PUBLIC DRAFT

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

CITY OF BURLINGAME
MAY 2026



PREPARED BY:
eki environment & water

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2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
City of Burlingame

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	advanced metering infrastructure
AMR	automatic meter reading
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
AWS	Alternative Water Supply
AWSP	Alternative Water Supply Program
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
BG	billions of gallons
CA	California
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGC	California Government Code
CII	commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
COVID-19	2019 Coronavirus Disease
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DMM	demand management measure
DOF	Department of Finance
DSOD	Division of Safety of Dams
DWR	Department of Water Resources
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FY	fiscal year
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GPD	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GPSCD	gallons per service connection per day
HHLSM	Hetch Hetchy and Local Simulation Model
HHWP	Hetch Hetchy Water and Power
HOA	Homeowner's Association
HRL	Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program
HTWTP	Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant
ISG	Individual Supply Guarantee

kWh	kilowatt-hour
kWh/MG	kilowatt-hours per million gallons
LOS	Level of Service
LTVA	Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment
MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape ordinance
N/A	not available
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PWS	Public Water System
RGSR	Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan
RWS	Regional Water System
SB	Senate Bill
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMCWPPP	San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
SVWTP	Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objectives
VFD	variable frequency drives
WSA	Water Supply Agreement
WSAP	Water Shortage Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSIP	Water System Improvement Plan
WWTP	City of Burlingame's Wastewater Treatment Plant
WY	water years

LAY DESCRIPTION

☑ ***CWC §10630.5***

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

This 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan) is prepared for the City of Burlingame (City), which serves approximately 1,216 million gallons (MG) of drinking water to a population of approximately 32,500. The City meets the definition of an urban water supplier.[1] Therefore, in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) §10621(e), the City is obligated to develop and submit an UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026.

This UWMP serves as a foundational planning document and includes descriptions of historical and projected water demands and supplies and the resulting reliability during a set of defined water supply conditions over a minimum 20-year planning horizon. This Plan also describes the actions the City is taking to promote water conservation (referred to as "demand management measures"), and includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to address potential water supply shortages from drought or other impacts to supply availability. This Plan is updated every five years in accordance with state requirements under the Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMP Act) and amendments (Division 6 Part 2.6 of the CWC §10610 – 10656). Past plans developed by the City are available on the DWR Water Use Efficiency Data Portal website: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/.

Pursuant to the requirements of the CWC §10630.5, this lay description provides a simple summary of this UWMP. This Plan includes 10 sections, which are summarized below.

Section 1 Plan Introduction

This section presents the background and purpose of the UWMP, describes the Plan organization, and provides an overview of the Plan. For agencies that rely on water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), this section also discusses and demonstrates consistency with The Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council. The City relies solely on potable water purchased from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS).

Section 2 Plan Preparation

This section discusses key structural aspects related to the preparation of this UWMP, and describes the coordination and outreach conducted as part of the preparation of the Plan, including coordination with local agencies (i.e., the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency [BAWSCA], the BAWSCA member agencies, SFPUC, the County of San Mateo), and the public.

Section 3 Service Area Description

This section provides a description of the City's water system and service area, including information related to the climate, population, and demographics. The City is located in San Mateo County and serves water to customers in the incorporated City boundaries and in the unincorporated Burlingame Hills. The

[1] Per CWC §10617, "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 AF of water annually.

City has a population of approximately 32,500 and has a temperate climate. The majority of the 24 inches of average annual precipitation falls between late October and early May. Much of the City is "built out," however new multiple unit, mixed use, and commercial/office developments are planned as infill or redevelopment in the City as described in the City's 2019 General Plan. The density of the new development is expected to be higher than the existing land uses they replace, which drives the population and employment growth projections. Population in the City is projected to increase at an annual rate of 1.5% and employment is projected to increase at an annual rate of 0.35%.

Section 4 Water Use Characterization

This section describes and quantifies the City's current and projected demands through the year 2050. The City provides drinking water (also referred to as "potable water") to customers. Water demands refer not only to the water used by customers, but also includes the water used as part of the system's maintenance and operation, as well as unavoidable losses inherent in the operation of a water distribution system. Total water demand within the City was 1,216 MG in 2025. Taking into account historical water use, expected population increase and other growth, climatic variability, and other assumptions, water demand within the City is projected to increase to 1,628 MG by 2050, a change of 34% compared to 2025.

Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7), enacted in November 2009, required the State to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 2020 and directed retail suppliers to establish an urban water-use target (2020 Target) to support this goal. Because the CWC does not set an end date for reporting progress toward the 2020 Target, this section documents the City's compliance with SB X7-7 as of 2020. The City is not a member of a "Regional Alliance" and was not part of a service area merger or consolidation after 2020.

In July 2024, the State enacted the Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL) regulation to promote long-term water conservation and drought resilience beyond SB X7-7. MCCWL established annual Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUO) for water suppliers and UWUO compliance falls under the authority of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). As such, although UWUO compliance projections are not required as part of an UWMP, they can provide valuable insight into the potential need and timing for additional conservation measures. For this reason, this section also documents the City's progress towards meeting the UWUOs.

Section 6 Water Supply Characterization

This section presents an analysis of the City's water supplies, as well as an estimate of water-related energy-consumption. The intent of this section is to present a comprehensive overview of the City's water supplies, estimate the volume of available supplies over a minimum 20-year planning horizon, and assess the sufficiency of the City's supplies to meet projected demands under "normal" hydrologic conditions.

The City relies solely on purchased water from the SFPUC RWS. The City's contractual allocation to SFPUC supplies (known as its Individual Supply Guarantee) is 5.23 million gallons per day (MGD), or approximately 1,909 MG per year.

Reporting calculated water system energy intensity is a requirement for the UWMPs. Energy intensity is defined as the net energy used for water treatment, pumping, conveyance, and distribution for all water entering the distribution system and does not include the energy used to treat wastewater. The energy intensity for the City is estimated to be 348 kilowatt hours per million gallons (kWh/MG).

Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment

This section assesses the reliability of the City's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints such as water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this section is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of the City's supply (such as drought conditions) to support the City's planning efforts to ensure that its customers are well served. Water service reliability is assessed during normal, single dry-year, and multiple dry-year hydrologic conditions.

Based on this analysis, the City expects the available supplies to be sufficient to meet projected demands in normal years. However, the City is potentially expected to experience significant shortfalls of its SFPUC RWS supplies during single dry and multiple dry year conditions as a result of Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) implementation. At this time, numerous uncertainties remain in the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and the resultant allocation of the available supply to the City and the other SFPUC Wholesale Customers.

Further, potential water quality issues are not expected to affect the quality of water served to the City's customers, as water quality is routinely monitored.

Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning

This section describes the WSCP for the City, which serves as a standalone document (see **Appendix F**), which serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios (e.g., implementing customer water budgets or restricting landscape irrigation to specific days and/or times). Consistent with DWR requirements, the WSCP includes six levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10% to greater than 50% shortage.

Section 9 Demand Management Measures

This section includes descriptions of past and planned conservation programs that the City operates within each demand management measure (DMM) category outlined in the UWMP Act, specifically: (1) water waste prevention ordinances, (2) metering, (3) conservation pricing, (4) public education and outreach, (5) distribution system water loss management, (6) water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and (7) "other" DMMs. Additionally, the City participates in regional water conservation programs offered by BAWSCA.

Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, Plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP and WSCP. Prior to adopting the Plan, the City held a formal public hearing to present information on its UWMP and WSCP on June 1, 2026 at 7pm. This UWMP and corresponding WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline.

1 PLAN INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the importance and uses of this Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), the relationship of this Plan to the California Water Code (CWC), the relationship of this Plan to other local and regional planning efforts, and how this Plan is organized and developed in general accordance with the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.[2]

1.1 Background and Purpose

The City of Burlingame (City) serves water to customers within the incorporated limits of the City as well as portions of unincorporated San Mateo County (County). The City delivers water to residential, commercial, and institutional/governmental customers and purchases all of its potable water supplies from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). As of 2025, the City serves 9,225 connections within its service area.[3]

This UWMP is a foundational document and source of information about the City's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other things, it is used as:

- A long-range planning document for water supply and system planning; and
- A source for data on population, housing, water demands, water supplies, and capital improvement projects used in:
  - Regional water resource management plans prepared by wholesale water suppliers and other regional planning authorities (as applicable),
  - General Plans prepared by cities and counties, and
  - Statewide and broad regional water resource plans prepared by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or other state agencies.

The City's last UWMP was adopted in 2021, referred to herein as the "2020 UWMP." This Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP and carries forward information from that plan that remains current and relevant, and provides additional information as required by subsequent amendments to the Urban Water Management Plan Act (UWMP Act; CWC §10610-10657). Although this Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP every five years and to submit this plan to the DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. All urban water suppliers, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal

[2] The 2025 UWMP Guidebook is available at: https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Management-Plans

[3] Previous City UWMPs did not include fire service lines or inactive connections in the total reported connections number; however, this UWMP includes the number of fire service lines and inactive connections to maintain consistency with other City reports to DWR and BAWSCA.

purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) are required to prepare an UWMP (CWC §10617).

The UWMP Act was enacted in 1983. Over the years it has been amended in response to water resource challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009 following the Governor's call for a statewide 20% reduction in urban water use by 2020, referred to as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, or "SB X7-7." This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20% by 2020. Beginning in 2016, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with the water conservation requirements in SB X7-7 to be eligible for state water grants or loans. **Section 5** of this Plan contains the data and calculations used to determine compliance with these requirements.

In 2016, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-37-16 Making Conservation a California Way of Life (MCCWL). Subsequently, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 606 and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668, which added new drought planning requirements, including:

1) Additional Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) requirements (CWC §10640),
2) Drought risk assessments to assess water supply reliability in UWMPs for a drought period lasting five consecutive water years (WY) (CWC §10635(b)), and
3) Annual water supply and demand assessments to determine water supply reliability for the current year and one subsequent dry year (CWC §10632(a)).

These elements are included in **Section 7** and **Section 8** of this Plan. Additionally, SB 606/AB 1668 set new requirements for urban water suppliers to further increase water use efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). **Section 5.2** of this Plan documents the City's efforts towards meeting the UWUOs.

The UWMP Act contains numerous other requirements that a UWMP must satisfy. **Appendix A** lists each of these requirements and where in the Plan they are addressed.

1.3 Plan Organization

The organization of this Plan follows the same sequence as outlined in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

- Section 1 Plan Introduction
- Section 2 Plan Preparation
- Section 3 Service Area Description
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization
- Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment
- Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning
- Section 9 Demand Management Measures
- Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

In addition to these sections, this Plan includes appendices providing supporting documentation and supplemental information. Pursuant to CWC §10644(a)(2), this Plan utilizes the standardized forms,

tables, and displays developed by DWR for the reporting of water use and supply information required by the UWMP Act. This Plan also includes additional tables, figures, and maps to augment the set developed by DWR, as appropriate. The table headers indicate if the table is part of DWR's standardized set of submittal tables. A lay description of the UWMP, including information related to water service reliability, potential issues, and strategies for managing reliability risks, is provided in the executive summary at the beginning of this UWMP.

1.4 UWMP Relationship to Other Efforts

This Plan provides information specific to water management and planning within the City's service area. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents include relevant City and County General Plans, Water Master Plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, integrated resource plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, and others.

This Plan is informed by and helps to inform these other planning efforts. In particular, this Plan was prepared in close coordination with the City's Public Works and Community Development departments and has been integrated with the City's planning efforts. As such, the UWMP has been developed to be consistent with the City's 2019 General Plan and subsequent documents, the North Rollins Specific Plan, and the timing of individual planned and approved development projects. This Plan was also informed by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Plan Bay Area 2050 and BAWSCA's Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy 2050 (Strategy 2050).

Primary coordination was achieved through City staff's participation in two workshops (held on December 17, 2025 and March, 30 2026). At these workshops, key information regarding the 2025 UWMP content was presented and City representatives were provided the opportunity to review, comment, and present additional information.

1.5 Special Considerations

This Plan includes information beyond the requirements of the UWMP Act to support other regulatory processes that rely on UWMP data, including the Delta Plan[4] and permitting for ocean desalination projects.

1.5.1 Demonstration of Consistency with The Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

Although not required by the UWMP Act, in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, DWR recommends that all suppliers that are participating in, or may participate in, receiving water from a proposed project that is considered a "covered action" under The Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council—such as a (1) multiyear water transfer, (2) conveyance facility, or (3) new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta)—provide information in their UWMP to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 23, Section 5003).

The SFPUC, the City's water supplier, has made a legal determination that this requirement does not apply to its water sources.[5]

[4] https://deltacouncil.ca.gov/delta-plan/
[5] Email from BAWSCA, dated February 9, 2021.

1.5.2 Permitting for Brackish Water Desalination Projects

California's *Water Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future* updates state priorities to address water supply shortages due to long-term drought and the accelerating impacts of climate change, including identifying opportunities to access new water sources such as ocean desalination. To streamline permitting for ocean desalination projects, the *Seawater Desalination Siting and Streamlining Report to Expedite Permitting* recommends that UWMPs clearly demonstrate the need for future or proposed ocean desalination projects.

As discussed in **Section 6.6,** the City does not anticipate the need for a desalination project. Therefore, the City will not pursue desalination to augment its supply portfolio.

2 PLAN PREPARATION

This section discusses the type of UWMP prepared by the City and includes information that will apply throughout the Plan. It also summarizes coordination and outreach during Plan development.

2.1 Basis for Preparing the UWMP

☑ ***CWC §10617***

"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. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

☑ ***CWC §10608.12***

(t) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

(w) "Urban wholesale water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

☑ ***CWC §10620***

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

☑ ***CWC §10621***

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

☑ ***California Health and Safety Code §116275***

(h) "Public Water System" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

An urban water supplier is defined in CWC §10617 as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually.

The City operates the Public Water System (PWS) listed in **Table 2-1**. PWSs are systems that provide drinking water for human consumption and are regulated by the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water. The SWRCB requires that water agencies report water usage and other relevant PWS information via the electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program (eARDWP). These data are used by the State to determine, among other things, whether an urban retail water supplier has reached the threshold for submitting a UWMP. In 2025, the City provided water to 9,225 accounts and served 1,216 million gallons (MG) of water (**Table 2-1**). The City is therefore subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act.

Table 2-1 Public Water Systems (DWR Table 2-1)

Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025 (a)	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (MG)
CA4110003	City of Burlingame	9,225	1,216
	Total	**9,225**	**1,216**

NOTES:
(a) Includes fire service lines and inactive connections.

2.2 Individual or Regional Plan

Urban water suppliers may elect to prepare individual or regional UWMPs. The City has elected to prepare an individual UWMP (see **Table 2-2**). Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of SB X7-7 individually or as a member of a "Regional Alliance." As described in **Section 5**, the City is not a member of a Regional Alliance and this UWMP provides information on the City's compliance with its SB X7-7 water conservation targets as an individual urban retail water supplier.

Table 2-2 Plan Identification (DWR Table 2-2)

	Type of Plan		Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
☒	Individual UWMP		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance	N/A
☐	RUWMP		N/A

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

☑ ***CWC §10608.20***

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers … may determine the targets on a fiscal year or calendar year basis.

Per CWC §10608.12(t) and §10617, the City is an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 AF of water annually, as identified in **Table 2-3**. The City is not a wholesale water supplier.

Annual volumes of water reported in this UWMP are measured in MG and are reported on a fiscal year basis (FY; **Table 2-3**). Water use and planning data reported in this UWMP for fiscal year 2025 cover the full twelve months of the year, as required by the UWMP Guidelines.

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the UWMP preparer is requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

Further, consistent with the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the terms "water use", "water consumption", and "water demand" are used interchangeably in this UWMP.

Table 2-3 Supplier Identification (DWR Table 2-3)

Type of Supplier	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☒	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☒	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years (fiscal year begins: 07/01).
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	MG

2.4 Standard Submittal Tables and Alignment with UWMP Requirements

The Plan has been prepared in general accordance with the format suggested in DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook. Text from the UWMP Act has been included in text boxes at the beginning of relevant sections of this UWMP. The information presented in the respective UWMP sections, and the associated text, figures, and charts are collectively intended to fulfill the requirements of that subsection of the UWMP Act. Sources for the information contained herein are provided in the references section of the document.

Per CWC §10644(a)(2), selected information for the UWMP updates must be presented in standardized tables for electronic submittal to DWR. Text and tables in the main body of the UWMP document have been cross-referenced to the companion DWR tables. UWMP preparers are also requested to complete a checklist of specific UWMP requirements to assist the DWR review of the submitted UWMP. The completed checklist is included in **Appendix A**.

2.5 Coordination and Outreach

Coordination with other water suppliers, cities, counties, and other community organizations in the region is an important part of preparing a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). This section identifies the agencies and organizations the City sought to coordinate with during the preparation of this Plan.

2.5.1 Role of BAWSCA

Among its other functions, the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) represents the City and 25 other water districts, cities, and utilities, collectively referred to as the "Wholesale Customers", in negotiations and other coordination efforts with the SFPUC. Together with SFPUC, BAWSCA developed common language for inclusion in each Wholesale Customers' 2025 UWMP regarding the following common issues:

- Description of BAWSCA;
- Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections;
- Long Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy;
- Tier One Drought Allocations;
- Tier Two Drought Allocations;
- SFPUC Regional Water System

- Individual Supply Guarantees (ISGs);
- 2028 SFPUC Decisions (formerly 2018 SFPUC Decisions);
- Reliability of the Regional Water System;
- Climate Change;
- SFPUC's Efforts to Develop Alternative Water Supplies;
- Rate Impacts of Water Shortages; and
- BAWSCA Conservation Programs.

For clarification purposes, and as shown below, the common language provided by BAWSCA and SFPUC is shown in grey font and has been indented for emphasis; it is otherwise presented unchanged from the original text. As a result, there may be some redundancy in the information presented and the number of times that certain terms are abbreviated or defined. A description of BAWSCA's role generally and related to the 2025 UWMP development process is provided below.

> BAWSCA provides regional water reliability planning and conservation programming for the benefit of its 26 member agencies (collectively the "Wholesale Customers" or "BAWSCA Member Agencies") that purchase wholesale water supplies from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Collectively, the Wholesale Customers deliver water to over 1.8 million residents and nearly 40,000 commercial, industrial and institutional accounts in Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties.
>
> BAWSCA also represents the collective interests of the Wholesale Customers on all significant technical, financial, and policy matters related to the operation and improvement of the SFPUC's Regional Water System (RWS).
>
> BAWSCA's role in the development of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) updates is to work with its Member Agencies and the SFPUC to seek consistency among UWMP documents.

2.5.2 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision.

(f) An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

Urban retail water suppliers relying on one or more wholesalers for water supply are required to provide these wholesalers with information regarding projected water supply and demand. As shown in **Table 2-4**, the City obtains all of its potable water from the SFPUC.

The City coordinated with SFPUC to ensure alignment of demand and supply projections presented in this UWMP. Additionally, as described in more detail in **Section 7**, the City has relied upon the water supply

reliability projections provided by the SFPUC for the purposes of analyzing the reliability of its SFPUC supplies during normal and dry years through 2050.

Table 2-4 Water Supplier Information Exchange (DWR Table 2-4)

Wholesale Water Supplier Name
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

2.5.3 Coordination with and Notice to Other Agencies and the Community

☑ ***CWC §10620***

(d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

☑ ***CWC §10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan…

The City coordinated with cities, counties, and other community organizations during preparation of this UWMP to ensure that data and issues are presented accurately. Between January 8, 2026 and April 2, 2026, Burlingame staff representatives attended a series of meetings on supply reliability hosted by BAWSCA. During the meetings, BAWSCA and the member agencies reviewed the water supply reliability projections provided by the SFPUC, as well as the updated dry year supply allocations described in **Section 7**. Representatives for the City also attend monthly water management meetings with BAWSCA and its member agencies that, among other topics, include discussion of items pertinent to the preparation of the 2025 UWMPs.

As mentioned in **Section 1.4**, the City's UWMP has also been prepared in close coordination with City's Public Works and Community Development departments and has been integrated with City's planning efforts. Accordingly, City's UWMP is consistent with the City's 2019 General Plan and subsequent documents, the North Rollins Specific Plan, and the timing of individual planned and approved development projects.

Additionally, water suppliers are required by the UWMP Act to encourage active involvement of the community within the service area prior to and during the preparation of its UWMP. The UWMP Act also requires water suppliers to make a draft of the UWMP available for public review and to hold a public hearing regarding the findings of the UWMP prior to its adoption. In addition to sending notices to the various agencies listed in **Table 10-1** in **Section 10**, the City also included a public notice in the local newspaper notifying the public of the City's intent to prepare its UWMP. The Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP was made available on the City's website on MONTH DAY, 2026 at [WEBLINK]. Additional discussion of the City's public outreach efforts are provided in **Section 2.5.4** below and **Section 10.3.2**.

2.5.4 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10621***

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

The City provided a 60 Day Notice to the entities and the communities it serves more than 60 days prior to the public hearing it held on June 1, 2026, informing them that the Plan was going to be reviewed and updated. As a courtesy, the City also provided a 60 Day Notice to other local and regional water retailers and public agencies (such as SFPUC, BAWSCA, and the BAWSCA member agencies) due to geographical proximity and to ensure regional alignment in water management. The 60 Day Notice recipients are listed in **Section 10 (Table 10-1),** and copies of correspondence with the agencies are provided in **Appendix C**.

The City also sought public participation and notified the public of its intent to adopt its UWMP through a public hearing and notices to members of the community. Additional information on public participation, including information on notifications, is provided in **Section 10** and in **Appendix D**.

3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

This section describes the City's water system and service area, including climate, population, demographics, and land uses to help in understanding various elements of water supply and demand.

3.1 General Description

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier…

The City is located in San Mateo County, approximately 15 miles south of the City of San Francisco, California. The City is bordered by the City of Millbrae directly to the north, the City of San Mateo to the southeast, the Town of Hillsborough to the south, the City of San Francisco watershed lands to the west, and San Francisco Bay to the east. The City's potable water system serves approximately 9,225 connections, both within the City limits and in the unincorporated Burlingame Hills area.[6] The City also supplies potable water, primarily for irrigation purposes, to San Mateo County's Coyote Point Recreation Area. The higher-elevation, unincorporated Burlingame Hills is located west of the City, while Coyote Point is located southeast of the City along San Francisco Bay. The City's customers are mostly residential with a broad cross-section of offices, commercial, and industrial businesses.

The City is a member of BAWSCA and purchases all of its potable water from SFPUC. Water distribution, wastewater collection, water conservation, and maintenance of water quality are the City's Public Works Department's main water resource functions, as treated water purchased from the SFPUC does not require further water treatment. **Figure 3-1** shows the location of the City's service area.

[6] In 2024 there were 8,731 connections as reported in the City of Burlingame's 2024 Annual Report to the Drinking Water Program. This value differs from the 9,225 connections value reported in Table 2-1 as the Annual Report does not include fire service lines or inactive connections.

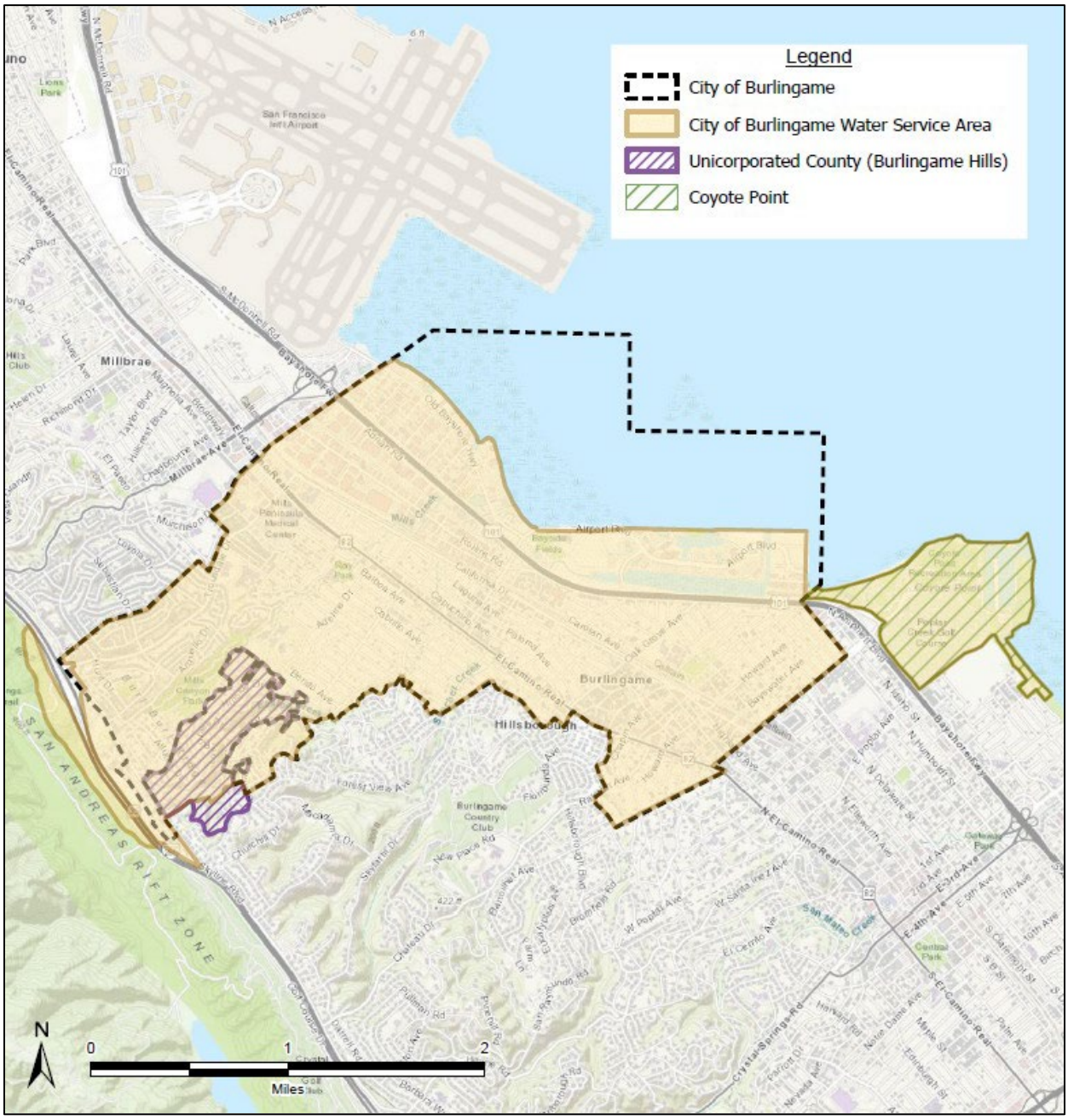

Figure 3-1 City Location and Service Boundaries

3.2 Service Area Climate

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, …"climate…"

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(b)(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

The City's climate is characterized by a generally temperate climate. As shown in **Figure 3-2** and **Table 3-1**, rainfall in the area averages approximately 24 inches per year and is generally confined to the wet season from late October to early May. Maximum daily air temperature averages 66 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer months. In the winter, it averages 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The average reference evapotranspiration (ETo) for the region is 46 inches per year. The ETo is a standard measurement related to the water demand by plants in a specific region. Because the average annual ETo is approximately 22 inches more than the average annual precipitation, and because 95% of the annual precipitation occurs between the months of October and April, growing turf grasses or other high water use plants in this region requires a significant amount of irrigation during the dry season. This irrigation demand contributes to the observed seasonal variation in water demand throughout the City's service area.

