



2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan



July 1, 2021

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**MADDAUS
WATER
MANAGEMENT INC.**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

2020 UWMP	2020 Urban Water Management Plan
AF	acre-feet
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
CII	Commercial, Industrial and Institutional
CRS	Community Rating System
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DSS Model	Least Cost Planning Decision Support System Model
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
hcf	hundred cubic feet
ISG	Individual Supply Guarantee
MG	million gallons
mgd	million gallons per day
RWS	Regional Water System
SBWR	City of San Jose South Bay Water Recycling
SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District (now referred to as Valley Water)
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1 INTRODUCTION AND WSCP OVERVIEW

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) is a strategic planning document designed to prepare for and respond to water shortages. This WSCP complies with California Water Code Section 10632, which requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a WSCP as part of its urban water management plan (UWMP). This level of detailed planning and preparation is intended to help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

The WSCP is the operating manual that the City of Milpitas (City) uses to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, management. A water shortage, when water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time, may occur due to a number of reasons, such as population and land use growth, climate change, drought, and catastrophic events. This Plan provides a structured guide for the City to deal with water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption. This way, if and when shortage conditions arise, the City's governing body, its staff, and the public can easily identify and efficiently implement pre-determined steps to manage a water shortage. A well-structured WSCP allows real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions, to allow for efficient management of any shortage with predictability and accountability.

The WSCP also describes the City's procedures for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) that is required by Water Code Section 10632.1 and is to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1 of each year, or within 14 days of receiving final allocations from the State Water Project, whichever is later. City's 2020 WSCP is included as an appendix to its 2020 UWMP which will be submitted to DWR by July 1, 2021. However, this WSCP is created separately from City's 2020 UWMP and can be amended, as needed, without amending the UWMP. Furthermore, the California Water Code does not prohibit an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its WSCP, if needed, without having to formally amend its UWMP or WSCP.

1.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Requirements and Organization

The WSCP provides the steps and water shortage response actions to be taken in times of water shortage conditions. WSCP has prescriptive elements, such as: an analysis of water supply reliability; the water shortage response actions for each of the six standard water shortage levels, that correspond to water shortage percentages ranging from 10 percent to greater than 50 percent; an estimate of potential to close supply gap for each measure; protocols and procedures to communicate identified actions for any current or predicted water shortage conditions; procedures for an annual water supply and demand assessment; monitoring and reporting requirements to determine customer compliance; reevaluation and improvement procedures for evaluating the WSCP.

This WSCP is organized into three main sections with Section 3 aligned with the California Water Code Section 16032 requirements.

Section 1 Introduction and WSCP Overview gives an overview of the WSCP fundamentals.

Section 2 Background provides a background on the City's water service area.

Section 3 Water Shortage Contingency Preparedness and Response Planning

Section 3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis provides a summary of the water supply analysis and water reliability findings from the 2020 UWMP.

Section 3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures provides a description of procedures to conduct and approve the Annual Assessment.

Section 3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels explains the WSCP’s six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and more than 50 percent shortages.

Section 3.4 Shortage Response Actions describes the WSCP’s shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels.

Section 3.5 Communication Protocols addresses communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties and local, regional and state governments, regarding any current or predicted shortages and any resulting shortage response actions.

Section 3.6 Compliance and Enforcement describes customer compliance, enforcement, appeal and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions.

Section 3.7 Legal Authorities is a description of the legal authorities that enable the City to implement and enforce its shortage response actions

Section 3.8 Financial Consequences of the WSCP provides a description of the financial consequences of and responses to drought conditions.

Section 3.9 Monitoring and Reporting describes monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Section 3.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures addresses reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the WSCP.

Section 3.11 Special Water Feature Distinction is a required definition for inclusion in a WSCP per the Water Code.

Section 3.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability provides a record of the process the City followed to adopt the WSCP and make it available.

1.2 Integration with Other Planning Efforts

As a retail water supplier in Santa Clara County, the City of Milpitas considered other key entities in the development of this WSCP, including Valley Water and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPU, regional wholesale supplier). The City also developed this WSCP with input from several coordination efforts led by Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA)¹ and City and County planning documents.

Some of the key planning and reporting documents that were used to develop this WSCP are:

- **Draft 2020 Water Master Plan** – Evaluates historical and existing water demands to review and refine performance and planning criteria to evaluate the water system and facilities. This also incorporates the Milpitas Metro Specific Plan and Milpitas Gateway-Main Street Specific Plan.
- **City of Milpitas 2040 General Plan** – Identifies the community’s vision for the future and provides a framework that will guide decisions on growth, development and conservation of open space and resources in a manner that is consistent with the quality of life desired by the City's residents and businesses.
- **American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan**
- **Santa Clara County Operational Hazard Mitigation Plan**

¹ More information on the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency is available online: www.bawasca.org.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The City of Milpitas is located in Santa Clara County near the southern tip of the San Francisco Bay, 45 miles south of San Francisco. The City of Fremont borders Milpitas to the north and the City of San Jose borders Milpitas to the south. Most of its 14 square miles of land is situated between two major freeways (I-880 and I-680) and a county expressway. The City has approximately 10 square miles of valley floor to the west and 4 square miles of hillside areas to the east. Industrial and commercial areas are located on the valley floor with residential areas on the valley floor and hillside. Parks and recreational open spaces are distributed throughout residential areas.

Since its inception in 1954, the City has experienced steady growth and development. At the time of incorporation, the City covered an area of 2.9 square miles with a population of 825. Rapid growth began with the Ford Motor Company assembly plant in 1955 and continued with the high technology industry in the 1970s. The majority of the valley floor is fairly new. Growth slowed as result of the recession of 2008. However, in more recent years, the transformation of industrial areas of the City into high-density housing has resumed. The City contains a strong complement of employment and retail uses as well as housing. Large sources of employment include manufacturing, the school district, and the Great Mall shopping center.

2.1 City of Milpitas Service Area

The City owns, operates and maintains a potable water distribution system which consists of five turnouts, one emergency groundwater well, three emergency interties, five storage reservoirs, five pump stations, 17 pressure reducing valves (PRVs), and approximately 183 miles of pipeline. The City also operates and maintains a recycled water system owned by the City of San Jose South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) program.

As shown in Figure 2-1, the City's potable water supply system is divided into two distinct service areas, corresponding to the areas served by the City's two wholesalers: SFPUC and Valley Water. Under normal operating conditions, the City does not blend water from SFPUC and Valley Water. However, the two sources of water can be interconnected to provide an emergency water supply, if needed.

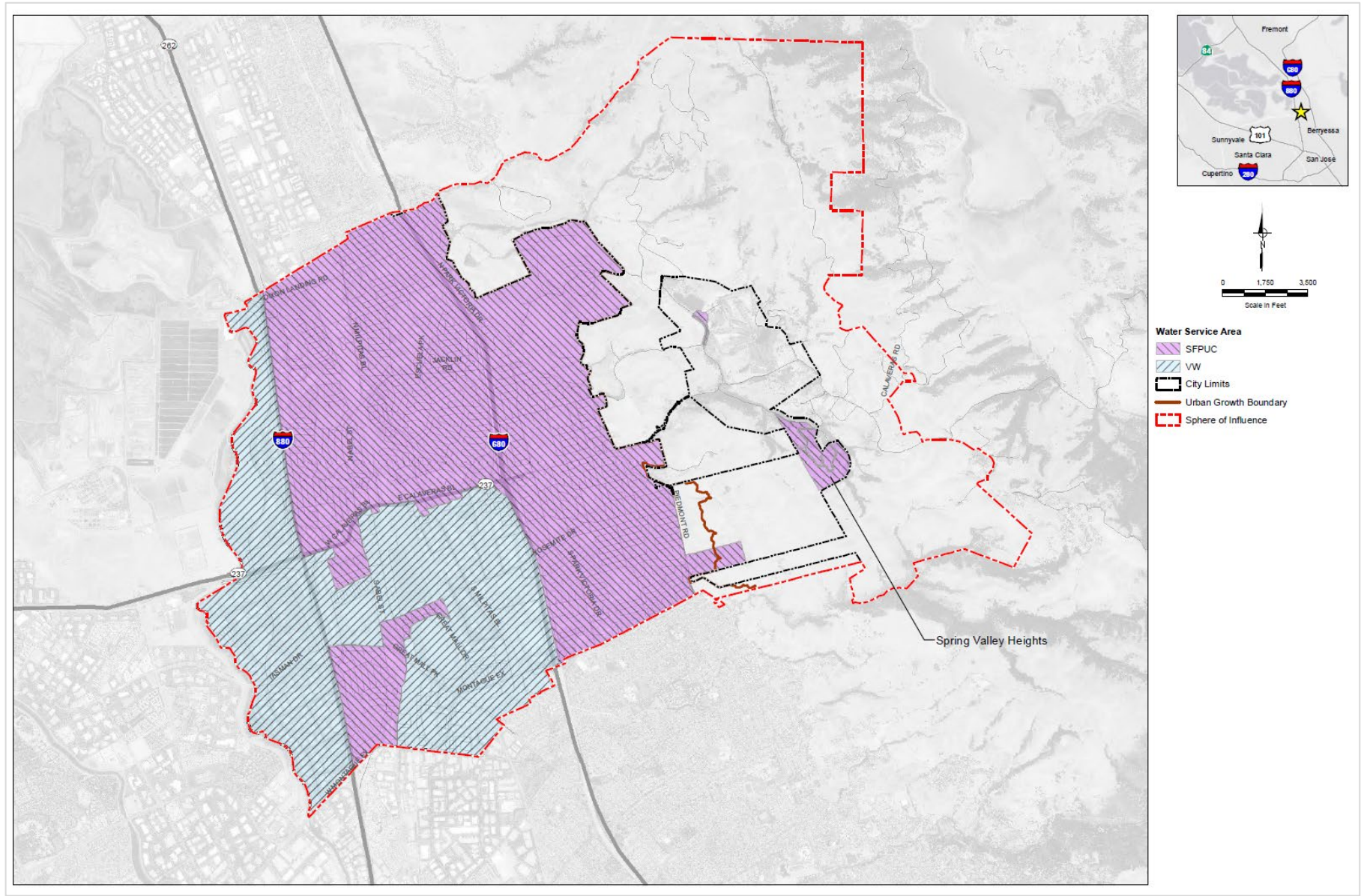
2.2 Relationship to Wholesalers

The City purchases treated potable water from two wholesalers: SFPUC and Valley Water (previously known as the Santa Clara Valley Water District or SCVWD). These two sources are not blended under normal operating conditions. However, the distribution systems are physically interconnected with isolation valves to provide emergency water supply if needed.

In its incorporation year of 1954, the City began distributing SFPUC water to all residents and businesses, expanding to the hillside area in 1982. In August 1993, the City began serving water from SCVWD (now Valley Water), primarily to the commercial and industrial areas of the City (west of Highway 880, and also south of Calaveras Blvd. and west of Highway 680). Figure 2-1 shows the SFPUC and Valley Water service areas.

Most of the City's growth is occurring within areas served by Valley Water and as these areas grow, so does the percentage of the City's potable supply that comes from Valley Water. In 2020, approximately 30% of the City's potable water came from Valley Water, which is a decrease from 40% in 2015. The City's potable water demand is largely rebounded since the 2012-2016 drought period.

Figure 2-1. City Service Area



San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)

The City purchases wholesale water from the City and County of San Francisco's regional water system. This supply is predominantly snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada, delivered through the Hetch Hetchy aqueducts, but also includes treated water produced by SFPUC from its local watersheds and facilities in Alameda County. On June 2, 2009, the City entered into a 25-year Water Supply Agreement with SFPUC. This agreement affirms the City's perpetual right to purchase up to 9.23 million gallons per day (mgd) of treated potable water unless SFPUC has a water shortage.

