demands

5 likes · 6 days ago

Log in to like or comment.

Link:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/DY4oqOknLc2/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSNd6dleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJ1O0x5VlNaa1NjaGxwNE1>

[ac3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPNTe0NzcXNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEez2ku47WocBG1sn2ORB7xiFgu567I6z3rrH3CndXLfLT3t28j0eR-wR1959Y_aem_f6Qxpr4CjODRzEG2vU8KQg](https://www.instagram.com/p/DZDeLmcmo2_/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSNdfNleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJwR1BPZTRUVW5mSFBSMXZzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPNTe0NzcXNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEez2ku47WocBG1sn2ORB7xiFgu567I6z3rrH3CndXLfLT3t28j0eR-wR1959Y_aem_f6Qxpr4CjODRzEG2vU8KQg)

Date: May 28, 2026

Reach: XX

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

DATE
June 4
THURSDAY

TIME
12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT

JOIN US!

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

sjwater · Follow

sjwater · 2d
Water planning shapes our understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management. 💧

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3
2 days ago

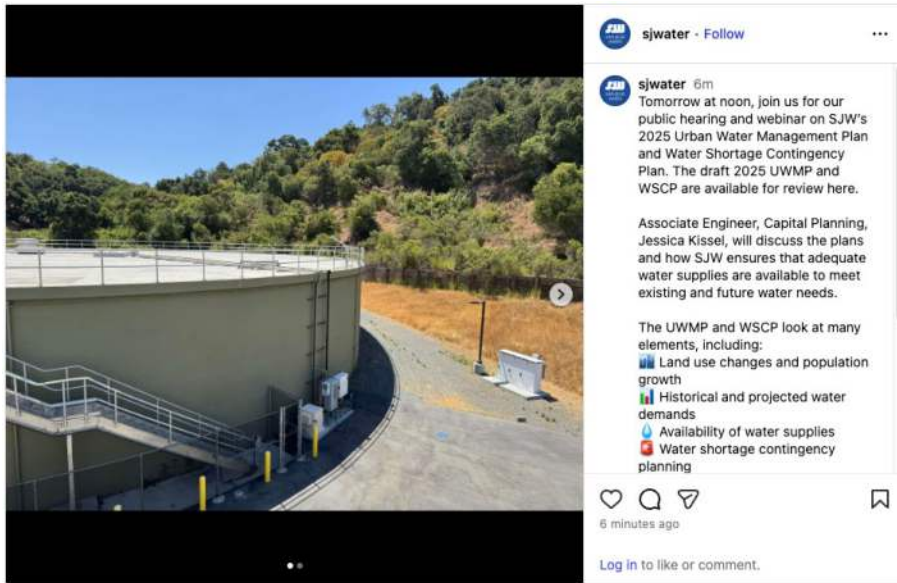
Log in to like or comment.

Link:

https://www.instagram.com/p/DZDeLmcmo2_/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSNdfNleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJwR1BPZTRUVW5mSFBSMXZzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPNTe0NzcXNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEeShCmi_U2Ct9aFol55VhR9J46kqyJLOUotZa4Jt10ml_iqKMbRLmnkQNOoX4_aem_UdITVcf_UA91LU-1nja0JQ

Date: June 1, 2026

Reach: XX

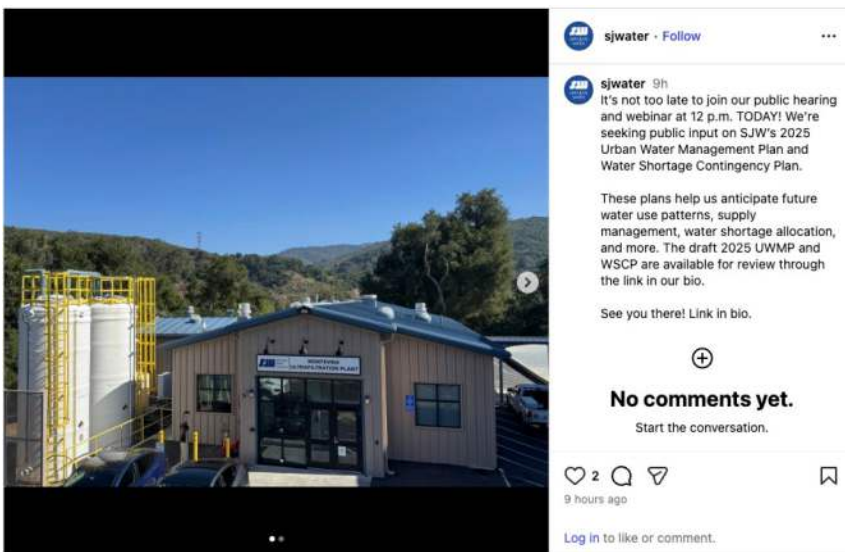


Link:

https://www.instagram.com/p/DZl1eu6GnAk/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSNdtpIHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJlQ0x5VlNaa1NjaGxwNE1a c3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPnTE0NzcxNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEe8rY22j_am1-pwOd6N7cA1o-WDZflEg7uwBK9QL6kXC7x-7qtt8XGmd79T8k_aem_cWjReO_ErTAtgOZZ_HwyMw

Date: June 3, 2026

Reach: XX



Link:

https://www.instagram.com/p/DZKqbtHnH_O/?fbclid=IwY2xjawSO6rxleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETE5cXF5WlU2WUNUZ1RsNG FMc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQPnTE0NzcxNTY5MjI4MDYxAAEesFRMVLhhuSV-2ITmFQ_uw2aZxHJ6M8VkcVYUqj2JxzT7555DbsSVYAjMDkE_aem_KtPwi2hbbfCX2eAYCgpsAw

Date: June 4, 2026

Reach: 46

LinkedIn

San Jose Water
5,201 followers
6d · Edited · 🌐

Mark your calendar for our public hearing and Lunch & Learn Webinar at 12 pm. on June 4! SJW is seeking public input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Join Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, to review the plans.

Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/exY6mQvB>

The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:

- 🏡 Land use changes and population growth
- 📊 Historical and projected water demands
- 💧 Availability of water supplies
- 🚧 Water shortage contingency planning
- 🌿 Water conservation programs

Register now: <https://lnkd.in/eiTcCEFN>

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR SJW SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT – 1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel

Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7465764045086982144>

Date: May 28, 2026

Impressions: 624

San Jose Water
5,201 followers
2d · Edited · 🌐

Water planning shapes our understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management. 💧

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LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7467289109376528384>

Date: June 1, 2026

Impressions: 261



Tomorrow at noon, join us for our public hearing and webinar on SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/eYcgEbYW>

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LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7468044013833572352>

Date: June 3, 2026

Impressions: 213

San Jose Water
5,205 followers
9h · 🌐

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These plans help us anticipate future water use patterns, supply management, water shortage allocation, and more. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://lnkd.in/eYcgEbYW>


See you there! <https://lnkd.in/eiTcCEFN>

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW SAN JOSE WATER**

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan **JOIN US!**

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT


 **Jessica Kissel**
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Link: https://www.linkedin.com/posts/san-jose-water_its-not-too-late-to-join-our-public-hearing-activity-7468301155861889025-Gaja?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop&rcm=ACoAADDzW1gB0CVGOvNRzcloGkYEjkKrhQNIQn0

Date: June 4, 2026

Impressions: 92

Facebook Boosted Post

 **San Jose Water**
Published by Hootsuite · May 28 at 7:00 AM · 🌐


Mark your calendar for our public hearing and Lunch & Learn Webinar at 12 pm. on June 4! SJW is seeking public input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Join Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, Jessica Kissel, to review the plans.

Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com. The draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available for review here: <https://www.sjwater.com/.../urban-water-management-plan.../>

The UWMP and WSCP look at many elements, including:

- 🏠 Land use changes and population growth
- 📊 Historical and projected water demands
- 💧 Availability of water supplies
- 🚒 Water shortage contingency planning
- ♻️ Water conservation programs


Register now: https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/.../WN_r9SilqRTRGCSDNR9yNYcWg

LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

[S.JWGROU.P.ZOOM.US](https://www.sjwater.com/.../urban-water-management-plan.../)

Link:

<https://www.facebook.com/sjwaterco/posts/pfbid02gu4pJ6fi5k4YPrbE6dqWJ9h2jpYErgfgRxLHVLw6KsT1j2jwqc6NtAR98J8YcZgpl>

Date: May 28, 2026

Reach: XX

Newsletter/Emails



**San Jose Giants Water Awareness Night -
June 5, 2026**



San Jose Water has teamed up with the San Jose Giants to provide our community with free tickets to the June 5 game for a special Water Awareness Night! Enjoy fun games, giveaways and more! Follow the link below and use code **SJWATER2026** to reserve your seats now!