Table 3-1 Climate Characteristics

Month	Average Temperature (a)		Standard Average ETo (inches) (b)	Average Rainfall (inches) (a)
	Min (°F)	Max (°F)		
January	44.0	57.9	1.7	4.6
February	45.4	60.4	2.2	4.5
March	46.8	62.8	3.2	3.5
April	48.0	64.5	4.3	1.7
May	50.9	67.0	5.0	0.8
June	53.1	70.1	5.5	0.2
July	55.1	71.4	5.3	0.0
August	55.7	72.2	4.6	0.1
September	55.2	73.9	3.9	0.1
October	52.7	71.7	3.3	1.0
November	47.6	64.0	2.0	2.2
December	43.9	58.2	1.4	5.0
Annual	**49.9**	**66.2**	**42.4**	**23.8**

NOTES:

(a) Average temperature and rainfall data were obtained from PRISM data for 30-year monthly normals from 1991 to 2020.

(b) Average reference evapotranspiration data are for Zone 2 Coastal Mixed Fog Area, El Cerrito Station #213, California Irrigation Management Information System (https://cimis.water.ca.gov).

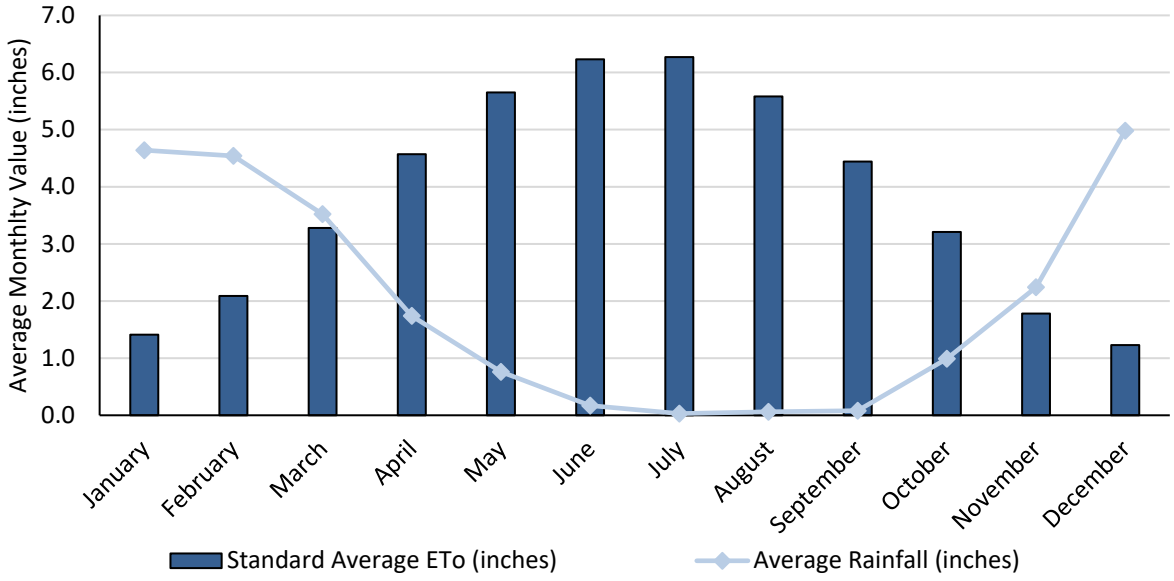

Figure 3-2 Average Monthly Climatic Conditions

According to the Cal-Adapt tool developed by UC Berkeley's Geospatial Innovation Facility and the California Energy Commission, future projections for the City's service area using peer reviewed climate models[7] indicate an average increase in temperature of 2.6°F for medium emissions (Representative Concentration Pathway [RCP] 4.5) models and 3.3°F for high emissions (RCP 8.5) models by 2064 **(Figure 3-3)**.

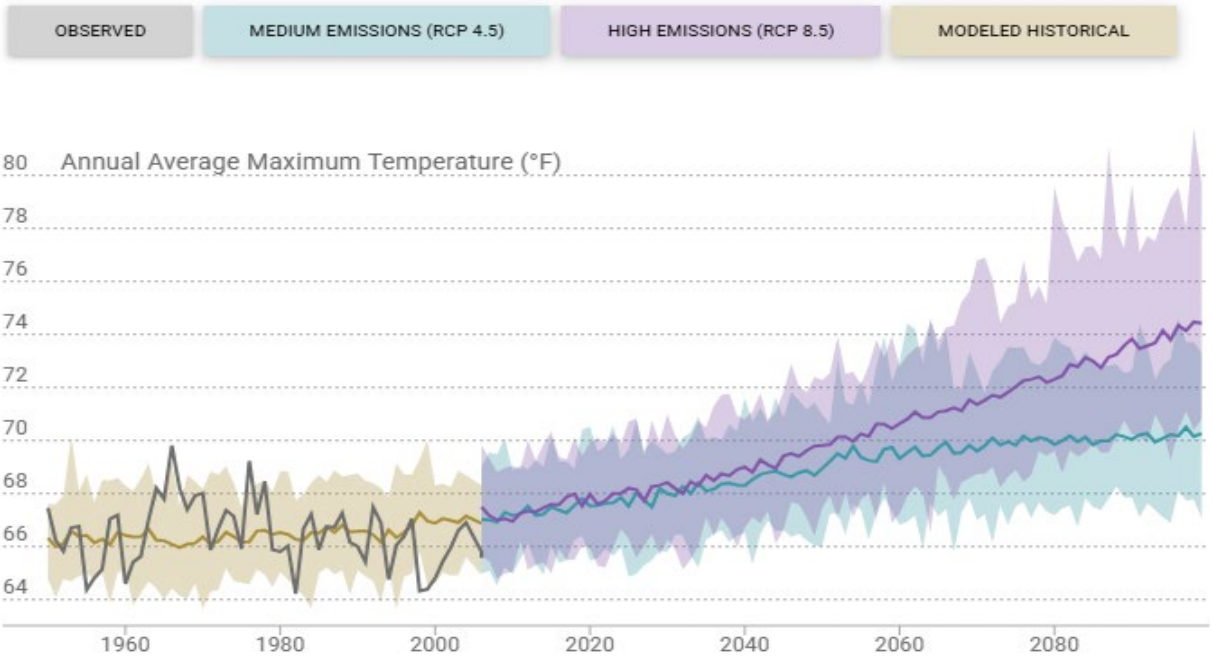

Figure 3-3 Observed and Forecasted Temperature for the City's Service Area

[7] Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) downscaled Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) model.

Section 4.5.6 discusses potential climate change impacts on water demands, and **Section 6.10.1** discusses potential climate change impacts on supplies. Pursuant to the CWC requirements and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, this Plan incorporates climate change considerations into following relevant sections:

- Section 3 Service Area Description;
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization;
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization; and
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment.

In addition, this Plan incorporates and/or acknowledges the following City efforts on climate change hazards and mitigation actions within the City's service area:

- Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment, 2018: The first step of the Sea Change San Mateo County initiative, this assessment provides an overview of the risk within the County from current and future flooding. The assessment identified many built and natural assets in the City that are vulnerable, including stormwater, power, and wastewater infrastructure (County of San Mateo, 2018);
- Formation of the Flood and Sea Level Rise Resiliency District (One Shoreline), 2019: As a result of the Sea Change San Mateo County initiative, the cities and County of San Mateo formed One Shoreline to address sea level rise, flooding, coastal erosion, and large-scale storm water infrastructure improvements through integrated regional planning, investment, and project implementation;
- City's 2030 Climate Action Plan (CAP), 2019: The CAP addresses climate adaptation, including sea level rise, flooding, flood-hazard mitigation, and Bayfront shore adaptation. The City also participates in *Sea Change Burlingame*, which aligns local planning with the Countywide Sea Change framework (Burlingame, 2019b).
- City Zoning Ordinance Update, 2021: A comprehensive update to the City's zoning ordinance in 2021 established Bayfront-specific regulations and guidelines to ensure that new development is resilient to sea level rise and future flooding conditions.

3.3 Service Area Population and Demographics

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population … other social, economic and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

3.3.1 Future Population Growth

The City's current and projected service area population is shown in **Table 3-2** and **Figure 3-4** in five-year increments through 2050. It is estimated that the City's service area population was 32,500 in 2025. The City estimates its historical and current service area population using: (1) the State of California

Department of Finance (State of California, 2024) for the service area population within City limits, and (2) an estimate of the unincorporated Burlingame Hills area using the persons per connection method.[8]

Projected population is based on the BAWSCA 2025 Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Study (2025 Demand Study), which projects population using Plan Bay Area 2050 Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) data, aggregated to the City's service area (ABAG, 2021). Plan Bay Area 2050 is a long-range regional plan for the San Francisco Bay Area, focusing on housing, transportation, the economy, and the environment. Additional detail on the 2025 Demand Study's demographic assumptions is provided in Section 5.3 of the Demand Study Report. The Demand Study applied projected population growth rates to the most recent historical estimate of service area population to ensure continuity between historical and projected conditions.

The resulting projections were reviewed by the City's Community Development department against local planning assumptions, consistency with the City's General Plan (Burlingame, 2019a), North Rollins Specific Plan, and known planned developments.[9]

By 2050, the total population within the City's service area is expected to be 47,314, which represents a 1.5% annual growth rate compared to the 2025 population and a total growth rate of 44%.

Table 3-2 Population – Current and Projected (DWR Table 3-1)

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	32,500	33,905	34,940	39,064	43,189	47,314

NOTES:
(a) Service area population in 2025 was estimated from State of California Department of Finance for population within incorporated City limits in addition to estimated population of unincorporated Burlingame Hills area.
(b) Projected population growth for the City's service area was estimated based on Plan Bay Area 2050 demographic forecasts, the City's 2019 General Plan, North Rollins Specific Plan, known planned developments, and an estimated population for the unincorporated Burlingame Hills area.

[8] The City assumed a persons per connection factor of 2.40 based on the State of California Department of Finance demographics estimates and estimated a total of 395 housing units in the Burlingame Hills area per the City's 2025 Electronic Annual Report. Assuming that each housing unit has one connection, the City estimated a population of 948 in the Burlingame Hills area.

[9] Known large developments that are anticipated to come online during the planning horizon of this UWMP include: (1) 620 Airport Boulevard, (2) 777 Airport Boulevard, (3) 1300 Old Bayshore Highway, (4) 1699 Old Bayshore Highway, and (5) 1499 Old Bayshore Highway.

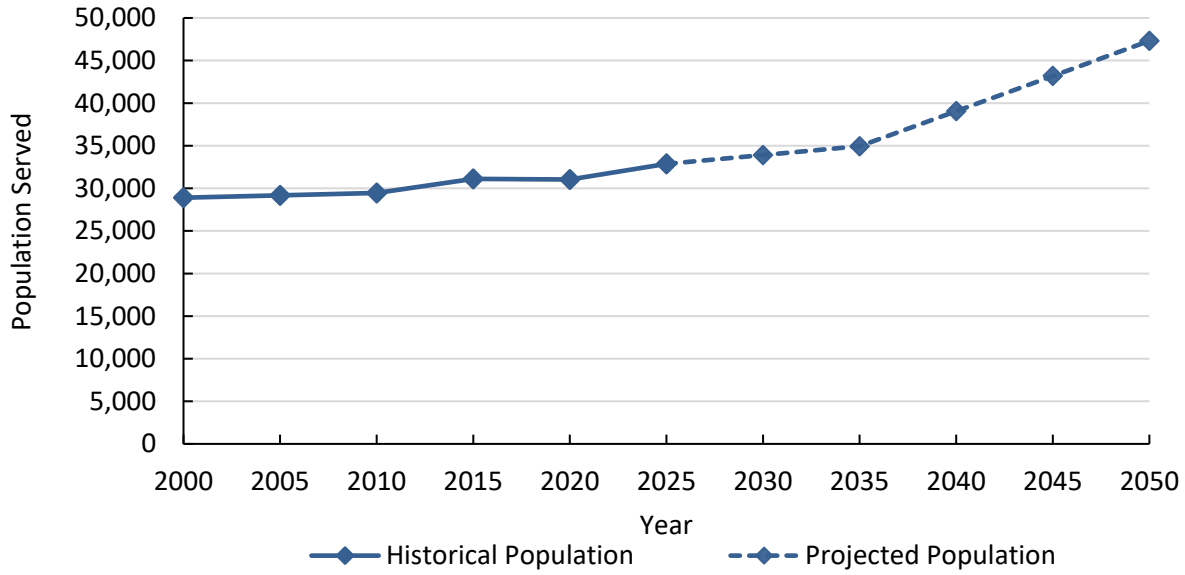

Figure 3-4 Population – Historical and Projected

3.3.2 Future Employment Growth

Similar to population, the current and projected service area employment estimates from 2025 through 2050 are based on the BAWSCA 2025 Demand Study, which projects employment based on the most recent historical estimate and applies growth rates derived from Plan Bay Area 2050 demographic forecasts, the City's General Plan (Burlingame, 2019a), North Rollins Specific Plan, and known planned developments. As shown in **Table 3-3**, by 2050, employment within the City's service area is anticipated to grow to 35,134 jobs, an increase of 9.1% relative to 2025 and an annual growth rate of 0.35%.

Table 3-3 Employment – Current and Projected

Service Area Employment	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	32,200	33,505	34,810	34,918	35,026	35,134

NOTE:

(a) Projected employment growth for the City's service area was estimated based on Plan Bay Area 2050 demographic forecasts, the City's 2019 General Plan, North Rollins Specific Plan, and known planned developments.

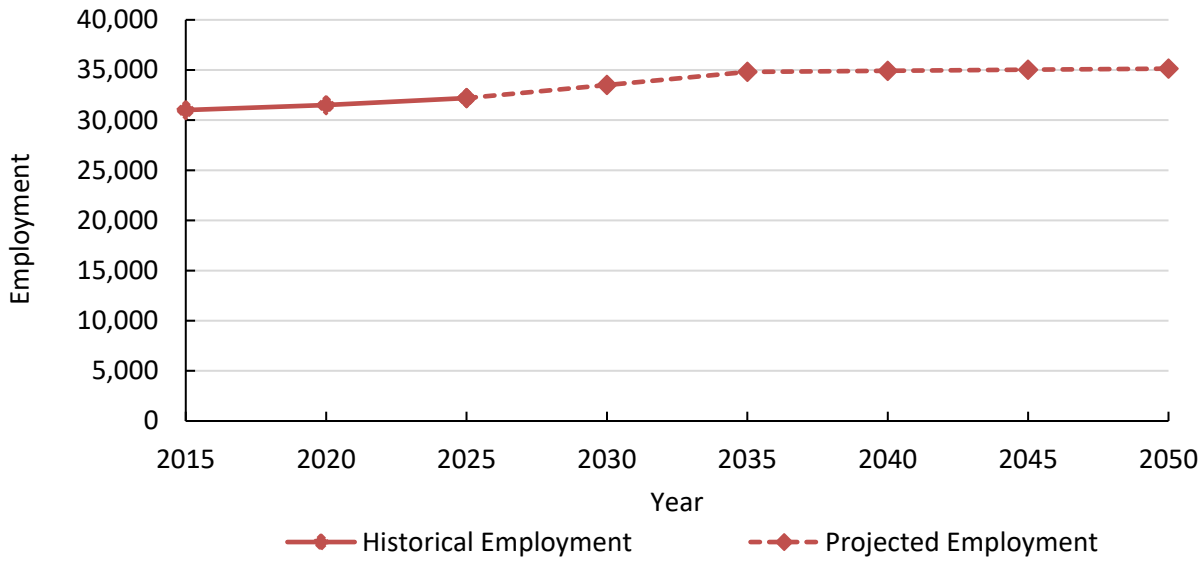

Figure 3-5 Employment – Historical and Projected

3.3.3 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Demographics for the City's service area are summarized in **Table 3-4**. These data are from the U.S. Census American Community Survey 2024 5-Year Estimates.[10] Relative to the rest of California, the City's service area percent of population below the poverty level is comparatively lower. Educational attainment and median household income in the City's service area is higher than for the state. According to the City's 2023–2031 Housing Element, approximately 81% of the City's housing stock were built prior to 1980, though most remain well maintained (City of Burlingame, 2023). Homes built after 1990 are more likely to have plumbing fixtures that are compliant with state and federal water and energy efficiency standards.

[10] U.S. Census Bureau, 2024. *2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*. United States Census Bureau, dated 2024. Retrieved from: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/

Table 3-4 Demographic and Housing Characteristics, 2019-2023

Demographics (a)	Burlingame	California
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years	5.9%	5.3%
Persons under 18 years	22.2%	21.3%
Persons 65 years and older	15.5%	16.5%
Female persons	47.8%	50.1%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone	55.6%	69.8%
Black alone	1.0%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.1%	1.8%
Asian alone	28.3%	17.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.2%	0.5%
Two or More Races	8.9%	4.4%
Hispanic or Latino	13.7%	40.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.9%	33.6%
Families & Living Arrangements		
Persons per household	2.42	2.86
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+	86.7%	88.8%
Language other than English spoken at home, age 5 years+	36.2%	44.1%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, persons age 25 years+	95%	84.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher, persons age 25 years+	64.2%	36.5%
Income & Poverty		
Median Household Income (2023 dollars)	$168,832	$96,334
Per capita income in past 12 months (2023 dollars)	$97,803	$47,977
Persons in poverty	6.1%	11.8%

Reference:

(a) U.S. Census Bureau, 2024. *2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*. United States Census Bureau, dated 2024. Retrieved from: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/.

3.4 Land Uses within Service Area

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) ...The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities…

General plans are required by State law to guide land use and development within cities (California Government Code [CGC] §65030.1). Figure CC-1 in the City's General Plan (Burlingame, 2019a) illustrates the planned distribution of land uses throughout the City and the sphere of influence. During the extensive community engagement process of 2015-2016, the community identified areas of change and areas of stability. The land use plan focuses growth in the areas of change and preserves the existing fabric in areas of stability.

The City is predominantly zoned residential, with a commercial and industrial core in the eastern portion of the City and two centrally located commercial districts. Much of the City is "built out;" however, new multi-unit, mixed use, and commercial/office developments are planned as infill or redevelopment in the City. The density of the new development is expected to be higher than the existing land uses they replace, which drives the population and employment growth projections presented in **Section 3.3**.

3.5 Water Distribution System

The City's distribution system consists of six pumping stations, seven water storage tanks, and buried pipes of varying compositions, ages, and sizes. The distribution system provides water to ten pressure zones within the City's water service area, as shown below (adapted from EKI, 2004).

Water is transferred between pressure zones through a system of pipes and pumping stations as shown in **Table 3-5** below. The pumping stations are referred to as:

1. Easton Pump Station
2. Skyview Pump Station
3. Trousdale Pump Station
4. Donnelly Pump Station
5. Hillside Pump Station
6. Sisters of Mercy Pump Station

Table 3-5 City of Burlingame Distribution System Pressure Zones

#	Zone Name	Elevation (feet above mean sea level)	
		Minimum	Maximum
1	Adeline Zone	170	430
2	Alcazar Zone	240	420
3	Aqueduct Zone	5	115
4	Ashton Zone	125	125
5	Canyon Zone	150	280
6	Donnelly Zone	100	310
7	Fey Zone	325	325
8	Hillside Zone	100	180
9	Mills Zone	340	600
10	Skyview Zone	540	618

Five of the pumping stations transfer water from the lower elevations of the City to the higher elevations, while the Sisters of Mercy Pump Station also provides fire flow to the Sisters of Mercy campus. The sizes of the pumps range between 7.5 and 200 horsepower.

Water is stored in the City's seven water storage tanks at five sites that provide an aggregate water storage volume of 2.94 MG (EKI, 2004). The largest water storage facility is the Hillside Tank, which holds 1.5 MG. The smallest water storage facilities are the individual tanks at the Alcazar and Donnelly sites. There are two tanks at each site and each tank holds 0.05 MG.

Water is supplied to the City via six metered turnouts connected to SFPUC's Sunset Supply Pipeline and Crystal Springs Pipelines No. 2 and No. 3. Because the pressures in the SFPUC pipelines vary between 95 pounds per square inch (psi) and 105 psi, the City pressure reducing valves are in place at the turnouts to deliver water at consistent and manageable pressures throughout the Aqueduct Zone.

Water from the turnouts is supplied to the Aqueduct Zone at sufficient pressure to supply end-users within this zone without additional pumping. As described above, to supply the elevated regions of the City, pumping stations boost water from the Aqueduct Zone to the more elevated pressure zones and their associated storage facilities.

Metered interties exist between the Burlingame water system and the City of Millbrae (Millbrae) and the Town of Hillsborough (Hillsborough) water systems. The City has served (sold) water to Millbrae in the past through the intertie. The City also has unmetered interties with the California Water Service Company along the southern portion of the distribution system. The City has an understanding with Millbrae and Hillsborough that it can buy or sell water in emergency situations or pursuant to project-specific agreements; however, under normal operating conditions the City does not sell water to other agencies.

The following water system improvement projects are planned for construction or have been completed since the 2020 UWMP:

- Water Main Replacement Projects (2021–2025): Completed multiple large-scale projects to replace aging cast iron mains with new ductile iron mains along El Camino Real (2022), Glenwood Park Subdivision (2023), Burlingame Park Subdivision (2024), and West Burlingame Terrace Subdivision (2025). A total of 23,450 feet of 6-inch to 12-inch water mains and 440 water service lines were installed. All associated appurtenances, including valves, fittings, and fire hydrants, were also upgraded.
- Central Burlingame Terrace Subdivision Water Main Replacement Project (Ongoing, 2026 Completion): Currently replacing approximately 4,200 feet of cast iron mains with new 6-inch to 12-inch ductile iron mains. Work includes replacement of all water services, valves, fire hydrants, fittings, and related appurtenances.
- Sisters of Mercy Pump Station Replacement Project (2025 Completion): Replacing outdated booster pumps with new, more reliable units to improve system performance.
- Alcazar and Donnelly Tanks Rehabilitation Project (Ongoing, 2026 Completion): Rehabilitation of Alcazar and Donnelly tanks, including coating repairs, reconfiguring the tank overflow pipes, structural repairs and safety improvements.
- Trousdale Pump Station variable frequency drives (VFD) Replacement Project (Ongoing, 2026 Completion): Replacing existing VFDs with new soft starters to enhance operational efficiency and reliability.
- Citywide Water Metering Upgrade (Ongoing, 2026 Completion for Network Setup): Upgrading from an Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) system to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system. AMI network infrastructure implementation is currently underway.

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(a) Every urban water Supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, 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 shall compare 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. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following…

(d)(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(d)(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(d)(4)(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following: (i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections. (ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

This section describes and quantifies the City's historical, current, and projected water uses through 2050. For the purposes of this UWMP, the terms "water use" and "water demand" are used interchangeably.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

All demands within the City's service area are currently met with potable water. The current and historical total water demands include water recorded by metered accounts in the service area, unmetered water used by the Water Division and Fire Department, and water that is lost within the distribution system (i.e. losses).

The City owns one groundwater supply well that is located near Washington Park (i.e., the "WP Well"), which has historically been used on occasion to irrigate portions of City-owned landscaping and parks. Currently, the WP Well is only used intermittently for de minimis non-potable demands (e.g., limited irrigation and wash water). The City does not currently supply non-potable water to customers and does not currently have plans to distribute recycled water to customers.

4.2 Water Use Sectors

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

Demand within the City's water service area is measured using water meters installed at each customer account. Records of current and historical water use at each account are maintained by the City of Burlingame Public Works Department, in coordination with the Finance Department. Water demand within the Burlingame service area is tracked and reported on a bimonthly basis for the following sectors:

- **Single Family Residential**: Attached or detached dwelling units that are individually metered.
- **Multi-Family Residential**: Two or more dwelling units served by a common water meter. Water use is predominately for indoor water uses; irrigation water use for multiple family sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Commercial**: Includes commercial customers, indoor industrial customers, and indoor institutional/governmental customers. Irrigation water use at these sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Other**: Includes fire service lines, temporary meters (e.g., for construction), and miscellaneous customers not categorized elsewhere.
- **Irrigation**: Water meters used exclusively for outdoor uses associated with multiple family residential customers (i.e., homeowner associations [HOAs]), city parks and other landscape-only sites.

The City's total water demand is the sum of potable water demands within its service area. City's total water demand includes water consumed by metered accounts in the service area (metered water use), authorized but unbilled uses, and water losses within the system. The latter accounts for physical losses within the distribution system caused by seepage, leaks, and spills, while the former accounts for accounting losses due to meter inaccuracies, data handling errors, and unauthorized consumption.

4.3 Past and Current Water Demand

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use… based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

Past water uses inform an understanding of water use trends which are crucial for developing water use projections. **Figure 4-1** shows historical and current water use and population from 2015 through 2025, **Figure 4-2** shows the City's per capita potable water use during the same time period, and **Table 4-1** summarizes the data from both figures. Total water use decreased in 2016 due to the historic drought, then slightly rebounded until 2020 before decreasing as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the most recent (2021-2023) drought. Since 2023, there has been a slight rebound in total water use, however the per capita use has remained relatively stable the past few years, indicating that the rebound is driven by increases in population.