Valley Water (Formerly Santa Clara Valley Water District)

The City began receiving treated surface water from SCVWD in August 1993 under a September 1984 contract between the City and SCVWD. The supply delivery is adjusted annually based on a binding 3-year annual delivery schedule. The City's annual purchase must be at least 90% of the delivery schedule and the City's monthly "supply guarantee" is at least 15% of the annual delivery schedule. Valley Water provides treated water from its Penitencia and Santa Teresa treatment plants via its Milpitas Pipeline which terminates in the City.

Although the City purchases are currently limited to surface water largely purchased by Valley Water from the State Water Project and Central Valley Project, Valley Water's overall water supply comes from a variety of sources. Nearly half is from local groundwater aquifers, and more than half is imported from the Sierra Nevada through pumping stations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Both groundwater and imported water are sold to retailers. Valley Water also manages the groundwater basin to the benefit of agricultural users and other independent users who pump groundwater. Local runoff is captured in Valley Water reservoirs for recharge into the groundwater basin or treatment at one of Valley Water's water treatment plants. The total storage capacity of these reservoirs is about 170,000 acre-feet (AF).

2.3 Relationship with Wholesaler Water Shortage Planning

The WSCP is designed to be consistent with the water shortage contingency planning strategies of its wholesale water providers. The City will consider the following documents when planning for water shortage:

- **SFPUC Water Shortage Contingency Plan** outlines SFPUC's plan for responding to a water shortage condition. This includes demand reduction actions that may affect the City supply during shortage. In addition, the SFPUC WSCP includes the procedures that will be used by SFPUC to conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (annual assessment). The annual assessment will provide a description and quantification of each source of SFPUC's water supply compared to water demands for the current year and one subsequent dry year.
- **Valley Water Water Shortage Contingency Plan** outlines Valley Water's plan for responding to a water shortage condition. This includes demand reduction actions that may affect the City supply during shortage. In addition, the Valley Water WSCP includes the procedures that will be used by Valley Water to conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (annual assessment). The annual assessment will provide a description and quantification of each source of Valley Water's water supply compared to water demands for the current year and one subsequent dry year.
- **City of Milpitas 2020 Urban Water Management Plan** presents the analysis of long-term water supply reliability and forecasted demand under normal conditions, single and multiple dry year scenarios.

3 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

The City of Milpitas Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a detailed guide of how the City intends to act in the case of an actual water shortage condition. The WSCP anticipates a water supply shortage and provides pre-planned guidance for managing and mitigating a shortage. Regardless of the reason for the shortage, the WSCP based on adequate details of demand reduction and supply augmentation measures that are structured to match varying degrees of shortage will ensure the relevant stakeholders understand what to expect during a water shortage situation.

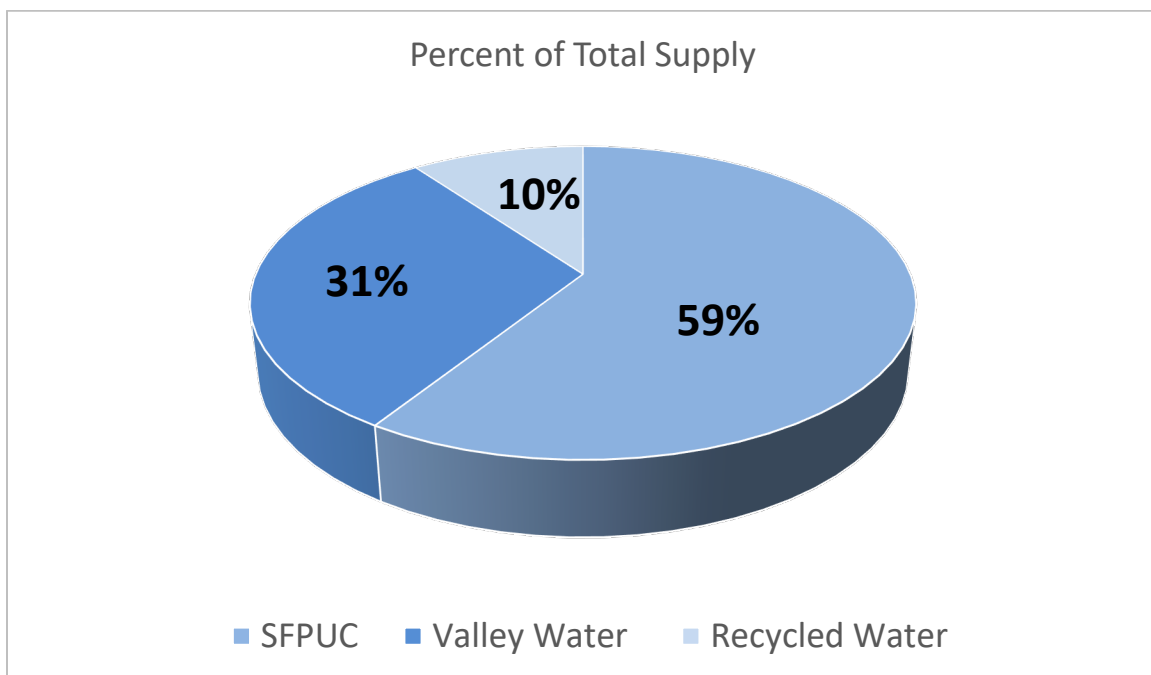
3.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(1), the WSCP shall provide an analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Water Code Section 10635, and the key issues that may create a shortage condition when looking at the City’s water asset portfolio.

Understanding water supply reliability, factors that could contribute to water supply constraints, availability of alternative supplies, and what effect these have on meeting customer demands provides the City with a solid basis on which to develop appropriate and feasible response actions in the event of a water shortage. In the 2020 UWMP, the City conducted a Water Reliability Assessment to compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with long-term projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The City also conducted a Drought Risk Assessment to evaluate a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

In 2019, SFPUC supplies represented about 59 percent of the City’s total water supplies, while water supplies from Valley Water represented about 31 percent of the City’s total water supplies. Therefore, supply reliability from both providers will have significant impact to the City supplies and are described below.

Figure 3-1. City of Milpitas Water Supply



SFPUC Supply Reliability

The SWRCB has stated that it intends to implement the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment on the Tuolumne River by the year 2022, assuming all required approvals are obtained by that time; however implementation of the Bay Delta Plan Amendment is uncertain for multiple reasons explained in the 2020 UWMP.

For the 2020 UWMPs, SFPUC provided two scenarios, using hydrologic models with and without the Bay Delta Plan Amendment. Scenario 1, with Bay Delta Plan, includes severe water cutbacks of 60% (from normal year total wholesale agency supply of 184 mgd), starting with the second year of a multi-year drought, if the Bay Delta Plan cutbacks are applied to SFPUC's water supply. Scenario 2, without the Bay Delta Plan, assumes water supply reductions of approximately 28 percent (from normal year total wholesale agency supply of 184 mgd), starting with the fourth year of a multi-year drought, if the Bay Delta Plan Amendment cutbacks are not applied to SFPUC's water supply. Using the two SFPUC assumptions, BAWSCA developed water shortage cutback allocations for each BAWSCA water agency. The drought allocation cutback calculations use actual historic and forecast water demands through 2045.

For 2020 UWMPs, BAWSCA developed a new method to allocate SFPUC's wholesale available supply during dry years. BAWSCA's method results in an equal percent reduction shared across all wholesale customers when those customers' average SFPUC Regional Water System (RWS) shortages are 10 percent or less or greater than 20 percent.² This allocation method is intended to serve the purposes of the 2020 UWMP supply reliability analysis. It does not imply an agreement by BAWSCA member agencies as to the exact allocation methodology. BAWSCA member agencies are in discussions about jointly developing an allocation method that would consider additional multiple equity factors in the event that SFPUC is not able to deliver its contractual supply volume, and its cutbacks on RWS exceed 20 percent.

Given that the City partially relies on supplies from SFPUC, the Bay Delta Plan Amendment can significantly impact the City's water supply reliability. The City will be able to meet the projected water demands presented in normal years but would experience supply shortages in single dry years and multiple dry years. As such, implementation of the Bay Delta Plan will require rationing in all single dry years and multiple dry years.

The normal year supply for BAWSCA agencies is 100 percent of SFPUC's Supply Agreement, that is 184 mgd. Therefore, under the City's normal supply is 100 percent of its Individual Supply Guarantee (ISG), that is 9.232 mgd. SFPUC normal year supply will meet the City's projected demands for 2025, 2030, 2035, 240, and 2045. As detailed in Section 7 of the City's 2020 UWMP, for both single dry and multiple dry year scenarios, the City anticipates significant water supply cutbacks in SFPUC supplies. (2020 UWMP)

Valley Water Supply Reliability

Valley Water supplies appear to be sufficient to meet demands during a single dry year through 2045. This assumes that reserves are at healthy levels at the beginning of the year and that the projects and programs identified in the Valley Water's Water Supply Master Plan 2040 (WSMP) are implemented. Supplies available for this single year drought represent water needed not only for that single drought year, but also water that may be needed for a prolonged drought. Valley Water would manage the supplies reported in the table assuming the drought may continue beyond a single year, and thus not all supplies are expected to be used by retailers during the single year drought.

The greatest challenge to Valley Water's water supply reliability is multiple dry years, such as those that occurred in 1988 through 1992 and in 2012 through 2016. The five dry-year period used in this analysis is 1988 to 1992, which was an extended drought within historic record and WEAP modeling period. The most recent 2012-2016 drought is more severe but imported water allocations are not available from DWR DCR 2019 for the analysis. The analysis indicates that with existing and planned projects' supplies, Valley Water's diverse water supplies

² BAWSCA. (2021). BAWSCA Common Language, April 2021.

are sufficient to meet demands throughout the first three years of a multi-year drought, and cutbacks are anticipated in more severe droughts as outlined in the City's 2020 UWMP.

Additional Reliability Constraints

In addition to regulatory changes, the amount of water available from SFPUC's RWS and Valley Water's Agreement No. A0657 for a Supply of Treated Water for the City is constrained by climate, hydrology, facilities, and the institutional parameters that allocate the water supply from the Tuolumne River. Climate change may affect the snow-pack storage and water availability in future.

Constraints on the SFPUC and Valley Water supplies were discussed in more detail in the 2020 UWMP. The main long-term constraints on supply reliability are due to climate change and regulatory changes. Key factors impacting water supply for both wholesalers include:

- Changes in precipitation patterns, such as time of snowfall or rain, intensity, and duration.
- Changes in water quality as a result of changes in precipitation patterns and storage.

The below-noted constraints potentially will affect SFPUC's Hetch-Hetchy watershed and management of the RWS water supply and its distribution.

- Fewer months of continuous below freezing (-32°F) temperatures in the Sierra Nevada, resulting in less precipitation as snow, shorter duration for snowpack storage.
- Warmer temperatures leading to melt of the snowpack storage.
- Inadequate storage capacity to store the snowmelt water source.
- Regulatory changes affecting the SFPUC water supplies, such as implementation of the Bay Delta Plan Amendment that could reduce supply water for the SFPUC RWS by 60% in drought years.