GET TICKETS



**Lunch & Learn Webinar: SJW's
2025 Urban Water
Management Plan and Water
Shortage Contingency Plan**

We welcome your input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Join our upcoming Lunch & Learn Webinar and public hearing on June 4 at 12:00 pm PT with Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning. You'll learn more about these plans which help ensure adequate water supplies are available – now and into the future. Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

LEARN MORE

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/this-months-sjw-happenings-2026-may>

Date: May 7, 2026

Open rate: 16%

Opens: 28,507

Click rate: 0.60%

Clicks: 1,061



LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW** SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE | June 4
THURSDAY

TIME | 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Hello,

San Jose Water is inviting public input on its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). During this public hearing on Thursday, June 4 at 12:00pm PT, attendees will learn more about these plans that help ensure adequate water supplies are available - now and in the future from Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning.

SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan serves as a long-term water resource planning document that provides an understanding of SJW's past, current, and future water conditions and management and helps ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water needs.

The UWMP integrates many elements, including:

- Service area land use changes and population growth
- Historical and projected water demands
- Availability of water supplies
- Supply reliability under normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios
- Water shortage contingency planning
- Demand management programs for water conservation

The WSCP is included in the UWMP report, but is also a standalone plan that integrates many elements, including:

- Water shortage stages
- Shortage response actions
- Communication protocols

Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

Please use the link below to register.

REGISTER

Best,
San Jose Water

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/uwmp-wscp-webinar-elected-officials>

Date: May 21, 2026

Open rate: 40.4%

Opens: 36

Click rate: 20.2%

Clicks: 18




LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR  SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

SJW is seeking public input on our **2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)**. Join our upcoming Lunch & Learn Webinar and public hearing on June 4 at 12:00 pm PT with Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning.

During this public hearing, attendees will learn more about what San Jose Water is doing to help ensure an adequate water supply - now and into the future. Copies of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available [here](#). Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

The UWMP integrates many elements, including:

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- Demand management programs for water conservation

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- Shortage response actions
- Communication protocols

Don't miss it! Please use the link below to register.

REGISTER

Best,
San Jose Water

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/uwmp-and-wscp-webinar>

Date: May 28, 2026

Open rate: 15.7%

Opens: 27,817

Click rate: 0.40%

Clicks: 703



LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR **SJW** SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE	June 4 THURSDAY
TIME	12:00 PM PT - 1:00 PM PT



Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Join us for our public hearing tomorrow, **SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**. SJW's Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer, Capital Planning, will discuss the plans and solicit public input. Copies of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available [here](#).

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- Shortage response actions
- Communication protocols

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REGISTER

Best,
San Jose Water

Link: <https://mailchi.mp/sjwater/uwmp-wscp-webinar-elected-officials-2>

Date: June 3, 2026

Open rate: 41.6%

Opens: 37

Click rate: 19.1%

Clicks: 17

Patch

San Jose, CA

My Communities
Nearby
Events
Local Businesses
Classifieds
Photos
Weather
+ Promote Your Event

This post was contributed by a community member. The views expressed here are the author's own.

San Jose | Featured Event

San Jose Water Public Hearing: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Sharon Whaley, Neighbor

JUN 4
LUNCH & LEARN WEBINAR
SAN JOSE WATER

2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

JOIN US!

DATE June 4
THURSDAY

TIME 12:00 PM PT -
1:00 PM PT

Jessica Kissel
Associate Engineer of
Capital Planning

Event Details ✎ Edit

Thu, Jun 4, 2026 at 12:00 PM Add to calendar

https://ejwgroup.zoom.us/j/8117781072225/WN_r9SIlqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

SJW is welcoming your input on our 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Join our upcoming Lunch & Learn Webinar and public hearing on June 4 at 12:00 pm PT with Jessica Kissel, Associate Engineer in Capital Planning. You'll learn more about these plans which help ensure adequate water supplies are available—now and into the future. Copies of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP are available [here](#). Public comments can be provided at the public hearing or submitted in writing to UWMP@sjwater.com.

Register here!
https://sjwgroup.zoom.us/j/8117781072225/WN_r9SIlqRTRGCSdNR9yNYcWg

Featured Events

Jun 4, 2026
San Jose Water Public Hearing: 2025 Urban Water Management

Jun 6, 2026
Djangatos in the Schoolhouse

Promote your event

Featured Classifieds

Gigs & Services
Summer Group Music Classes at Campbell Community Center

Promote your classified

Featured Businesses

Super Brothers Plumbing, Heating and Air - San Jose
Serving San Jose & Bay Area - HVAC, Plumbing, Electrical

Illusive Comics & Games, LLC
Geek Heaven in the Silicon Valley

Tint Rikaku Music

Promote your business

Link: <https://patch.com/california/san-jose-ca/calendar/event/20260604/80d59091-95fc-4281-a366-3f226b440c54/san-jose-water-public-hearing-2025-urban-water-management-plan-and-water-shortage-contingency-plan>

Date: May 28 - June 4, 2026

Impressions: 39,072:

Google Ads

Search ad

Gmail ad (non-EU)

Closed Open

Gmail ad (non-EU)

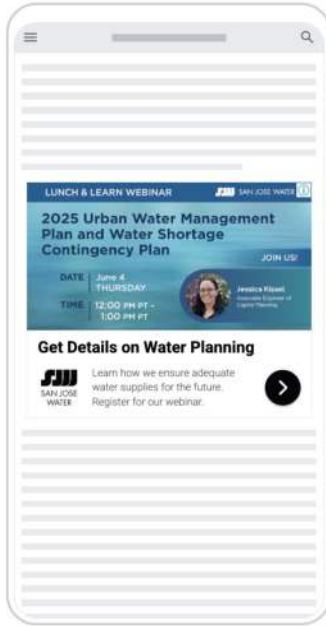
Closed Open

YouTube home feed ad

Image display ad

Search ad

Image display ad



Date: May 30 - June 4, 2026

Impressions: 10,791

Clicks: 463

Appendix E – Public Comments and SJW Responses

Public Comments and Responses

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 1: “I have a question regarding the residential indoor use. As an apartment resident I see a lot of water going down the drain as I wait for hot water to reach temperature. Typically, this can take up to 90 minutes and while I haven't captured the amount of water that flows, I expect it's significant over the course of a year. Are there any regulations that can be put on commercial property owners to reduce that waste?”

SJW Response: There are no water waste rules in place limiting the amount of time it takes for hot water to reach the faucet, shower, or bathtub. There is a water conservation program offered by Valley Water that can help apartment owners use water more efficiently. That program is called the Water Efficient Technology (WET) Rebate. This rebate is designed to help commercial, industrial, institutional facilities, and multi-family residential complexes implement equipment changes that reduce usage. To learn more visit: <https://www.valleywater.org/>

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 2: “Are there mandates to use recycled water where it's available?”

SJW Response: Recycled water service is provided by SJW in certain areas of the City of San José, but any requirements or mandates to use recycled water are established by the City of San José, not by SJW.

Name: Linden Skjeie

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 3: “What water is used to recharge groundwater?”

SJW Response: Groundwater recharge in Santa Clara County is managed by Valley Water using primarily local surface water and imported water supplies, which are conveyed to recharge facilities where water infiltrates into the groundwater basin. These supplies include captured local runoff during wetter periods and imported water from the State Water Project and Central Valley Project.

Name: Rob Garneau

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 4: “Why do we need a pilot for recycled potable water? Where else in the world is it done and has it been successful?”

SJW Response: SJW’s interest in potable reuse is informed by projects in other locations, both internationally and within the United States, where advanced treatment technologies have been successfully used to produce high-quality drinking water that meets stringent regulatory standards. In California, direct potable reuse regulations were only recently established, and projects must demonstrate consistent performance under local conditions. For this reason, a pilot study is an important step to evaluate treatment processes using local source water, confirm reliability, and ensure compliance with state requirements. Pilot testing also supports coordination with regulators and provides an opportunity for public engagement, helping to build understanding and confidence in how advanced treatment systems produce safe and reliable drinking water.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 5: “Does the water analysis account for infrastructure utilization forecasts of data centers or other industrialization efforts as construction increases? What data is utilized for forecasting?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP water demand forecasts are based on regional projections from Plan Bay Area, which incorporate adopted land use plans, zoning, and expected growth across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. As a result, anticipated industrial development is reflected at a planning level within the forecasts. These forecasts are informed by regional growth data, historical water use, and coordination with local jurisdictions. Larger or higher intensity uses, such as data centers, are considered as more detailed information becomes available and are incorporated into planning assumptions as appropriate.