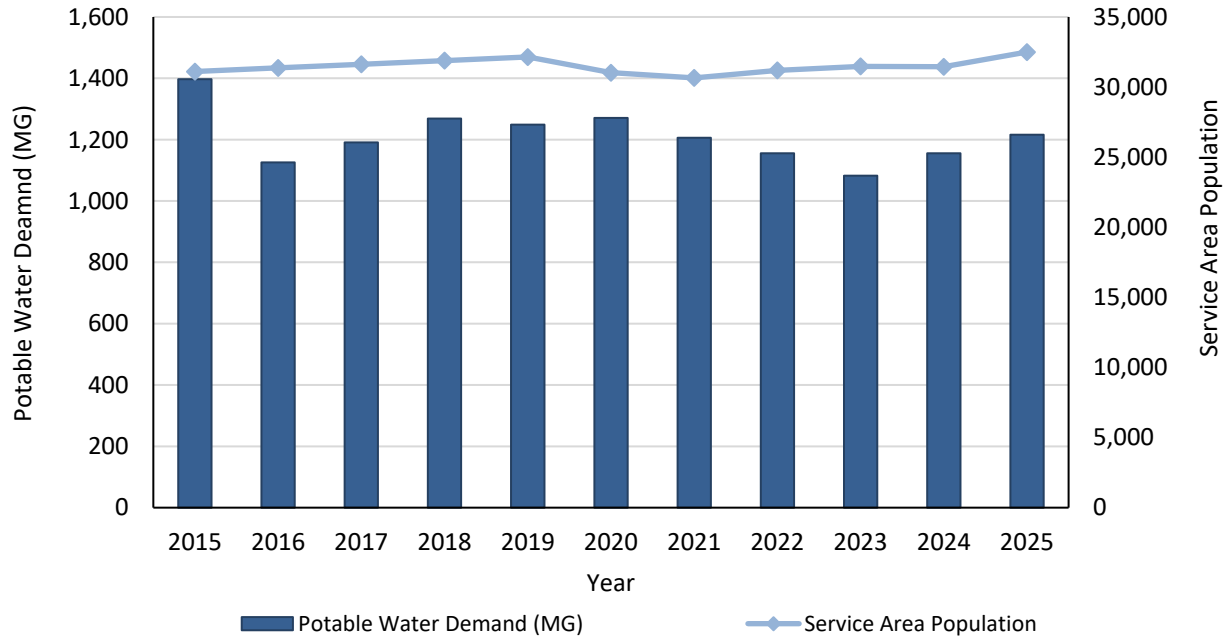

Figure 4-1 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water From 2015 – 2025 Actual

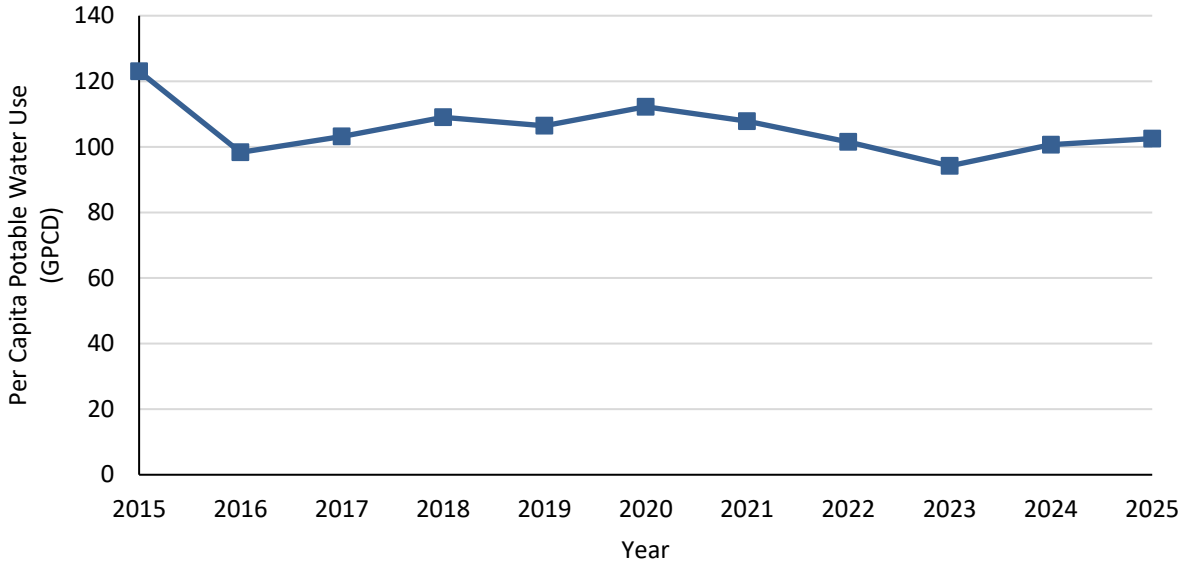

Figure 4-2 Per Capita Potable Water Use From 2015 – 2025 Actual

Table 4-1 Historical Water Demand and Per Capita Water Demand

Year	Total Water Demand (MG) (a)	Service Area Population (b)	Per Capita Potable Water Use (GPCD) (c)
2015	1,397	31,109	123
2016	1,126	31,369	98
2017	1,191	31,628	103
2018	1,269	31,888	109
2019	1,249	32,147	106
2020	1,271	31,029	112
2021	1,206	30,654	108
2022	1,156	31,191	102
2023	1,082	31,477	94
2024	1,156	31,451	101
2025	1,216	32,500	103

NOTES:

(a) For planning purposes, distribution losses are considered potable water demand.

(b) Service area population data from 2015 through 2020 from the City's 2020 UWMP. Service area population data from 2021 through 2024 are from the City's Electronic Annual Report, and 2025 population data are estimated from the California Department of Finance in addition to estimated population of unincorporated Burlingame Hills area.

(c) Per capita potable water use is calculated by dividing the total annual potable water demand by the service area population and the number of days in a year.

Table 4-2 breaks down the 2025 actual water use by customer sector. As shown in **Figure 4-3**, the residential sector accounted for an average of approximately 60% of the potable water demand in the City's service area in 2025 (i.e., single family residential demands were approximately 39% of the total demand, while multi-family residential demands accounted for the remaining 21%). The City has a moderate commercial base, which together accounted for approximately 28% of potable water demand in 2025. On average, irrigation and fire service connections respectively accounted for 4% and 1% of the total water demand. Irrigation services include irrigation water use only at accounts that have a separate irrigation meter (typically multi-family residential and commercial properties) and does not represent all of the outdoor irrigation water use within the City.

Table 4-2 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water (DWR Table 4-1)

Use Type	Additional Description	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Potable or Non-Potable	Volume (MG)
Single Family		Potable	474
Multi-Family		Potable	255
Commercial	(a)	Potable	341
Landscape		Potable	53
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	82
Other (optional)		Potable	11
		Subtotal Potable	1,216
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	**1,216**

NOTES:
(a) Commercial water use includes projected industrial and institutional/governmental water use.

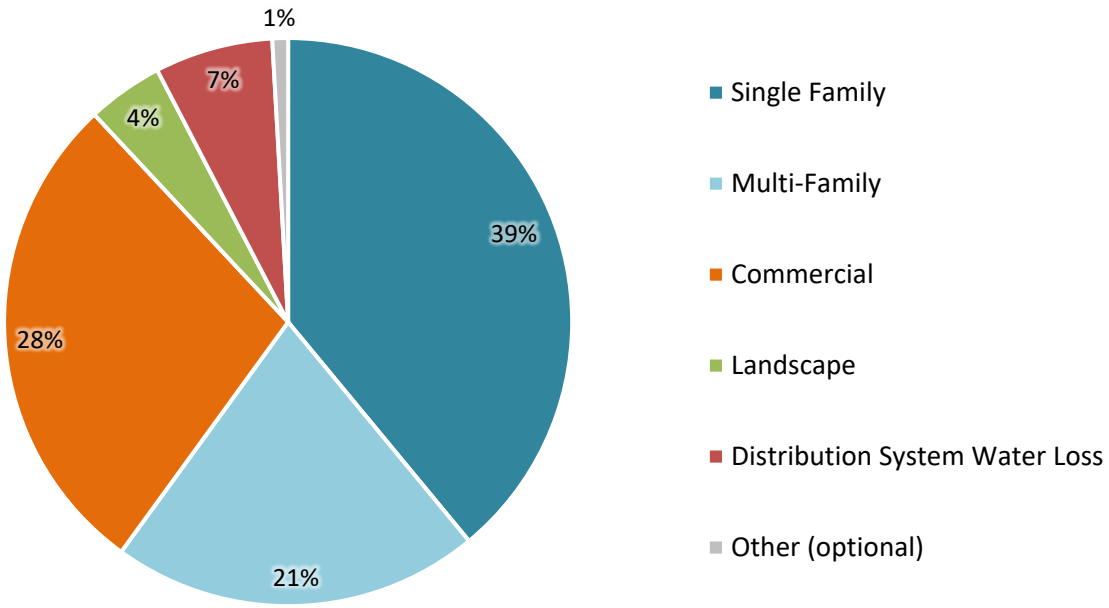

Figure 4-3 2025 Percentage of Total Water Demand by Sector

4.4 Distribution System Water Loss

☑ ***CWC §10631(3)***

(A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.

(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

Water loss is the sum of apparent and real losses. Apparent loss is associated with metering inaccuracies, billing and administrative errors, authorized unmetered uses (e.g., system flushing and firefighting), and unauthorized uses. Real loss is associated with physical water lost through line breaks, leaks and seeps, and overflows of storage tanks. Since 2016, urban retail water suppliers have been required under CWC §10608.34 and CCR §638.1 et seq to quantify distribution system water losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software (referred to as "water loss audit reports"). **Table 4-3** summarizes the water loss audit reports submitted to DWR for each PWS in the City since 2021. The water loss audit reports are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data.[11]

Table 4-3 Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A) (DWR Table 4-5)

PWS ID # (reported in DWR Table 2-1)	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
CA4110003	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
	2025	Yes
NOTES: (a) Water loss is reported from the AWWA Free Water Audit Software and is reported on a fiscal year basis.		

In 2022, the SWRCB adopted new performance standards for urban retail water suppliers that would reduce water loss by nearly 35%. Effective starting in 2023, the SWRCB provided a volumetric standard to each urban retail water supplier that sets cost-effective levels of achievable water loss given each water system's characteristics and budgets. Suppliers will be required to start meeting individual volumetric loss standards over a three-year period beginning January 2028. This water loss is one component of MCCWL (SWRCB, 2022).

CWC §10631 (3)(c) requires that this UWMP demonstrate whether the City has met the distribution loss standards enacted by the SWRCB pursuant to CWC §10608.34. **Table 4-4** demonstrates the City's progress towards meeting the 2028 water loss standard. Per the most recently submitted AWWA water loss audit (FY 2025; DWR, 2025a), the City is currently below the real water loss standard, but above the apparent water loss.

[11] DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans

Table 4-4 Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR Table 4-6)

PWS ID #	Did the SWRCB Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this PWS?	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		SWRCB Standard		Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit			SWRCB Standard		Most Recent AWWA Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss (b)	Number of Units	Volume of Total Real Loss (MG)	Real Water Loss per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss (a)	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (MG)	Apparent Water Loss per Unit per Day
CA4110003	Yes	18.8	GPSCD	9,225	57.2	17.0	2.5	GPSCD	9,225	26.3	7.8

NOTES:
(a) GPSCD = Gallons per service connection per day.
(b) Provided by State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
(c) Based on the AWWA Fiscal Year 2025 water loss audit report submitted by the City to DWR (DWR, 2025a).
(d) Units in MG.

4.5 Projected Water Demand

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, … projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

(d)(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

☑ ***CWC §10631.1***

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirements under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

☑ ***CWC §10633***

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water...and shall include all of the following:...

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision...

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, 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 shall compare 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. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Future water demands within the City's service area are estimated based on the population and employment growth within the service area as presented in **Section 3.3**, which are consistent with the 2025 UWMP demographic projections informed by the BAWSCA 2025 Demand Study, discussed in more detail below.

4.5.1 Basis of Demand Projections

A description of BAWSCA's 2025 Demand Study's goals and outcomes is provided below.

> In December 2025, BAWSCA completed the Regional Water Demand and Conservation Projections Report (Demand Study).[12] The goal of the Demand Study was to develop transparent, defensible, and uniform demand and conservation savings projections for each member agency using a common methodology to support both regional and individual agency planning efforts and compliance with

[12] https://bawsca.org/water/use/2025_Demand_Study

the new statewide water efficiency targets required by Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606

Through the Demand Study process, BAWSCA and the Wholesale Customers (1) quantified the total average-year water demand for each Wholesale Customer through 2050, (2) quantified passive and active conservation water savings potential for each individual Wholesale Customer through 2050, and (3) identified conservation programs with high water savings potential and/or BAWSCA Member Agency interest. Implementation of these conservation measures, along with passive conservation, is anticipated to yield an additional 16.14 million gallons per day (mgd) of water savings by 2050. Based on the revised water demand projections, the identified water conservation savings, increased development and use of other local supplies by the Wholesale Customers, and other actions, the collective purchases of the BAWSCA Member Agencies from the SFPUC are projected to stay below 184 mgd through 2050.

As part of the Demand Study, each Wholesale Customer was provided with a demand model that can be used to support ongoing demand and conservation planning efforts, including UWMP preparation.

The Demand Study demand model also assesses the sensitivity of the City's water demand to weather and incorporates predicted weather and climate change data into the demand projections. Based on data published by Cal-Adapt's CMIP5 RCP 8.5 climate scenario, a predicted annual mean temperature increase of 1.77°F for San Mateo County was incorporated into the Demand Study forecast for the time period of 2025 to 2050. A description of the weather and climate change data incorporated into the City's demand model is provided in Section 5.4 of the BAWSCA Demand Study (BAWSCA, 2025). As a result, the demand projections presented in this section reflect considerations of climate change.

Population, housing units, and employment projections for the City were developed using Plan Bay Area 2050 TAZ data, aggregated to the City's service area and coordinated with the City's General Plan, North Rollins Specific Plan, and known planned developments. Rather than applying absolute Plan Bay Area values, projected rates of change were applied to the most recent historical estimates to ensure continuity between historical and projected conditions. Resulting projections were reviewed against Regional Housing Needs Assessment targets and refined, as needed, in coordination with City planning staff to reflect local planning assumptions.

4.5.2 Water Savings from Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Transportation and Land Use Plans

☑ ***CWC §10631(d)(4)***

(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.

(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

"Passive conservation" refers to water savings resulting from actions and activities that do not depend on direct financial assistance or educational programs implemented by water suppliers. These savings result

primarily from: (1) the natural replacement of existing plumbing fixtures with water-efficient models. required under current plumbing code standards, (2) the installation of water-efficient fixtures and equipment in new buildings and retrofits as required under CALGreen Building Code Standards, (3) inclusion of low-water use landscaping and high-efficiency irrigation systems to minimize outdoor water use in new connections and projects in accordance with the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), and (4) restricted use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) properties in accordance with AB 1572.

The City has complied with MWELO by adopting the Water Conservation in Landscape Ordinance (Chapter 18.17 of the Burlingame Municipal Code, Ordinance 1845-2010) in March 2010. This ordinance applies to new and rehabilitated landscapes with irrigated landscape areas over 1,500 square feet on projects subject to City review and approval. Water savings associated with inclusion of low-water use plants and high-efficiency irrigation systems to minimize outdoor water use in accordance with the Water Conservation in Landscaping Ordinance are included in the water demand estimates for new connections and projects.

"Active conservation" refers to water savings resulting from the City's implementation of water conservation programs, education programs, and the offering of financial incentives (e.g., rebates). The City's current and planned active conservation programs, or Demand Management Measures (DMMs), are discussed in **Section 9**.

The City's service area has experienced a significant reduction in water use, even before the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent (2021-2023) drought period, with per capita demands dropping 16% from 2007 to 2013 and dropping even lower in 2016 to 98 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) during the historical drought. The City's use never fully rebounded to pre-2013 levels and remained relatively stable until the 2021-2023 drought, where it decreased to 94 GPCD in 2023, the lowest per capita use in the past decade (see **Section 4.3**). Based on these City's historical water use patterns, it is possible that a portion of the City's service area may be "demand-hardened," meaning that additional water savings due to passive or active conservation may not be possible; although, the degree of this demand hardening is not known. If significant demand hardening is experienced in the City's service area, then active conservation measures in the future may not result in as much water savings as anticipated. Additionally, because new construction within the City's service area will include water-efficient features per the plumbing code standards, the CALGreen standards, and the MWELO, future water demand estimates associated with planned projects are considered to be "demand hardened", meaning that no further passive or active savings are assumed to be feasible.

Therefore, as a conservative approach, active conservation programs are not included in the projected water demands used for planning purposes and in comparisons to available supply (**Section 7**). The City's potable water demand projections take into account passive conservation savings, as indicated in **Table 4-5** and shown in **Table 4-6**, **Table 4-7**,and **Figure 4-4**. As shown in **Table 4-7,** it is estimated that passive conservation savings will reduce total projected water demand by 106 MG within the City's service area by 2050 and active conservation will further reduce demands by 6.5 MG.

Table 4-5 Inclusion in Water Use Projections (DWR Table 4-3)

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	Yes
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	UWMP Section 4.5.2
Are Lower-Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes
OPTIONAL If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	UWMP Section 4.5.4
NOTES: All of the City's residential customers, regardless of income level, are metered and thus the demands of residential customers with lower incomes are part of the single- and multi-family water uses shown in DWR Table 4-2 and DWR Table 4-6.	

Table 4-6 Passive Water Savings Projection (DWR Optional 4-4)

Description (Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Plans)	Passive savings (b)				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
State plumbing and appliance efficiency codes (a)	28	48	70	89	106
NOTES: (a) Passive conservation savings are based on results from the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) Water Conservation Tracking Tool, which accounts for plumbing and appliance efficiency standards and the natural replacement of fixtures over time. Savings reflect reductions in water use resulting from state and local plumbing and appliance efficiency codes interacting with normal market turnover of toilets, showerheads, and other water-using appliances. (b) Volumes are in units of MG.					

Table 4-7 Projected Total Water Demand and Projected Passive and Active Water Conservation

Water Conservation Type	Projected Total Water Demand (a)				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Projected Water Demand	1,465	1,509	1,592	1,663	1,734
Projected Water Conservation					
Passive Conservation	28	48	70	89	106
Active Conservation	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
Projected Water Demand after Passive Conservation Savings (b)	**1,437**	**1,461**	**1,522**	**1,574**	**1,628**
Projected Water Demand after Passive and Active Conservation Savings (b)	**1,432**	**1,455**	**1,516**	**1,568**	**1,622**

NOTES:
(a) Projected water demands and conservation are from the 2025 Demand Study, based on population and employment projections shown in **Table 3-2** and **Table 3-3**. Volumes are in units of MG.
(b) Total water demand is the sum of potable water demand and includes metered water consumption and losses. The projected water demands include savings from plumbing codes and conservation efforts that the City plans to undertake. Totals may not sum due to rounding**.**

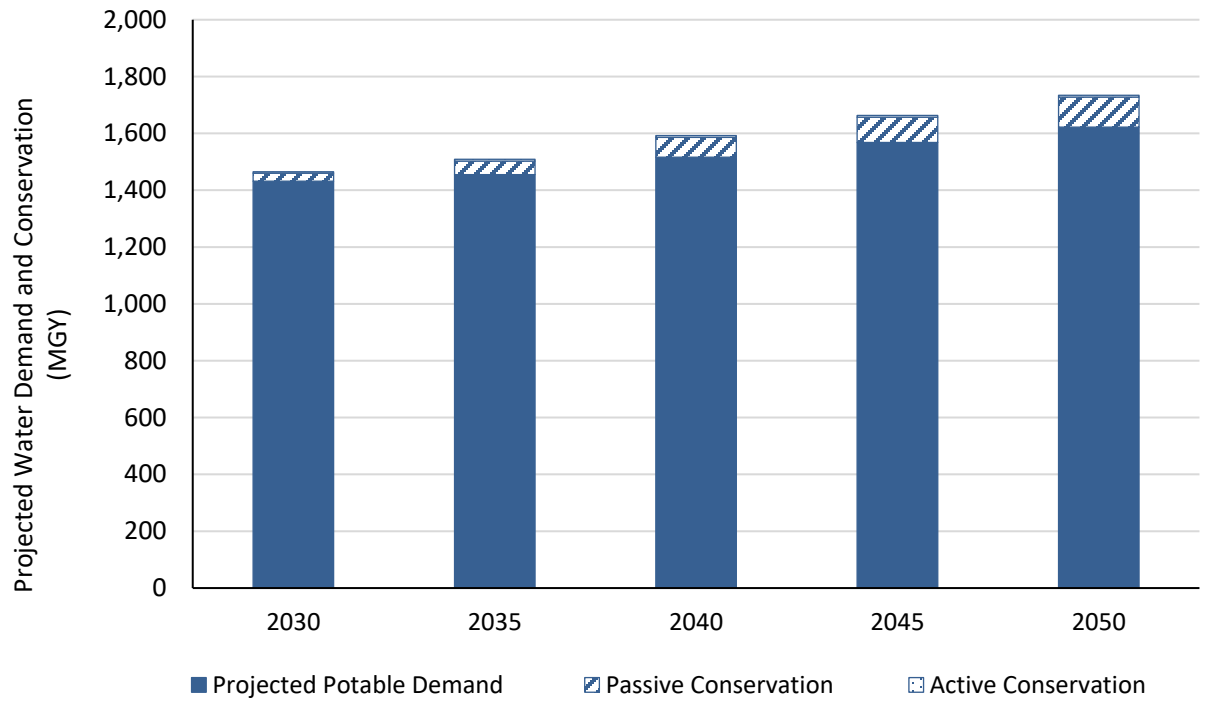

Figure 4-4 Projected Total Water Demand and Projected Water Conservation

4.5.3 Projected Total Water Demand

It is estimated that the potable water demand will be approximately 1,628 MG in 2050 within the City's service area, which is a 34% increase relative to the actual 2025 water demand of 1,216 MG. Over the same period, population is estimated to increase by 44% and jobs are expected to increase by 9.1% in the City. Total projected potable water demand for each water use sector within the City's service area is shown in five-year increments through 2050 in **Table 4-8** and **Figure 4-5.**

Table 4-8 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (a)					
		Potable or Non-Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
Single Family		Potable	530	523	512	501	492
Multi-Family		Potable	348	363	431	493	552
Commercial	(b)	Potable	417	430	428	424	422
Landscape		Potable	43	43	43	44	44
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	98	101	107	111	116
Other (optional)		Potable	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
		Total	**1,437**	**1,461**	**1,522**	**1,574**	**1,628**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG.
(b) Commercial water use includes projected industrial and institutional/governmental water use.

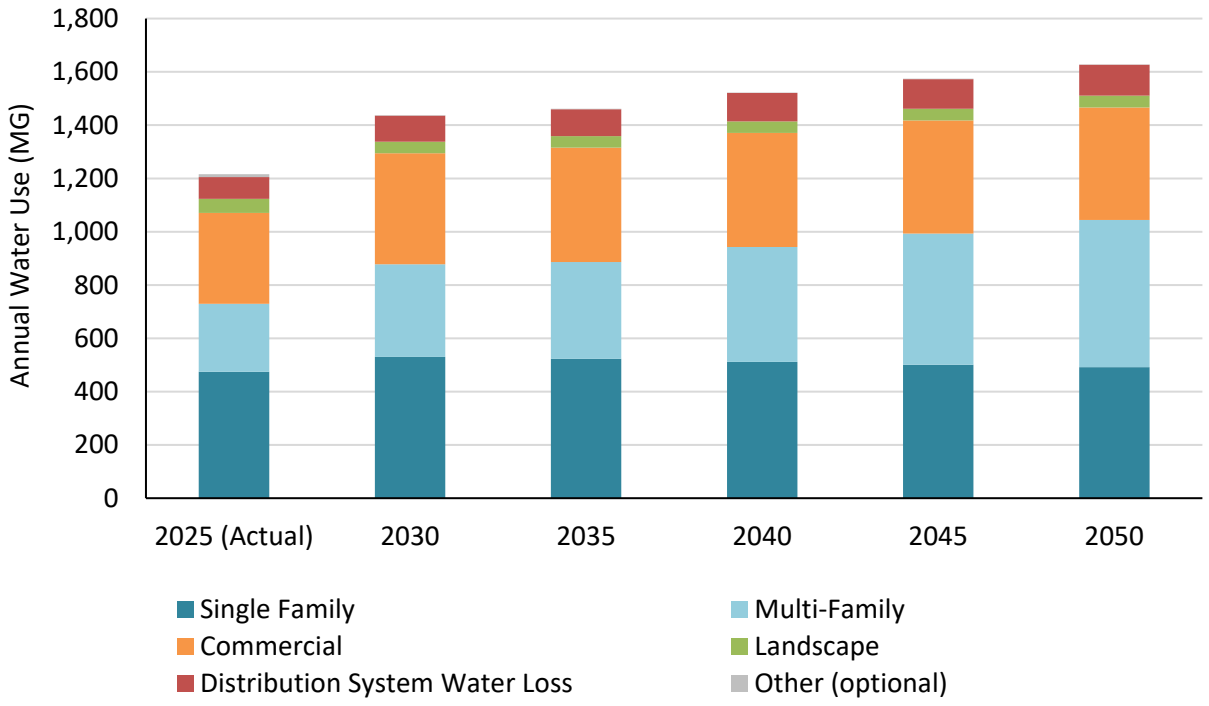

Figure 4-5 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

4.5.4 Projected Non-Potable Water Demand

The City owns one groundwater supply well that is located near Washington Park (i.e., the "WP Well"), which has historically been used on occasion to irrigate portions of City-owned landscaping and parks. Currently, the WP Well is only used intermittently for de minimis non-potable demands (e.g., limited irrigation and wash water). Although the City is investigating the feasibility of utilizing recycled water (discussed further in **Section 6.5**), no recycled water projects are being implemented at this time and the City does not currently supply non-potable water to customers and does not currently have plans to distribute recycled water to customers.

4.5.5 Water Use by Lower Income Households

☑ ***CWC §10631.1***

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirements under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

☑ ***California Health and Safety Code §50079.5***

(a) "Lower income households" means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families… In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.

As affirmed in **Table 4-6**, low-income residential demands are included in the projections of future water use. Per Health and Safety Code 50079.5, a lower income household is defined as a household with lower than 80% of its city's median income. The 2023-2031 Housing Element (Burlingame, 2023) indicates that in 2023, 34% of the City's housing units served residents with less than 80% of the median income of San Mateo County. Therefore, it is assumed that approximately 34% of the future residential water demand will be associated with lower income households. Water demand associated with these households were included in the total potable water demand projections described above.

4.5.6 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following…

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with ***the total projected water use for the drought period.*** (Emphasis added).

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

In accordance with CWC §10635(b)(3), UWMPs must provide a five-year Drought Risk Assessment (see **Section 7.5**). As a first step, DWR suggests that water suppliers estimate their unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. These numbers can then be adjusted to estimate the five-years' cumulative drought effects. The Drought Risk Assessment presented in **Section 7.5** accounts for this increase in unconstrained water demand. **Table 4-9** shows unconstrained demands for 2026-2030 for both normal weather and multiple-dry-year scenarios.

The Drought Risk Assessment must include a consideration of climate change impacts on demand. Hotter and drier weather may lead to an increased demand in landscape irrigation. The City's Demand Study demand model assesses the sensitivity of the City's water demand to weather and then incorporates predicted weather and climate change data into the Demand Study demand projections. Therefore, the demand projections presented in **Section 4.5.3** include considerations of climate change. A description of the weather and climate change data incorporated into the City's demand model is provided in Section 5.4 of the BAWSCA Demand Study (BAWSCA, 2025). Based on data published by Cal-Adapt's CMIP5 RCP 8.5 climate scenario, a predicted annual mean temperature increase of 1.77°F for San Mateo County was incorporated into the Demand Study forecast for the time period of 2025 to 2050.