Valley Water's treated surface water supply could be impacted by regulatory changes limiting availability of supplies from the State Water Project. In addition, Valley Water's groundwater supply is largely constrained by hydrologic variability. The inflows to the groundwater subbasins are constrained by Valley Water's managed aquifer recharge program and natural recharge, including more than 90 miles of in-stream recharge and 102 off-stream recharge ponds. Maintaining Valley Water's managed recharge program requires ongoing operational planning for the distribution of local and imported water to recharge facilities; maintenance and operation of reservoirs, diversion facilities, distribution systems, and recharge ponds; and the maintenance of water supply contracts, water rights, and relevant environmental clearance. Valley Water's managed recharge program is critical to maintaining groundwater supply because natural recharge is insufficient to meet groundwater demands. However, protecting natural recharge capacity is also important. Valley Water's District Act and Board policy help preserve open space that supports agriculture and natural recharge capacity.

Groundwater quality can also be a constraint on groundwater supply. In general, the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins have high-quality groundwater, except for nitrate, which is elevated in some wells in the Coyote Valley and Llagas Subbasin from historic and ongoing sources including fertilizers, septic systems, and animal waste. However, nitrate concentrations are generally stable or declining and Valley Water has many programs to protect groundwater quality, including several targeted to improve nitrate in groundwater. Additional details about constraints on groundwater supply and quality and Valley Water's comprehensive groundwater management strategies are described in the 2016 Groundwater Management Plan.³

Drought Risk Assessment

In the DRA, the City includes its supply reliability using SFPUC scenario with Bay Delta Plan. The SFPUC projects that in multiple dry years, with the Bay Delta Plan, the wholesale volume available will range from 86 percent of normal in the first year, 72 percent in the second year, and starting the third year to fifth year 40 percent of

³ <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes/groundwater/sustainable>

normal (Data Source: SFPUC: Regional Water Supply Reliability, Table 3). The SFPUC’s projections for available supplies for wholesale agencies translate to significant cutback allocations for all BAWSCA agencies (BAWSCA Attachment B: Updated 2020 UWMP Drought Cutbacks, Tables C, D, 3/1/2021).

The City will experience water significant supply shortfalls with the Bay Delta Plan, for multiple (five) dry years. These shortfalls will invoke the City’s WSCP in a multi-year drought scenario as outlined in the City’s 2020 UWMP. To reduce the need for continued extreme use reductions, the City will need to accelerate seeking additional water supplies by developing new groundwater wells.

3.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632.1, the City will conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and by July 1st of each year, beginning in 2022, submit an annual water shortage assessment with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier’s water shortage contingency plan.

This section documents the decision-making process required for formal approval of the City’s Annual Assessment determination of water supply reliability each year and the key data inputs and the methodologies used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow would be considered dry.

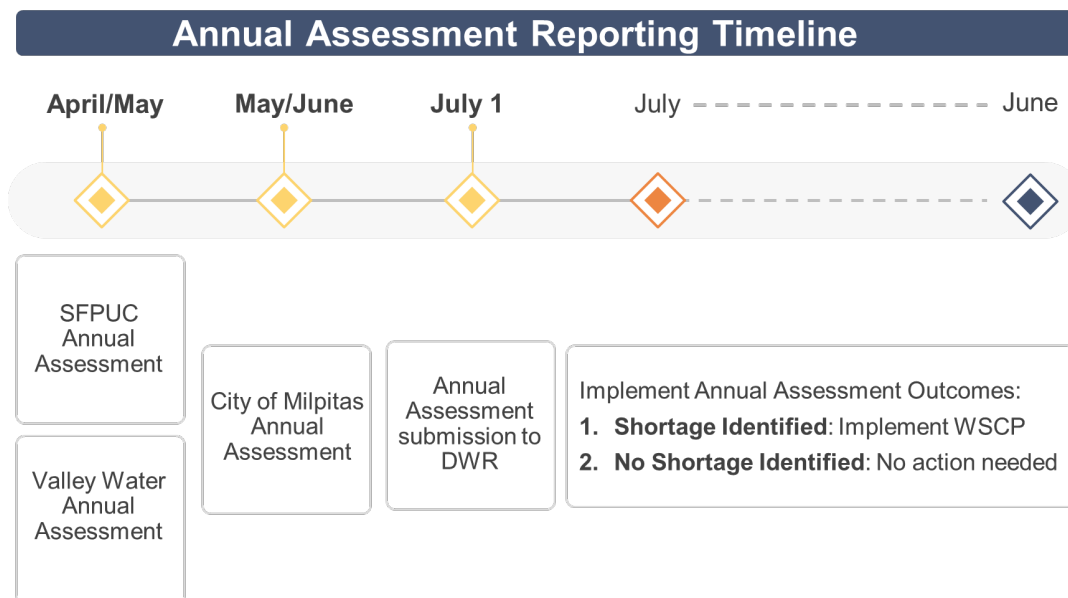
3.2.1 Decision-Making Process

The Annual Assessment will be predicated on outcome of the SFPUC Annual Assessment and the Valley Water Annual Assessment.

SFPUC Annual Assessment

Throughout the year, the City attends working meetings with BAWSCA and reviews water supply availability updates from SFPUC. SFPUC updates BAWSCA on January 1, February 1, and provides the final annual supply availability by April 15. A sample timeline for the City’s Annual Assessment report is presented in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2. Annual Assessment Reporting Timeline



Valley Water Annual Assessment

Water shortage determinations are made at Valley Water Board meetings that would be held as necessary during a water shortage. The City will review its supply and demand to determine if a local supply shortage will occur due to reduced supplies from Valley Water and determine if the WSCP needs to be implemented.

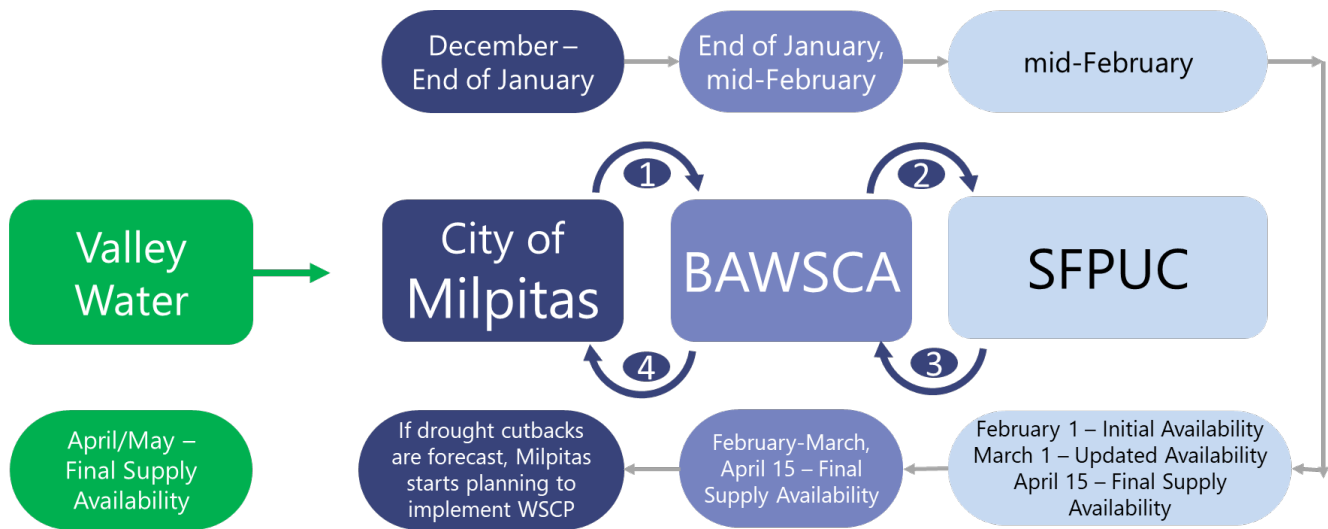
As required by Water Code Section 10632(a)(2), the procedures the City will follow to conduct its Annual Assessment for water demand and supply and formally approve it include staff and City Council actions, such as:

- Review an analysis of monthly and annual (prior year) service area water consumption by sector.
- Comparison and analysis of monthly and annual City consumption to SFPUC production data.
- Review and analysis of actual consumption compared to forecast (i.e., the City's update and DSS Model forecast), and, if changes are apparent, review of potential impacts on water use patterns (e.g., drought, COVID-19 pandemic, etc.).
- Review and analysis of SFPUC updated (final SFPUC supply availability on April 15, annually) annual supply projections (SFPUC's hydrological and water availability forecast), and available related information.
- Review and analysis of Valley Water updated (final Valley Water supply availability in April/May) supply status, and available related information.
- New regulatory requirements that could potentially impact water supply.
- Other related data and information including an analysis of water system reliability for the coming year with the presumption that the year would be dry.

The outcome of the Annual Assessment will determine the Annual Assessment approval process. If the City water supply availability is normal, without expected shortages, the Public Works Director, or designee, will approve the Annual Assessment. If shortage conditions are expected, the City presents the Annual Assessment to the City Council and implements the WSCP. Following discussion, deliberations, and, if any, follow-up actions from staff (e.g., if the WSCP is implemented, specific actions, such as communication with customers, implementation of shortage Levels, and other necessary steps are identified).

The City's routine annual demand and supply assessment and approval process includes interactions with BAWSCA, SFPUC, and Valley Water. Figure 3-3 illustrates the annual demand and supply steps in the communication and decision-making process between the City, BAWSCA, SFPUC and Valley Water

Figure 3-3. Annual Assessment Communication Steps



3.2.2 Data and Methodologies

The following paragraphs document the key data inputs and methodologies that are used to evaluate the water system reliability for the coming year, while considering that the year to follow would be considered dry, as defined below:

Evaluation Criteria

In the 2020 UWMP, the City conducted an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment compares the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. This assessment was based on the City’s service area, water sources, water supply reliability, and water use as described in Water Code Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population, land use development, and climate change projections within the service area of the City.

The City will continue to monitor emerging supply and demand conditions and regulatory developments related to imported water from SFPUC and Valley Water and take appropriate actions consistent with the flexibility and adaptiveness inherent to the WSCP.

If a major earthquake on the San Andreas Fault occurs, it has the potential to damage all three key regional water aqueducts and disrupt imported supplies. Located in the seismically active San Francisco Bay Area, this Silicon Valley community of 65,000 is vulnerable to seismic events on the nearby Calaveras, Hayward, and San Andreas Faults. There is a 70% chance of an M 6.7 or greater earthquake on these faults in the next 30 years and, in such an event, the City will experience strong ground shaking, liquefaction in the valley floor, and landslides in the hills. The City expects pipeline displacements of up to 8 inches and 150 water main breaks during a major earthquake.

Water Supply

The City’s existing water supplies include imported water, groundwater, recycled water, and interties with neighboring agencies. Under normal conditions, imported water comprises the City’s entire water supply. The City purchases treated surface water from two agencies: SFPUC and Valley Water, which was previously known as the Santa Clara Valley Water District. In 2019, water supplies from SFPUC totaled 6,146 AF and represented about 59 percent of the City’s total water supplies, while water supplies from Valley Water totaled 3,182 AF and

represented about 31 percent of the City’s total water supplies. Recycled water is produced at the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility and delivered to the City by SBWR. In 2019, the City used approximately 1,049 AF of recycled water, mainly for landscape irrigation. This represented about 10 percent of the City’s total 2019 water use. In emergencies, the City can activate interties with SJW and the ACWD and/or pump groundwater. The City overlies the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Sub-basin and currently has one existing fully developed groundwater well (Pinewood Well), and two planned in development: Curtis Well and McCandless Well.

Unconstrained Customer Demand

The WSCP and Annual Assessment define unconstrained demand as expected water use prior to any projected shortage response actions that may be taken under the WSCP. Unconstrained demand is distinguished from observed demand, which may be constrained by preceding, ongoing, or future actions, such as emergency supply allocations during a multi-year drought. WSCP shortage response actions to constrain demand are inherently extraordinary; routine activities such as ongoing conservation programs and regular operational adjustments are not considered as constraints on demands.