Name: Katja Irvin

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 6: “What happened with the population projection from the autoregressive model? I'm curious about the results from that model. It isn't shown in Figure 3-4 Population Projections.”

SJW Response: The UWMP relies on population projections from Plan Bay Area, which incorporate adopted land use plans, regional growth assumptions, and policy considerations. While alternative methods, including autoregressive models based on historical population trends, were evaluated as part of broader planning efforts, they are not included in the UWMP because they do not reflect the same policy and planning inputs; accordingly, Plan Bay Area projections were selected as the primary basis for forecasting.

Name: Anthony Kowalishen

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 7: “I live by Almaden Lake. What’s the status of the lake modification and flow improvements?”

SJW Response: The Almaden Lake Improvement Project is managed by Valley Water, and SJW does not have a direct role in its planning or implementation. For current status, design details, and schedule information, Valley Water is the appropriate agency to provide updates, as they are leading the project and ongoing coordination with the community

Name: Rob Garneau

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 8: “Seems like we're just about always in some level of drought in California. How are you defining what is a drought and why aren't the standards change such that we're not usually in a drought?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP relies on widely accepted definitions of drought established by state and federal agencies rather than setting its own criteria. Drought conditions are typically identified based on a combination of factors, including precipitation, reservoir levels, groundwater conditions, and overall water supply availability, as reflected in sources such as the U.S. Drought Monitor and official state drought declarations. While California frequently experiences dry periods due to its variable climate, these classifications are intended to provide a consistent framework for assessing water supply conditions across the region. As a water retailer, SJW aligns its planning and response actions with these broader determinations to ensure consistency with regional water management efforts, while continuing to plan for variability and drought resilience over the long term.

Name: Joel Mjolsness

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 9: “Is there any possibility that we will be using desalination in California?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP considers a range of potential future water supply options, including desalination, as part of long-term planning to enhance reliability. Desalination is an established technology that can convert seawater or brackish groundwater into drinking water; however, SJW has evaluated brackish groundwater desalination in its service area and identified site-specific constraints

that limit its feasibility at this time. SJW continues to monitor and evaluate broader regional opportunities for both Bay and ocean desalination, recognizing that these approaches are generally associated with higher costs, energy use, and environmental considerations compared to other alternatives. At this time, no desalination projects are planned within SJW's UWMP, but it will continue to assess these options as technologies, regulations, and regional conditions evolve.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 10: "Do unanticipated infrastructure issues impact local water supply projections — for example, if a reservoir suffers seismic failure or an invasive mussel infestation causes a valley water treatment facility to suspend operations for repairs?"

SJW Response: SJW's UWMP recognizes that water supply reliability can be affected by a range of uncertainties, including potential infrastructure constraints or interruptions at the regional level. Many of the primary supply sources serving SJW's customers are managed by Valley Water, which evaluates and addresses risks such as seismic vulnerabilities, operational limitations, and facility maintenance through ongoing capital improvement and asset management programs. While such issues can affect available supplies, the UWMP incorporates reliability and contingency planning to account for these types of uncertainties. SJW's planning approach emphasizes a diversified supply portfolio, operational flexibility, and coordination with regional partners to help maintain service under a range of conditions, including temporary disruptions.

Name: David Wilder

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 11: "What about disaster plans - major earthquake?"

SJW Response: SJW's UWMP and related planning efforts incorporate preparedness for major events such as earthquakes, which are a known risk in the Bay Area. SJW maintains comprehensive emergency response plans, including a multi-hazard framework and hazard-specific procedures that guide operational response and recovery following an earthquake or other disruption. In addition to response planning, SJW incorporates seismic resilience into system design and ongoing infrastructure improvements, such as using flexible pipe materials and connections in areas susceptible to ground movement and designing storage facilities to maintain integrity during seismic events. These measures, along with coordination with regional partners and contingency planning, are intended to support system resilience and help maintain and restore water service to the extent feasible following a major earthquake.

Name: Katja Irvin

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 12: “What is the relationship between SJW’s demand model and Valley Water’s model? The outcomes look similar, especially the drought rebound.”

SJW Response: SJW’s demand projections are developed at the retail service area level using regional growth assumptions and observed water use trends, while Valley Water’s model is a countywide planning tool that integrates multiple retailers and sectors within a broader modeling framework; although the models are developed independently, both rely on similar underlying drivers (such as population growth, economic activity, and historical demand patterns) and reflect common regional planning assumptions, so similar outcomes, including reduced demand during drought and subsequent rebound under normal conditions, are consistent across agencies and reflect observed customer response to hydrologic conditions rather than a shared modeling approach.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 13: “Has the potential water use of current and proposed data centers in SJW’s service area been factored into the plan?”

SJW Response: SJW’s demand forecasts, as presented in the UWMP, incorporate anticipated growth in industrial and commercial sectors based on regional projections such as Plan Bay Area and coordination with local land use planning efforts. In this context, the potential water use associated with data centers is reflected at a planning level within broader industrial demand assumptions. As specific data center projects are proposed or advanced through local planning processes, SJW reviews available information on their projected water use and operational characteristics, such as potential use of recycled water, so that these factors can be incorporated into planning considerations as appropriate.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 14: “Is CA doing more to capture water with water collection facilities in order to help in case of droughts?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP focuses on long-term water supply and demand planning within its service area and does not direct or implement large statewide water collection or storage projects. Efforts to capture and store water at the state and regional level, such as reservoirs, groundwater recharge, stormwater capture, and conveyance systems, are led by agencies including Valley Water and the

California Department of Water Resources. In Santa Clara County, Valley Water actively manages and develops these types of projects, including both local storage and participation in statewide systems like the State Water Project. SJW coordinates closely with these regional efforts and incorporates these supplies into its planning, while its UWMP is primarily focused on ensuring reliable delivery, managing demand, and promoting efficient use of available water supplies.

Name: David Wilder

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 15: “How vulnerable is the piping system under major earthquake conditions?”

SJW Response: SJW’s water distribution system is designed with consideration for seismic conditions that are common in the region, and resilience to ground movement is a standard part of system planning and ongoing infrastructure improvements. The system primarily uses ductile iron pipe, which is selected for its ability to better withstand stress and ground movement without breaking compared to more brittle materials, and additional design features such as flexible connections are incorporated in areas where movement is more likely. At the same time, performance during a major earthquake depends on site-specific conditions such as soil type, proximity to fault lines, and the nature of the event. While some level of disruption is possible, SJW’s design practices, maintenance programs, and emergency response planning are intended to reduce vulnerability and support restoration of service following an earthquake.

Name: Jason Hinckson

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 16: “What impacts would California fires have on these calculations? or no impacts for San Jose?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP focuses on long-term demand and supply planning under typical and drought conditions and does not explicitly model acute events such as wildfires, which are inherently unpredictable and localized. While major wildfires can affect water demand, system operations, and water quality in the short term, these types of events are addressed through SJW’s emergency response and contingency planning rather than demand forecasting. In the event of a wildfire, SJW coordinates with local and state agencies to support firefighting efforts, maintain system operations where possible, and conduct necessary testing and system recovery actions afterward to ensure water quality and service reliability. Over the longer term, potential impacts of climate variability, including changing fire risk, are considered qualitatively within planning efforts, while the UWMP maintains a focus on broader, more predictable drivers of demand and supply.

Name: Katja Irvan

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 17: “What will water from DPR pilot be used for?”

SJW Response: SJW’s DPR pilot is intended for testing, demonstration, and public education purposes and is not connected to the drinking water distribution system. Water produced through the pilot will be used to evaluate advanced treatment performance under local conditions and to support outreach efforts, including opportunities for the public to learn about and observe the treatment process. In some cases, treated water may be made available during controlled demonstrations to illustrate water quality, but it is not used for regular supply; the pilot’s primary purpose is to inform future planning, regulatory coordination, and community understanding of potable reuse.