Table 4-9 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use (MG)

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1,260	1,305	1,349	1,393	1,437
NOTES: (a) The table shows unconstrained demand (i.e., demand in the absence of drought water use restrictions).				

4.6 Water Use Sectors Not Included in Demand Projections

Historical and projected water demands for the water use sectors described in CWC §10631(d)(1)(G) through (I) and listed below were not included in the City's water demand calculations because they are not applicable to the City:

- Sales to other agencies;
- Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof; and
- Agricultural.

4.6.1 Sales to Other Agencies

Metered interties exist between the City's water system and the City of Millbrae and the Town of Hillsborough water systems. The City has sold water to Millbrae in the past through the intertie. The City also has unmetered emergency interties with the California Water Service Company along the southern portion of the distribution system. These water sales are not included in the City's water demand estimate because, although the City does have an understanding with Millbrae that it can buy or sell water in emergency situations or pursuant to project-specific agreements, the City does not sell water under normal operating conditions.

4.6.2 Saline Water Intrusion Barriers, Groundwater Recharge, and Conjunctive Use

The City does not use water for saline water intrusion barriers and does not currently participate in active groundwater recharge activities or a conjunctive use program.

4.6.3 Agricultural

The City does not sell water to agricultural customers and does not expect to in the future.

4.7 Coordinating Water Use Projections

☑ ***CWC § 10631(h)***

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

The City purchases water from SFPUC and provides SFPUC with water use projections annually as part of reporting to the BAWSCA Annual Surveys and other BAWSCA-led water demand and supply coordination efforts (such as the Demand Study) as dictated by the 2009 Water Supply Agreement (WSA). As part of the coordination effort for the 2025 UWMP, and in compliance with CWC §10631(h), the City supplied BAWSCA with its water demand projections through 2050 for transmittal to the SFPUC.

5 SB X7-7 BASELINE, 2020 TARGET, AND 2025 REPORTING

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as SB X7-7, required that urban retail water suppliers[13] reduce their baseline per capita water use by 20% by 2020. Because the CWC does not set an end date for reporting progress in meeting the 2020 Target, this section of the UWMP demonstrates the City's compliance with SB X7-7 in 2020.

5.1 Demonstration of Compliance with SB X7-7 2020 Target

☑ ***CWC §10608.40***

Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631.

☑ ***CWC §10608.12***

(af) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

The City achieved its 2020 Target in 2020. The data used to calculate the City's 2020 Target and demonstrate compliance are documented in the City's 2020 UWMP. **Table 5-1** below summarizes the City's 2020 Target and actual 2020 GPCD, confirming that the City met the SB X7-7 compliance requirements.[14]

Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of SB X7-7 individually or as a member of a "Regional Alliance." The City is not a member of a Regional Alliance and this UWMP provides information on the City's progress towards meeting its SB X7-7 water conservation targets as an individual urban retail water supplier only.

Table 5-1 SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress (DWR Table 5-1)

☐	Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	**Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list**	**2020 Target**	**Actual 2020 GPCD**	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?**	**Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.**	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	**Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?**
No	Individual Target	135	112	Yes		

[13] CWC §10608.12 defines an urban retail water supplier as "a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes."

[14] The 2020 water use value shown herein (112 GPCD) is slightly higher than the 2020 water use reported in the 2020 UWMP (107 GPCD). This difference is due to a change in methodology in estimating the City's service area population from the 2020 UWMP, which used an unapproved DWR method.

5.2 Urban Water Use Objective

☑ ***CCR §966***

(h) If a supplier's calculated objective-based total use is larger than its target-based total use, the supplier's urban water use objective shall be its Water Code section 10608.20 individual target less excluded demands as described in paragraph (3). If the supplier's section 10608.20 target is expressed in gallons per capita daily, the supplier shall multiply the target by its residential service area population for the reporting year and the number of days in the year.

In July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation (implementing SB 606 and AB 1668) to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. These regulations establish annual UWUOs for water suppliers and introduce "Performance Measures" for CII water users.

The UWUO is a water budget-based approach to water use efficiency unique to each urban water supplier and consists of the following components: (1) residential indoor water standard, (2) residential outdoor water budget, (3) CII landscape outdoor water use standard (for landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters, (4) water loss standard, (5) variance, and (6) bonus. Suppliers will need to assess whether they meet their UWUO collectively (i.e., they are not required to comply with the individual standards if they meet the overall UWUO). Compliance with UWUOs is required beginning January 2027. Per the MCCWL regulation, over the next 25 years, the water efficiency standards for residential indoor and outdoor water use as well as CII outdoor water use will become increasingly stringent.

Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual UWUO. The City's UWUO submittals are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data.[15]

Table 5-2 summarizes the City's anticipated compliance with UWUOs through 2050 by comparing the water demand subject to UWUO compliance and projected UWUOs. The methodology for estimating the City's projected UWUOs and water demand subject to UWUO compliance is described in Section 6 of the BAWSCA Demand Study (BAWSCA, 2025). These estimates show that the City's water use is projected to be above the UWUO starting in 2035 assuming no change from current water use practices.

It should be noted that this analysis is preliminary and relies on several assumptions as noted in the Demand Study. Additionally, agencies are only assessed against the overall UWUO (i.e., they are not required to comply with the individual water use standards as long as they meet the overall UWUO). Therefore, the City is actively investigating where there is potential to meet individual use standards and where it can make progress in reducing use such that it will be compliant in the future. For instance, in 2027 the City will begin enacting the statewide ban on nonfunctional turf on CII properties, including Homeowner's Associations.

[15] DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/uwuo_plans

Table 5-2 Current and Projected Urban Water Use Objectives Compliance

Year	Current and Projected Water Demand Subject to UWUO Compliance (a) (b)	Current and Projected UWUO Targets (High ETo) (a)	Current and Projected UWUO Targets (Low ETo) (a)
2025 (c)	840	1,105	
2030	991	1,106	1,021
2035	1,000	990	924
2040	1,061	999	942
2045	1,116	1,064	1,006
2050 (Opt)	1,171	1,128	1,071

NOTES:

(a) Volumes are in units of MG. The 2025 Demand Study evaluated two different evapotranspiration scenarios, a scenario in which there is high evapotranspiration (i.e., assumed higher outdoor use), and low evapotranspiration.

(b) Water demand subject to UWUO compliance includes single family, multi-family water, irrigation, and water loss sectors. These water use projections incorporate both passive and active conservation.

(c) 2025 compliance per the UWUO report submitted by the City to DWR on December 15, 2025 (DWR, 2025b).

6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a) [in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available]1, providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

(2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

(3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

This section of the UWMP provides a description of the City's current and potential water supplies, as well as assessment of the energy intensity used to operate the City's distribution systems.

The City purchases all of its potable water from the SFPUC RWS in accordance with the 2009 WSA between the City and County of San Francisco and Wholesale Customers in Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, that was approved by the SFPUC on April 28, 2009 and amended in November 2018.

To maintain consistency with the UWMPs prepared by the SFPUC and the other BAWSCA member agencies, much of the language describing the SFPUC wholesale water supply in the following sections is common language provided by BAWSCA, in coordination with the SFPUC.

6.1 Purchased Water

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

This section describes the sources of wholesale water provided by SFPUC, and the process for allocating water between SFPUC, BAWSCA, and wholesale customers.

6.1.1 Description of SFPUC RWS

Approximately 85% of the water supply to the SFPUC RWS originates in the Hetch Hetchy watershed, located in Yosemite National Park, and flows down the Tuolumne River into the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Water from the Hetch Hetchy watershed is managed through the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Project. The remaining 15% of the water supply to the SFPUC RWS originates locally in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds and is stored in six different reservoirs in Alameda and San Mateo Counties. Details of the various components of the SFPUC RWS are provided below and are shown on **Figure 6-1**. Information

regarding the Hetch Hetchy, Alameda, and Peninsula water systems is sourced from common language provided by BAWSCA, in coordination with the SFPUC.

Figure 6-1 Regional Water System and Main Facilities

Water Distribution

The RWS consists of more than 280 miles of pipelines, 60 miles of tunnels, 11 reservoirs, five pump stations, two water filtration plants, and two treatment facilities for pH adjustment and/or disinfection. It includes the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power (HHWP) Project and the Bay Area water system facilities. The HHWP Project is generally composed of the reservoirs, hydroelectric generation and transmission facilities, and water transmission facilities from the Hetch Hetchy Valley west to the Alameda East Portal of the Coast Range Tunnel in Sunol Valley. Water system components of the HHWP Project are also referred to as the Hetch Hetchy System. The local Bay Area water system is comprised of two parts—the Alameda System and the Peninsula System—generally consisting of the facilities west of the Alameda East Portal of the Coast Range Tunnel, including the 63,000-acre Alameda and Peninsula watersheds, storage reservoirs, two water filtration plants, and the distribution system that delivers water to both retail and wholesale customers. The Hetch Hetchy, Alameda, and Peninsula Systems are described in more detail below.

- Hetch Hetchy System: In the Hetch Hetchy System, water is diverted from the Tuolumne River watershed into the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and is then transported in a series of tunnels and aqueducts from the Sierra Nevada to the San Joaquin Pipelines that cross the San Joaquin Valley to the Coast Range Tunnel, which connects to the Alameda System at the Alameda East Portal. Hetch Hetchy System water is disinfected at the Tesla Treatment Facility.
- Alameda System: The Alameda System includes two reservoirs, San Antonio Reservoir and Calaveras Reservoir, which collect water from the San Antonio Creek, Upper Alameda Creek,

and Arroyo Hondo watersheds in Alameda County. San Antonio Reservoir also receives water from the Hetch Hetchy System. Conveyance facilities in the Alameda System connect the Hetch Hetchy System and Alameda System to the Peninsula System. The Bay Division Pipelines cross the South Bay to the Peninsula System delivering water to customers along the pipeline route. The Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP) filters and disinfects water supplied from San Antonio Reservoir and Calaveras Reservoir. The Sunol Valley Chloramination Facility treats Hetch Hetchy supplies with aqueous ammonia to form chloramines and with sodium hydroxide to adjust pH, then blended in the Alameda Siphons for delivery to Bay Area customers via the Irvington Tunnels.

- Peninsula System: The Peninsula System includes conveyance facilities connecting the Bay Division Pipelines to the distribution system in San Francisco and to other customers on the Peninsula. Two reservoirs, Crystal Springs Reservoir and San Andreas Reservoir, collect runoff from the San Mateo Creek watershed. Crystal Springs Reservoir also receives water from the Hetch Hetchy System. A third reservoir, Pilarcitos Reservoir, collects runoff from the Pilarcitos Creek watershed and directly serves one of SFPUC's Wholesale Customers, the Coastside County Water District (which includes the City of Half Moon Bay), along with delivering water to Crystal Springs and San Andreas Reservoirs. The Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP) filters and disinfects water supplied from Crystal Springs Reservoir and San Andreas Reservoir before it is delivered to customers on the Peninsula and in San Francisco.

Water Treatment

The Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is the largest unfiltered water supply on the West Coast and one of only a few large unfiltered municipal water supplies in the nation. The water originates from well-protected wilderness areas in Yosemite National Park and flows down the Tuolumne River to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. This water meets or exceeds all federal and State criteria for watershed protection. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, which is protected in pipes and tunnels as it is conveyed to the Bay Area, requires pH adjustment to control pipeline corrosion and disinfection for bacteria control. Based on the SFPUC's disinfection treatment practice, extensive bacteriological quality monitoring, and high operational standards, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water (DDW) determined that the Hetch Hetchy water source meets federal and State drinking water quality requirements without the need for filtration.

The Tesla Treatment Facility was a key component of the SFPUC's Water System Improvement Program and enhances the high-quality water from the RWS. The facility has a capacity of 315 MGD, making it the third largest ultraviolet drinking water disinfection facility in the United States.

The SFPUC treats all water derived from sources other than Hetch Hetchy Reservoir at one of two water filtration facilities: the SVWTP or the HTWTP. The SVWTP primarily treats water from the Alameda System reservoirs and has a design capacity of 160 MGD. Treatment processes include powder activated carbon treatment for taste and odor control, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, corrosion control treatment, and chloramination. The nearby Sunol Valley Chloramination Facility can also provide fluoridation, chloramination, and corrosion control treatment for Hetch Hetchy System and blending with water treated from the SVWTP. The HTWTP treats water from the Peninsula System reservoirs and has a design capacity of 140 MGD. Treatment processes at SVWTP include ozonation, coagulation, flocculation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, corrosion control treatment, and chloramination. The SFPUC completed major upgrades to the SVWTP in 2013 and to the HTWTP in 2015.

Water Storage

Most of the water delivered by the SFPUC is supplied by runoff from the upper Tuolumne River watershed on the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada. Three major reservoirs collect runoff: Hetch Hetchy, Cherry (also known as Lake Lloyd), and Lake Eleanor. The storage capacity of these three reservoirs is included in **Table 6-1**. A "water bank" in Don Pedro Reservoir is also integrated into RWS operations.[16] Don Pedro Reservoir, which is jointly owned and operated by Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District (the Districts), is located on the Tuolumne River downstream of the Hetch Hetchy System.

San Francisco generates hydroelectric power through the HHWP Project as a by-product of water delivery and water supply management. Water released from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is used for hydroelectric generation and provides instream flows when released downstream. Normally, only Hetch Hetchy Reservoir water supplies are exported to the Bay Area, while releases from Lake Eleanor and Cherry Reservoir are used to provide instream flows, satisfy the Districts' Raker Act allocations, and produce hydroelectric power. The HHWP Project includes four hydroelectric powerhouses along the Tuolumne River—Holm, Kirkwood, Moccasin, and Moccasin Low Head—that have a collective generating capacity of nearly 400 megawatts.

In the Bay Area, the SFPUC utilizes the local Peninsula and Alameda watersheds. Crystal Springs, San Andreas, and Pilarcitos Reservoirs, located in San Mateo County, capture local runoff in the Peninsula watershed, and Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs, located in Alameda County, capture local runoff in the Alameda watershed. In addition to capturing local runoff, San Andreas, San Antonio, and Crystal Springs Reservoirs provide storage for water conveyed to the Bay Area from the Hetch Hetchy System. These five local reservoirs are an important water supply source in the event there is an interruption to Hetch Hetchy System deliveries. The storage capacity of each of these Bay Area reservoirs is included in **Table 6-1**.

Prior to 2019, Calaveras Reservoir had been operating at one-third of its capacity due to restrictions imposed by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). The Calaveras Dam Replacement Project, which took place from 2011 to 2019, involved the construction of a new dam downstream of the then-existing dam. The DSOD restrictions on filling Calaveras Reservoir to full capacity have since been removed, and Calaveras Reservoir reached full capacity during the 2022-2023 winter season when it was refilled completely in January 2023 following the dam replacement project.

[16] The Turlock Irrigation District and Modesto Irrigation District (the Districts) have senior water rights compared to those held by the City and County of San Francisco for the Tuolumne River water diversions and are provided the first increment of flow in the Upper Tuolumne River watershed according to the apportionment set forth in the Raker Act of 1913 (38 Stat. 242). The water bank at Don Pedro Reservoir provides a credit and debit system, which allows the City and County of San Francisco to divert water upstream while meeting its obligations to the Districts. Through this agreement, the SFPUC may pre-deliver the Districts' Raker Act and contractual allocations and credit the water bank so that at other times the SFPUC may retain water upstream that would otherwise be allocated to the Districts while the Districts debit the water bank.

Table 6-1 Regional Water System Storage Capacity

RWS Reservoir	Storage Capacity in Acre-Feet (AF)	Storage Capacity in Billions of Gallons (BG)
Upcountry (a)		
Hetch Hetchy	360,360	117.4
Cherry (b)	273,500	89.1
Lake Eleanor	27,100	8.8
Water Bank (c)	570,000	185.7
Subtotal Upcountry	**1,230,960**	**401.0**
Local		
Calaveras (Alameda)	96,800	31.5
San Antonio (Alameda)	50,500	16.5
Crystal Springs (Peninsula) (d)	69,300	22.6
San Andreas (Peninsula) (e)	19,000	6.2
Pilarcitos (Peninsula) (f)	3,100	1.0
Subtotal Local	**238,700**	**77.8**
Total Regional Water System Storage (g)	**1,469,660**	**478.8**

NOTES:
(a) Three other regulating reservoirs are also part of the RWS: Early Intake, Priest, and Moccasin Reservoirs.
(b) Storage capacity shown includes flashboards, which are structures placed in a spillway to increase the capacity of a reservoir.
(c) The SFPUC may draw against a credit of up to 740,000 AF in storage in a water bank account in Don Pedro Reservoir; 170,000 AF of this water bank storage is only available under certain circumstances and for a limited time. For this reason, the SFPUC considers 570,000 AF in contributing to total storage for planning purposes.
(d) Crystal Springs Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 22.6 BG (at 294.6 feet). Based on permit conditions, the reservoir is currently operated at 286.6 feet (8 feet below capacity).
(e) San Andreas Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 6.2 BG (at 451.8 feet). Since August 2020, in response to safety concerns about the seismic stability of the dam and a directive from the Division of Safety of Dams, the SFPUC has held the maximum water level at approximately 447.8 feet (4 feet below capacity).
(f) Pilarcitos Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 1.0 BG (at 696.5 feet). Since April 2025, in response to safety concerns about the seismic stability of the dam and a directive from the Division of Safety of Dams, the SFPUC has held the maximum water level at approximately 681.5 feet (15 feet below capacity).
(g) For planning purposes, the total RWS storage is 1,469,660 AF. This includes 63,700 AF in dead storage (i.e., the volume in a reservoir below the lowest controllable level).

6.1.2 Wholesale Water Contractual Obligations

Under the terms of a 25-year contract WSA, the SFPUC sells water to 26 wholesale customers (collectively referred to as the Wholesale Customers). The SFPUC has associated individual water sales contracts with each Wholesale Customer, as well. Collectively, the Wholesale Customers receive over two-thirds of the RWS's annual deliveries, with the remaining approximately one-third provided to

the SFPUC's retail customers located inside and outside of San Francisco (collectively referred to as the Retail Customers). Of the 26 Wholesale Customers, 10 rely on SFPUC for 100% of their total supply. The remaining 16 Wholesale Customers rely on the SFPUC for a significant portion of their water supply needs, but also use other local and imported supplies to meet their retail water customers' demands, including, but not limited to, local groundwater and surface water, recycled water, and, in some cases, purchases from the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the State Water Project.

The WSA became effective on July 1, 2009, as its predecessor agreement, the 1984 Settlement Agreement and Master Water Sales Contract between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers (1984 Agreement), expired. The WSA, as amended and restated in 2025, describes the current contractual relationship between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers.

The WSA carries forward many components of the 1984 Agreement, including the SFPUC's "Supply Assurance" of 184 MGD to the Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC has agreed to deliver water to the Wholesale Customers up to the amount of the Supply Assurance, and this agreement is perpetual and survives the expiration of the WSA. The Supply Assurance is, however, subject to reduction due to water shortage, drought, scheduled RWS maintenance activities, and emergencies.

The Supply Assurance is shared among 24 of the 26 Wholesale Customers (all Wholesale Customers, which have "permanent" status, except the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, which are "temporary, interruptible" customers). Twenty-three of these 24 Wholesale Customers have an "Individual Supply Guarantee" (ISG), which represents their dedicated individual share of the 184 MGD Supply Assurance. The ISGs are also perpetual and survive the expiration of the WSA. The City of Hayward is the 24th Wholesale Customer that shares in the Supply Assurance, but it does not have an ISG due to the terms of its 1962 individual water supply contract with the SFPUC that did not contain a fixed allocation of water. The City of Hayward's unspecified water supply allocation is included in the Supply Assurance as the difference between 184 MGD and the sum of the other 23 permanent Wholesale Customers' ISGs (22.1 MGD). If Hayward's water purchases from the RWS exceed 22.1 MGD over a period of three consecutive fiscal years (an event that has not occurred to date and is not projected to occur before 2050), the 23 Wholesale Customers with ISGs would be required to reduce their individual ISGs to accommodate the demands of Hayward.

Each Wholesale Customer also has an individual water sales contract with the SFPUC that describes the service area of the customer, identifies the location and size of service connections between the RWS and the customer's distribution systems, and in some instances contains additional specific provisions unique to the customer. The individual water sales contracts may be amended from time to time by the SFPUC and the applicable Wholesale Customer pursuant to the terms of the WSA.

The City's ISG is 5.23 MGD, or approximately 1,909 MG. Between 2021 and 2025, the City purchased between 61% and 64% of its ISG for use in the City's service area (see **Figure 6-4**).

6.1.3 Future Water Supply Decisions

In the 2009 WSA, the SFPUC committed to make two decisions before the end of 2018 regarding future water supplies, with the prerequisite of the SFPUC having completed any necessary California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review relevant to those decisions:

- Whether or not to make the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara permanent customers of the RWS, if the SFPUC determines that RWS long-term water supplies are available to support their permanent status, and
- Whether or not to increase the Supply Assurance above 184 MGD to meet future Wholesale Customer demands.

Prior to 2018, the SFPUC determined that it was prudent to defer these decisions due to uncertainty about water supply availability and future growth patterns in the Bay Area, as well as unprecedented reductions in demands on the RWS, which indicated that total Wholesale Customer demands (including the demands of San Jose and Santa Clara, who do not share in the 184 MGD Supply Assurance) would be 173.9 MGD in 2040. Accordingly, the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers amended the WSA in 2018, deferring the future water supply decisions to the end of 2028 to allow the SFPUC to conduct further water supply planning, including a reevaluation of RWS demands and supply options, and any necessary CEQA analysis. Based on current projections, Wholesale Customer demands (including the demands of San Jose and Santa Clara) will continue to be less than the 184 MGD Supply Assurance through the year 2050.

The SFPUC's planning efforts to support its decision regarding the status of San Jose and Santa Clara are a part of the SFPUC's Alternative Water Supply Program.

6.2 Groundwater

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(b)(4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:

(A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(D) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

Historically, the City has not utilized groundwater as a drinking water source (i.e., as described above, the sole source of the City's drinking water has been wholesale water supplied by the SFPUC). However, in the 1990s the City did construct one groundwater supply well that is located near Washington Park (i.e., the "WP Well"), which has historically been used on occasion to irrigate portions of City-owned landscaping and parks. However, regular use of the well ceased in 2003. Currently, the WP Well is only used intermittently for de minimis non-potable demands (e.g., limited irrigation and wash water). The WP Well was not constructed for drinking water purposes and is not rated as a drinking water well. The City

does not expect to utilize groundwater as a regular potable or non-potable water source in the future. Information related to the local groundwater basin is provided below.

6.2.1 Basin Description and Status

The City overlies the southern portion of the approximately 40 square mile Westside Groundwater Basin (groundwater basin number 2-35; DWR, 2006; or Basin). The Basin is not adjudicated, nor has it been found by the DWR to be in a condition of overdraft. As part of the implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the subbasin was ranked as a "very low priority"[17] basin under the 2014 California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring basin prioritization process and maintained this ranking in the DWR's latest basin prioritization project effort in 2019 (DWR, 2019). The Basin is therefore not subject to the requirements of SGMA.

The Basin consists of unconsolidated colluvium that was deposited in a northwest trending trough in the underlying impervious bedrock. The approximate boundaries of the Basin are shown in **Figure 6-2**. The Basin is bounded by bedrock highs in Golden Gate Park to the North and at Coyote Point to the South (DWR Bulletin 118, Rogge, 2003; Yates, 2003a; DWR, 2006). The San Bruno Mountains and San Francisco Bay form the eastern boundary of the Basin while the Serra Fault[18] and the Pacific Ocean form the western boundary (Rogge, 2003; Yates, 2003a; DWR, 2006). Adjoining groundwater basins are the Lobos Basin to the North and the San Mateo Plain Subbasin to the South.

The Basin is composed of two main water-bearing units, the shallow, unconfined Colma aquifer and the deeper, confined Merced aquifer. Within the two major water bearing zones in the Basin, there are multiple smaller aquifer zones that are delineated vertically by different sand and clay layers within the Merced and Colma formations. The thickness and extent of these interbedded sand and clay layers vary spatially throughout the Basin as shown in **Figure 6-3**.

All of the municipal groundwater extraction wells in the Cities of San Bruno, South San Francisco, and Daly City are screened in the deeper, confined Merced aquifer where the water quality is better. The specific yield of wells in the Basin has been observed to be greater in the northern portions of the Basin than in the southern (SBMP, 2001; Yates, 2003a).

[17] SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard, https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final, accessed 7 Apil 2026.
[18] The Serra Fault is a series of thrust faults parallel to the San Andreas Fault in the Coast Ranges (Rogge, 2003).