The DSS Model was used to project long-term demand, through 2045, based on expected service area growth for both population and employment. Demand forecasts were developed for each agency to account for conservation from passive (i.e., from codes/standards) and active conservation programs. Based on this analysis, water demands were projected after accounting for the effects of the existing plumbing code and future active conservation savings.

In the DRA, the City estimated unconstrained demand, or expected gross water use for the next five years without drought conditions. The City will experience significant water supply shortfalls with the Bay Delta Plan, for multiple (five) dry years. These shortfalls will invoke the City’s WSCP in a multi-year drought scenario as outlined in Section 7 of the City’s 2020 UWMP.

Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year

Water Code Section 10632(a)(2)(B)(ii) requires the Annual Assessment to determine “current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year.” The Annual Assessment will include two separate estimates of City’s annual water supply and unconstrained demand using: 1) current year conditions, and 2) assumed dry year conditions. The City will determine the hydrologic conditions of a normal and dry year conditions according to the following methodology:

- **Normal Year.** Normal Year. This condition represents the normal/average water supplies from SFPUC for BAWSCA agencies, and Valley Water for its water retailers. This condition represents the normal/average water supplies from SFPUC for BAWSCA agencies, 67,160 MG (184 mgd). In this section, consistent with its supplier, the SFPUC, the City presents the ‘normal’ year available supply from SFPUC as its contractual volume, its ISG, 9.322 mgd. This condition also assumes full allocation of Valley Water three year contract purchase projections.
- **Single Dry Year.** The single dry year represents the year with the lowest water supply available from SFPUC to the City. With Bay Delta Plan for each of the base years from SFPUC for the City, the available water supply in a single-dry year is 974 MG/year or 69% of normal supply (the City’s normal or average of 1,420 MG/year). This condition also assumes full allocation of Valley Water three-year contract purchase projections.

Infrastructure Considerations

The Annual Assessment will include consideration of any infrastructure issues that may pertain to near-term water supply reliability, including repairs, construction, and environmental mitigation measures that may temporarily constrain capabilities, as well as any new projects that may add to system capacity.

The City maintains one existing fully developed groundwater well for use in emergencies, but it is not used as a normal supply. Currently, the City does not use groundwater to meet customer demands under normal conditions. Currently, the City does not use groundwater to meet customer demands under normal conditions. The City has one existing fully developed well, Pinewood Well and two planned or in development: Curtis Well and McCandless Well. These wells are located in the southwestern part of the City. The Curtis Well was drilled in 2003, but the well was not equipped with above-grade infrastructure required for a functioning well, and the facility was never completed. As a result, bringing the Curtis Well online requires installing a submersible pump, piping and treatment components, as well as conducting testing and permitting. Design for the Curtis Well improvements began in 2020. Construction of the McCandless Well began in 2020 and is anticipated to be completed by 2024.

The use of Pinewood Well, Curtis Well and McCandless Well as emergency wells or fully functioning wells is yet to be studied however the significance of these wells cannot be understated. The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW), in 2015, requested a formal evaluation of the City's Water Source Capacity, under Section 64558, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The use of well(s) for storage credits is one strategy the City may use to supplement above grade storage requirements to satisfy Section 64558, Title 22. A Source Capacity Analysis, as part of a separate study independent of the UWMP, is being performed by the City at the time of the writing of this UWMP. The City in May of 2020 completed a Draft Final Water Master Plan which identified the City's current and future water demands and the infrastructure required to address source capacity. The Master Plan Study will inform the Source Capacity Analysis however, preliminary evaluations indicate a combination of groundwater supply in conjunction with above grade storage (tanks) may be the appropriate balance to ensure compliance with Section 64558 of Title 22. Additionally, expanding the City's water portfolio to include groundwater wells will supplement loss of supply as a result of wholesale cutbacks in the event of prolonged droughts as discussed in Chapter 7 of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. Pinewood Well is permitted for use as a standby emergency well. The City currently reserves groundwater supply for emergency use in the event that SFPUC and Valley Water cannot deliver contract treated water supplies.

Other Factors

For the Annual Assessment, any known issues related to water quality would be considered for potential effects on water supply reliability.

3.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(3)(A), the City must include the six standard water shortage levels that represent shortages from the normal reliability as determined in the Annual Assessment. The shortage levels have been standardized to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions. This is an outgrowth of the severe statewide drought of 2012-2016, and the widely recognized public communication and state policy uncertainty associated with the many different local definitions of water shortage Levels.

The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions (up to 10-, 20-, 30-, 40-, 50-percent, and greater than 50-percent shortage compared to the normal reliability condition) and align with the response actions the City would implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages.

Table 3-1. Retail: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Submittal Table 8-1)

DWR Submittal Table 8-1 Retail Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Water Shortage Condition
0	0% (Normal)	A Level 0 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City notifies its water users that no supply reductions are anticipated in this year. City proceeds with planned water efficiency best practices to support consumer demand reduction in line with state mandated requirements and local City goals for water supply reliability. Permanent water waste prohibitions are in place as stipulated in the City’s Water Shortage Response Ordinance.
1	Up to 10%	A Level 1 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City notifies its water users that due to drought or other supply reductions, a consumer demand reduction of up to 10% is necessary to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions. The City shall implement the mandatory Level 1 conservation measures identified in this WSCP. The type of event that may prompt the City to declare a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage may include, among other factors, a finding that its wholesale water provider calls for extraordinary water conservation.
2	11% to 20%	A Level 2 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City notifies its water users that due to drought or other supply reductions, a consumer demand reduction of up to 20% is necessary to make more efficient use of water and respond to existing water conditions. Upon declaration of a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage condition, the City shall implement mandatory Level 2 conservation measures identified in this WSCP.
3	21% to 30%	A Level 3 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that up to 30% consumer demand reduction is required to ensure sufficient supplies for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. The City must declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350.
4	31% to 40%	A Level 4 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that up to 40% consumer demand reduction is required to ensure sufficient supplies for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. The City must declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350.
5	41% to 50%	A Level 5 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that up to 50% or more consumer demand reduction is required to ensure sufficient supplies for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. The City must declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350.
6	>50%	A Level 6 Water Supply Shortage – Condition exists when the City declares a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and notifies its residents and businesses that greater than 50% or more consumer demand reduction is required to ensure sufficient supplies for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection. The City must declare a Water Supply Shortage Emergency in the manner and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350.

3.4 Shortage Response Actions

Water Code Section 10632 (a)(4) requires the WSCP to specify shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels. The City has defined specific shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels in Tables 3-2 and 3-3. These shortage response actions were developed with consideration to the system infrastructure and operations changes, supply augmentation responses, customer-class or water use-specific demand reduction initiatives, and increasingly stringent water use prohibitions.

3.4.1 Demand Reduction

The demand reduction measures that would be implemented to address shortage levels are described in Table 3-2. This table indicates which actions align with specific defined shortage levels and estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands to demonstrate to the that choose suite of shortage response actions can be expected to deliver the expected outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level. This table also identifies the enforcement action, if any, associated with each demand reduction measure.

Table 3-2. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Submittal Table 8-2)

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
0	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Cleaning, filling, or operating water features, such as decorative fountains, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.	No
0	Other	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Washing or hosing down vehicles is prohibited except by use of a hand held container, hose with an automatic shut off device, or at a commercial car wash.	No
0	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Washing hard or paved surfaces is prohibited except to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards using a hand held container, hose with an automatic shut off device, or a low-volume high pressure cleaning machine that recycles used water.	No
0	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Watering vegetated areas in a manner that causes excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter, or ditch is prohibited.	No

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Statewide Prohibition is Required	Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	No
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Statewide Prohibition is Required	No landscape watering shall occur within 48 hours after measurable precipitation.	No
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Prohibited use of broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering or irrigation systems	No
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Prohibited use of potable water for outdoor irrigation in newly constructed homes and buildings, except with drip or microspray irrigation systems.	No
0	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	No
0	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	No water in new, added or altered cooling system equipment unless at least fifty percent (50%) of the water is recycled.	No
0	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	All new commercial car wash and laundry facilities must re-circulate the wash water.	No

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
0	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Watering or irrigation of vegetated areas is prohibited between 9 am and 6 pm except by use of a hand held device, hose equipped with an automatic shutoff device, or for adjusting or repairing an irrigation system for short periods of time.	No
0	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Use a shutoff nozzle on hoses.	No
0	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Pools and spas shall be covered when not in use to prevent evaporation.	No
0	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings.	Require a construction water use plan be submitted to the water supplier that addresses how impacts to existing water users will be mitigated (such as dust control).	No
0	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings	Irrigation shall be limited to 4 days per week turf watering when using potable water.	No
0	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	On-going Long Term-Conservation Savings Measure. Not applicable to Water Shortage Contingency Plan quantifiable savings	Prohibited use of potable water for outdoor irrigation in newly constructed homes and buildings, except with drip or microspray irrigation systems.	No

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0-5%	Watering or irrigation of vegetated areas is prohibited between 9 am and 6 pm except by use of a hand held device, hose equipped with an automatic shutoff device, or for adjusting or repairing an irrigation system for short periods of time.	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	0-5%	Irrigation shall be limited to 4 days per week turf watering when using potable water.	Yes
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Community Outreach and Messaging (Expand Public Information Campaign)	Yes
1	Reduce System Water Loss	0-5%	Real Loss Reduction - Pressure Management and More Aggressive Leak Detection and Repair	Yes
1	Increase Water Waste Patrols	0-1%	Increase Water Waste Patrols	Yes
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-1%	Expand promotion and outreach about rebates available	No
2	Improve Customer Billing	0-1%	Improve AMI Leak Reports to include more details on water use	No
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers promptly/within 5 days.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0-1%	Prohibited use of broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering or irrigation systems.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-10%	Irrigation shall be limited to 3 days per week turf watering when using potable water. Plant containers, trees, shrubs and vegetable gardens may be watered additional days using only drip irrigation or hand watering.	Yes

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-1%	Filling or refilling ornamental lakes and ponds is prohibited. Ornamental lakes and ponds that sustain aquatic life of significant value and were actively managed prior to the storage declaration are exempt.	Yes
2	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	0-1%	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Yes
2	Decrease Line Flushing	0-1%	Decrease Line Flushing	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-1%	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Yes
2	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	0-1%	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers within 4 days.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0-1%	Car washing is only permitted using a commercial carwash that recirculates water or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	0-1%	Require a construction water use plan be submitted to the water supplier that addresses how impacts to existing water users will be mitigated (such as dust control).	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	10-25%	Irrigation shall be limited to 2 days per week turf watering when using potable water. Plant containers, trees, shrubs and vegetable gardens may be watered additional days using	Yes

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
			only drip irrigation or hand watering.	
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0-1%	Decorative water features that use potable water must be drained and kept dry.	Yes
3	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0-1%	No water in new, added or altered cooling system equipment unless at least fifty percent (50%) of the water is recycled.	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers within 3 days.	Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	5-20%	Irrigation shall be limited to 1 days per week turf watering when using potable water. Plant containers, trees, shrubs and vegetable gardens may be watered additional days using only drip irrigation or hand watering.	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0-1%	Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using potable water unless required for public health and safety purposes.	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0-1%	No new permits for pools will be issued.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0-1%	Irrigation of golf courses only allowed for greens and tees area.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers within 2 days.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	5-20%	All irrigation is prohibited.	Yes

DWR Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0-1%	Watering of all golf course areas is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	0-1%	Watering of parks, school grounds, and recreation fields is prohibited, except for rare plant or animal species.	Yes
6	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	0-1%	Fix leaks or faulty sprinklers within 1 day.	Yes
6	Other	0-50%	Water use for public health and safety purposes only.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	0-5%	The City may shut off all non-essential water services. All irrigation is prohibited.	Yes
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0-15%	Water for commercial, manufacturing, or processing purposes shall be reduced in volume by up to 50% or exceeded if necessary for public health and safety purposes.	Yes
6	Other	0-70%	Water use for public health and safety purposes only. Customer rationing may be implemented.	Yes

3.4.2 Supply Augmentation

The supply augmentation actions are described in Table 3-3 (DWR Submittal Table 8-3). These augmentations represent short-term management objectives triggered by the WSCP and do not overlap with the long-term new water supply development or supply reliability enhancement projects. The City relies on SFPUC's and Valley Waters reliability portfolio of water supply programs including existing water transfers, storage and exchange agreements to supplement gaps in the City's supply/demand balance.