Name: Rob Garneau

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 18: “If the norm is usually a drought, then shouldn't the norm be changed so that we are planning for water usage which is aligned with our normal conditions?”

SJW Response: SJW’s planning approach recognizes that California regularly experiences dry periods, but rather than redefining drought as the “normal” condition, the UWMP framework distinguishes between normal-year planning assumptions and drought-specific conditions to ensure consistency with state guidance and regional water management practices. Normal-year demand projections are used to support long-term system planning, while separate analyses address water supply reliability and response actions during drought conditions, which are defined based on statewide and regional indicators such as precipitation, snowpack, and reservoir storage. This approach allows for consistent comparison across planning efforts while still accounting for California’s variable climate and is complemented by ongoing requirements for water use efficiency that apply regardless of hydrologic conditions.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 19: “Has indirect potable reuse been considered in addition to direct potable reuse for treated wastewater?”

SJW Response: Indirect potable reuse (IPR) is a recognized approach that involves introducing highly treated recycled water into an environmental buffer, such as groundwater basins or surface reservoirs,

before it is later treated for drinking water use. In SJW's service area, IPR activities, including groundwater recharge, are implemented and managed by Valley Water as part of its regional water supply portfolio. SJW does not directly develop or operate IPR projects, but it does receive a portion of its supply from these regional systems and coordinates with Valley Water in long-term planning. The UWMP reflects this regional relationship while focusing SJW's analysis on supply and demand factors within its direct purview, including conservation, demand management, and evaluation of potential future supply options.

Name: Deirdre Andersen

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 20: "Do government agencies or other businesses ever request supply and usage information from SJW beyond annual reports and plans like this (do they contact you for consultation or advice on emerging water issues)?"

SJW Response: SJW provides water supply and usage information to public agencies as part of its normal operations, including required regulatory reporting and coordination with regional partners. In addition to formal plans such as the UWMP, SJW responds to information requests from the local jurisdictions it serves and participates in broader data-sharing efforts that support regional planning. Much of this information is also publicly available through state reporting systems.

Name: Katja Irvin

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 21: "The plan says 'Demand is expected to increase from 2025 to 2030 based on rebounds in demand that have been observed following past droughts'. Demand in 2030 looks like about an 80% rebound from 2020 compared to about a 50% rebound after 2012-2016 drought. What explains this greater rebound?"

SJW Response: SJW's demand projections reflect a combination of factors, including regional growth assumptions, land use changes, and observed customer response to drought conditions, and the increase in demand between 2025 and 2030 reflects both anticipated population and economic growth as well as a return toward more typical water use following drought-related reductions. The greater rebound relative to prior drought periods reflects differences in baseline demand levels, the timing and severity of recent drought restrictions, and updated data and planning assumptions used in this UWMP, which together influence how recovery is represented in the forecast, and while near-term projections reflect these factors, longer-term trends such as increased water use efficiency, conservation, and a continued shift toward higher-density development are expected to moderate overall demand growth.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 22: “How can you build more housing without ‘proof of water source’? Must developers prove water sources when getting plans approved?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP does not control land use approvals, but state law and local processes generally require that water supply availability be evaluated for new development. For larger projects, developers must complete a Water Supply Assessment, which SJW supports by reviewing projected demand and confirming consistency with available supplies identified in long-term planning documents such as the UWMP. These assessments are then considered by local land use authorities as part of the approval process. While SJW has historically been able to serve new development within its service area, this reflects coordination between water supply planning and local growth assumptions rather than a separate approval by SJW of land use decisions.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 23: “Are there any upcoming emerging contaminant regulations (like microplastics) that could impact the availability of current water supplies?”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP recognizes that emerging contaminants and evolving regulatory standards are an important consideration for long-term water supply planning, but they are not expected to fundamentally change the sources of supply evaluated in the plan. SJW actively monitors emerging contaminants and regulatory developments at the state and federal level, supported by its water quality program, which includes targeted monitoring to better understand potential impacts over time. For example, SJW began monitoring for compounds such as PFAS prior to formal regulatory requirements and took steps to manage affected wells as needed. As regulatory standards have advanced, SJW has identified the need for additional treatment infrastructure to maintain the availability and reliability of affected groundwater supplies. As new standards emerge, monitoring, treatment, and operational adjustments may be required, and these considerations are incorporated into ongoing planning and coordination with regulatory agencies.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 24: “Are groundwater recharge ponds available for firefighting?”

SJW Response: SJW does not own or operate groundwater recharge ponds, which in Santa Clara County are managed by Valley Water; however, these facilities are generally not intended or relied upon as water sources for firefighting. Recharge ponds are typically shallow and designed to support groundwater replenishment rather than direct withdrawal for emergency response.

Name: Anonymous

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 25: “How is the diminishing snowpack in the Sierras affecting our water supply?”

SJW Response: SJW’s water supply is influenced in part by Sierra Nevada snowpack through imported supplies delivered by Valley Water via the State Water Project and Central Valley Project. Reduced snowpack can affect the timing and volume of these imported supplies, as snowpack serves as an important source of natural storage for California’s water system. Both Valley Water’s UWMP and SJW’s UWMP recognize these potential impacts and incorporate them into long-term supply reliability and climate change considerations. At the same time, imported water represents only one component of a diversified regional supply portfolio that includes local surface water, groundwater recharge, and recycled water. This diversified approach, as described in Valley Water’s planning and reflected in SJW’s UWMP, is intended to help manage variability in snowpack and support reliable water supplies under a range of future conditions.

Name: Katja Irvin

Public Hearing Comment on June 4, 2026

Comment 26: “Regarding drought rebound, it seems unrealistically high. Both SJW and VW UWMP demand graphs show demand down in 2025, and recent VW financial update indicated demand will not be increasing in 2026.”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP projections are developed for long-term planning purposes and are not intended to represent year-to-year demand changes, and the lower demand shown in 2025 reflects recent drought-related conditions while the subsequent increase represents a gradual return toward typical water use levels over time rather than an immediate or near-term increase. The magnitude and timing of post-drought rebound are inherently uncertain, but the projections are informed by observed historical patterns in which demand recovers from drought-related reductions without necessarily returning to prior peak levels. Short-term indicators, such as annual financial updates or near-term forecasts, may show flat or variable demand in specific years due to current conditions, conservation behavior, or weather variability, whereas the UWMP reflects broader assumptions about growth, land use, and conservation over the full planning horizon. As a result, the projected rebound may appear

more pronounced when viewed between individual years, but it represents a longer-term adjustment based on these combined factors.

From: [Katja Irvin](#)
To: [Urban Water Management Plan](#)
Cc: [Jessica Kissel](#); [Jake Walsh](#)
Subject: Comments on San Jose Water Draft 2025 UWMP
Date: Wednesday, June 10, 2026 7:21:29 PM
Attachments: [SJWater 2025 draft UWMP comments Katja Irvin.pdf](#)

WARNING: This email originated from outside the organization. Be extra cautious with attachments and links in this email.

Dear San Jose Water UWMP Team,

Please find my comments on San Jose Water's Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) attached. In my comments I reference some documents from Valley Water that San Jose Water staff should have access to, but I am happy to provide those if needed.

Aside from these comments, I would like to know if you can provide me with SJW's Recycled Water Master Plan, which is referenced in the Draft 2025 UWMP *Section 6.1.5.4 Current, Potential, and Projected Recycled Water Uses*. I could not find it online.

Please confirm receipt of my comments and provide information about the Recycled Water Master Plan.

Sincerely,

Katja Irvin
San Jose Water Customer

San Jose Water Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Comments June 10, 2026

Submitted via e-mail by Katja Irvin (katja.irvin@sbcglobal.net)

Please consider the following comments regarding San Jose Water's Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) which focus on water demand projections, and specifically the evidence that water use will continue the current downward trend, and how that could impact water supply planning and water rates.

Demographic Information. Before getting into demand projections, I have a comment about the demographic information presented in the Draft 2025 UWMP. Regarding *Section 3.4.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors*, the racial make-up of Santa Clara County in the UWMP is significantly different from what is on the census bureau web page which breaks down the population of the County as 40.3% Asian, 27.2% White, 25.0% Hispanic, etc. The website cites the same American Community Survey 2020-2024 Five-Year Estimates cited in the UWMP. It appears that the information in the UWMP needs to be updated.

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/santaclaracountycalifornia/PST045224>

Demand Projections

In February 2026, the Sierra Club submitted the attached comment letter to Valley Water's Water Supply and Demand Management Committee (WSDMC) regarding Valley Water's Water Supply Master Plan 2050 demand projections, which form the basis of demand projections used in their 2025 UWMP.