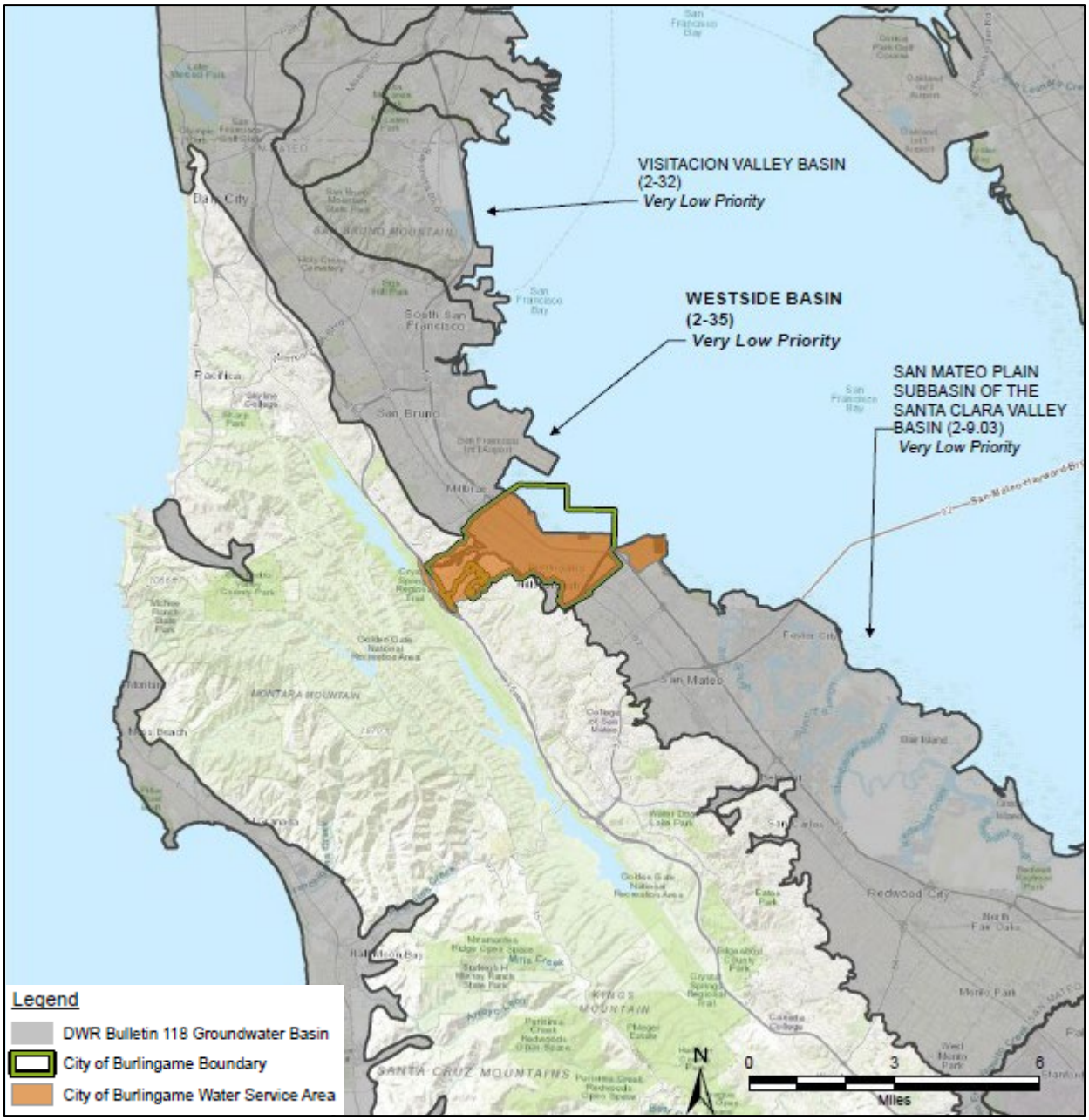

Figure 6-2 Groundwater Basins in the Vicinity of the City's Service Area

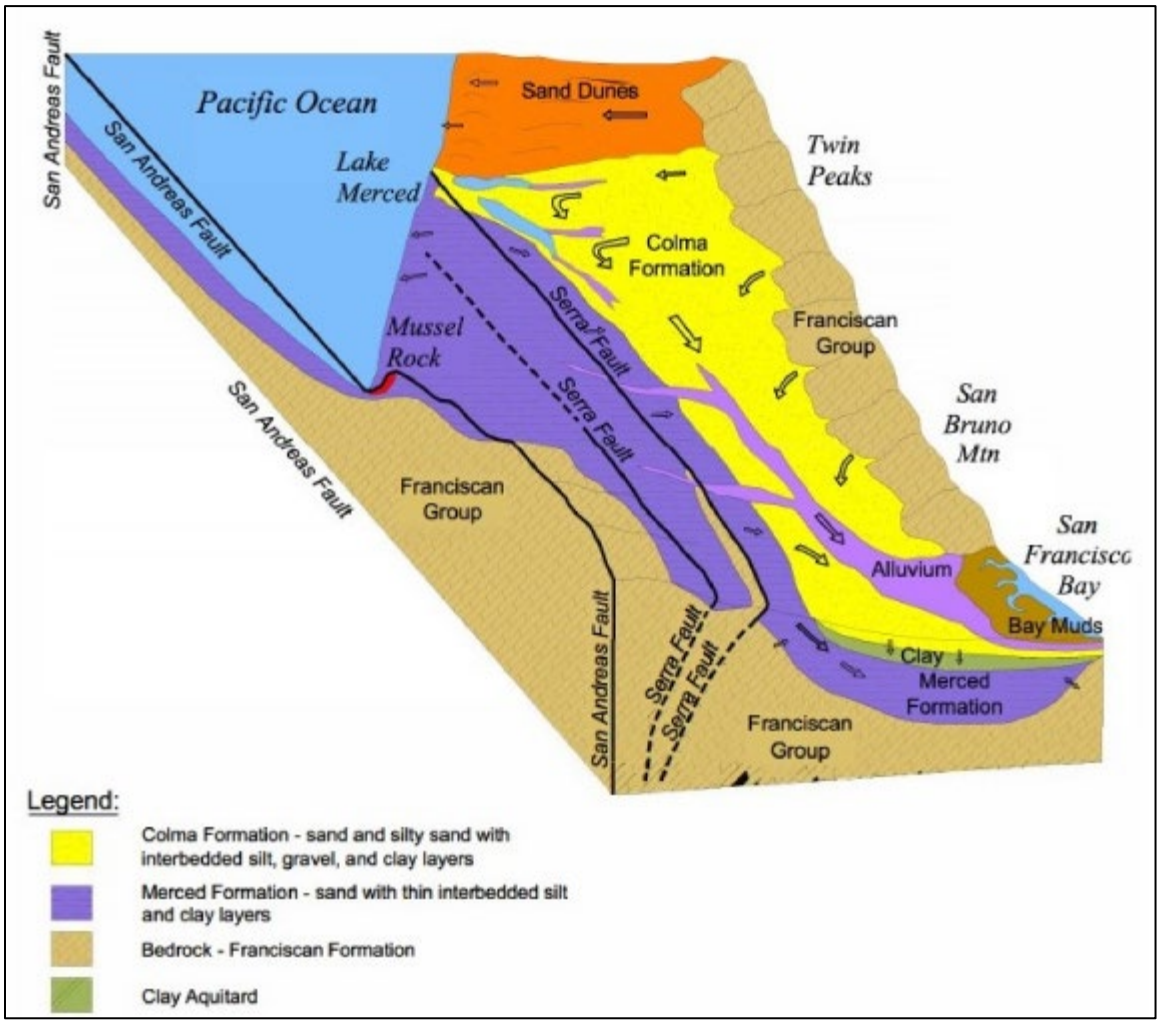

Figure 6-3 Conceptual Model of the Westside Groundwater Basin[19]

6.2.2 Groundwater Management

As stated above, the Basin is currently designated by the DWR as a "very low priority" basin and is exempt from complying with SGMA. The City has not historically utilized groundwater as a significant water supply source or participated in management of the Basin. However, other entities that overly the Basin, such as the Cities of San Bruno and Daly City, rely on groundwater for a significant portion of their potable water supply and are actively involved in Basin management. The southern portion of the Basin is currently managed under the South Westside Basin Groundwater Management Plan.[20]

6.2.3 Historical Groundwater Use

As discussed above, the WP Well is only used intermittently for de minimis non-potable demands and the City has not historically used groundwater as a potable water source (see **Table 6-2**).

[19] This figure presents a conceptual model of the Westside Groundwater Basin showing the different geologic features within the Basin. The arrows show generalized groundwater flow directions within the Basin (Rogge, 2003).
[20] South Westside Basin Groundwater Management Plan, dated July 2012, http://sfwater.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=3104, accessed 18 March 2021.

Table 6-2 Groundwater Volume Pumped (DWR Table 6-1)

☒	**Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.**
☒	**All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)**

Groundwater Type	Water Type (OPTIONAL)	Location or Basin Name	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
		Total					

6.2.4 Projected Future Groundwater Use

The City purchases all of its potable water from the SFPUC RWS and there are no plans to use groundwater as a supplemental potable water supply source in the future because the source is unreliable. However, the City has used groundwater in the past on an intermittent basis to supply irrigation water during historical drought periods. The total demand from Washington Park that could be served by groundwater for irrigation is estimated to be approximately 0.025 MGD. This estimate is based on the summer irrigation demand estimates of Washington Park based on irrigation schedules provided by the City's Parks and Recreation Department and monthly water use patterns for all City Parks provided by the City's water consumption reports (EKI, 2004).[21] According to production estimates of the WP Well and the available storage in the WP Well storage tank, the WP Well system has the capacity to meet these irrigation demands.[22] Should the currently projected water supply available to the City materially change, the City may elect in the future to further evaluate the availability of groundwater as a potential source of supply.

6.3 Surface Water

Water that is self-supplied to agencies from streams, lakes and reservoirs is considered a surface water supply. Although the City's potable water supply is originally derived from surface water, it is categorized as "purchased" water since the water is obtained from the SFPUC RWS. The City does not currently, nor does it plan to in the future, use self-supplied surface water as part of its water supply portfolio.

6.4 Stormwater

The City does not currently, nor does it plan to in the future, use diverted stormwater as part of its water supply portfolio.

[21] For the purpose of this UWMP, the City has assumed that monthly water use trends in Washington Park are similar to those trends observed at all of the City Parks. Based on the fraction of total annual water use consumed at all City Parks during each month of the year, and the estimated July irrigation demand at Washington Park, water demands were extrapolated for the months of August through June. The sum of these monthly demand estimates is 0.025 MGD.

[22] The potential pumping volume is based on the maximum sustainable pumping rate of 100 gallons per minute (gpm).

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

☑ ***CWC §10633***

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Recycling water involves treating wastewater to an acceptable level such that it can be reused for irrigation, cooling, and other non-potable applications. A key benefit of water recycling is its potential to offset the use of potable supplies. The regulatory requirements for recycled water are defined in the CCR, Title 22, Article 3 (Title 22) and vary for different uses (e.g. irrigation for food crops, landscape, and recreation).

The City does not utilize recycled water, nor does it currently have plans to implement use of recycled water within its service area. However, the City is currently investigating the feasibility of recycled water use. As discussed in more detail in **Section 6.5.4**, in 2016 the City conducted a Recycled Water Evaluation as part of the City's Wastewater Treatment Facility Master Plan to examine recycled water alternative (Burlingame, 2016). Additionally, the City is currently participating in a recycled water feasibility study to further investigate the potential of recycled water use.

The sections below describe wastewater collection and treatment for the City's service area.

6.5.1 Coordination

☑ ***CWC §10633***

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area…

The City coordinates with adjacent municipalities and wastewater agencies in both the treatment and discharge of its wastewater. The City's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) processes wastewater from the City, the unincorporated Burlingame Hills, and the Town of Hillsborough. The WWTP is located approximately at sea level along the San Francisco Bay. The WWTP contains facilities to recycle a portion of the treated wastewater for use within the WWTP; however for purposes of this UWMP, this is not considered recycled water, as the recycled water is used only within the WWTP facilities.

Once treated, the City's effluent is sent through a joint transport system with the City of Millbrae, to South San Francisco. Prior to discharge into the San Francisco Bay through the South San Francisco Outfall, the Burlingame-Millbrae wastewater undergoes dechlorination along with the wastewater effluent from South San Francisco, Burlingame, and the City and County of San Francisco.

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

☑ ***CWC §10633***

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

The City operates and maintains the wastewater collection system that conveys wastewater from the users to the City's WWTP. The City system includes gravity pipelines, lift stations, and force mains. The volume of wastewater collected from the City service area in 2025 was approximately 921 MG (**Table 6-3**).

The City's wastewater treatment process includes four treatment steps: (1) primary sedimentation, (2) secondary biological treatment, (3) sodium hypochlorite disinfection, and (4) contact time in a plug flow detention facility. Recycled wastewater undergoes an additional flocculation and clarification treatment step. Following treatment at the WWTP, the effluent is sent to South San Francisco through the Burlingame-Millbrae Central Bay Outfall system and discharged after dechlorination into a joint-use deep-water outfall in the San Francisco Bay (Nolte, 1982; Roman & Lougee, 2000). An influent equalization basin provides flow equalization during wet weather. The City's WWTP is located within the City's service area and indicated in **Table 6-4**. The average dry weather flow of wastewater treated at the City's WWTP has remained fairly constant at approximately 2.0-2.3 MGD in 2025. The permit provides for up to 5.5 MGD average dry weather flow.

The City's WWTP uses approximately 0.11 MGD of treated wastewater for internal use within the plant. However, the treated wastewater does not meet Title 22, Article 3 recycled water requirements for non-potable uses outside of the WWTP and is discharged into the San Francisco Bay through the Burlingame-Millbrae Central Outfall system after use (Nolte, 1982).

Table 6-3 Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-2)

☐	Checked box indicates there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	**Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? (OPTIONAL)**	**Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (a)**	**Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number**	**Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?**
City of Burlingame	Metered	921	Burlingame WWTP, Place ID 210839	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		**921**		

NOTES:
(a) The volume of wastewater collected within the service area is estimated based on flow metered at the WWTP headworks, which also includes flows from the Town of Hillsborough.
(b) The Burlingame WWTP is owned by the City of Burlingame and operated by a contractor to the City, Veolia Water North America.
(c) Volumes are in units of MG.

Table 6-4 Wastewater Treatment and End Uses Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 (DWR Table 6-3)

☐	Checked box indicates no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL)	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (as Reported in DWR Table 6-2)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment		
				Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Treatment Level	Volume	Name of other entity
Burlingame WWTP, Place ID 210839	Yes	921	921	Secondary, Disinfected - 23	40	--	--	Secondary, Disinfected - 23	881	--	--	--	--	--
Total		**921**	**921**	**--**	**40**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**881**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

NOTES:
(a) Treated effluent is sent to South San Francisco for additional treatment prior to discharge into the San Francisco Bay. The volume of recycled wastewater fluctuates year-to-year since it is dependent on the total influent flow.
(b) Approximately 40 MG of internal reuse water is used at the WWTP as process water.
(c) Volumes are in units of MG.

6.5.3 Recycled Water System and Recycled Water Beneficial Uses

☑ ***CWC §10633 (c-g)***

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

The City has not historically used recycled water outside of the WWTP and does not currently have the treatment capabilities to meet Title 22, Article 3 criteria for reuse of the recycled water for non-potable uses such as irrigation. Therefore, recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area (**Table 6-5** and **Table 6-6**).

Table 6-5 Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area (DWR Table 6-4)

☒	Checked box indicates recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL):	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL):	
Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (volume). Include units (OPTIONAL):	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL):	

Use Type	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Total										

Table 6-6 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-5)

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

Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025 (a)	2025 Actual Use (a)
Total		

6.5.4 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

The City is in the initial phases of recycled water planning and has not developed recycled water use projections for its service area (**Table 6-7**).

Potential future uses of recycled water include specific types of irrigation, impoundment, cooling and air conditioning, dust control, and flushing toilets and urinals.

Irrigation needs for Coyote Point and its golf course, hotel landscaping, and City parks and school fields could also potentially be met by recycled water, especially as these irrigation demands typically are greatest during the summer months, the time of greatest potable water demand (EKI, 2004). Construction water for dust control and moisture conditioning for compaction could also potentially be met with reclaimed water. If the recycled water is high enough quality (i.e., sufficiently low in minerals and salts), it could potentially be used as cooling water for industrial processes at local industries.

The use of recycled water to reduce potable water demands was examined as a potentially viable alternative in the City of Burlingame's Wastewater Treatment Facility Master Plan, Recycled Water Evaluation (Burlingame, 2016). If the project were implemented, it would likely occur in two phases. Phase 1 of the project would be as a demonstration project with an estimated peak day demand of 70,000 gallons per day (GPD); and phase 2 of the project would add an additional 280,000 GPD of peak day demand, for a total of 350,000 GPD peak day demand. The estimated average day demand of the potential recycled water users was estimated to be 126,000 GPD or approximately 46 MG per year. Due to high implementation costs and complexity of implementation, the project is not included in the City's water planning at this time. However, the City is continuing to evaluate its feasibility for future implementation and is currently conducting and recycled water feasibility study.

Table 6-7 Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use (DWR Table 6-6)

☒	Checked box indicates that Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
6-18	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
		Total	

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

☑ ***CWC §10631(g)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:*

Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

Opportunities to develop desalinated water supplies from ocean water, brackish surface, and brackish groundwater are being investigated by the BAWSCA as part of its Strategy 2050 (see **Section 7.3.4.1**). According to BAWSCA, there are high costs and intensive permitting requirements associated with desalination. However, it does potentially provide a substantial yield given the limited options for generating significant new water supplies for the region.

The City does not anticipate opportunities for development of desalinated water supplies within the planning horizon of this UWMP and this water supply is not being considered.

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(c) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

6.7.1 Exchanges and Transfers

There are potential transfer and exchange opportunities within and outside of the SFPUC RWS. The City does not presently anticipate the need for water right transfers during normal year conditions. However, should that condition change in the future, it is possible that the City could purchase water from another agency or entity either within or outside of the SFPUC RWS.

Within the SFPUC RWS, it is possible to transfer water entitlements and/or banked water among agencies. For example, the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) adopted by all BAWSCA agencies and the SFPUC provides the basis for voluntary transfers of water among BAWSCA agencies during periods when mandatory rationing is in effect on the SFPUC RWS (see **Section 7.1.1.1**). Some BAWSCA agencies have the capacity to rely on groundwater or other sources during dry years and thus may be willing to transfer a portion of their wholesale water entitlement to other BAWSCA agencies in need of supply above their allocations.

Securing water from willing sellers outside the SFPUC RWS is a more complex process than transfers within the RWS, which requires both a contract with the seller agency and approval by the SFPUC. BAWSCA has the authority to plan for and acquire supplemental water supplies and continues to evaluate the feasibility of water transfers as part of its Strategy 2050.

6.7.2 Emergency Interties

As discussed in **Section 3.5**, metered interties exist between the City water system and the City of Millbrae and the Town of Hillsborough water systems. The City also has unmetered interties with the California Water Service Company along the southern portion of the distribution system.

6.8 Future Water Projects

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

This section lists the water supply projects that may be undertaken by both the wholesaler (i.e., SFPUC) and the City.

6.8.1 SFPUC Water Supply Projects

The City's wholesaler, SFPUC, has been implementing its Water System Improvement Plan (WSIP) since it was adopted in 2008. The WSIP includes several water supply projects to address the Level of Service (LOS) Goals and Objective established in the WSIP (described in further detail in **Section 7.1.1.1**). SFPUC has also developed an AWSP to explore other projects that would increase overall water supply resiliency (see **Section 7.3.4.1)**.

6.8.2 Recycled Water

As discussed above, recycled water use was evaluated as part of the City's WWTP Master Plan (Burlingame, 2016) and is currently being evaluated in a recycled water feasibility study. The City is continuing to evaluate the feasibility of implementing recycled water, and thus are not including it in the City's long-term water supply at this point in time (**Table 6-8**).

Table 6-8 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs (DWR Table 6-7)

☒	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
6-20	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP.

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (a)
	Yes/no	If Yes, Supplier Name					

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The City's historical and current supply is presented in **Table 6-9** and **Figure 6-4**. The City purchases potable water from the SFPUC RWS to meet all of the potable water demands within the City's service area. In FY 2025, the City purchased approximately 1,216 MG from the SFPUC RWS for use in the City's service area. A limited amount of internal reuse water is used at the WWTP as process water and groundwater is used to meet a de minimis volume of non-potable demands.

Table 6-9 Water Supplies – 2025 Actual (DWR Table 6-8)

Water Supply	Additional Description (as needed)	2025		
		Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Actual Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC RWS	Potable	1,216	1,909
		Total	**1,216**	**1,909**

Notes:
(a) The annual water supply values for 2025 are based on monthly wholesale water meter readings and prorated to align with the fiscal year.
(b) The City has an ISG of 5.23 MGD, or approximately 1,909 MG per year.
(c) Volumes are in units of MG.

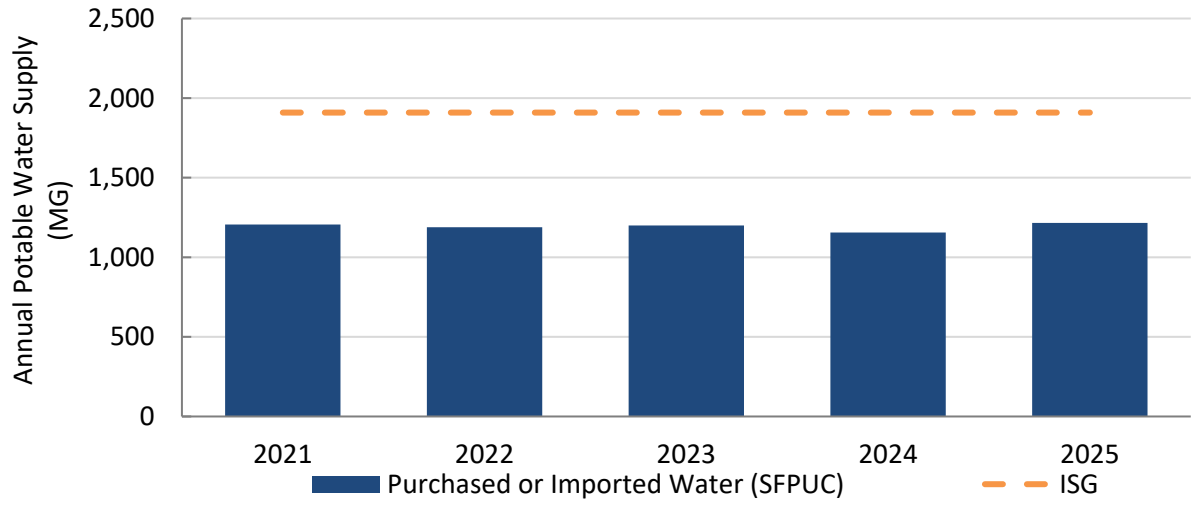

Figure 6-4 Historical and Current Water Supply

The City plans to continue to purchase wholesale water from the SFPUC RWS and does not anticipate developing additional long-term potable water supplies from other sources in the near future. Water supplies from the SFPUC RWS through 2050 are projected to be equivalent to the City's ISG of 1,909 MG, which is the City's contractual entitlement to SFPUC wholesale water, which survives in perpetuity. The City's total water supply projections[23] are shown in **Table 6-10** in five-year increments through 2050.

[23] Total water supply projections do not include WWTP internal reuse water and de minimis groundwater use.

Table 6-10 Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
Purchased or Imported Water	SFPUC RWS	Potable	1,909	--	1,909	--	1,909	--	1,909	--	1,909	--
Total			**1,909**	**--**	**1,909**	**--**	**1,909**	**--**	**1,909**	**--**	**1,909**	**--**

NOTES:
(a) Water supply available to the City during a normal year is assumed to be equal to the City's ISG. The City has an ISG of 5.23 MGD, or approximately 1,909 MG per year.
(b) Volumes are in units of MG.

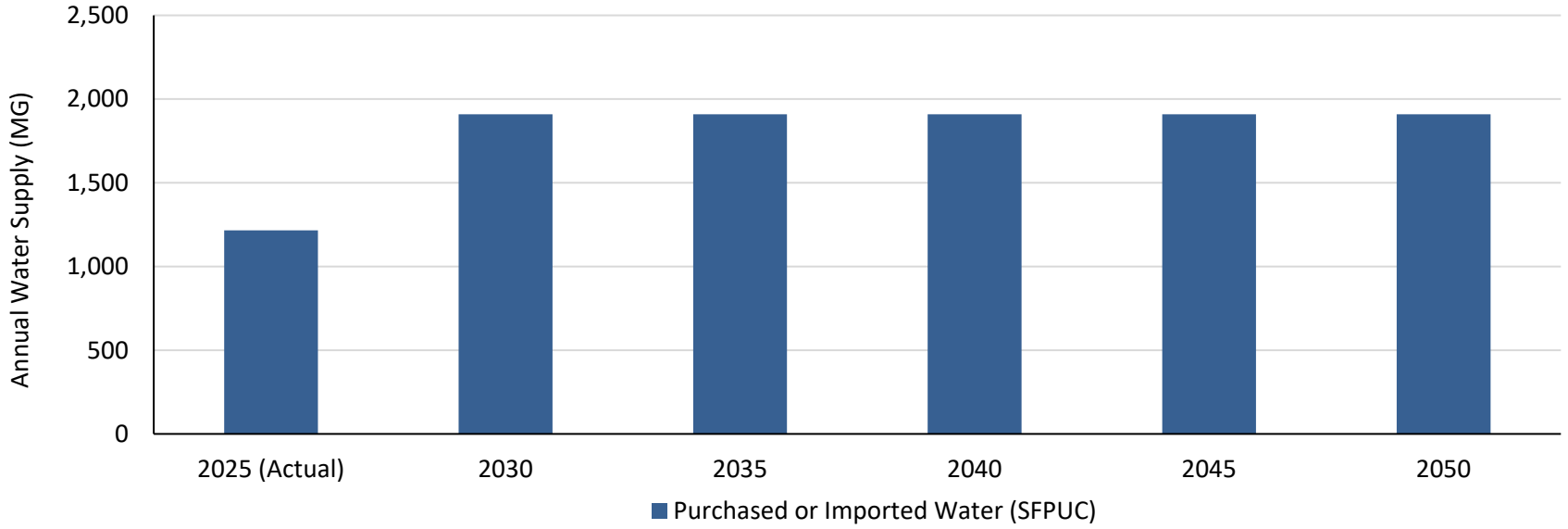

Figure 6-5 Water Supplies – Current and Projected

6.10 Special Conditions

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

The City is committed to incorporating climate change into its ongoing water supply planning. **Section 4.5.6** of this UWMP includes a description of plausible changes to projected demands under climate change conditions, and City is currently working to consider the effects of climate change in future as described in **Section 3.2**. Information regarding the impacts of climate change to the SFPUC RWS supply was provided by BAWSCA in coordination with SFPUC and is provided below:

> Climate change has become an important factor in water resources planning in California and is frequently considered in urban water management planning, although the extent and precise effects of climate change remain uncertain. Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases have caused and will likely continue to cause a rise in temperatures around the world, which will result in a wide range of changes in climate patterns. Moreover, observational data show that a warming trend occurred during the latter part of the 20th century, the first quarter of the 21st century, and will likely continue through the end of the 21st century. Numerous studies have been conducted to determine the potential impacts of climate change on water resources. These climate change impacts are likely to affect both the Tuolumne River watershed and local watersheds in the Bay Area and include the following:
>
> - Reductions in the average Sierra Nevada annual snowpack due to a rise in the snowline elevation and a shallower snowpack at lower elevations, and a shift in snowmelt runoff to earlier in the year;
> - Changes in the timing, annual average, intensity, and variability of precipitation, and an increased amount of precipitation falling as rain instead of as snow;
> - Long-term changes in watershed vegetation and increased incidence of wildfires that could affect water quality and quantity;
> - Sea level rise and an increase in saltwater intrusion;
> - Increase in water temperatures with accompanying potential adverse effects on some fisheries and water quality;
> - Increases in evaporation and concomitant increase in irrigation need; and
> - Changes in urban and agricultural water demand.
>
> SFPUC continues to study the effect of climate change on the RWS. These works are summarized below.