Table 3-3. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Submittal Table 8-3)

DWR Submittal Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
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
1	Other Actions (describe)	0-10%	Install 5 additional City owned groundwater wells by 2025 and 2 additional groundwater wells by 2040 with a capacity of 1.2 mgd each per West Yost April 2021 Shortage Evaluation
2	Other Actions (describe)	10-20%	Install 5 additional City owned groundwater wells by 2025 and 2 additional groundwater wells by 2040 with a capacity of 1.2 mgd each per West Yost April 2021 Shortage Evaluation
3	Other Actions (describe)	20-30%	Install 5 additional City owned groundwater wells by 2025 and 2 additional groundwater wells by 2040 with a capacity of 1.2 mgd each per West Yost April 2021 Shortage Evaluation
4	Other Actions (describe)	37%	Install 5 additional City owned groundwater wells by 2025 and 2 additional groundwater wells by 2040 with a capacity of 1.2 mgd each per West Yost April 2021 Shortage Evaluation
5	Other Actions (describe)	37%	Install 5 additional City owned groundwater wells by 2025 and 2 additional groundwater wells by 2040 with a capacity of 1.2 mgd each per West Yost April 2021 Shortage Evaluation
6	Other Actions (describe)	37%	Install 5 additional City owned groundwater wells by 2025 and 2 additional groundwater wells by 2040 with a capacity of 1.2 mgd each per West Yost April 2021 Shortage Evaluation
NOTES: Pumped groundwater if available.			

The City may pursue a managed groundwater well extraction program similar to neighboring water agencies, Alameda County Water District to the north and City of Santa Clara and San Jose Water Company to the south. The south-western portion of the City of Milpitas overlays a groundwater aquifer which is adequately productive therefore, in-pipe blending with SFPUC and Valley Water is a viable option for augmenting supply shortages. Four wells at an average withdrawal rate of 1.2 million gallons per day (450 million gallons per year) can produce up to 5 million gallons per day of new water supply for the City. The extraction rate and volume is based on preliminary production tests of McCandless Well and Curtis Well which have indicated the aquifer in this zone produces 500-1,200 gallons per minute or an average of 850 gallons per minute. Prior to use, a State Water Quality Report must be completed, as well as treatment (if necessary) and disinfection. Assuming new wells would be of similar quality to that of Pinewood Well (the primary municipal well for the City’s emergency water supply), treatment for contaminants would be minimal. Issues to be resolved include both mineral and odor concerns which will require treatment or in-pipe blending with current water supplies. Planning for future wells, while an increase to the infrastructure costs, allows for better long-term supply reliability by expanding the City’s water supply portfolio which will allow the City to supplement water supply cutbacks in some or all drought scenarios. Wells also provide the City storage credits to offset above grade water storage requirements which also include infrastructure and land acquisition costs.

Sustainability of wells and groundwater aquifers are based on aquifer recharge, as currently performed by Valley Water. The City in concert with Valley Water should study the feasibility of offsetting SFPUC supply reductions, as outlined in the Bay Delta Plan and this UWMP, to determine the approximate quantity of groundwater and the rate at which groundwater can be extracted from the aquifer during various drought scenarios. If it is determined the aquifer has the capacity to offset most if not all of the supply cutbacks from SFPUC, the City should develop a Water Supply Augmentation Feasibility Report to determine the recommended number and location of wells.

Table 3-4 below is a preliminary estimate of the number of wells which would be required to offset all of the SFPUC supply cutbacks with the assumption that each well will produce approximately 850 gallons per minute and Valley Water determines no adverse impacts will be realized as a result of extracting groundwater at the rate and volume identified above.

Table 3-4. Groundwater Wells Required to Supplement Multiple Dry Years Supply

Proposed Number of Groundwater Wells for Consecutive Dry Year Supply Augmentation					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
First Dry Year	2	2	2	2	3
Second Dry Year	2	3	3	3	3
Third Dry Year	3	3	3	3	4
Fourth Dry Year	3	3	3	4	4
Fifth Dry Year	3	3	4	4	4

Notes: The number of wells needed to augment multiple dry year supply without cutbacks based on well capacity of 1.2 mgd.

3.4.3 Operational Changes

During shortage conditions, operations may be affected by supply augmentation or demand reduction responses. The City considered its operational procedures to identify changes that can be implemented to address water shortage on a short-term basis, including but may not be limited to the following:

- Use reclaimed water for hydroflushing

- Temporarily suspend hydrant flushing
- Minimize any conventional flushing
- Utilize NO-DES truck whenever possible
- Converting emergency wells to supply wells
- Drilling additional wells for supply

3.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

California Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(D) calls for “additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions” to be included among the WSCP’s shortage response actions. The City has identified additional mandatory restrictions in Chapter VIII-6 of the City’s Municipal Code. The City intends to update mandatory restrictions and enforcement procedures in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.4.5 Emergency Response Plan (Hazard Mitigation Plan)

A catastrophic water shortage would be addressed according to the appropriate water shortage level and response actions. It is likely that a catastrophic shortage would immediately trigger Shortage Level 6 and response actions have been put in place to mitigate a catastrophic shortage. In addition, there are several Plans that address catastrophic failures and align with the WSCP including the Santa Clara Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City of Milpitas Emergency Response Plan.

Santa Clara Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan

Santa Clara County and a partnership of local governments, including the City, within the county have developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risks from natural disasters in the Santa Clara County Operational Area. As a planning partner of the Santa Clara Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City reviewed its recommended actions to classify each action based on the hazard it addresses and the type of mitigation it involves. This planning process used the Community Rating System (CRS) categories of mitigation activities. The CRS credits programs and activities that are considered to be above and beyond the minimum requirements established by FEMA. These CRS categories add significantly more detail to the four mitigation categories defined in FEMA’s 2013 Local Mitigation Handbook. The CRS expanded categories provide a more comprehensive range of alternatives to consider, thus increasing integration opportunities. Additionally, the use of CRS program guidance will enhance the CRS credit potential for this plan, benefiting planning partners who participate in the CRS program. Mitigation types used for this categorization are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- **Public Education and Awareness**—Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilient**—Actions that minimize the impacts of climate change via an aquifer storage and recovery system to increase water supply for drought mitigation and a flood diversion and storage project to reduce flood risk.

SFPUC Preparation for Catastrophic Supply Interruption

The SFPUC maintains various planning documents which collectively address its emergency preparedness and planned response in the event of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies due to power outages, earthquakes, or other disasters including Emergency Preparedness Plans, Emergency Drinking Water Planning, and Power Outage Preparedness and Response. Should a catastrophic interruption occur, the City will coordinate with SFPUC for the possible proclamation of a local emergency and emergency mitigation.

City of Milpitas Emergency Response Plan

The City will also refer to its current American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption. In compliance with Section 2013 of America’s Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018, the City is in the process of re-certifying it’s ERP by the required deadline of June 30, 2021. This ERP contains sensitive infrastructure information and is therefore not included as an appendix or available for public review.

3.5 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Per the Water Code Section 10632.5, Suppliers are required to assess seismic risk to water supplies as part of the WSCP. The plan also must include the mitigation plan for the seismic risk(s). Earthquakes are common in California and are recognized as high probability occurrences in many regions across the state.

In 2006, the City developed the City of Milpitas Water System Seismic Improvements Strategic Plan⁴ to prepare, respond, and recover from the impact of a major earthquake on its water utility. Located in the seismically active San Francisco Bay Area, this Silicon Valley community of 65,000 is vulnerable to seismic events on the nearby Calaveras, Hayward, and San Andreas Faults. There is a 70% chance of an M 6.7 or greater earthquake on these faults in the next 30 years and, in such an event, the City will experience strong ground shaking, liquefaction in the valley floor, and landslides in the hills. The City expects pipeline displacements of up to 8 inches and 150 water main breaks during a major earthquake.

The City depends on an intact water service to protect public health and safety after a major earthquake, as water is needed for fire protection as well as basic sanitation. Broken pressure mains may also damage transportation routes, hindering emergency response. Because it is infeasibly expensive to seismically upgrade all components of the water infrastructure within a reasonable timeframe, the City developed a multi-component plan to optimize expenditure of its scarce utility funds while building its ability to protect and restore its water services.

Planning included conducting an infrastructure risk assessment to define water system vulnerabilities and consequences of failure. The City’s wholesale suppliers are also developing seismic response plans, so the assessment takes into account expected out- of-service times for supply. The City developed hazard maps for potential rupture zones, landslides, and liquefaction and mapped its water and transportation infrastructure into GIS such that emergency transportation routes are defined and water pipeline networks and nodes are

⁴ City of Milpitas Water System Seismic Improvements Strategic Plan

defined. The City assessed its emergency response ability through a resources and needs evaluation for personnel, equipment, and contract supplies and services.

Response preparation includes training to address gaps in personnel skills and preparation of emergency kits for staff and mutual aid personnel. GIS maps are loaded into laptop computers for field personnel and the City's Emergency Operations Center. The City is stockpiling an inventory of temporary and replacement equipment and expects to eventually acquire over 5,000 feet of flexible hose, deployed from trailer-mounted reels, to allow temporary bypass from fire hydrants around water main breaks.

Seismic improvements are integrated into the City's development standards such that new and replacement infrastructure is designed and constructed to withstand damage from ground displacement and hydraulic pressure surges caused by fault rupture, landslides and liquefaction. Standards apply to pipe material, joint design and geometry, and fittings, connections, and appurtenances. The incremental cost for these improvements is minor compared the benefits accruing as new infrastructure is built and aging infrastructure is replaced.

Finally, the City has a targeted capital improvement plan to harden critical water infrastructure defined as the "backbone" distribution system. The backbone includes supply turnouts, major pipelines, pump stations, reservoirs, pressure relief valves, and emergency power. This plan includes 31 projects to anchor aboveground reservoirs, install flexible joints at rigid connection and fault crossings, install isolation valves, and upgrade pipe materials.⁵

Since the City purchases a portion of its water from the SFPUC, it is highly dependent on the SFPUC RWS infrastructure reliability. The SFPUC conveyance system crosses five major faults and the majority (about 85 percent) travels 167 miles through pipelines and tunnels from the Hetch-Hetchy watershed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. SFPUC also has four major storage facilities and distribution lines in the San Francisco Bay Area. Both the regional and San Francisco Bay Area parts of the SFPUC system are vulnerable to seismic events. However, the SFPUC's nearly completed Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) provides improvements in reliability for water delivery and supply through the SFPUC RWS. The SFPUC's 2020 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) includes various projects to enhance reliability of the SFPUC RWS.⁶

The City's seismic risk assessment for its system is part of the Santa Clara Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan (Santa Clara Hazard Mitigation Plan, Volume 2, Section 8, 2017) that is required under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390). The Santa Clara Operational Area Local Hazard Mitigation Plan⁷ Volume 1 and Volume 2 is available online. As required, the City also has an American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan that describes strategies, resources, plans, and procedures utilities can use to prepare for and respond to an incident, natural or man-made, that threatens life, property, or the environment.