The Sierra Club's comment letter discusses the historic inaccuracy of demand projections in Valley Water's UWMPs since 2000, and introduces a model they created that fits more closely to historic demands, and projects demand continuing to decrease in the future. Looking back, the Sierra Club found that UWMP forecasts have over-projected future demand by about 50% on average since 2000.

This trend of declining demand is supported by Figure 4-1 in San Jose Water's Draft UWMP, which shows reduced water use in 2025 compared to 2024. However, the UWMP still projects a significant increase in demand between 2026 and 2030 from about 34,111 million gallons (MG) to 39,790 MG. This is about a 16.6% increase in water demand over four years. Considering Valley Water's conservation goal of 32,300 MG by 2030, this an even greater increase in demand, which does not seem realistic.

It should also be noted that section 7.2.1.1 *Valley Water's Demand Projections* in San Jose Water's UWMP states "Valley Water conservatively assumed there will be a muted drought rebound from the most recent drought." However, Valley Water's 2025 UWMP projects at least an 80% rebound from the 2020-2022 drought compared to about a 50% rebound that occurred

after 2012-2016 drought. The projected rebound seems to be amplified, not muted. Therefore, I believe the quoted sentence should be removed.

Consultant Studies on Water Use Projections and Demand Elasticity

On March 23, 2026 Valley Water's WSDMC received the results of a consultant study regarding water use projections. The consultant's technical memorandum says the result of their analysis "indicates a clear downward trend in water usage, likely influenced by conservation efforts and behavioral shifts."

The consultant also completed a water demand elasticity analysis. Their memorandum on elasticity concludes that price increases will result in downward pressure on demand, predicting that "a 10% increase in price would be expected to reduce retail demand by about 2%."

Valley Water's Protection and Augmentation of Water Supplies report for 2026-27 projects wholesale water rates will increase 81% for the North County W-2 zone over the next 10 years. Using the information about elasticity, this would result in at least a 13% decrease in demand over the next 10 years. This accounts for the finding that 83% of wholesale prices pass through to volumetric retail rates, but does not account for the fact that rate increases are cumulative. It is unclear if San Jose Water's demand model takes this demand reduction into account, which would further dampen the modeled increase in water use between now and 2030.

2026 Demand Trend

In May 2026, Valley Water's Audit Committee received the *Fiscal Year 2025-2026 Third Quarter Financial Status Update*. During this update, staff reported that groundwater production charges and treated water revenue are estimated to be about \$10M below budget due to lower-than-anticipated demand. Although this does not include water delivered by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, this shows that water demand is currently not increasing at the rate projected in San Jose Water's Draft 2025 UWMP.

Conclusion

Recent studies and water use data provide credence to the results of Sierra Club's modeling, which shows water demand will continue to decrease in Santa Clara County. Contrary to drought rebound projected in the UWMP, it appears that water use in the County is no longer rebounding from the 2020-2022 drought.

This decreasing demand will result in larger rate increases, and these rate increases would likely encourage further demand reduction and further unplanned rate increases, etc. This would also impact water affordability for lower-income residents. These possible impacts should be analyzed and quantified.

This is why the Sierra Club recommends taking all these nuances into account, and they also recommend using a broader range of scenarios for long-term supply/demand planning, including scenarios that use reasonable alternative assumptions related to growth and climate impacts (droughts).

Closing Remarks

San Jose Water and Valley Water are not alone in over-projecting water demand. Most agencies use similar methodology and have significantly over-projected demand over the past 25 years. In addition, the information provided above indicates that the modeled drought rebound in the UWMPs is not happening.

If we want good projections, it is clear something needs to change. San Jose Water is a progressive water retailer and you could be a leader in developing more accurate demand projections.

Thank you for being open to continuous improvement of your long-term water demand forecasting.



February 20, 2025

To: Kirsten Struve, Jing Wu, Nai Hsueh, Shiloh Ballard, Richard Santos
Cc: Stephanie Simunic

Subject: 2/23/26 Water Supply and Demand Management Committee Item 5.1. Sierra Club comments on demand scenarios for 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Valley Water Staff and Water Supply and Demand Management Committee,

The Sierra Club is concerned about water supply planning in the San Francisco Bay Area. Specifically, we are bringing to policymakers' attention how historic overestimation of future water demand has justified investment in unnecessary projects designed to increase imported water supplies. These supplies and projects come at the expense of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and the in-stream flows it needs to survive. They are also likely to come at the expense of ratepayer affordability. Therefore, we suggest Valley Water reconsider its demand scenario outcomes and also include an additional demand scenario in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

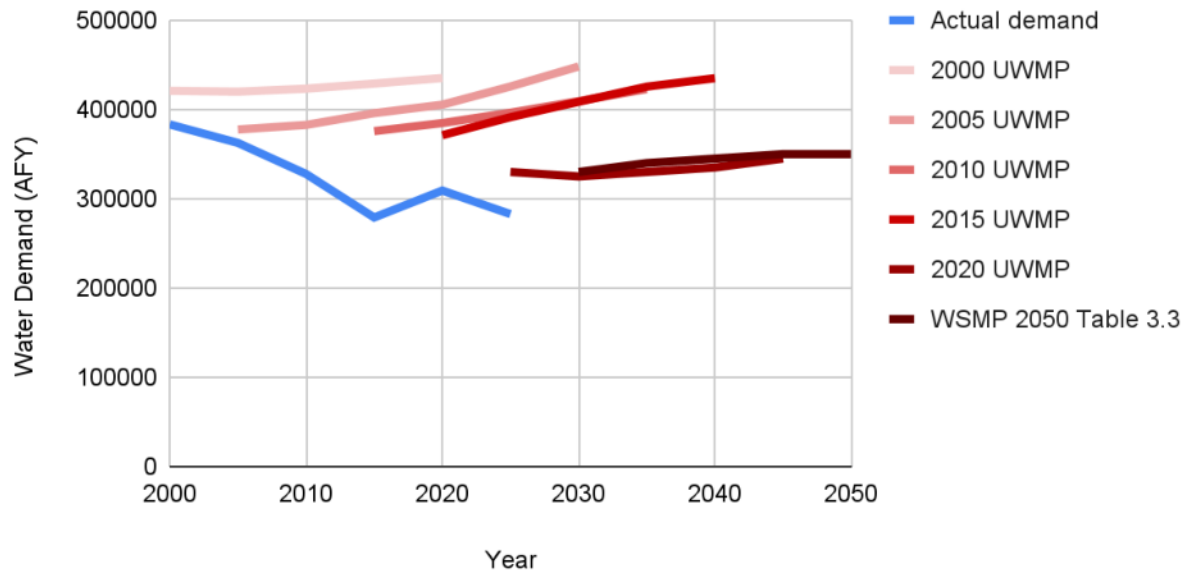
The Sierra Club has modeled water use in Santa Clara County and also taken a deep dive into the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) water demand model, which covers a significant portion of Santa Clara County. Please refer to the attached letter the Sierra Club sent to BAWSCA on December 4, 2025.

1. Valley Water's UWMP demand projections have consistently overestimated future water demand.

More recently, Sierra Club conducted a similar analysis of Valley Water's countywide demand projections for Santa Clara County. The chart below shows the history of Valley Water's UWMP demand projections vs. actual use during the past 25 years.