SFPUC Climate Change Studies

> The SFPUC views assessment of the effects of climate change as an ongoing need that requires regular updating to reflect improvements in climate science, atmospheric/ocean modeling, observations, and human response to the threat of greenhouse gas emissions. Climate change research by the SFPUC began in 2009 and continues to be refined.
>
> The SFPUC partnered with The Water Research Foundation to develop the Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment (LTVA) of the RWS. The study was conducted by the University of Massachusetts Amherst Hydrosystems Research Group with input from National Center for Atmospheric Research, other climate scientists, and Deltares. The goal of the LTVA is to help quantitatively and qualitatively assess

to what extent climate change will be a threat to the RWS in comparison to, or in combination with, other external drivers of change over the next 50 years (2020-2070). The LTVA assessed the potential effects of climate change on RWS water supply using a wide range of plausible increases in temperature and changes in precipitation to address the wide uncertainty in climate projections over the planning horizon. There are many uncertain factors, such as climate change, changing regulations, water quality, growth and economic cycles, that may create vulnerabilities for the RWS's ability to meet Levels of Service. The uncertainties associated with the degree to which these factors will occur and how much risk they present to the water system are difficult to predict but were considered in this study. To address this planning challenge, the LTVA used a vulnerability-based planning approach to explore a range of future conditions to identify vulnerabilities, and to assess the risks associated with these vulnerabilities, that could lead to developing an adaptation plan that is flexible and robust to a wide range of future outcomes. The LTVA was completed in 2021 and the University of Massachusetts Amherst and The Water Research Foundation amended it in 2024.

The key findings of the LTVA are:

- Climate change exacerbates impacts from other external drivers of change and is not the single most important driver of vulnerability for the RWS;
- The RWS at a baseline demand of 227 MGD is resilient to changes in climate and other external drivers;
- The RWS water supply performance declines with reductions in mean precipitation but is mostly insensitive to increases in temperature;
- The RWS is more vulnerable to changes in demand and instream flow requirements than changes in mean annual temperature and precipitation; and
- The RWS is vulnerable to changes to mean climate when demand or regulatory instream flow requirements increase.

Further results and conclusions from the LTVA and its amendment are provided below:

- According to climate projections and expert elicitations, there is a central tendency of warming of +2°C and +4°C by 2040 and 2070 (RCP 8.5), respectively, with no clear direction of change in mean annual precipitation over the planning horizon;
- In the upcountry region, by 2040, most projections and elicitations of warming estimate between +1°C and +4°C, and precipitation changes range between -5% and +5%, compared to historical baseline; and by 2070, estimates of warming range between +3°C and +6°C, and precipitation changes range between -15% and +15% (RCP8.5);
- Changes in hydrology due to climate change affect the RWS's ability to meet water supply targets. At 227 MGD baseline demand, the RWS can sustain up to +4°C and -5% precipitation change before failing to meet targets for delivery reliability, frequency of 20% rationing, storage reliability, and duration of rationing;
- Precipitation change is an important driver for RWS performance. A decrease by 10% or more will cause RWS water supply targets to be missed. The climate projections and expert elicitations show that such a change in precipitation is possible by 2040, although unlikely. The likelihood of this change increases toward 2070;

- The RWS shows minor sensitivity to temperature change for the metrics evaluated in this study. Most metrics stay above target under warming conditions. However, warming conditions often magnify the loss in system performance if precipitation or demand change;
- Demand change appears to be a major driver of future RWS performance. An increase in demand by 15% (265 MGD) will lead to failure to meet rationing frequency targets under current climate conditions. At 265 MGD demand, the rationing frequency targets would be met if there is an increase in precipitation of 10%. If demand increases by 30%, the rationing target cannot be met even when precipitation increases by 40%, which is believed plausible but unlikely over the planning horizon;
- The RWS is particularly vulnerable to the state-amended new instream flow requirements below Don Pedro Dam, which represents a huge reduction in water available. Under all demand and climate scenarios the system reliability, defined as frequency of years without rationing, remains below 5%; and
- The RWS is also vulnerable to the draft Tuolumne voluntary agreement new instream flow requirements below Don Pedro Dam, which represents a large reduction in water available, although significantly less than for the state-amended new instream flow releases. The implementation of the draft Tuolumne voluntary agreement under current climate and demand conditions would reduce the system reliability to 75%, which corresponds to the effects of a reduction in average rainfall by 20% under the current Federal Energy Regulatory Commission agreement.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions (e.g., issues surrounding the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) may affect planned future projects and the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. A detailed description of the potential impacts of Bay-Delta Plan implementation on RWS supply reliability is included in **Section 7.1**. The City currently does not have any plans to develop new supply sources. If the City moves forward with any plans to develop supply projects, emerging regulatory conditions will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.10.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

Other locally applicable criteria may affect characterization and availability of an identified water supply (e.g., changes in regional water transfer rules may alter the availability of a water supply that had historically been readily available). Reliability of the RWS supply is further discussed in **Section 7.1**. The City currently does not have any plans to develop new supply sources. If the City moved forward with any plans to develop supply projects, locally applicable criteria will be considered, and the associated water supply reliability impacts will be assessed in future UWMP updates.

6.11 Energy Intensity

☑ ***CWC §10631.2***

(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:

(1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.

(2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.

(3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.

(4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.

(5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.

(6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.

(7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.

(b) The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.

(c) The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.

The "Total Utility Approach" as defined by DWR in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook is used to report water-related energy-consumption data for the City. Fiscal year 2025 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) for this period were used as the source of energy consumption data. It is estimated that a total of approximately 423,275 kilowatt-hour (kWh) of energy was consumed for operation of water facilities in the City's water system in FY 2025. As the total volume of water entering the system was 1,216 MG, the energy intensity was calculated to be 348 kWh/MG (**Table 6-11**).

The City is a customer of Peninsula Clean Energy, a community choice aggregation program for San Mateo County. Additionally, the City has enrolled in their ECO100 program where 100% of the electricity used by city facilities is from renewable energy.

Table 6-11 Recommended Energy Reporting (DWR Table O-1B)

Water Delivery Product	Retail Potable Deliveries	Only for Water Delivery Products Under the City of Burlingame's Operational Control		
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	MG	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process		1,216		1,216
Energy Consumed (kWh)		423,275		423,275
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		348		348
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0	kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Volume of water is from the SFPUC meters and prorated for FY 2025. Energy usage is for water facilities and is from the City's energy bills.				
Narrative:				
The City utilizes five pump stations to convey water to supplement demands and to fill storage tanks.				

7 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section of the UWMP describes the reliability of the City's water supplies, which, as described in **Section 5.2**, is made up of purchased water from the SFPUC RWS. Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and dependent upon a number of factors, such as regulatory and legal constraints, hydrological and environmental conditions, climate change, and expected growth, among others. Based on available historical information and projections of future water uses, regulatory and legal constraints, and hydrological and environmental conditions, including climate change, City has made its best determination of future water supply reliability of for its service area.

As described in **Section 5.2**, all of the City's water supply is purchased from the SFPUC RWS. This section describes the constraints on that potable water supply (also referred to by SFPUC as wholesale water), as well as the management strategies that the City and other affected agencies have employed or will employ to address these constraints. This section also provides an estimate of the supply volumes available to the City and the corresponding supply and demand reliability assessments in normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry year periods, as well as a drought risk assessment for the next five years.

Since the de minimis amount of internal reuse water at the Wastewater Treatment Plant is assumed to be 100% reliable, and there are no plans for the City to use groundwater as a supplemental supply source, these two sources are not evaluated herein.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(b)(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

☑ ***CWC §10634***

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(b)(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

(b)(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

The City relies solely on water purchased from the SFPUC RWS. The following sections provide a summary of potential constraints on future water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. These constraints are summarized in the following sections.

7.1.1 Supply Availability

Detailed information is provided below regarding factors that impact the SFPUC RWS supply reliability. The source for the information is the common language provided by the SFPUC and BAWSCA (see **Appendix B**).

7.1.1.1 Purchased Water

The SFPUC has identified potential constraints on its water supplies. There may be shortfalls of RWS supplies in dry years as a result of several factors, including required instream flow releases (further discussed in the "Bay-Delta Plan Amendment Updates" section below) as well as climate change (see **Section 6.10.1**).

The 2018 adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment may significantly impact the supply available from the RWS. The SFPUC recognizes that the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment has been adopted and that, given that it is now state law, the SFPUC must plan for a future in which it is fully implemented. The SFPUC also acknowledges that the plan is not self-implementing and therefore does not automatically go into effect. Similarly, there is active litigation at the appellate level regarding the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. The SFPUC is also pursuing a voluntary agreement, known as the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program (HRL). The HRL is currently undergoing evaluation at the SWRCB. In fall of 2025, the SWRCB released a Scientific Basis Report evaluating the biological benefits of the Tuolumne River component of the HRL. The next step is for SWRCB to finalize this report including scientific peer review. At the same time, the SWRCB is undergoing CEQA evaluation of the Tuolumne HRL. No timeline has been provided for when the HRL will be considered for adoption by the SWRCB.

There are additional factors that could affect the availability of water supply regarding the SWRCB curtailments and agreements with Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts (Districts) pertaining to instream flow obligations on the Tuolumne River. The following describes these and how they were incorporated into the water supply reliability analysis.

- During the last two drought periods, 2013-2016 and 2021-2023, the SWRCB implemented curtailments through emergency regulations and curtailment orders that attempted to limit diversions from Central Valley watersheds including the Tuolumne River at certain times. Due to the uncertain legality of the SWRCB's curtailment actions as well as the uncertainties regarding any potential future curtailment actions against San Francisco, the SFPUC's RWS supply reliability analyses do not assume curtailments are in effect.
- Through a 1966 agreement with the Districts, who are more senior downstream appropriative water rights holders on the Tuolumne River, San Francisco may become responsible for up to approximately 51.7% of any flow releases the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) may require through issuance of a new license for the Districts' Don Pedro Hydropower Project. The exact flow contribution for which San Francisco may become responsible is highly uncertain and may depend on multiple currently unknown factors, including an anticipated Endangered Species Act biological opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service and a Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification from the SWRCB. San Francisco's potential responsibility for FERC-ordered flows may further depend on San Francisco's ability to enter into a new or extended agreement with the Districts to offset a portion of San Francisco's flow contributions in exchange for payment. Due to the high levels of uncertainty surrounding the Districts' FERC-relicensing process, as well as the unknown timing for license issuance, the SFPUC's RWS water supply reliability analyses do not assume additional water supply losses from any potential new FERC-ordered flow releases.
- The simulation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario assumes that a 1996 agreement between San Francisco and the Districts (the Side Agreement), which allows San Francisco to pay the Districts in lieu of contributing a portion of current FERC-ordered flow releases, remains in effect, and that the San Francisco share of flows in excess of and not covered by the Side Agreement is approximately 51.7%. These assumptions were made for the purpose

of completing the modeling for SFPUC's UWMP update, and they do not represent a commitment by San Francisco or the Districts to any future agreement or of San Francisco accepting responsibility for any future FERC-ordered flow releases.

Bay-Delta Plan Amendment Updates

In December 2018, the SWRCB adopted amendments to the Bay-Delta Plan to establish water quality objectives for the San Francisco Bay-Delta watershed. The SWRCB is required by law to regularly review this plan. The adopted Bay-Delta Plan Amendment was developed with the stated goal of increasing salmonid populations in three San Joaquin River tributaries (the Stanislaus, Merced, and Tuolumne Rivers) and the San Francisco Bay-Delta. The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment requires the release of 30-50% of the "unimpaired flow"[24] on the three tributaries from February through June in every year type. In SFPUC modeling of the new flow standard, it is assumed that the required release is 40% of unimpaired flow.

If the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented, the SFPUC will be able to meet the projected water demands presented in this 2025 UWMP in normal years but is expected to experience supply shortages in single dry years or multiple dry years. Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment could require rationing in all single dry years and multiple dry years.

Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment remains uncertain for multiple reasons.

- Over a dozen lawsuits have been filed in both state and federal courts challenging the SWRCB's adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, including a legal challenge filed by the federal government at the request of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. This litigation is currently at the appellate level; and
- The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is not self-implementing and does not automatically allocate responsibility for meeting its new flow requirements to San Francisco or any other water rights holders. Rather, the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment merely provides a regulatory framework for implementing water quality objectives, which must be accomplished by other regulatory and/or adjudicatory proceedings, such as a comprehensive water rights adjudication or, in the case of the Tuolumne River, may be implemented through the water quality certification process set forth in section 401 of the Clean Water Act as part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's licensing proceedings for the Don Pedro and La Grange hydroelectric projects. It is currently unclear when the license amendment process is expected to be completed. This process and the other regulatory and/or adjudicatory proceedings may face legal challenges and have lengthy timelines, and quite possibly could result in a different assignment of flow responsibility (and therefore a different water supply impact on the RWS).

In recognition of the obstacles to implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SWRCB Resolution No. 2018-0059 adopting the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment directed staff to help complete a "Delta watershed-wide agreement, including potential flow measures for the Tuolumne River," and to incorporate such agreements as an "alternative" for a future amendment to the Bay-Delta Plan to be presented to the SWRCB "as early as possible after December 1, 2019." On March 26, 2019, the

[24] "Unimpaired flow represents the natural water production of a river basin, unaltered by upstream diversions, storage, or by export or import of water to or from other watersheds." (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Dec. 12, 2018) p.17, fn. 14, available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/docs/2018wqcp.pdf.)

SFPUC adopted Resolution No. 19-0057 to support the SFPUC's participation in the Voluntary Agreement negotiation process. To date, those negotiations are ongoing under the California Natural Resources Agency and the leadership of the Newsom administration.[25] On November 10, 2022, the SFPUC along with the Districts signed a Memorandum of Understanding Advancing the Term Sheet for the Voluntary Agreements to Update and Implement the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan and Other Actions. Voluntary Agreements are now referred to as the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes and negotiations remain ongoing.

Water System Improvement Program and Level of Service Goals

Initiated in 2008, SFPUC's WSIP is a $4.8 billion, multi-year capital program to upgrade the RWS as well as the SFPUC's local water system. The program is delivering capital improvements that enhance the SFPUC's ability to provide reliable, affordable, high quality drinking water in an environmentally sustainable manner to its Retail and Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC structured WSIP to cost-effectively meet water quality requirements, improve seismic and delivery reliability goals through the year 2030, and fulfill water supply objectives through the year 2018. The SFPUC completed the San Francisco portion of WSIP in October 2020. As of June 30, 2025, the regional portion of WSIP was 99.3% complete, having repaired, replaced, and seismically upgraded crucial portions of the RWS; only two regional projects remain in planning and construction, while 49 regional projects have been completed or are in close-out. The SFPUC forecasts that the overall WSIP will be complete in June 2032.

The SFPUC undertook the WSIP to ensure the ability of the RWS to meet LOS Goals and Objectives for water quality, seismic reliability, delivery reliability, and water supply. The Water Supply LOS goal, stated in the WSIP and adopted in 2008, is to meet customer water needs in non-drought and drought periods. The SFPUC amended and updated the LOS Goals and Objectives in November 2023. The SFPUC's current LOS Goals and Objectives related to water supply include the following:

- Meet an average annual water demand of 265 MGD from the SFPUC watersheds for Retail and Wholesale Customers during non-drought years consistent with the Water Supply Agreement between San Francisco and its Wholesale Customers in Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties;
- Meet dry-year delivery needs while limiting rationing to a maximum 20% system-wide reduction in water service during extended droughts;
- Diversify and improve use of new water sources and drought management, including groundwater, recycled water, conservation, transfers, storage expansion, purified water, desalinated water, and technological innovations that can increase supply and/or water use efficiency;
- Maintain San Francisco retail residential potable water use below 45 GPCD.
- Realize annual Real Water Losses of less than 10% of water supplied to San Francisco; and
- Meet 80% of San Francisco's Recreation and Parks Department irrigation demands with recycled water by December 31, 2025.

[25] California Natural Resources Agency, "Voluntary Agreements to Improve Habitat and Flow in the Delta and its Watersheds," available at https://files.resources.ca.gov/voluntary-agreements/.

Drought Allocation Methodology

Tier One Drought Allocations

The WSA between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers includes as "Attachment H" a WSAP, also known as the Tier 1 Shortage Plan. This plan describes the method for allocating water from the RWS between the SFPUC's Retail Customers, on the one hand, and the Wholesale Customers collectively, on the other, during system-wide shortages caused by drought. The Tier 1 Shortage Plan applies only when the SFPUC determines that a system-wide water shortage due to drought exists, as set forth in a declaration of water shortage emergency by the SFPUC Commission; in the absence of such a declaration, the SFPUC also may opt to request voluntary cutbacks from its Retail and Wholesale Customers to achieve water use reductions. The SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers most recently amended the Tier 1 Shortage Plan in 2025.

The SFPUC allocates water under the Tier 1 Shortage Plan when it determines that the projected available water supply is less than projected system-wide water purchases for the upcoming Supply Year, defined as the period from July 1 through June 30. The following table shows the Retail Customers' share and the Wholesale Customers' share of the annual water supply available during shortages depending on the level of system-wide reduction in water use that is required. If the SFPUC determines that the level of system-wide reduction required during a shortage is greater than 20%, the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers will meet to discuss the appropriate Retail and Wholesale Customers' shares of available water. The Retail and Wholesale Customers' shares of available water are also known as the Retail and Wholesale Customers' Tier 1 Allocations. The Wholesale Customers' Tier 1 Allocation will be apportioned among the individual Wholesale Customers based on a separate methodology, known as the Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan (Tier 2 Plan), which is separately adopted by all the Wholesale Customers without the SFPUC's involvement as discussed further below.

Level of System-Wide Reduction in Water Use Required	Share of Available Water	
	SFPUC Share	Wholesale Customers Share
5% or less	35.5%	64.5%
6% through 10%	36.0%	64.0%
11% through 15%	37.0%	63.0%
16% through 20%	37.5%	62.5%

The Tier 1 Shortage Plan allows for voluntary transfers of shortage allocations between the SFPUC and any Wholesale Customer as well as between Wholesale Customers themselves. In addition, voluntary transfers of water "banked" by the SFPUC or a Wholesale Customer, through reductions in usage greater than required, may occur.

Under the Tier 1 Shortage Plan, as amended in 2018, if the Retail Customers' Tier 1 Allocation results in the Retail Customers receiving a "positive allocation" (i.e., a supply of additional water rather than a required reduction in water use), then the excess percentage for Retail is re-allocated to the Wholesale Customers' Tier 1 Allocation. The Retail Customers are also required to conserve a minimum of 5% for any level of reduction in system-wide water use. The additional water conserved by Retail Customers up to the minimum 5% level is deemed as remaining in RWS storage for inclusion in the calculation of projected available water in future successive dry years.

The Tier 1 Shortage Plan will expire at the end of the term of the WSA in 2034, unless the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers mutually agree to revise or terminate it prior to that date.

Tier Two Drought Allocations

The Wholesale Customers have negotiated and adopted the Tier 2 Plan, referenced above, which allocates the Wholesale Customer Tier 1 Allocation from the Tier 1 Shortage Plan among each of the 26 Wholesale Customers. These Tier 2 Allocations are based on a formula that takes into account multiple factors for each Wholesale Customer including:

- Residential population;
- Non-residential "base" (i.e., indoor) use;
- Seasonal uses;
- Total RWS purchases in recent non-drought years; and
- Individual Supply Guarantee;

The Tier 2 Plan employs a structured, sequential, five-step method to allocate water to each Wholesale Customer. The allocations are constrained by minimum and maximum cutbacks, which establish the maximum final allocation and minimum guaranteed final allocation, respectively. No agency's final allocation can fall outside of these bounds. The allocation then proceeds by prioritizing indoor uses.

The subsequent steps systematically allocate the remaining available water based on different customer demands. First focusing on indoor demand, water is allocated based on an agency's residential population and the State residential efficient indoor standard (47 GPCD in 2025), followed by an allocation based on non-residential "base" (i.e., indoor) use. A limited amount of water is allocated based on seasonal use (e.g., cooling towers and irrigation). Finally, the remaining supply is allocated based on a weighted share of two-thirds RWS purchases in the recent non-drought years and one-third ISG.

The result of the Tier 2 Plan is each Wholesale Customers' proportion, expressed as a percentage, of the available Tier 1 Allocation (Allocation Factor).

The Tier 2 Plan requires that the Allocation Factors be calculated by BAWSCA each year in preparation for a potential water shortage emergency. As the Wholesale Customers change their water use characteristics (e.g., increases or decreases in RWS purchases and use of other water sources, changes in monthly water use patterns, or changes in population), the Allocation Factor for each Wholesale Customer will also change. However, for long-term planning purposes, each Wholesale Customer may use as its Allocation Factor, the value identified in the Tier 2 Plan when adopted.

The Tier 2 Plan was renegotiated and adopted by all Wholesale Customers in 2025.

Revised Drought Allocation Plan

As detailed by BAWSCA in **Appendix B,** both the Tier One and Tier Two Plans were not designed for RWS shortages greater than 20%. In a memorandum dated March 11, 2026, BAWSCA provided a refined methodology to allocate RWS supplies during projected future single dry and multiple dry years in the instance where the supply shortfalls are greater than 20%. In the absence of a negotiated approach for allocating RWS supply among the Wholesale Customers during shortages exceeding 20%, BAWSCA suggests that agencies apply these cutbacks equally across all agencies. The associated allocations based on the updated BAWSCA methodology are included as **Appendix B**.

This allocation method is intended to serve as the preliminary basis for the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis. The analysis provided herein does not in any way 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 equity factors in the event that SFPUC is not able to deliver its contractual supply volume and cutbacks to the RWS supply exceed 20%.

7.1.1.2 Recycled Water

As documented in **Section 5.2**, the City does not use recycled water and does not have plans to implement any recycled water projects.

7.1.2 Water Quality

☑ ***CWC §10634***

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. As discussed in **Section 5.2**, surface water supplies available to the RWS include the Tuolumne River and local Bay Area reservoirs. Most of the water supply originates in the upper Tuolumne River watershed high in the Sierra Nevada, where the watershed is protected from development and pollution. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is conveyed to the Bay Area through a system of pipes and tunnels and requires only primary disinfection, ultraviolet light disinfection at the Tesla Treatment Facility, and pH adjustment for corrosion control.

As discussed in **Section 6.1.1**, surface water supplies available to the RWS include the Tuolumne River and local Bay Area reservoirs. Information is provided below regarding the water quality of the RWS per the common language provided by the SFPUC and BAWSCA.

> Most of the water supply originates in the upper Tuolumne River watershed high in the Sierra Nevada, where the watershed is protected from development and pollution. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is conveyed to the Bay Area through a system of pipes and tunnels and requires only primary disinfection, ultraviolet light disinfection at the Tesla Treatment Facility, and pH adjustment for corrosion control.
>
> The USEPA and SWRCB DDW have approved the use of this drinking water source without filtration. In contrast, water from the SFPUC's local watersheds requires filtration to meet drinking water quality standards. The SFPUC blends filtered and treated local water with water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, and most customers receive this blended supply. The SFPUC continuously monitors and tests both raw and treated water to ensure that water delivered to customers meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water and public health requirements. The SFPUC expects to continue relying on these high-quality water sources and does not anticipate future degradation of water quality.
>
> Each spring, the SFPUC publishes an annual water quality report (Consumer Confidence Report), available at www.sfpuc.gov/waterqualityreport.

Additionally, the City collects water quality samples and monitors water quality within its own distribution system. A copy of the City's most recent Water Quality Report, which contains water quality sampling data from 2023, is included as **Appendix E**. As can be seen in **Appendix E**, all of the analyzed constituents were detected at concentrations below the Maximum Contaminant Level.

The results of the City's and SFPUC's water quality assessments show that SFPUC RWS watersheds have very low levels of contaminants, and that those contaminants that are found at low levels are associated with wildlife and, to a limited extent, human recreation. For the purposes of this UWMP, it is anticipated

that this high-quality potable water source will continue to be available to the City through the planning horizon ending in the year 2050. Water quality is not expected to impact the reliability of the City's supplies.

7.1.3 Climate Change

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(b)(1)…For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Section 6.10 provides a summary of the assessments of the applicable climate change on supplies that SFPUC has previously performed and those planned for the near term. The anticipated effects of climate change have been directly factored into the City's assessment of its supply reliability. The City is actively working with SFPUC and BAWSCA to further quantify and consider future climate change impacts as part of its ongoing supply and operations planning.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, 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 shall compare 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. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the water service reliability assessment includes three unique year types:

- A normal hydrologic year represents the water supplies available under normal conditions; this could be an averaged range of years or a single representative year,
- A single dry year represents the lowest available water supply, and
- A five-consecutive year drought represents the driest five-year period in the historical record.

Identification of dry year periods consistent with the UWMP Guidebook 2025 methodology is provided in the language and supply projections provided by BAWSCA and the SFPUC in **Appendix B** and as presented in **Table 7-1** and **Table 7-2**. The data and methods used to develop these dry year supply availabilities are described in the sections, below.

Table 7-1 Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) (DWR Table 7-1)

Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☒	Checked box indicates quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: **Appendix B** and **Table 7-2**
		Volume Available	% of Average Supply
Average Year			**100%**
Single-Dry Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year			
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year			

NOTES:
(a) SFPUC provided this table to its wholesale customers under four scenarios. A description of the scenarios and corresponding tables can be found in **Appendix B.**

7.2.1 SFPUC Supply Modeled RWS Dry Year Supply Availability

As described in SFPUC's 2025 UWMP, SFPUC used the Hetch Hetchy and Local Simulation Model (HHLSM) to estimate SFPUC RWS supply availability for the water service reliability assessment and the Drought Risk Assessment. Additional information is provided below per the common language provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA:

> The SFPUC used its Hetch Hetchy and Local Simulation Model (HHLSM) to perform the water supply analyses for the supply reliability assessment and the drought risk assessment within the 2025 UWMP. HHLSM combines a historical record of hydrology from 1920 through 2025 with a current representation of RWS infrastructure and operations. The simulated operations include decisions on water supply rationing during droughts. The use of those results is described below.
>
> A key input for the HHLSM model is the anticipated level of demand on the RWS. Supply modeling results presented in the 2025 UWMP reflect an input of projected demands on the RWS consisting of (1) projected Retail Customer demands on the RWS (total Retail Customer demands minus local groundwater and recycled water supplies), and (2) projected Wholesale Customer purchases. The SFPUC has estimated total RWS demands for 2030 through 2050 and used these estimates in HHLSM simulations of RWS water supply reliability. The SFPUC has a Level of Service objective of meeting an average annual water demand of 265 MGD from the SFPUC watersheds for Retail and Wholesale Customers during non-drought years consistent with the WSA, under which the SFPUC has a contractual obligation to supply up to 184 MGD to the Wholesale Customers. Therefore, the SFPUC has also conducted modeling that assumes Wholesale Customer demand is 184 MGD to facilitate planning that supports meeting this Level of Service objective and contractual obligation.