⁵ City of Milpitas Strategic Plan to Protect and Restore Water Utility Service in the Event of a Magnitude 7 Earthquake on the Hayward Fault. http://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/_pdfs/council/2009/012009/item_08.pdf

⁶ SFPUC 2020 Capital Improvement Plan, adopted February 11, 2020. [San Francisco Public Utilities Commission : 2020 Agendas-Minutes](https://www.sfpuc.org/Agendas-Minutes)

⁷ Santa Clara County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2017.

<https://emergencymanagement.sccgov.org/sites/g/files/exjcpb261/files/For%20Partners/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-LHMP-Vol-1.pdf>

<https://emergencymanagement.sccgov.org/sites/g/files/exjcpb261/files/For%20Partners/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-LHMP-Vol-2.pdf>

3.5.1 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

For each specific Shortage Response Action identified in the plan, the WSCP also estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands identified in Table 3-2. To the extent feasible, City has estimated percentage savings for the chosen suite of shortage response actions, which can be anticipated to deliver the expected outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level.

3.6 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of the WSCP implementation. Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(5), the City has established communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments regarding any current or predicted shortages as determined by the Annual Assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the Annual Assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and any other relevant communications. The City's Water Shortage Communication Plan is documented in Appendix B.

3.7 Compliance and Enforcement

Per the Water Code Section 10632 (a)(6), the City has defined customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions. Communication procedures to ensure customer compliance are described in Section 3.5 and customer enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures are defined in the City's Municipal Code (Appendix A). The City intends to update as needed existing enforcement procedures in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.8 Legal Authorities

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(A), the City of Milpitas has provided a description of the legal authorities that empower the City to implement and enforce its shortage response in Chapter VIII-6 of the City's Municipal Code (Appendix A). The City intends to update as needed existing enforcement procedures in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7) (B), the City shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such wholesaler whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7)(C), the City shall coordinate with any city or county within 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). Table 3-5 identifies the contacts for all cities or counties for which the City provides service in the WSCP, along with developed coordination protocols. These contacts are expected to facilitate compliance with this section of the Water Code in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

Table 3-5. Agency Contacts and Coordination Protocols

Contact	Agency	Coordination Protocols
City Manager	City of Milpitas	Email/call
City Council	City of Milpitas	Meeting/Memo
Santa Clara County Emergency Operations Coordinator	Santa Clara County Department of Public Health	Email/call
Director of Operations	San Jose Water Company	Email/call
Engineering Supervisor	Alameda County Water District	Email/call
Water Systems Operations Manager	San Jose Municipal Water	Email/call

3.9 Financial Consequences of WSCP

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(8), Suppliers must include a description of the overall anticipated financial consequences to the Supplier of implementing the WSCP. This description must include potential reductions in revenue and increased expenses associated with implementation of the shortage response actions. This should be coupled with an identification of the anticipated mitigation actions needed to address these financial impacts.

The Water Shortage Actions designed to address a range of water shortage conditions have the potential to impact the City's revenues and expenditures. To assess these impacts, the City calculated the revenue impacts resulting from each shortage level percent reduction in sales as compared to an estimate of a normal year baseline. Other factors incorporated into the analysis included water losses, pricing structure and avoided costs. The results of this analysis are shown below in Table 3-6.

Table 3-6. Revenue Impacts Analysis

Revenue Impact Analysis (values rounded to thousand dollars)						
Demand	Baseline	Reduction in Sales				
		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Water Purchased Potable (HCF)	3,983,000	3,585,000	3,186,000	2,788,000	2,390,000	1,992,000
Water Purchased Recycled (HCF)	483,000	483,000	483,000	483,000	483,000	483,000
Water Sales Potable (HCF)	3,505,000	3,155,000	2,804,000	2,454,000	2,103,000	1,753,000
Water Losses (HCF)	478,000	430,000	382,000	334,000	287,000	239,000
Potable (%)	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Recycled (%)	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Ed Levin County Park (%)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Potable (HCF)	3,084,000	2,776,000	2,468,000	2,160,000	1,851,000	1,543,000
Recycled (HCF)	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
Ed Levin County Park (HCF)	18,000	16,000	14,000	12,000	11,000	9,000
Total	3,527,000	3,217,000	2,907,000	2,597,000	2,287,000	1,977,000
Rate Schedule						
Flat Rate Potable (\$/HCF)	\$5.97	\$5.97	\$5.97	\$5.97	\$5.97	\$5.97
Flat Rate Recycled (\$/HCF)	\$4.01	\$4.01	\$4.01	\$4.01	\$4.01	\$4.01
Flat Rate Ed Levin County Park (\$/HCF)	\$4.10	\$4.10	\$4.10	\$4.10	\$4.10	\$4.10
Calculated Revenue						
Calculated Potable Revenue (\$)	\$18,411,000	\$16,573,000	\$14,734,000	\$12,895,000	\$11,050,000	\$9,212,000
Calculated Recycled Revenue (\$)	\$1,704,000	\$1,704,000	\$1,704,000	\$1,704,000	\$1,704,000	\$1,704,000
Calculated Ed Levin Park Revenue (\$)	\$74,000	\$66,000	\$57,000	\$49,000	\$45,000	\$37,000
Total Calculated Revenue (\$)	\$20,189,000	\$18,343,000	\$16,495,000	\$14,648,000	\$12,799,000	\$10,953,000
Actual Revenue						

Revenue Impact Analysis
(values rounded to thousand dollars)

Demand	Baseline	Reduction in Sales				
		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Potable Revenue (\$)	\$16,223,000	\$14,601,000	\$12,978,000	\$11,356,000	\$9,734,000	\$8,112,000
Fire Revenue (\$)	\$8,000	\$7,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$4,000
Recycled Revenue (\$)	\$1,336,000	\$1,336,000	\$1,336,000	\$1,336,000	\$1,336,000	\$1,336,000
Construction Water (\$)	\$122,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Potable Irrigation (\$)	\$2,405,000	\$2,165,000	\$1,924,000	\$1,684,000	\$1,443,000	\$1,203,000
Misc. Other Revenue	\$48,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000
Total Rate Revenue (\$)	\$20,142,000	\$15,944,000	\$14,320,000	\$12,698,000	\$11,075,000	\$9,452,000
Fixed Monthly/Bimonthly Charge Revenue	\$4,570,000.00	\$4,570,000	\$4,570,000	\$4,570,000	\$4,570,000	\$4,570,000
Capital Surcharge	\$4,643,000.00	\$4,643,000	\$4,643,000	\$4,643,000	\$4,643,000	\$4,643,000
Total Revenue	\$29,355,000	\$25,157,000	\$23,533,000	\$21,911,000	\$20,288,000	\$18,665,000
Revenue Lost		(\$4,198,000)	(\$5,822,000)	(\$7,444,000)	(\$9,067,000)	(\$10,690,000)
Net Revenue Change		(\$4,198,000)	(\$5,822,000)	(\$7,444,000)	(\$9,067,000)	(\$10,690,000)

Water shortage mitigation actions will impact revenues and require additional costs for drought response activities such as increased staff costs for tracking, reporting, and communications. The following measures can be implemented by the City to overcome each reduction in water sales scenario outlined above depending on anticipated short-term and long-term financial impacts.

- The City can defer non-mission critical capital improvement projects and reallocate the funds to cover the cost of operations and critical maintenance, and/or;
- The City Manager can recommend the City Council to declare a water shortage and implement the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Depending on the severity of the shortage and impact on revenue, the City Council may choose to increase water rates, and/or implement a drought response surcharge, by an amount necessary as determined by the City Council. The subsequent rate increases enacted will remain in effect until such time the City Council declares a water shortage no longer exists; and/or
- The City Manager can recommend alternative measures to the City Council, to the extent of which to be determined by a rates analysis.

3.10 Monitoring and Reporting

Per Water Code Section 10632(a)(9), the City is required to provide a description of the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that have been implemented to ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Monitoring is also essential in times of water shortage to ensure that the response actions are achieving the intended water use reduction purposes, or if improvements or new actions need to be considered (see Section 3.10). Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions.

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production figures are provided monthly by SFPUC and Valley Water. The City records the production volumes and generates water use reports that are submitted to the state monthly. This data will be used to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency level that may be implemented. In addition, the City is expected to be fully equipped with Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) by 2022 and will be able to further refine water use measurement resolution. As levels of water shortage are declared according to the WSCP, the City will follow implementation of those levels as appropriate and continue to monitor water demand levels. The City will participate in monthly member agency manager meetings with BAWSCA and Valley Water to monitor and discuss monthly water allocation charts. This will enable the City to be aware of water use on a timely basis as a result of specific actions taken responding to the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

3.11 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(10), the City must provide reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

The City's WSCP is prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. The City will use the monitoring and reporting process defined in Section 3.10 to refine the WSCP. In addition, if certain procedural refinements or new actions are identified by City staff, or suggested by customers or other interested parties, the City will evaluate the action effectiveness, incorporate changes into the WSCP, and implement them quickly at the appropriate water shortage level.

It is envisioned that the WSCP will be periodically re-evaluated to ensure that its shortage risk tolerance is adequate, and the shortage response actions are effective and up to date based on lessons learned from implementing the WSCP. The WSCP will be revised and updated during the UWMP update cycle to incorporate updated and new information. For example, new supply augmentation actions will be added, and actions that

are no longer applicable for reasons such as program expiration will be removed. However, if revisions to the WSCP are warranted before the UWMP is updated, the WSCP will be updated outside of the UWMP update cycle. In the course of preparing the Annual Assessment each year, City staff will routinely consider the functionality the overall WSCP and will prepare recommendations for City Council if changes are found to be needed.

3.12 Special Water Feature Distinction

Per Water Code Section 10632 (b), the City has defined water features in that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code, in Prevention of Water Waste Ordinance 240.6 (Appendix A). The City intends to update as needed existing enforcement procedures in a subsequently adopted ordinance which will supersede the existing ordinance.

3.13 Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability

Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(c), City provided notice of the availability of the draft 2020 UWMP and draft 2020 WSCP and notice of the public hearing to consider adoption of the WSCP. The public review drafts of the 2020 UWMP and the 2020 WSCP were posted prominently on City website, https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/2020_uwmp/ on June 1st, 2020, more than 14 days in advance of the public hearing on June 15, 2021. Public hearing notifications were published in local newspapers. A copy of the published Notice of Public Hearing is included in Appendix C.

The City held the public hearing for the draft 2020 UWMP and draft WSCP on June 15, 2021, at the City Council meeting. The City Council reviewed and approved the 2020 UWMP and the WSCP at its June 15, 2021 meeting after the public hearing. See Appendix D for the resolution approving the WSCP.

By July 1, 2021, the City's adopted 2020 UWMP and WSCP was filed with DWR, California State Library, and the Sant Clara County. The City will make the WSCP available for public review on its website no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

Based on DWR's review of the WSCP, the City will make any amendments in its adopted WSCP, as required and directed by DWR.

If the City revises its WSCP after UWMP is approved by DWR, then an electronic copy of the revised WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of its adoption.

4 REFERENCES

All links below were accessed in June 2021 unless otherwise indicated.

Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency (BAWSCA). (2021). BAWSCA Common Language, March 1, 2021

City of Milpitas. (2021). *2040 General Plan*. <https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/planning-documents/general-plan/>

ibid. (2021). *Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan*, pending completion July 2021.

https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/pdfs/Milpitas_2020_UWMP_DRAFT.pdf

Ibid. Strategic Plan to Protect and Restore Water Utility Service in the Event of a Magnitude 7 Earthquake on the Hayward Fault. http://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/pdfs/council/2009/012009/item_08.pdf

Santa Clara County Operational Hazard Mitigation Plan Volume 1. (2017).

<https://emergencymanagement.sccgov.org/sites/g/files/exjcpb261/files/For%20Partners/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-LHMP-Vol-1.pdf>

Santa Clara County Operational Hazard Mitigation Plan Volume 2. (2017).

http://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/pdfs/council/2017/110717/item_25b.pdf

Santa Clara Valley Water District. (2016). *2016 Groundwater Management Plan, Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins*. [https://s3.us-west-](https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets.valleywater.org/2016%20Groundwater%20Management%20Plan.pdf)

[2.amazonaws.com/assets.valleywater.org/2016%20Groundwater%20Management%20Plan.pdf](https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets.valleywater.org/2016%20Groundwater%20Management%20Plan.pdf)

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. (2020). *SFPUC 2020 Capital Improvement Plan; adopted February 11, 2020*. (2020) <https://sfwater.org/index.aspx?page=1314>

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. (2021). *2020 Urban Water Management Plan, Appendix K: Water Shortage Contingency Plan*. https://www.sfpuc.org/sites/default/files/programs/local-water/SFPUC_2020_UWMP2020_%20FINAL.pdf

Valley Water. (2021). *2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan*. <https://fta.valleywater.org/dl/UvrQU06QpP/?>

APPENDIX A – CITY OF MILPITAS MUNICIPAL CODE ORDINANCE NO. 240.6

Below is the weblink to the current ordinance (last accessed on July 1, 2021):

https://library.municode.com/ca/milpitas/ordinances/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=836122

APPENDIX B – COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES

Public communication is an ongoing activity where the purpose, audience, message, tools, and channels may change at any given moment. In the context of water shortage response, the purpose may be an immediate emergency water shortage situation, such as may result from an earthquake, or a longer-term emergency shortage condition, such as may result from a drought. In a catastrophic emergency under crisis conditions, the City will activate the communication protocol detailed in the City of Milpitas American Water Infrastructure Act Risk and Resilience Assessment and Emergency Response Plan (ERP). In a longer-term water shortage situation, the City will implement the procedures identified in this Communication Plan.

Timely and effective communication is a key element of the WSCP implementation. Per Water Code Section 10632 (a)(5), the City has established communication protocols and procedures to inform stakeholders regarding any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1; and any other relevant communications.

B.1 Emergency Response Plan Communication

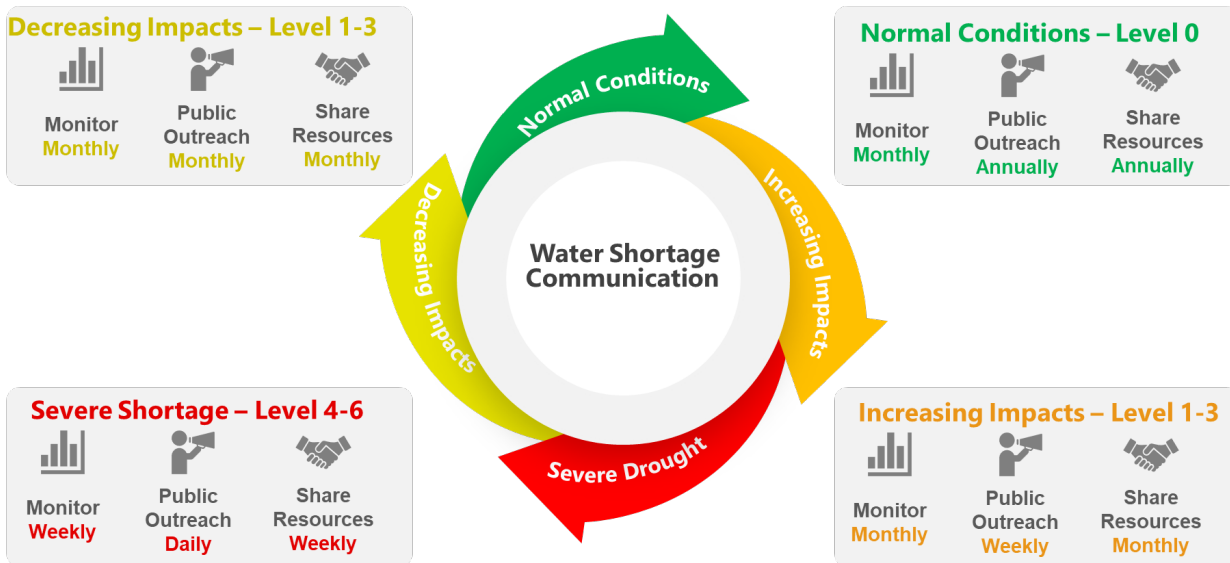
The ERP defines the actions to be taken by the City staff to reduce the loss of water and wastewater infrastructure; to respond effectively to a disaster; and to coordinate recovery operations in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage to local and regional water and wastewater utilities. The ERP includes activation notification protocols that will be used to contact partner agencies to inform them of the situation, activation status of the ERP, known damage or impacts, or resource needs. The ERP is a standalone document that is reviewed annually and updated every 5 years. Refer to the ERP for full details.

B.2 Water Shortage Communication Plan

The Water Shortage Communication Plan serves as the baseline understanding for how the City will provide information and value to its various stakeholders, partners, and employees during normal conditions where water efficiency is an everyday goal for water supply reliability. In times of water shortage, this Communications Plan can be enhanced for the purposes of a Water Shortage Communication Plan. The Public Works Department works to elevate public awareness and participation in water efficiency so, in the event of a water shortage, the community is aware of the importance of response actions and can identify as an active participant in the City demand reduction target levels. The Communications Plan is designed to provide transparent, reliable, and accurate information to the public and collaborating agencies by identifying goals and objectives for each shortage level and outlining the appropriate communication interface tools and implementation schedule to for effective communication to assist customers with curtailing their water use.

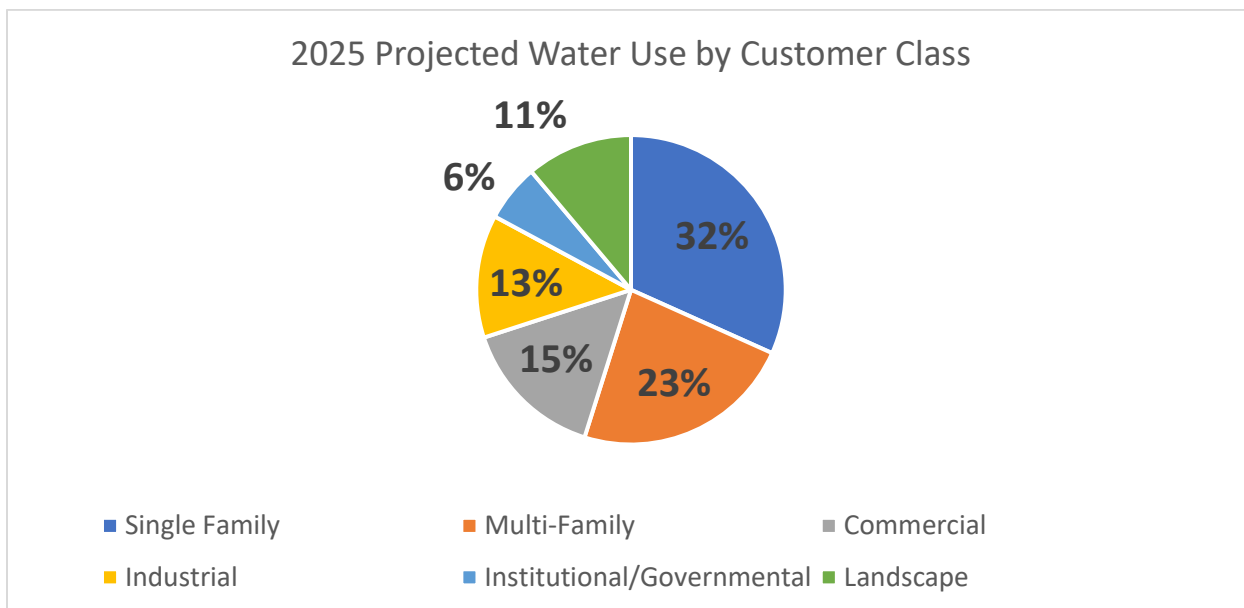
B.2.1 Goals & Objectives

The goal of the City's Water Shortage Communication Plan is to create a local awareness of water shortage conditions and to encourage water efficiency from all residents. The Water Shortage Communication Plan objectives further refine the focus of the program goal to achieve a desired outcome at shortage level. As a water shortage condition escalates, the objectives of the Communication Plan also escalate to ensure progress toward water supply reliability. The defined objectives for each Water Shortage level will determine the information that is communicated at each level.



B.2.2 Target Audiences

The City reviewed its water demand and customer class profile to develop a communication plan to be the most effective with its unique customer profile and water demands. Based on the 2025 projections, the City single family water use is expected to account for approximately 32% of the total water demand. Commercial, industrial, and institution water use is projected to account for about 34% of total demand. Multifamily and landscape use are projected to account for 23% and 11% of total demand, respectively based on recent trends. By understanding the local customer and water use profile, the City can implement a Water Shortage Communication Plan that leverages the appropriate communications tools to reach the target audience most effectively during a water shortage.



The City further refined its customer categories to identify the following target audiences for communication:

- City staff
- Homeowners and renters
- Business owners
- Local Industries
- Property owners and managers
- School district administrators and teachers
- Elected officials and staff
- Environmental/public interest groups
- General Public
- Local Media
- Homeowners Associations
- Golf Courses

B.2.3 Communications Interfaces and Tools

The City will work closely during a normal and water shortage condition, the City will utilize a comprehensive set of communication interface tools to engage water customers. The interface options and tools include:

- Water bill communications
- Website information on the City's water conservation page (<http://www.savewatermilpitas.org/>) and the City's homepage (<https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/>)
- Social media outreach
- Media coverage (print and electronic)
- Publications and handouts
- Customer portal communication
- Presence at local events
- Mayor Public Service Announcements
- Direct mailings to homes and businesses
- School education programs
- Residential Water-Efficient Landscape classes

B.2.4 Communication Tactics and Implementation Schedule

The City understands its responsibility to be transparent, accountable, have a positive impact on the community, and provide actionable guidance in times of water shortage. Carefully developed and executed communication tactics and implementation schedule will establish trust and credibility for all stakeholders by clearly communicating expectations and responsibilities. Below is a description of the Water Shortage Communication Plan Tactics. These tactics will be implemented according to the schedule and objectives defined in Table B-1.

This Water Shortage Communication Plan is designed to have a standard set of tactics systematically align to the current Water Shortage Level. For example, information that may be educational during Shortage Level 0 will shift to specific status information and shortage level response action requirements, as defined in Section 3.4.1 of the WSCP and Table 3-2 (DWR Submittal Table 8-2), as water shortage levels increase from 1 to 6. In Shortage Level 0, shortage communication will include a general overview of water efficiency and water shortage levels so, in the event of a water shortage, the understanding and response

requirements are familiar. As the Water Shortage Levels increase, messaging will align with specific shortage level response requirements and objectives.