Valley Water Demand

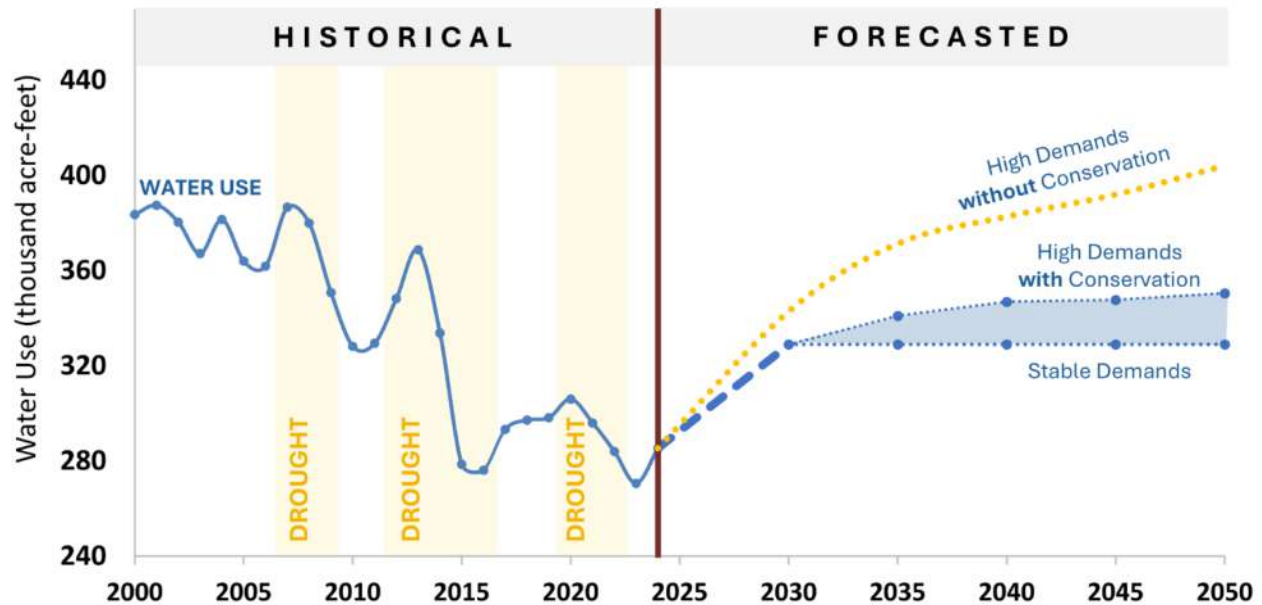
UWMP Projections vs Actual



Furthermore, demand projections in the Water Supply Master Plan 2050 (WSMP), which Valley Water plans to use for the 2025 UWMP, do not appear to align with the projections from the model discussed in Appendix D of the WSMP. The drought rebound between now and 2030, the stable demand curve and the high demand with conservation curve all seem to be arbitrary and are not supported by the model. **The UWMP should use model results for demand projections, not these arbitrary values.**

The forecasted Santa Clara County water demands through 2050 (WSMP Table 3-3) show demand starting at 330,000 AFY in 2030 with conservation. This seems to be unreasonably high given current demand is less than 300,000 AFY and demand has not reached 330,000 AFY since 2014. WSMP Figure 3-4 (see chart below) illustrates this well, with the steep demand curve increase between now and 2030. **The assumption that the drought rebound will continue does not appear to be supported by the model so should be updated in favor of using model outcomes for changes in demand.**

Figure 3-4 Historical and Forecasted Water Demands



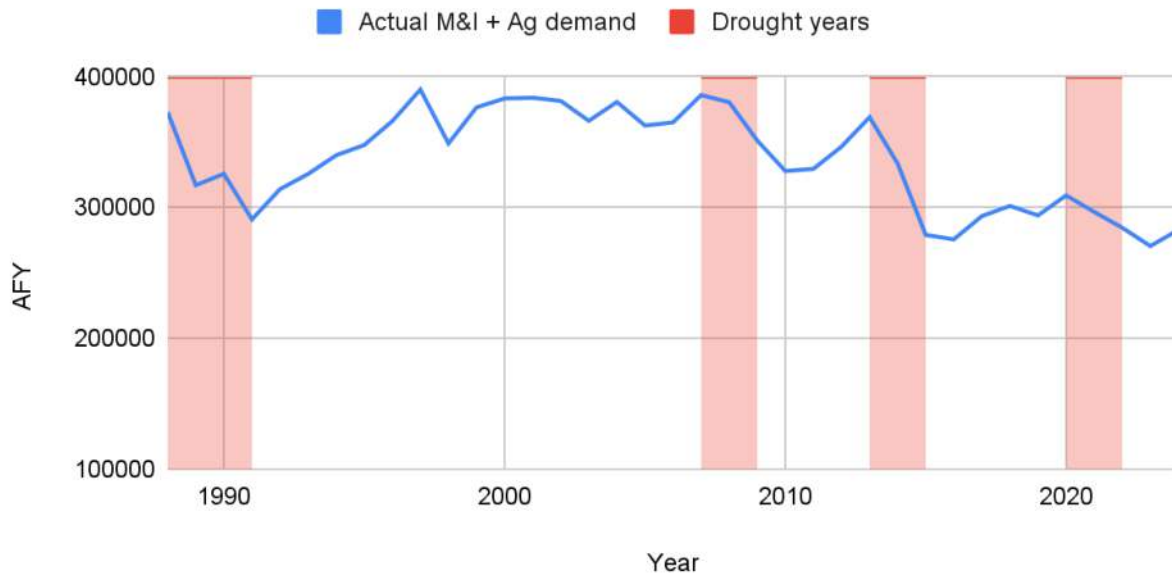
2. The Drought-Demand Model: A statistical model based on the Standardized Evapotranspiration-Precipitation Index (SPEI) drought index is a better predictor of water demand.

The standard water agency approach to modeling droughts is to assume that hotter, drier weather increases water use. This appears to be what the Valley Water model does in its climate modeling.

However, this approach is not supported by the historical record. In fact, droughts and higher temperatures over the past 20 years have suppressed water demand among Valley Water retailers. Every drought has resulted in large demand reductions, and post-drought demand has not rebounded to previous levels. Droughts have a long-term impact on demand by causing both behavioral changes (e.g. replacing lawns) and policy changes (e.g. the ban on watering ornamental turf with potable water). See figure below for a timeline of droughts and consumption in Santa Clara County.

Demand vs drought years

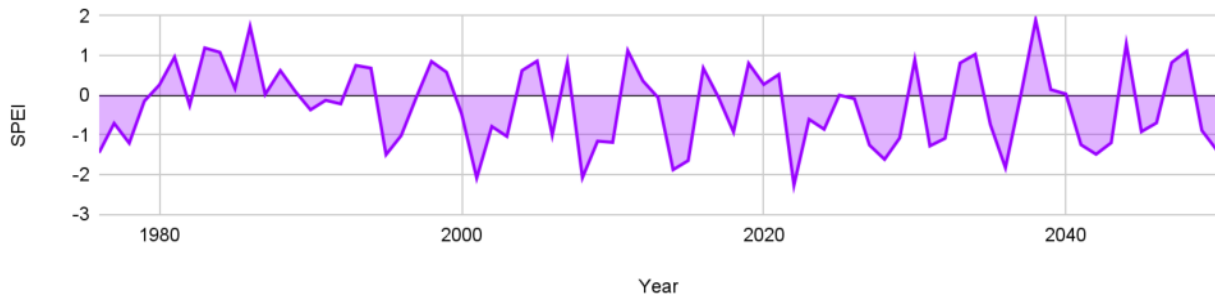
Santa Clara Valley Water



Using this insight, the Sierra Club built a curve-fitting model. This Drought-Demand Model uses a common drought measure to predict future water use. This drought measure, the Standardized Precipitation and Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI), coupled with population data and historical water use from the year 1976 to today, shows high predictive value when tested against out-of-sample test data. Essentially we created a water use curve that responds to a drought index and then tested it against years that we held back from the model. Our Drought-Demand Model's in-sample Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) is 3.4% and out-of-sample MAPE is 8.7%. In other words, our Drought-Demand Model has a 8.7% forecast error, compared to the 50% historical forecast error of Valley Water's WSMP projections.