In a normal year SFPUC can provide up to 265 MGD of supply from the RWS. However, within the context of this document, normal year RWS supply is defined as the supply that will be used to meet the full demands on the RWS in a non-drought year.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SFPUC conducted a water service reliability assessment that includes: (1) a scenario in which the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented and (2) a scenario that considers the SFPUC system's current conditions without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment (**Appendix B)**. The two scenarios provide a bookend for the possible future scenarios regarding RWS supplies. The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implementation start date is unknown, for the purposes of the supply reliability analysis, it is included in the 2030 modeling scenarios. The standardized tables associated with this UWMP contain the future scenario that assumes implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

Consistent with SFPUC's approach and guidance from SFPUC and BAWSCA, the City's UWMP presents results for the water service reliability assessment using projected demands on the RWS for supply scenario with full implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment assumed in 2030.

SFPUC modeling results for the with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario showing the total RWS supply available to Wholesale Customers during the characteristic year types can be found in the SFPUC letter dated March 11, 2026 (**Appendix B)**. These results show total Wholesale RWS supply shortfalls ranging from 31% to 48% of projected purchases during dry years.

For comparison purposes, results for the scenario without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment can be found in the same SFPUC letter. These results indicated that SFPUC would be able to meet 100% of Wholesale projected purchases during all year types.

7.2.2 The City's Year-Type Characterization

As discussed in **Section 6.1.2**, in accordance with the SFPUC's perpetual obligation to the City's Supply Assurance, the City has an ISG of 5.23 MGD, or 1,909 MG per year. SFPUC is obligated to provide the City with up to 100% of the City's ISG during normal years.

Using the SFPUC modeling results presented in the of the SFPUC letter dated March 11, 2026, BAWSCA provided single and five-consecutive dry-year allocations for each agency based on the methodology described in **Section 7.1.1.1**. As discussed therein and in **Section 7.1.1.1**, for the purposes for the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis only, Wholesale Customer drought allocations assume an equal percent reduction across all agencies when the average Wholesale Customers' RWS shortages are greater than 20%.

These percent reductions for the scenario that assumes the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment in 2030 are included in Attachment B of the BAWSCA memorandum dated March 11, 2026 (**Appendix B**), which are reproduced for the City in **Table 7-2**, below, for base year 2030 through 2050. The percent reductions shown in **Table 7-2** are applied to the City's projected potable demands listed in **Table 4-8** for each respective base year to calculate the projected dry-year RWS supplies shown in **Table 7-4** and **Table 7-5**.

Table 7-2. The City's SFPUC RWS Supply Availability During Normal and Dry Years for Base Years 2030 through 2050 (Responds to DWR Table 7-1)

Base Year	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
2030	100%	69%	69%	58%	58%	58%	58%
2035	100%	67%	67%	57%	57%	57%	57%
2040	100%	65%	65%	55%	55%	55%	55%
2045	100%	63%	63%	53%	53%	53%	53%
2050	100%	62%	62%	52%	52%	52%	52%

NOTES:
(a) In normal years, SFPUC can sufficiently supply the City's projected potable demands. During normal years, SFPUC supplies are available up to the City's ISG of 5.23 MGD.
(b) Dry-year water supply availability is presented in terms of percentage of projected RWS demands for each base year (**Table 4-8**) consistent the revised BAWSCA Drought Methodology that assumes equal percent cutbacks across all Wholesale Agencies.
(c) Results reflect scenario with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implemented in 2030 and the use projected RWS purchases.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10635(a)***

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, 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 shall compare 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. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Water supply changes during normal, single dry, and multiple dry years. The following sections compare the City's projected water demands, described in **Section 4**, with projected water supply availability during normal years, single dry years, and multiple dry year periods, assuming the supply availability scenario in which the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented as written.

7.3.1 Normal Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Table 7-3 shows the projected supply and demand totals for a normal year. The supply and demand totals are consistent with those in **Table 6-10** and **Table 4-8**, respectively. The City is expected to have adequate water supplies during normal years to meet its projected demands through 2050.

Table 7-3 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals (from DWR Table 6-9)	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909	1,909
Use totals (from DWR Table 4-2)	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**472**	**448**	**387**	**335**	**281**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG. To convert from MG to MGD, divide by 365.

7.3.2 Single-Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

The reliability of the SFPUC RWS supply is anticipated to vary greatly in the future. As described above and detailed in **Appendix B**, the City has relied on the supply reliability estimates and the drought allocation structure provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA to estimate available RWS supplies in dry years from 2030 through 2050. **Table 7-4** shows the projected supply and demand totals for the single dry year. The City has developed a WSCP to address supply shortfalls resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP, included as **Appendix F**, identifies a variety of actions and further ensures supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

Table 7-4 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – District Total (DWR Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
Supply totals (from DWR Table 6-9)	992	979	990	992	1,009
Use totals (from DWR Table 4-2)	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
Surplus/(Shortfall)	**(446)**	**(482)**	**(533)**	**(582)**	**(619)**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG. To convert from MG to MGD, divide by 365.

7.3.3 Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Based on the supply reliability estimates and allocation structure provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA, **Table 7-5** shows the City's projected supply and demand totals for multiple dry year periods extending five years. As noted above, the City's WSCP identifies a variety of actions the City can take to help reduce these supply shortfalls.

Table 7-5 Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	992	979	990	992	1,009
	Use totals	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**(446)**	**(482)**	**(533)**	**(582)**	**(619)**
Second year	Supply totals	834	833	837	834	847
	Use totals	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**(604)**	**(628)**	**(685)**	**(740)**	**(782)**
Third year	Supply totals	834	833	837	834	847
	Use totals	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**(604)**	**(628)**	**(685)**	**(740)**	**(782)**
Fourth year	Supply totals	834	833	837	834	847
	Use totals	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**(604)**	**(628)**	**(685)**	**(740)**	**(782)**
Fifth year	Supply totals	834	833	837	834	847
	Use totals	1,437	1,461	1,522	1,574	1,628
	Surplus/(Shortfall)	**(604)**	**(628)**	**(685)**	**(740)**	**(782)**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG. To convert from MG to MGD, divide by 365.

7.3.4 Uncertainties in Dry Year Water Supply Projections

As shown in the above tables, significant water supply shortfalls are currently projected in future single and multiple dry years, directly because of Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implementation. However, numerous uncertainties remain in the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment as discussed in **Section 7.1.1.1** and below. The water supply projections presented above likely represent a worst-case scenario in which the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented without the SFPUC and SWRCB reaching a Voluntary Agreement and do not account for implementation of SFPUC's AWSP, described in more detail below. Under this supply scenario, SFPUC appears not to be able to meet its contractual obligations (i.e., Level of Service goals) and the City's forecasted demands during droughts.

BAWSCA also provided individual agency drought allocations for the without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario in Attachment B of the March 11, 2026 memorandum (**Appendix B**), which are reproduced for the City in **Table 7-6**. The water supply reliability projections without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment likely represents a highly optimistic water supply reliability outcome. These projections indicated that without the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment SFPUC would be able to supply 100% of projected RWS demands in all year types through 2050. The large disparity in projected water supply reliability between these two scenarios demonstrate the current level uncertainty.

Table 7-6. The City's SFPUC RWS Supply Availability During Normal and Dry Years for Base Years 2030 through 2050 without Bay Delta Plan Amendment

Base Year	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multiple Dry Years				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
2030	1,909	1,437	1,437	1,437	1,437	1,437	1,437
2035	1,909	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461
2040	1,909	1,522	1,522	1,522	1,522	1,522	1,522
2045	1,909	1,574	1,574	1,574	1,574	1,574	1,574
2050	1,909	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628	1,628

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG. To convert from MG to MGD, divide by 365.
(b) Source Attachment B of the BAWSCA memorandum dated March 11, 2026.
(c) Results reflect scenario without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implemented in 2030 and the use projected RWS purchases.

The current sources of uncertainty in the dry year water supply projections are summarized below:

- **Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is under negotiation.** The SFPUC is continuing negotiations with the SWRCB on implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment for water supply cutbacks, particularly during droughts. The SFPUC, in partnership with other key stakeholders, has proposed a voluntary substitute agreement to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the HRL, that provides a collaborative approach to protect the environment and plan for a reliable and high-quality future potable water supply. This is a dynamic situation and the projected drought cutback allocations may need to be revised before the next (i.e., 2030) UWMP depending on the outcome of ongoing negotiations.
- **Benefits of the AWSP are not accounted for in current supply projections.** As discussed in **Section 7.3.4.1** and **Appendix B**, SFPUC is exploring options to increase its supplies through the AWSP. Implementation of feasible projects developed under the AWSP is not yet reflected in the

supply reliability scenarios presented herein and is anticipated to reduce the projected RWS supply shortfalls.

- **Methodology for Tier One and Tier Two Wholesale drought allocations have not been established for wholesale shortages greater than 20%.** As discussed in **Section 7.1.1**, the current Tier One and Tier Two Plans are not designed for RWS supply shortages of greater than 20%. For UWMP planning purposes per BAWSCA guidance, the Tier One Wholesale share for a 16% to 20% supply reduction (62.5%) has been applied for reductions greater than 20%, and an equal percent reduction has been applied across all Wholesale agencies for Tier Two. BAWSCA member agencies have not formally agreed to adopt this shortage allocation methodology and are in discussions about jointly developing an alternative allocation method that would consider additional equity factors if SFPUC is unable to deliver its contractual supply volume and cutbacks to the RWS supply exceed 20%.
- **RWS demands are subject to change.** The RWS supply availability is dependent upon the system demands. As discussed in **Section 7.2**, the supply scenarios are based on the total projected Wholesale Customer purchases provided by BAWSCA to SFPUC in March 2026. Many BAWSCA agencies have refined their projected demands during the UWMP process after these estimates were provided to SFPUC. Furthermore, the RWS demand projections are subject to change in the future based upon future housing needs, increased conservation, and development of additional local supplies.
- **Frequency and duration of cutbacks are also uncertain.** While the projected shortfalls presented in the UWMP appear severe in the "with Bay-Delta Plan Amendment" scenario, the actual frequency and duration of such shortfalls are uncertain. In addition to the supply volumes, the above listed uncertainties would also impact the projected frequency and duration of shortfalls.

As such, the City has placed high priority on working with BAWSCA and SFPUC in the upcoming years to better refine the estimates of RWS supply reliability and may amend this UWMP when new information becomes available.

The above uncertainties notwithstanding, BAWSCA's current drought allocation cutbacks will require the City to apply its WSCP Stage 6 for water use restrictions above 50% (see **Appendix F**) and will affect the City's short- and long-term water management decisions. As described further below, the City is working independently and with the other BAWSCA agencies to identify regional mitigation measures to improve reliability for regional and local water supplies and meet its customers' water needs. If conditions for large drought cutbacks to the RWS persist, the City will need to implement additional demand management practices to invoke strict restrictions on potable water use and accelerate efforts to develop alternate supplies of water.

7.3.4.1 Strategies and Actions to Address Dry Year Supply Shortfalls

Although there remains significant uncertainty in future supply availability, discussed above, the City, SFPUC, and BAWSCA have developed strategies and actions to address the projected dry year supply shortfalls. These efforts are discussed in the following sections.

Strategy 2050 Future Water Supply Projects and Programs

The City is supporting BAWSCA in the development of its Strategy 2050, a regional assessment of member agencies' water supply needs.

Strategy 2050 will identify the water supply and demand management needs and opportunities for the BAWSCA region and establish a framework to collectively support water reliability and resilience. The main objectives of Strategy 2050 include:

- Providing a comprehensive picture of the region's supply and demand management needs and options;
- Establishing a framework for collectively maintaining and improving regional water supply reliability and resilience;
- Elevating awareness of and supporting the region's interests in new and emerging regulations that impact water supply and demand management;
- Expanding regional dialogue and collaboration to collectively address common needs;
- Closing the gap on funding needed for water supply resilience and reliability; and
- Supporting availability of affordable water supplies and demand management strategies to all customers.

Strategy 2050 is actively evaluating opportunities to enhance water supply reliability in the BAWSCA region, including projects involving physical infrastructure and actions involving non-infrastructure interventions, such as policies, programs, and/or contractual agreements. A total of 70 local and regional projects and actions will be considered, including stormwater capture projects, technical assistance programs for onsite reuse, groundwater banking partnerships, new and replacement well projects, and interties development and optimization, among others. Strategy 2050 will evaluate the water reliability under a range of potential future conditions and make recommendations on priorities and next steps for implementation.

Strategy 2050 plan is anticipated to be completed by 2027. From 2027 onward, the Strategy 2050 effort is anticipated to involve implementing the actions identified in the plan, tracking and reporting on the progress, and incorporating the findings from the implementation activities into BAWSCA's following fiscal year Work Plan.

WSIP Dry Year Water Supply Projects

With WSIP, the SFPUC has undertaken several water supply projects to meet dry-year demands. Those projects include the following:

- **Calaveras Dam Replacement Project.** Calaveras Dam is in the East Bay near a seismically active fault zone, and following the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989, it was determined to be seismically vulnerable. To address the dam's vulnerability, the SFPUC constructed a new dam of equal height downstream of the existing dam. This project was completed in 2022. Calaveras Reservoir was completely refilled in 2023 and is now operating at full capacity.
- **Alameda Creek Recapture Project.** The Alameda Creek Recapture Project includes new facilities in and around an existing quarry pit in Sunol Valley to recover the loss of water supply associated with instream flow release and bypass requirements related to the Calaveras Dam Replacement Project. The project is anticipated to be completed in 2032.
- **Lower Crystal Springs Dam Improvements.** The Lower Crystal Springs Dam Improvements Project was completed in May 2012. The related joint San Mateo County/SFPUC Bridge Replacement Project to replace the bridge across the Lower Crystal Springs Dam was completed in January 2019.

- **Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project.** The Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery (RGSR) Project is a strategic partnership between the SFPUC and three Wholesale Customers in San Mateo County: the California Water Service Company (serving South San Francisco and Colma), the City of Daly City, and the City of San Bruno. The project sustainably manages groundwater and surface water resources to provide the RWS with additional supplies during times of drought. During years of normal or heavy rainfall, the SFPUC provides additional surface water from the RWS to the three agencies in northern San Mateo County, allowing them to reduce the amount of groundwater that they pump from the southern Westside Groundwater Basin. Over time, the reduced pumping allows the aquifer to naturally recharge and result in increased groundwater storage of up to 61,000 acre-feet of new water supply available during dry years. As of December 2025, the SFPUC had accumulated approximately 14 billion gallons of groundwater storage credits (about 43,093 acre-feet) through the project.

  The RGSR project has two phases. Phase 1, which included building thirteen production wells and treatment facilities, is complete. Phase 2 design began in early 2020 and covers rehabilitating and reinstalling well pumps, installing two new variable frequency drivers, and conducting start-up testing and well disinfection. Pumps at the Hickey, Southwood Drive, and Mission well were rehabilitated, packed, and stored due to staff shortages, operational challenges, and elevated ammonia levels at the Southwood Drive well; they may be reinstalled later. Construction on Phase 2B began in 2024 and would transport groundwater from SFPUC South San Francisco Main Well to California Water Service Company Treatment Station in South San Francisco. The project will make improvements at the existing well site which includes mechanical, electrical, structural, and corrosion protection upgrades. The SFPUC also prepared a conceptual engineering report and initiated design work for additional treatment to address the high ammonia levels at the South Spruce Lane Well and Treatment Facility. Minor amounts of groundwater pumping from RGSR wells have occurred during start-up testing and monthly maintenance.

- **Regional Groundwater Treatment Improvements Project.** The SFPUC approved this new project in the 10-Year Water Enterprise Capital Improvement Program for FY 2021-2030. The project includes treatment facilities for several of the RGSR project wells to address groundwater quality issues that have emerged since the wells were constructed.

- **Water Transfers.** During the planning and implementation of the WSIP, the SFPUC pursued a long-term agreement to transfer 2 MGD from Modesto irrigation District to the SFPUC in drought years. Negotiations with Modesto Irrigation District ended in 2012 when an agreement could not be reached. The dry-year transfer project is now being included as part of the new SFPUC Alternative Water Supply Program and is described in further detail below.

Alternative Water Supply Program

In 2019, the SFPUC established the AWSP to identify and plan water supply and storage projects and actions that increase the dry-year reliability of the RWS. Based on the 2045 planning horizon that the SFPUC applied in its February 2024 Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Plan, the SFPUC anticipates a water supply gap will occur in future dry years. The AWSP aims to help fill the gap through local and regional capital projects. The February 2024 AWS Plan identified six regional projects that might partially address the future water supply gap and the priorities for this planning effort. Since the development of that plan, three projects have been deferred (Daly City Recycled Water Expansion, Alameda County Water District-Union Sanitary District Purified Water, and Calaveras Reservoir

Expansion) and one project has been canceled (Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion). The AWSP is continuing to pursue the following two projects:

- **PureWater Peninsula**. PureWater Peninsula (formerly known as the Crystal Springs Purified Water Project) is a purified water project that could provide 6 MGD of additional potable water supply to the RWS through surface water augmentation at the SFPUC's Crystal Springs Reservoir. The currently proposed project involves treating wastewater effluent from Silicon Valley Clean Water at a new advanced purified water facility located on the Peninsula and transmitting that purified water to Crystal Springs Reservoir, where it would blend with RWS surface water supplies before the SFPUC treats it again at Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. A future phase could provide an additional 6 MGD of additional potable water supply to the RWS. Project partners include the SFPUC, Silicon Valley Clean Water, BAWSCA, Mid-Peninsula Water District, California Water Service Company, City of Redwood City, City of Foster City, and City of San Mateo.
- **South Bay Purified Water**. In 2023, the SFPUC, the City of San Jose, and the City of Santa Clara completed an initial feasibility study for the South Bay Purified Water project, envisioned as a 10 MGD purified water project that would serve the local demands of San Jose and Santa Clara during all types of water years and deliver an additional volume of water supply to the RWS in dry years. Currently, Valley Water is working with San Jose and Santa Clara to design a larger project to meet broader regional needs. The SFPUC's participation in this project will be based on the regional benefits to the RWS customers. This project may also assist the SFPUC with its decision regarding San Jose and Santa Clara's status as RWS customers, discussed above.

If both AWS projects that SFPUC staff has identified through the current planning process can be implemented, there would still be a supply shortfall to meet projected needs associated with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. Furthermore, both alternative water supply options are in the planning phase and are subject to changes in institutional structure and design. Given the limited availability of water supply alternatives, unless the supply risks are significantly reduced, the SFPUC will continue to plan, develop, and implement all potential projects that can help bridge the anticipated water supply gap during droughts.

Outside of the AWSP, the following additional regional projects are included in the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes discussed in **Section 7.1.1.1**. Progress on these water supply options will be guided by scientific monitoring and collaborative decision making.

- **Groundwater Banking.** Groundwater banking projects in the Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District service areas could provide the SFPUC with some additional water supply to meet instream flow releases in dry years, reducing water supply impacts on the RWS. A feasibility study of this option is included in the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes.
- **Inter-Basin Collaborations.** Inter-Basin Collaborations could include establishing a partnership between interests on the Tuolumne River (such as the SFPUC) and those on the Stanislaus River, which would allow responsibility for streamflow to be assigned variably based on the annual hydrology. The Tuolumne system tends to spill more excess flow in wetter years than the Stanislaus system, and this excess flow could be shaped and credited to meet Stanislaus system requirements, while New Melones Reservoir in the Stanislaus system is refilling. Then the stored water could be partially used to provide required streamflow to meet Stanislaus and Tuolumne requirements in future dry years.

- **Dry-Year Transfers.** The SFPUC initiated discussions with irrigation districts under WSIP to secure a dry-year transfer (see WSIP Dry-Year Water Supply Projects section above). While no transfer was secured, the SFPUC continues to engage in discussions with irrigation districts to explore potential transfer opportunities.

The SFPUC's AWS Plan published in February 2024 included a planning framework for the SFPUC to consider water supply needs and related tradeoffs, guide the decisions to proceed with environmental review, and continue the development of projects that can best meet anticipated water supply needs. In June 2025, the SFPUC prepared a progress report that provided status updates on the AWS projects. In 2027, the SFPUC plans to review and revise its AWS Plan based on updated information.

City of Burlingame Strategies and Actions

In addition to the management tools and options discussed below, the City has been involved directly and through BAWSCA to advocate for an alternative to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, including submitting letters in 2017 and 2018 (see **Appendix G**) that identify, among other things, the significant impact to local water supply reliability.

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

☑ ***CWC §10620***

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

At a regional level, the City maintains active involvement in the work that SFPUC and BAWSCA are doing with respect to optimizing the use of regional water supplies and pursuing additional supplies. These efforts are detailed in **Section 7.3.4.1**.

The City has also been implementing, and plans to continue to implement, the demand management measures described in **Section 9**. Further, in response to the anticipated future dry-year shortfalls, the City has developed a robust WSCP that systematically identifies ways in which the City can reduce water demands. The WSCP is included in **Appendix F**.

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10612***

"Drought Risk Assessment" means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

In addition to the long-term water service reliability assessment presented above, the Drought Risk Assessment evaluates the City's supply risks under a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years after the assessment is completed, i.e., from 2026 through 2030. The Drought Risk Assessment is intended to inform the DMMs and water supply projects and programs to be included in the UWMP (see **Section 9**). Suppliers may conduct an interim update or updates to this Drought Risk Assessment within the five-year cycle of its UWMP update (i.e., before the 2030 UWMP).

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

This evaluation considers historical drought hydrology and plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

As a first step to the Drought Risk Assessment, the City estimated unconstrained water demand for the next five years (i.e., 2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is the expected water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. The characteristic five-year water demand is described in **Section 4**.

The available potable water supplies assumed in the Drought Risk Assessment are based upon the same methodology and assumptions used for the long-term water service reliability assessment (**Section 7.3**) and rely on information provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA (**Appendix B**). Details of how the City's available supplies are then estimated as part of the Drought Risk Assessment are provided below.

7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Individual Water Source Reliability

As described in **Section 5.2**, the City purchases imported surface water from the SFPUC RWS to meets its potable water demands.

The City's available potable water supplies during the five-consecutive-year drought are based upon information provided by SFPUC and BAWSCA included in **Appendix B**. The data and methods used to determine the RWS supply for the Drought Risk Assessment dry-year sequence are the same as those described in the **Section 7.2.1**. The SFPUC used the HHLSM with the design drought sequence to perform the water supply analyses and simulate the water supply shortage conditions over the five-year drought period.

Because the start date of the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is unknown, the Drought Risk Assessment considers the supply scenario without the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

7.5.3 Drought Risk Assessment Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Table 7-7 provides a comparison of the water supply sources available to City with the total projected water use for an assumed drought period of 2026 through 2030 for the scenario without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment since the start date of implementation is unknown.

The City's supply is expected to be sufficient to meet demands in all hydrologic conditions, including an extended five-year drought period. However, given the current uncertainty discussed in **Section 7.1**, the City could update its Drought Risk Assessment prior to the 2030 UWMP update if significant new information becomes available. CWC §10635(b) permits urban water suppliers to conduct an interim update or updates to their Drought Risk Assessment within the five-year cycle of its UWMP update. The City anticipates that by the 2030 UWMP update, SFPUC will provide more specific information about the AWSP, with estimated water supply contributions from such projects. Additionally, the City expects that SFPUC will provide more specific information and a refined estimate of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment impacts to the SFPUC supply.

The City recommends that users of its 2025 UWMP contact City staff for potential updates to the Drought Risk Assessment presented in the 2025 UWMP for their planning projects.

Table 7-7 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5)

2026	Total
Total Water Use	1,260
Total Supplies	1,260
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use	1,305
Total Supplies	1,305
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use	1,349
Total Supplies	1,349
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use	1,393
Total Supplies	1,393
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use	1,437
Total Supplies	1,437
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG.

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

☑ ***CWC §10640***

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

The WSCP for the City included in this UWMP as **Appendix F**. The WSCP serves as a standalone document to be engaged in the case of a water shortage event, such as a drought or supply interruption, and defines specific policies and actions that will be implemented at various shortage level scenarios. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that the City has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions.

Consistent with CWC §10632, the WSCP includes six levels to address shortage conditions ranging from up to 10% to greater than 50% shortage, identifies a suite of demand mitigation measures for the City to implement at each level, and identifies procedures for the City to annually assess whether or not a water shortage is likely to occur in the coming year, among other things.

A summary of the key elements of the WSCP including water shortage levels and demand-reduction actions is shown in **Table 8-1**, **Table 8-2**, and **Table 8-3**. Additional details are provided in **Appendix F**.

Table 8-1 Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

☒	Checked box indicates the supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage (and supplier will not complete this table).		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

Table 8-2 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Other	Percentage	5%	Stage 1 actions may include: 1. Inform customers that there is a water shortage emergency and the list of actions they can take to reduce water use (e.g., via direct mail, bill inserts, etc.). 2. Increase public outreach, including information regarding fines or penalties for non-compliance. 3. Conduct in-house training so City staff are prepared to respond to customer calls, reports and complaints, and to support enforcement actions. 4. Conduct coordination with BAWSCA and SFPUC.
2	Other	Percentage	15%	Stage 2 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Level 1. 2. Reduce frequency of water main flushing. 3. Inform local fire department of water supply status and request cooperation in reducing of fire training exercises that use water. 4. Evaluate potential implementation of drought surcharge on water rates. 5. Suspend issuance of building permits for new residential pools, spas, and hot tubs.
3	Other	Percentage	25%	Stage 3 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 and 2. 2. Increase public outreach, including hosting public events and workshops and providing water use reports. 3. Increase enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Suspend routine flushing of water mains. 5. Convert to more frequent water reading and billing. 6. Offer water use surveys to the top 10% of each water use sector.

Table 8-2 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2) Continued

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
4	Other	Percentage	35%	Stage 4 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1, 2 and 3. 2. Continue increasing public outreach, including top residential and commercial users. 3. Continue increasing enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Perform an audit of distribution system to reduce system water loss. 5. Reduce distribution system pressures. 6. Develop water budgets for all accounts and notice those accounts appropriately if necessary.
5	Other	Percentage	45%	Stage 5 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 4. 2. Continue increasing public outreach. 3. Continue increasing enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Increase water budget reduction requirements from Stage 4.
6	Other	Percentage	55%	Stage 6 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 5. 2. Continue increasing public outreach. 3. Continue increasing enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Increase water budget reduction requirements from Stage 5. 5. Implement other emergency actions.

NOTES:
(a) The percentages listed in this table are the cumulative savings for each shortage level with implementation of corresponding demand reduction actions in **Table 8-3**. Detailed saving estimates based on end use, response action, and implementation rates can be found in **Appendix F**.
(b) Each supply augmentation method or other actions by water supplier action as "other" because they represent a suite of actions by the water supplier for each shortage level that include multiple categories of actions provided in the DWR drop down menu.