Website

- The City website: Provide water efficiency information and resources on the City website including water shortage level status.
- Water Shortage Indicator: develop a permanent image on the webpage that identifies water shortage level status. Image will be updated promptly when status level changes and will link to additional shortage level information.
- Promote Valley Water's watersavings.org website: Provide information and link directing viewers to Valley Water's Rebate programs that the City cost-shares on.

Social Media

- Facebook/Nextdoor/Instagram: post water efficiency information and shortage level status on the City's pages. This may include unique City content or reposting of regional messages and images.
- Twitter: Tweet water efficiency information and water shortage level status on the City's account. This may include unique City content or reposting of regional messages and images.

Digital and Print Media

- Flyers/Signage/Brochures: Create and provide informational materials on water efficiency actions, local/regional water resource awareness, and water shortage level status.
- Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs): provide a conservation reminder in CCR along with conservation tips.

Media Relations

- News stories/News Releases Newsletters: Provide news releases with information regarding water shortage level and expected trends.

Briefing papers/Talking points: Provide briefing papers to local media outlets such as newspapers, magazines, and other publications. This may also include social media posts and infographics.

Community Outreach

- Public Events: Promote water efficiency and water awareness at local events such as festivals, farmers market, community organizations, and other events.
- Promotional giveaways: Provide promotional water efficiency devices or messaging materials (i.e. hats, stickers, mugs, etc.) promoting water efficiency and response.

Educational Outreach

- School Programs: Provide water resource and efficiency presentations for local schools, including information and response to water shortage levels.
- Residential Water Efficiency Educational Classes: Provide educational classes to community on topics such as finding and fixing leaks, irrigation program scheduling, waterwise vegetation, etc.
- Non-residential water efficiency training classes/programs: Promote regional BayQWEL trainings for local irrigation professionals on water efficient practices and water shortage level requirements.




Water Efficiency Programs

- Rebate/Incentive Programs: Promote regional rebate and incentive programs for local water users. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.
- Turf Removal: Promote regional rebate and incentive programs for local water users. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.
- Water Surveys- Commercial: Promote regional rebate and incentive programs for local water users. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.

Water Surveys – Residential: Promote regional rebate and incentive programs for local water users. Messaging frequency increased as the shortage levels increase.

Direct Customer Communication

- Billing Inserts: Include billing inserts in water utility billings including water shortage level status and response actions.
- Water Use notifications: Include a comparison of actual water use and information regarding penalties.
- Neighborhood Canvassing: the City staff and/or representatives will canvas neighborhoods to educate residents of water shortage status and response action requirements.

Water Shortage Communication Matrix			
	Wholesaler	City of Milpitas	Stakeholders
Decision	Wholesaler Board of Directors	City of Milpitas City Council 	Member Agencies City Council Community Groups
Interagency Coordination	Water Shortage Team Leader	City Water Shortage Leader 	Member Agencies and Community Group Leaders
Support Staff	Coordination Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy/Legal • Public Outreach • Logistics • Monitoring 	Public Works Water Shortage Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering Planning • Operations • Communications • Financial • Urban Conservation • Public Outreach 	Member Agency Water Shortage Team Community Group Water Shortage Support

Partnerships/Regional Initiatives

- SFPUC/BAWSCA/Valley Water: Utilize regional messaging programs, messages, and resources to communicate with local water users.
- Coordinate messaging with other member agencies and public partnerships.

B.3 Monitor, Evaluate, and Amend

The effectiveness of the City’s Communication Plan depends on a large variety of factors including technological advancements or changes, the rise and fall of audience engagement, current news or media concentration, political changes in leadership and focus, and the weather. The Communication Plan will be evaluated for effectiveness and updated accordingly based on available metrics and stakeholder feedback.

Table B-1. Water Shortage Communication Plan Implementation Schedule

Water Shortage Level	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Goal	Create an awareness of water shortage level status and encourage water efficiency from all citizens.						
Objective	Permanent Water Waste Prohibitions, Water Awareness	Compliance with response actions, 10% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, 20% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, 30% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, 40% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, 50% reduction in water use	Compliance with response actions, Essential Water Use only
Outreach Strategies	1) City Website 2) Written and Print Media 3) Social Media 4) Community Outreach 5) Educational Outreach 6) Direct communication with high water users 7) Communication with commercial/industrial water users 8) City Water Efficiency Programs 9) Water Use Communications 10) Partnerships/Regional Initiatives						
Tactics							
<i>Website</i>							
City Website	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Shortage Indicator		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Social Media</i>							
Facebook	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Instagram		X	X	X	X	X	X
Twitter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Digital and Print Media</i>							
Flyers/Signage/Brochures	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Media Relations</i>							
News Stories/News Releases/Newsletters		X	X	X	X	X	X

Water Shortage Level	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Community Outreach</i>							
Public Events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Promotional Giveaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Educational Outreach</i>							
School Programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Residential Water Efficiency Educational Classes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Water Efficiency Programs</i>							
Rebate/Incentive Programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turf Removal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Surveys	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
California Friendly Landscaping Classes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Direct Customer Communication</i>							
Billing Inserts		X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Use Notifications	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Neighborhood Canvassing			X	X	X	X	X
<i>Partnerships/Regional Initiatives</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Message Frequency	Ongoing, regular messaging	Frequency escalates depending on water shortage level and/or financial budget.					

APPENDIX C – NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

From: Milpitas Works <milpitasworks@ci.milpitas.ca.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 26, 2021 11:33 AM

To: <*email list removed due to space and privacy issues*>

Subject: City of Milpitas - Notice of Public Hearing for the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Dear Water Suppliers,

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the City of Milpitas (“the City”) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. As part of the 2020 UWMP, the City expanded its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to be a standalone document to establish actions and procedures for managing water shortages. The UWMP and WSCP are required to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2021.

The City will hold a public hearing on June 15, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. by virtual meeting to consider proposed revisions and updates to the UWMP and associated WSCP. We invite your agency’s participation in the process.

The UWMP and associated WSCP will be made available for public review by June 1, 2021 at https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/2020_uwmp. Please visit <http://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/our-government/city-council/city-council-agendas-and-minutes-2/> for the City Council meeting agenda and links to the virtual public hearing.

If you have any questions about the 2020 UWMP or WSCP or the process for updating these documents, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Tony Ndah

Director of Public Works

City of Milpitas

Phone: (408) 586-2600

milpitasworks@ci.milpitas.ca.gov



Notice of Public Hearing City of Milpitas 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Milpitas City Council will hold a public hearing via teleconference/zoom webinar on Tuesday, June 15, 2021, starting at or soon after 7:00 p.m. to receive public comment regarding adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

The 2020 UWMP is a water supply planning tool describing the service area, the existing and planned sources, existing and planned customer demands, a comparison of actual water usage against State-mandated per capita water use targets, and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The 2020 UWMP is available for public review and comment through the end of the public hearing described above. A copy of the 2020 UWMP is accessible on the City's website:

https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/2020_uwmp/

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, pursuant to CA Government Code Section 65009, that any legal challenge of this matter in court may be limited to only those issues raised at the public hearing described in this notice or in written or e-mailed correspondence delivered to the City Council at, or prior to, the public hearing. Challenges shall also be in compliance with Water Code Sections 10650-10656.

ANY PERSONS who wish to comment are encouraged to attend the online public hearing where oral comments may be given by registering for the zoom webinar as attendee (see meeting agenda) or to submit written comments via e-mail to the City Council prior to the hearing. The City encourages the active involvement of the diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area. Written comments may be sent by e-mail to wwood@ci.milpitas.ca.gov.

Wendy Wood

City Clerk

Publication Dates: May 28 and June 4, 2021

APPENDIX D – ADOPTION RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 9087

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILPITAS ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, as codified in Section 10610 of the California Water Code passed by the California legislation in 1983, requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, in 1991, the State of California added requirements to include a Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of the Urban Water Management Plan to outline the urban water supplier's response and plan for changes or shortages in water supplies; and

WHEREAS, the goal of developing the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is to prepare in advance a response for various water shortage conditions. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan defines City actions to address six stages of drought causing up to a 50 percent water shortage and catastrophic supply interruptions from power outage, earthquakes, or other disasters; and;

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such Water Shortage Contingency Plans; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the Urban Water Management Planning Act, urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their Water Shortage Contingency Plans to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2021; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act, "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers; and

WHEREAS, the City of Milpitas (City) meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the Urban Water Management Planning Act and is required to prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan describes the procedures for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) that is required by California Water Code Section 10632.1 and is to be submitted to DWR on or before July 1 of each year, or within 14 days of receiving final allocations from the State Water Project, whichever is later; and

WHEREAS, the City prepared the draft 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, and applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination with other appropriate agencies including other suppliers sharing common sources, regional water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the City has prepared its Water Shortage Contingency Plan with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and has also utilized DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2020, including its related appendices, in preparing its Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City has provided notice to the public of its intent to adopt the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, has made the draft plan available for public review, and has encouraged the public to provide comment; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including Water Code section 10642, and Government Code section 6066, a Notice of a Public Hearing regarding the City of Milpitas' Water Shortage Contingency Plan was published within the jurisdiction of the City on May 28, 2021 and June 4, 2021; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code section 10642, the City held a public hearing on June 15, 2021, prior to adoption of said Plan for the purpose of allowing community comment regarding the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the City, among other things, encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic members of the community within City's service area with regard to the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and encouraged community input regarding City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act, the contents of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan are legally sufficient; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and to incorporate it as part of its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan prior to July 1, 2021 in order to comply with the Urban Water Management Planning Act; and

WHEREAS, Section 10652 of the California Water Code provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) (CEQA) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP as part of Plan pursuant to California Water Code section 10632.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Milpitas hereby finds, determines, and resolves as follows:

1. The City Council has considered the full record before it, which may include but is not limited to such things as the staff report, testimony by staff and the public, and other materials and evidence submitted or provided to it. The custodian of this record will be the City Clerk. Furthermore, the recitals set forth above are found to be true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.
2. The Council finds and determines that, under California Water Code Section 10652, the adoption of the Plan and this resolution does not constitute a project under the California Environmental Quality Act, and no environmental assessment is required. Pursuant to CEQA, the City Council directs staff to file a Notice of Exemption with the County Clerk's Office within five (5) working days of the adoption of this resolution.
3. The 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, attached to as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted as amended by the changes incorporated by the City Council as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the City Clerk and shall be incorporated into the City of Milpitas's Urban Water Management Plan.
4. The City Manager, or his designee, is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in City of Milpitas's Water Shortage Contingency Plan and/or in City of Milpitas's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
5. The City Manager, or his designee, is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as a part of its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, with the California Department of Water Resources no later than July 1, 2021.
6. The City Manager, or his designee, is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10644(a), to submit a copy of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as part of its 2020 Urban Water

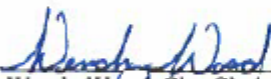
Management Plan, to the California State Library, and to any city or county within which the City of Milpitas provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.

7. The City Manager, or his designee, is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code section 10645, to make the Water Shortage Contingency Plan available for public review at City of Milpitas's offices during normal business hours and on its website at https://www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov/2020_uwmp no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as part of its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, with California Department of Water Resources.
8. The City Manager, or his designee, is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and to provide recommendations to the City Council regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 15th day of June 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: (5) Mayor Tran, Vice Mayor Montano, Councilmembers Chua, Dominguez, and Phan
NOES: (0) None
ABSENT: (0) None
ABSTAIN: (0) None

ATTEST:


Wendy Wood, City Clerk

APPROVED:


Rich Tran, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Christopher J. Diaz, City Attorney