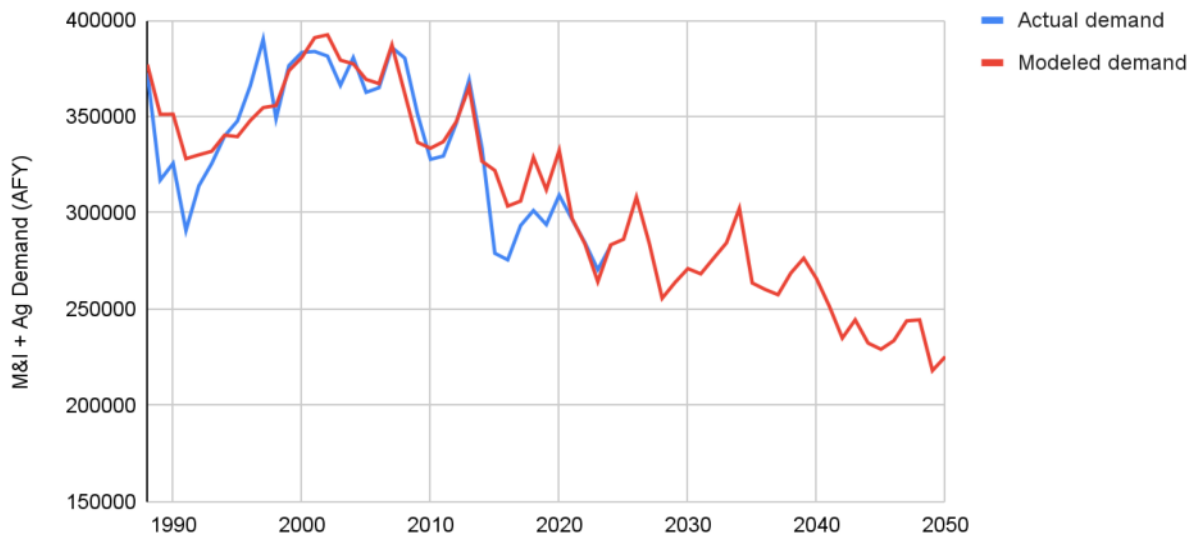
The key to our model is the assumptions around future droughts. We pulled drought (SPEI) predictions for Santa Clara County from the world's leading climate models, and settled on the HadGEM2-ES365 (Historical +rcp45) as our baseline model. This model is used by CalAdapt to test against future droughts and runs slightly warmer and drier than other models. For our population inputs, we used the California Department of Finance population projections for Santa Clara County, which project 0.11% annual population growth to 2050. Below is a chart that shows the future drought projection we used for a baseline. Negative numbers are drier and/or hotter than normal and positive numbers are wetter and/or cooler than normal.

Historical Santa Clara County SPEI and HADGEM2-ES projection



The Drought-Demand Model shows continuing reductions for the next 20 years. We find in our base case that 2050 Santa Clara County demand for potable water could be about 225,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) in 2050. In this case, the 350,000 AFY predicted by the WSMP 2050 “High Demand with Conservation” projection could be a 55% overestimate.

Modeled vs Actual Demand, Santa Clara County



We believe the Drought-Demand Model uses reasonable alternative assumptions that should be considered and tracked to avoid over-investment, leading to increased unit-costs and increased water rates, thus resulting in additional conservation, etc.

A word about population projections: Valley Water uses relatively aggressive population growth numbers based on projections of the Association of Bay Area Governments. The growth rate chosen by Valley Water for its projections has not been attained for the past 25 years and far exceeds historical population growth rates. The Department of Finance projections we use have generally been accurate within 3% on a 10-year basis, with errors tending toward overestimation of growth.

3. Conclusion

We ask that Valley Water’s 2025 UWMP consider our Drought-Demand Model demand projections for Santa Clara County, and inform retailers in the County about this alternative for consideration in their UWMPs.

The potential for reduced demand provides an opportunity to further reduce reliance on the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta and return much-needed flows to the ecosystem as mandated by the Delta Reform Act. This is also in line with Valley Water’s 2026 Legislative Guiding Principles which support “efforts to address all Delta stressors, including ... in-Delta and upstream diversions.”

In particular, the Sierra Club is concerned about Valley Water’s participation in mega-projects such as Sites Reservoir and the Delta Conveyance Project. In addition to the great environmental harm these projects will have on the Delta, these projects will have ever-rising costs resulting in unplanned water rate increases and impacts on water affordability. Decreasing demand would also result in increased water rates per unit. These rate increases would likely encourage further demand reduction. Although we did not analyze affordability for Valley Water ratepayers as part of these comments, **the potential impacts of decreasing demand on affordability should be analyzed and understood.**

In summary, utilizing more realistic demand projections improves planning, reduces the need for rate increases, reduces the need to invest in water supply projects, and helps to address affordability.

Thank you for considering our input and making sure the 2025 UWMP includes modeling scenarios that capture the potential for continued reduction in demand. We would welcome the opportunity to meet with staff to discuss our Drought-Demand Model and the importance of these alternative demand projections in the context of the UWMP.

Sincerely,

Sue Chow, Chapter Chair
Sierra Club Loma Prieta Chapter

Miguel Miguel, Director
Sierra Club California

Name: Katja Irvin

Email Received on June 9, 2026

Comment 27: “Regarding Section 3.4.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors, the racial make-up of Santa Clara County in the UWMP is significantly different from what is on the census bureau web page... It appears that the information in the UWMP needs to be updated.”

SJW Response: Thank you for highlighting a discrepancy in demographic data for Santa Clara County in the UWMP. A data filtering error resulted in the inclusion of data from the state of California instead of only the County. This has been corrected in the final version of the UWMP. Demographic information in the UWMP is provided for general context and does not directly drive water demand forecasts, which are based primarily on regional growth projections, land use assumptions, and historical water use trends.

Comment 28: “The UWMP still projects a significant increase in demand between 2026 and 2030... This is about a 16.6% increase in water demand over four years... which does not seem realistic.”

SJW Response: SJW’s demand projections are developed for long-term planning purposes and reflect a combination of regional growth assumptions, land use patterns, and observed customer response to drought conditions. The projected increase over this period represents both anticipated growth in the service area and a return toward typical water use levels following recent drought-related reductions. The UWMP uses a multi-decade planning framework and is not intended to predict year-to-year variations.

Comment 29: “Valley Water’s 2025 UWMP projects at least an 80% rebound... The projected rebound seems to be amplified, not muted. Therefore, I believe the quoted sentence should be removed.”

SJW Response: SJW’s UWMP reflects its own demand projections for the service area, which are informed by regional planning inputs, including Valley Water projections, as well as local historical water use, land use assumptions, and growth forecasts. The description of drought rebound in the UWMP is intended to characterize a general planning assumption of partial recovery from drought-related reductions over time, rather than a precise quantitative comparison to prior drought cycles. Differences in the apparent magnitude of rebound may result from updated baseline conditions, recent drought response, and the integration of regional modeling assumptions into SJW’s forecasts. The UWMP is structured to support long-term planning over a multi-decade horizon, and the narrative is intended to describe overall trends rather than exact comparisons between specific drought events.

Comment 30: “Recent studies and water use data provide credence... which shows water demand will continue to decrease... UWMP forecasts have over-projected future demand...”

SJW Response: SJW’s demand projections are based on established regional methodologies, including Plan Bay Area growth projections, historical water use data, and coordination with regional partners

such as Valley Water. The UWMP follows state guidance for urban water management planning and provides a consistent basis for evaluating long-term supply reliability. While alternative models may offer additional perspectives, the UWMP relies on standardized assumptions and inputs that support coordinated regional planning across agencies.

Comment 31: “It is unclear if San Jose Water’s demand model takes this demand reduction into account... price increases will result in downward pressure on demand...”

SJW Response: SJW’s demand projections incorporate historical trends in water use, including the effects of conservation and observed customer behavior over time. While specific price elasticity is not modeled as a standalone variable in the UWMP, the projections reflect long-term reductions in per capita water use associated with conservation, efficiency improvements, and changing usage patterns. Rate-setting and affordability considerations are addressed through separate regulatory processes and are outside the scope of the UWMP.

Comment 32: “Water demand is currently not increasing at the rate projected in San Jose Water’s Draft 2025 UWMP.”

SJW Response: Short-term observations, including recent financial or operational data, may reflect current conditions such as differences in weather, recent conservation practices, or economic factors, and may differ from longer-term trends. For example, milder weather or shorter-term changes in water use behavior can result in lower demand in a given year. The UWMP uses a long-term planning horizon to evaluate demand and supply over 25 years and is not intended to represent year-to-year changes. As a result, near-term demand may remain flat or variable, while the UWMP projections reflect broader assumptions about growth, land use, and customer behavior over time. Differences between near-term observations and long-term projections are expected and are addressed through periodic plan updates.

Comment 33: “These possible impacts should be analyzed and quantified... recommend using a broader range of scenarios... including... alternative assumptions...”

SJW Response: The UWMP includes demand projections and supply reliability assessments consistent with state requirements and guidance, including evaluation under a range of hydrologic conditions. Development of additional demand scenarios or analysis of rate and affordability impacts is outside the scope of the UWMP, which is focused on demonstrating the availability of water supplies to meet projected demands. Affordability and rate impacts are addressed through separate regulatory and rate-setting processes.

Comment 34: “If we want good projections, it is clear something needs to change... San Jose Water... could be a leader in developing more accurate demand projections.”

SJW Response: SJW appreciates the comment and recognizes the importance of continuous improvement in demand forecasting. The UWMP uses established methodologies and regional planning

assumptions that are consistent with state guidance and coordinated across agencies. SJW will continue to evaluate available data, methodologies, and regional planning inputs as part of future UWMP updates and ongoing planning efforts.

From: [Aziz, Anastazia](#)
To: [Jessica Kissel](#)
Cc: [Onciano, Jacqueline](#)
Subject: FW: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Date: Thursday, June 11, 2026 4:01:01 PM
Attachments: [~WRD0001.jpg](#)
[image001.png](#)

WARNING: This email originated from outside the organization. Be extra cautious with attachments and links in this email.

Hello and thank you for the opportunity to comment on San Jose Water Company's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. The County is coordinating Department comments on the plan and requests an extension to the comment period.

Please note the County's RHNA allocation for the 6th Cycle Housing Element period totaled 3,123 units, with low-income units totaling 1,811 units allocated in the following income categories:

Very Low Income:	827
Low Income:	477
Moderate Income:	507
Above Moderate Income:	1,312

Additionally, I would like to learn more about the implications of the small water systems within the County's jurisdiction from SJW. Please let me know when you are available to discuss this item with me at your earliest convenience.

I look forward to speaking with you. Thank you.



Anastazia Aziz, AICP
Interim Deputy Director Planning Services
Department of Planning and Development
County of Santa Clara
70 W. Hedding Street | 7th Floor | East Wing
San Jose | CA 95110
Phone: (408) 299-5784
anastazia.aziz@pln.sccgov.org

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From: Onciano, Jacqueline <jacqueline.onciano@pln.sccgov.org>
Sent: Thursday, June 4, 2026 6:27 PM
To: Aziz, Anastazia <anastazia.aziz@pln.sccgov.org>
Cc: Gutierrez, Samuel <samuel.gutierrez@pln.sccgov.org>; Salisbury, Robert <Robert.Salisbury@PLN.SCCGOV.ORG>; Wilk, Joanna <joanna.wilk@pln.sccgov.org>
Subject: FW: Public Hearing: SJW's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Good evening:

Name: Anastazia Aziz, Interim Deputy Director Planning Services, Department of Planning and Development, County of Santa Clara

Email Received on June 11, 2026

Comment 35: “Please note the County’s RHNA allocation for the 6th Cycle Housing Element period totaled 3,123 units, with low-income units totaling 1,811 units allocated in the following income categories:

Very Low Income:	827
Low Income:	477
Moderate Income:	507
Above Moderate Income:	1,312

Additionally, I would like to learn more about the implications of the small water systems within the County’s jurisdiction from SJW. Please let me know when you are available to discuss this item with me at your earliest convenience.”

SJW Response: Thank you for providing the County’s Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). Approximately 1.2% of the total area of the unincorporated county area is within the SJW service area and 1.2% of the County RHNA has been added to the final UWMP. SJW and County staff met on June 12, 2026 for a discussion of the small water systems within the County’s jurisdiction. This discussion was beyond the scope of the UWMP.

Appendix F – Adoption Resolution of UWMP and WSCP

**ACTION BY UNANIMOUS WRITTEN CONSENT OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
SAN JOSE WATER COMPANY**

June 29, 2026

Pursuant to Section 307(b) of the California Corporations Code, and Section 12.8 of the Bylaws of San Jose Water Company (the “Company”), the undersigned, being all of the members of the board of directors (the “Board”) of the Company, hereby adopt by written consent the following resolutions, to be effective from and as of June 29, 2026.

Approval of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan

WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq. of the California Water Code (“Sections 10610 et. seq.”), the Company prepared and is required to submit to the Department of Water Resources of the State of California (“DWR”), its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (the “Urban Water Management Plan”), in the form presented to the Board and attached hereto as [Exhibit A](#);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby adopts and approves the UWMP pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq.

Approval of the 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq. of the California Water Code (“Sections 10610 et. seq.”), the Company prepared and is required to submit separately to DWR, its 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (the “WSCP”), in the form presented to the Board and attached hereto as [Exhibit B](#);

WHEREAS, Section 10610 et. seq. provides for the amendment of the WSCP from time to time in accordance with Section 10610 et. seq.;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board hereby adopts and approves the WSCP pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq.

General Authorizations

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, any Vice President, and Corporate Secretary of the Company (the “Authorized Officers”) 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/she or they may deem necessary or appropriate in order fully to effectuate the purposes of each and all of the foregoing resolutions;

RESOLVED FURTHER, that each of the Authorized Officers be, and each of them hereby is, authorized to do and perform all acts to amend the WSCP from time to time in a manner deemed necessary or appropriate by any such officer in accordance with and pursuant to Sections 10610 et. seq. or other applicable law; 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.

This consent may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and which, taken together, shall constitute one document. This document may also be executed and delivered by pdf, telecopy, electronic signature, or similar electronic transmission, all of which shall be deemed to be originals.

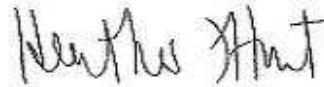
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this action by unanimous written consent to be effective from and as of the date first written above.



Carl Guardino Jun, 2026 10:29:10 AM PDT



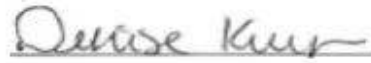
Mary Ann Hanley Jun, 2026 6:10:44 PM PDT



Heather Hunt 25 Jun, 2026 9:39:06 AM PDT



Rebecca A. Klein Jun, 2026 2:33:31 PM PDT



Denise L. Kruger Jun, 2026 2:43:01 PM PDT



Daniel B. Morse Jun, 2026 2:28:19 PM PDT



Nick O. Rowe 23 Jun, 2026 6:01:37 PM PDT



Carol P. Wallace Jun, 2026 6:51:30 PM PDT



Andrew F. Walters 2026 7:16:50 PM PDT

Appendix G – DWR Checklist

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Chapter 1, Chapter 6, Chapter 9
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Beginning of each chapter
x	x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	n/a	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Section 2.1
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Section 2.2
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Section 2.3
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Sections 2.4 and 10.2, Appendix D
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
x	n/a	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Section 2.4
n/a	x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	n/a
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Chapter 3, Section 3.1
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Section 3.4.2
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4.3
x	x	3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area... include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5, 4.1.3.1.2

x	Optional	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Section 4.1
x	Optional	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Section 4.3.1
x	n/a	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Section 4.3.2
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.1.3.1.3
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.1.3.1.5
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.1.3.1.5, Section 4.1.3.2
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall... Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.1.3.1.3, Section 4.1.3.2
x	x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.4, Section 7.3
n/a	x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	n/a
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Chapter 5
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1
x	x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Section 7.1
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Section 6.1.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1.2.1

x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1.2.1
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin...	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.1.2.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins... describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.1.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water... (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1.2, Section 6.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.1.2, Section 6.3
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.1.7, Section 6.1.8
x	n/a	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Section 6.1.5.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Section 6.1.5.3
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.1.5.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Section 6.1.5.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Section 6.1.5.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Section 6.1.5.5
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Section 6.1.5.5
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.1.6
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.1.9

x	x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.2, Table O1-A in Appendix A
x		7.1	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.1
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Section 7.2
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 6.1.1.1 and Appendix B
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.1, 7.2, 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.1, 7.2.1
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8 and Appendix C
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.1 in Appendix C
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.2 in Appendix C
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.2 in Appendix C
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.3 in Appendix C

x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Section 1.3 in Appendix C
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 1.4.3 in Appendix C
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Section 1.4.1 in Appendix C
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 1.4.2 in Appendix C
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 1.4.4 in Appendix C
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Section 1.4 in Appendix C
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 1.4.6 in Appendix C
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.5 in Appendix C
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.5 in Appendix C
x	n/a	8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.6 in Appendix C
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.7 in Appendix C
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. <i>Water Shortage Emergencies</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.7 in Appendix C
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.7 in Appendix C
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.8 in Appendix C
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.8 in Appendix C
x	n/a	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, <i>Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought</i> .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.8 in Appendix C
x	n/a	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.9 in Appendix C

x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.10 in Appendix C
x	n/a	8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.11 in Appendix C
x	x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 1.12 in Appendix C
x	n/a	9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 9.2
n/a	x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	n/a
x	n/a	10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Chapter 10
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2.1
x	x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.3, Appendix F
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.4
x	x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.7
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5

x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5
x	x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6