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)	**Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?**
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
1	Other	Percentage	5%	Stage 1 actions may include: 1. All hoses must be equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle. (c) 2. Broken or defective plumbing and irrigation systems must be repaired or replaced within a reasonable period. (c) 3. Potable water shall not be used to water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff onto non-irrigated areas, walkways, or other hard surfaces. 4. Potable water cannot be applied to outdoor landscapes during and within (24) hours after measurable rainfall. (c) 5. Potable water shall not be applied in any manner to any driveway or sidewalk, except when necessary to address immediate health or safety concerns. 6. Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited. (c) 7. Use only re-circulated or recycled water to operate ornamental fountains. (c) 8. Restaurants and other food service operations shall serve water to customers only upon request. 9. Hotels and motels shall provide guests an option whether to launder towels and linens daily. Hotels and motels shall prominently display notice of this option using clear and easily understood language. (c) 10. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
2	Other	Percentage	15%	Stage 2 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Level 1 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Prohibit installation of single-pass cooling systems. 3. Residential and commercial landscape irrigation with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. two (2) days per week. 4. Prohibit vehicle washing except with the use of recycled water. 5. Prohibit irrigation with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drop or microspray systems. 6. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
3	Other	Percentage	25%	Stage 3 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 and 2 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. No new turf shall be installed at new construction sites. 3. Prohibit the use of potable water for street washing. 4. Residential and commercial landscape irrigation with potable water is limited to no more than one (1) day per week on a schedule established by the Director and posted on the City's website. 5. Implement drought rate structure. 6. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
4	Other	Percentage	35%	Stage 4 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1, 2 and 3 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Implement water budget for customers. Water use shall not exceed water budgets established for each customer. 3. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
5	Other	Percentage	45%	Stage 5 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 4 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Outdoor irrigation is prohibited at all times. 3. Existing irrigation systems shall not be expanded. 4. Reduce water budget from Stage 4 amounts. Water use shall not exceed water budgets established for each customer. 5. No new potable water service shall be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will-serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued by the City, except under the following circumstances: a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or b. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or	Yes

Table 8-3 Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value		
5	Other	Percentage	45%	Stage 5 actions may include (Continued): c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director; or d. To provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less. 6. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
6	Other	Percentage	55%	Stage 6 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 5 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Reduce water budget from Stage 5 amounts Water use shall not exceed water budgets established for each customer. 3. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes

NOTES:
(a) The percentages listed in this table are the cumulative savings for each shortage level with implementation of corresponding supply augmentation and other agency actions in **Table 8-2**. Detailed saving estimates based on end use, response action, and implementation rates can be found in **Appendix F**.
(b) **E**ach demand reduction action as "other" because they represent a suite of demand reduction actions for each shortage level that include multiple categories of demand reduction actions provided in the DWR drop down menu.
(c) Stage 1 includes permanent water use restrictions that are part of Burlingame's municipal code (see **Appendix F**).

9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This section summarizes past and planned DMM implementation in the City, which includes specific types and groupings of water conservation measures typically implemented by water suppliers; the DMMs are closely aligned with the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Best Management Practices.

9.1 Regional Water Conservation Programs

The City administers several of its DMMs through BAWSCA's Regional Water Conservation Program. The following section describes BAWSCA's Regional Water Conservation Program and the nature and extent of the specific DMMs implemented by City.

BAWSCA manages a Regional Water Conservation Program comprised of several programs and initiatives that support and augment its member agencies' and customers' efforts to use water more efficiently. These efforts extend limited water supplies that are available to meet both current and future water needs, increase drought reliability of the existing water system, and save money for both the BAWSCA member agencies and their customers.

The implementation of the Regional Water Conservation Program builds upon the Demand Study (completed in December of 2025). These efforts include both Core Programs (implemented regionally throughout the BAWSCA service area) and Subscription Programs (funded by individual member agencies that elect to participate and implement them within their respective service areas).

BAWSCA's Core Conservation Programs include organizing classes focused on sustainable and water-efficient landscape design, assistance related to automated metering infrastructure, and other associated programs that work to promote smart water use and practices. BAWSCA's Subscription Programs include numerous rebate programs, educational programs that can be offered to area schools, technical assistance to member agencies in evaluating water loss, and programs that use data analytics to provide customized water-saving recommendations to customers. In total, BAWSCA offers 24 programs to its Member Agencies and that number continues to grow over time.

Each fiscal year, BAWSCA prepares an Annual Water Conservation Report that documents several conservation program metrics exemplifying the benefits of the Regional Water Conservation Program to all 26 of the BAWSCA Member Agencies. Additionally, the report highlights how all 26 member agencies participate in one or more of the Subscription Programs offered by BAWSCA, such as rebates, water loss management and large landscape audits. The Demand Study indicates that through a combination of active and passive conservation, 16.14 MGD will be conserved by BAWSCA's member agencies by 2050.

The Core Programs provided as a part of the Regional Water Conservation Program include conservation measures that benefit from regional implementation and provide overall regional benefit and are funded through the annual BAWSCA budget. The Subscription Programs are conservation measures that individual agencies must elect to participate in and whose benefits are primarily realized within individual water agency service areas. As such, the Subscription Programs are funded by individual member agencies, based on their participation level. As of October 2025, the City is actively participating in the following Subscription Programs:

- EarthCapades Assemblies School Education Program
- Landscape Education Program
- Lawn Replacement Program (Lawn Be Gone)

- Rain Barrel Rebate Program
- Smart Irrigation Controller Program (This program is no longer offered by BAWSCA but was available through Fiscal Year (FY) 24-25)
- Water Loss Management Program
- WaterWise School Education Program

The City's implementation of, and participation in, the Core and Subscription Programs between 2020 and 2025 are described in detail below, as they relate to the City's implementation of the DMMs.

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) (A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

The City centrally administers its conservation programs. For purposes of this section, these programs have been grouped in accordance with the DMM categories in CWC §10631(e). These categories are:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances

(ii) Metering

(iii) Conservation pricing

(iv) Public education and outreach

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support, and

(vii) Other demand management measures

The following are descriptions of the conservation programs the City operates within each of these DMM categories.

9.2.1 DMM 1 – Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

As discussed in the WSCP, the City has the authority within Chapters 15.06 and 15.07 (Ordinance No. 1994) of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code to require water rationing and conservation and to enforce penalties. The City's Water Rationing Plan (Resolution 49-92) includes a subsection that reduces water waste during times of shortage by prohibiting, mandating, and encouraging various actions.

In July 2021, the Burlingame City Council adopted a permanent water waste prevention ordinance under Municipal Code Chapter 15.07. The ordinance combines a number of water waste restrictions from Governor Brown's Executive Order B-40-17, which was issued during the 2012-2016 drought, as well as additional restrictions implemented by neighboring cities.

Prohibited Water Use Restrictions:

- Use of a hose for any purpose without a positive shut-off nozzle.
- Use of potable water for cleaning, filling, or operating water features, such as decorative fountains, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.
- The application of potable water to irrigate outdoor plant, lawn, grass, landscaping, or turf areas during and within twenty-four (24) hours after measurable rainfall.
- The application of potable water to street medians containing ornamental turf.
- Use through broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering, or irrigation systems.
- Use in new, added, or altered car wash equipment unless a recirculating water system is incorporated.
- The prohibition on irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians does not apply to any water treatment features, such as landscaping and green roofs, to meet the requirements of the municipal regional stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
- To promote conservation, hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and display notice of this option in guestrooms.
- No water shall be taken or used from any fire hydrant or any unmetered City water system outlet/fitting/fixture unless specifically authorized by permit from the director, except by legally constituted fire protection agencies for fire suppression purposes.

9.2.2 DMM 2 – Metering

☑ ***CWC §526 (a)***

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract … shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings constructed prior to January 1, 1992, located within its service area.

(2) On and after March 1, 2013, or according to the terms of the Central Valley Project water contract in operation, charge customers for water based on the actual volume of deliveries, as measured by a water meter.

☑ ***CWC §527 (a)***

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

All City customers are metered and billed by meter size and the quantity of use. Customers with large landscaped areas (i.e., greater than 5,000 square feet) are required to install separate irrigation meters in accordance with the Water Conservation in Landscape Ordinance (Burlingame Municipal Code 18.17) which is modeled after the California Water Conservation in Landscaping Act and enacted in March 2010. Additionally, meters are recommended for landscape areas greater than 2,500 square feet. The installation of such meters is enforced through the City's Community Development Department, Building Division.

Water meters are read by City employees either manually, using "touch-read" meters, or via AMR instrumentation. As of 2016, all of the City's approximately 9,000 meters have been upgraded to AMR meters with radio capabilities. The implementation of AMR meters allows the City to automate meter reading and provide real-time water use data to staff that can be used to aggressively target leaks and atypically high water use during normal years and periods of water shortage. Meters are rechecked frequently when a customer's bill is suspiciously higher than in previous months. If a meter recheck confirms a large increase in water use, the City proceeds with a leak investigation or residential survey. For billing purposes, customer meters are read on a bimonthly basis.

Further, the City is in the early stages of converting its AMR to AMI, which would include implementation of a customer portal that may have potential features such as live water use data, leak detection alerts, etc. Although the AMI project is in its early stages, the City anticipates that once conversion beings, the roll-out of AMI will take about 10 years to replace all meters within the City's service area.

9.2.3 DMM 3 – Conservation Pricing

The City's water customers are billed bi-monthly and for every 1,000 gallons of water used. For single-family residences, the City uses a five-tiered rate structure which was enacted January 1, 2013. The rate structure shown below is effective January 1, 2024:[26]

[26] City of Burlingame Water Rates, https://burlingame.org/308/Water-Bill-Terms-Payment-Info, accessed 16 January 2026.

Tier	Volume	Rate per 1,000 Gallons
Tier 1	0 to 4,000 gallons	$9.79
Tier 2	4,001 to 8,000 gallons	$10.98
Tier 3	8,001 to 16,000 gallons	$12.18
Tier 4	16,001 gallons to 24,000 gallons	$13.38
Tier 5	24,001 gallons and above	$14.58

All other customer classifications are charged $11.46/1,000 gallons.

A bi-monthly fixed charge is also assessed for customers according to their meter size. This charge is to recover costs not directly related to water consumption, such as meter reading and repair, customer service, insurance, and water testing requirements. For example, customers with a 5/8" meter are charged $84.03 every two months while customers with an 8" meter are charged $4,481.60 every two months.

9.2.4 DMM 4 – Public Education and Outreach

The City implements a number of public education and outreach programs with support from the BAWSCA Regional Water Conservation Program. Specific programs include:

- EarthCapades Assemblies School Education Program: EarthCapades coordinates and performs school assemblies at Burlingame public schools. The EarthCapades performances combine age-appropriate state science standards with circus skills, juggling, music, storytelling, comedy, and audience participation to teach environmental awareness, water science, and conservation. The EarthCapades assemblies are designed to include local water source and watershed education and specific information pertaining to the City service area. The City and BAWSCA provide specific information to EarthCapades regarding the SFPUC RWS and other topics (e.g., recycled water). EarthCapades integrates this information into the specific scripts used for assemblies conducted within the City service area. The City sponsored the EarthCapades assemblies from FY 19-20 to FY 24-25. Due to COVID-19, school assemblies were switched to an online format starting spring 2020. EarthCapades later offered recorded options and smaller in-person assemblies as social distancing requirements were relaxed and students returned to schools.
- Landscape Education Program: The City hosts and advertises a series of water-efficient landscape education classes taught by professional instructors that are free to the public and are designed to introduce homeowners and landscape professionals to the concepts of sustainable landscape design. The classes focus on creating beautiful, water-efficient gardens as an alternative to lawns. Examples of previous class topics include "Rainwater Harvesting 101", "Water-Efficient Organic Edible Gardening", and "Design It Yourself Native Plant Landscape", among others. The City regularly offered landscape education classes to the public between FY 15-16 and FY 24-25.
- WaterWise School Education Program: The WaterWise school education program is provided by Franklin Energy Services (a contractor to BAWSCA) to fifth grade students within the City service

area. Franklin Energy Services works directly with teachers and schools to provide them with turn-key, in-classroom water conservation curriculum and indoor and outdoor water conservation kits (i.e., the WaterWise Kits). The WaterWise curriculum has been designed to be easily implemented by teachers and easily understood and taken back into the home by the students. The WaterWise Kits include water saving devices that can be installed at the student's homes (e.g., low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators) and a water audit that the students can perform with their parents.

The students are provided with the motivation, information, and tools they need to perform an in-home water audit. The information and material provided to the teachers and students also includes methods that can be used to quantify the water savings as a result of installing the equipment contained in the kit and performing the recommended water-conserving actions. After the student performs the audit and installs the water and energy saving devices, affidavits signed by the parents are returned to the school, collected by the teacher, and forwarded to Franklin Energy Services for documentation of measure implementation and the estimated water savings. Franklin Energy Services then prepares a final report for distribution to the City. The City has participated in the Water-Wise School Education Program every year between FY 09-10 and FY 24-25.

- Hosting information booths at fairs and public events: City staff set up information booths at large public events in the City service area (e.g., Art on the Avenue) to distribute information regarding the City's water conservation programs including rebate programs, landscape education programs, and water-efficient device giveaways. The City participated in various public events between FY 09-10 and FY 19-20. Beginning March 2020, large public gatherings were cancelled to reduce the spread of COVID-19; however, by FY 24-25 in-person tabling resumed as social distancing requirements have been relaxed.
- Informative website, online tools, and social media: The City maintains a dedicated Water Conservation webpage, accessible at www.burlingame.org/waterconservation, which includes information on available water conservation programs. The website also provides information regarding water-efficient landscaping, water conservation tips, previous landscape education workshops, and frequently asked questions. The City regularly promotes water conservation messages and programs on its weekly electronic newsletter (i.e., eNews), Facebook, Instagram, and Nextdoor platforms.
- Marketing and communication: The City encourages water conservation and promotes its rebate programs through the water bill inserts, water bill messaging, and garbage utility bill inserts. The City also provides literature, information, and classroom visits upon request.
- Waterfluence Landscape Water Use Monitoring: The City has partnered with Waterfluence, a Large Landscape water use consultant, for irrigation account monitoring across the City's service area, beginning in FY 25-26. Waterfluence staff collects dedicated irrigation meter reads from City staff each month and maintains a water customer dashboard for all large landscapes in the City. The dashboard shows the type of landscape cover and water use trends, allowing water customers to more closely monitor their water use and demonstrate the benefits of switching to water efficient landscaping.

9.2.5 DMM 5 – Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

As discussed above, reducing distribution system losses is one of the main focuses of the new MCCWL regulations. The City conducts annual distribution system audits as prescribed by AWWA to determine

the volume of non-revenue water by comparing the City's purchased potable water supplies with its recorded potable water use. Water purchases are recorded by SFPUC master meters and saved in the City's Fiscal Reports. The total metered consumption is from the Finance Department and unmetered water use (e.g. water main flushing and firefighting activities) is provided by the Water Division and Fire Department. The City will continue to monitor its potable water distribution system efficiency, with a goal to maintain it above 90% efficient.

9.2.6 DMM 6 – Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

A number of water services and operations staff perform the duties of "Water Conservation Coordinator" for the City. These staff respond to leak investigations, perform residential surveys, maintain water conservation material and kits, provide customer service to low pressure and dirty water reports, and complete the other water conservation activities on behalf of the City. Regional planning and coordination efforts are handled by BAWSCA with input from agency representatives.

Contact information for the City's conservation program is listed below:

Phone: 650-558-7612

Email: WaterConservation@burlingame.org

9.2.7 DMM 7 – Other Demand Management Measures

Other DMMs provided by the City, in addition to those discussed above, include the following:

- Smart Irrigation Controller Program: This program helps homeowners to maximize watering efficiency with discounted pricing on the Rachio 3 Smart Irrigation Controller. This controller is compatible with most irrigation systems and can save up to 50% of outdoor water use by calculating when and how long to run sprinklers for and adjusting to local weather conditions. The smart irrigation controller also allows customers to control their irrigation system using a mobile device and can connect to a smart speaker, e.g. Amazon Alexa. This program was first offered to BAWSCA member agencies in FY 19-20 and the City has participated in this program from FY 19-20 though FY 24-25 when it was discontinued.
- Rain Barrel Rebate Program: In partnership with the San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP), BAWSCA and participating member agencies offer rebates up to $200 per rain barrel or cistern for the purchase and installation of qualifying rain barrels. Eligible rain barrels must be at least 50 gallons, designed for the intended purpose of rain capture, equipped with a secure lid, and resistant to algae and ultraviolet light. City water customers are eligible for a rebate up to $200 (funded by SMCWPPP and the City). The City has participated in this program from FY 18-19 to FY 20-21.
- Lawn Replacement Rebate (Lawn Be Gone) Program: By partnering with BAWSCA, the City offers rebates to water customers that demonstrate, to City staff satisfaction, the replacement of traditional turf grass lawns with water efficient plants and landscaping. The City offers a rebate of up to $2 per square foot of converted lawn, up to $500 per customer, with additional rebates for intentionally created rain gardens, as budget allows. This lawn replacement program promotes water conservation and provides habitat and resources for various beneficial insects and bird species. The City has offered this rebate from FY 22-23 through present.
- Residential Surveys: The City's residential surveys are performed on request or when triggered by customer calls regarding high bills or leak investigations. The surveys consist of a personal visit to the residence by the Water Conservation Coordinator, aimed at determining the source of

increased water use (e.g. leaks, swimming pools, etc.). This site visit includes checks for leaks in toilets and faucets, showerhead flow rates and replacement recommendations, as well as checks on irrigation and landscape systems. The City offered audits to its residential customers from 2010 through present.

- Water-saving Fixtures Giveaway: The City offers the following water-saving fixtures for free at public outreach events:

    a. Bathroom aerator - uses 1 gallons per minute (gpm)

    b. Kitchen aerator - uses 1.5 gpm

    c. Low-flow shower head - uses 1.5 gpm

    d. Toilet leak detection tablets (2 tablets per packet)

    e. Water conserving hose nozzles (with shut-off valve)

  The City offered fixture kits to its customers regularly through FY 2025, with a lapse during the COVID-19 pandemic's suspension of in-person gatherings.

- Residential Retrofits: The City adopted the Indoor Water Conservation Ordinance (City of Burlingame Municipal Code 18.19) establishing indoor water conservation regulations in March 2010, as required under CALGreen Building Code Standards.[27] The ordinance requires all new construction and applicable remodels to at a minimum, install fixtures that comply with the efficiency standards listed in the ordinance. The ordinance complies with the provisions of the 2007 California Plumbing Code. Compliance with the Ordinance is overseen by the City's Community Development Department, Building Division.

- Leak Identification Program: To minimize water loss within the system, the City conducts leak investigation and repair on a regular basis. Investigations are triggered by abnormally high water bills.[28] When leaks in the system are detected, they are repaired by the City. Leaks on the customer's side of the meter are reported to the customer and the City advises them on repair. The City's leak detection program was implemented regularly over the last five years.

9.3 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Table 9-1 and **Figure 9-1** summarizes the DMMs implemented by the City and the extent of implementation (e.g., number of kits, number of rebates) for each of the programs listed under DMM-4 and DMM-7 each year between 2021 and 2025. Through implementation of the DMMs, the City has been able to reduce water demands in its service area and help its customers to achieve water and cost savings.

[27] The City requires that all new residential and non-residential construction comply with the mandatory CALGreen Requirements (Chapter 18.30 of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code, Ordinance 1857-2010, adopted in 2010).
[28] The City defines a water bill as abnormally high if it exceeds water use from the same billing cycle of the previous year by more than 20%. Additionally, the City will respond to customer complaints of high water bills.

Table 9-1 Implementation of Customer DMMs: 2021-2025

DMM Measures (Rebate, Direct Install, and Free Distribution Programs)	2021 – 2025 Total	Average Annual (a)
Rachio Smart Irrigation Controller Program (Rebates)	78	20
Landscape Water Budget (Accounts)	12	4
Residential Landscape Classes (Classes/Attendees)	13/393	3/77
Earthcapades and WaterWise (Schools/Kits)	27/1,292	5/258
Rain Barrel Rebate Program (Interventions)	75	15
Turf Replacement (Rebates/Square Footage)	8/2,000	3/667

NOTES:

(a) Average annual does not include the years in which no participation was reported.

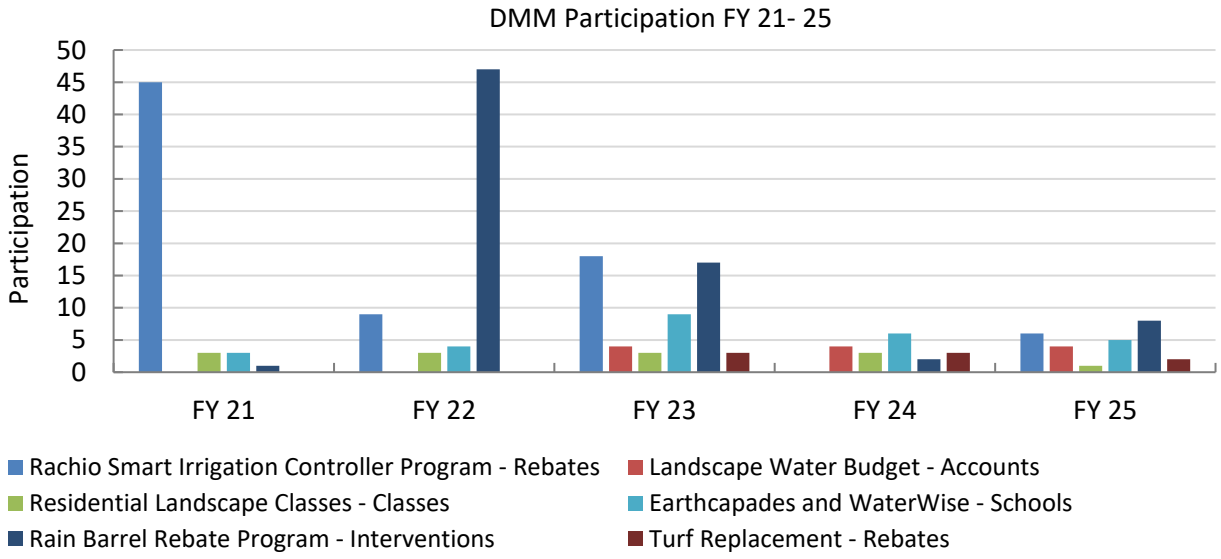

Figure 9-1 Implementation of Customer DMMs: 2021-2025

9.4 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets and Urban Water Use Objectives

All the DMMs described above contributed to the City's compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7) 2020 target GPCD.

As described in **Section 4**, in July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation implementing SB 606 and AB 1668 to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. Starting in 2023, CWC §10609 requires that urban retail water suppliers develop Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUOs) that are based on specific standards for certain water use sectors.

BAWSCA's 2025 Demand Study developed water demand and conservation projections through 2050 for each member agency. As described in **Section 4.5**, the 2025 Demand Study estimates projected water demands and quantifies passive and active conservation water savings potential. As discussed in **Section 5.2**, the 2025 Demand Study projections estimate that the City's water use is expected to be above the UWUO standards. The City is actively investigating where there is potential to meet individual use standards and where it can make progress in reducing use such that it will be compliant in the future.

10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

☑ ***CWC §10643***

An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

This section provides information on a public hearing, the adoption process for the UWMP and WSCP, the adopted UWMP and WSCP submittal process, plan implementation, and the process for amending the adopted UWMP or WSCP for the City.

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

This UWMP includes water use and planning data for the entire fiscal year of 2025, per the 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

10.2 Notice of UWMP Preparation

☑ ***CWC §10621***

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall … at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan … notify any city or county within which the supplier provides waters supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

☑ ***CWC §10642***

…Prior to adopting either [the plan or water shortage contingency plan], the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code [see below]. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area.

☑ ***CGC §6066***

Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

Pursuant to CWC §10621(b), on January 6, 2026, the City sent a letter to 29 agencies, including SFPUC, BAWSCA, each BAWSCA member agency, and San Mateo County informing them that the City was in the process of updating its UWMP and WSCP and soliciting their input in the update process. A listed of the entities contacted is provided in **Appendix C**. The letter was sent more than 60 days before the public hearing as required by code. A sample outreach letter is included in **Appendix C**..

10.3 Notice of Public Hearing

Prior to adopting the UWMP, the City held an in-person and virtual public hearing to present information on its UWMP and WSCP on June 1, 2026 at 7:00 PM.

The same relevant entities that were notified of the UWMP and WSCP preparation above were noticed again with the specific date, time, and location of the hearing at least two weeks prior to the public hearing. The notice to the public, as specified in CGC §6066, and letters to relevant agencies can be found in **Appendix D**.

10.3.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10631 (a)*** *A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:*

Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

On MONTH DAY, 2026, the City sent a letter to each of the above mentioned entities informing them of the locations the Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP and the updated WSCP would be available for review and welcoming their input and comments on the document. The Public Review Draft 2025 UWMP and the WSCP were available for public review at the City Hall and on the City's website. The letter also informed the agencies that the UWMP and WSCP public hearing would be occurring at the City Council meeting on June 1, 2026. **Table 10-1** lists the cities and counties that were notified. Copies of these letters are provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 10-1 Notification to Cities and Counties (DWR Table 10-1)

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
See note (a)	X	X
County Name	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
San Mateo County	X	X

NOTES:
(a) See **Appendix C** and **Appendix D** for the full list of cities and agencies that Burlingame provided notification to.

10.3.2 Notice to the Public

On MONTH DAY, 2026 and MONTH DAY, 2026, the City published a notice in the *San Mateo Daily Journal* informing the public that the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP would be available for public review at City Hall and on the City's website, consistent with requirements of CGC §6066. The notice also provided instructions on how to view the UWMP and WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, contact information of the UWMP and WSCP preparer, and informed the public that the 2025 UWMP and WSCP public hearing would be held at the City Council meeting on June 1, 2026. Copies of the newspaper announcements are included in **Appendix D**.

10.4 Public Hearing and Adoption

☑ ***CWC §10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon…. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

☑ ***CGC §7291***

…every local public agency… serving a substantial number of non-English-Speaking people, shall employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to assist those in such positions, to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person.

As described above, the City informed the public and the appropriate agencies of (1) its intent to prepare a UWMP and the associated WSCP, (2) where the UWMP and WSCP were available for public review, and (3) when the public hearing regarding the UWMP and WSCP would be held. All notifications were completed in compliance with the stipulations of CGC §6066.

This UWMP was adopted by Resolution No. XXX by the City Council during its June 1, 2026 City Council meeting. The WSCP included as **Appendix F** was adopted by Resolution No. XXX during the same meeting. Copies of the resolutions are included in **Appendix H**.

10.5 Plan Submittal

☑ ***CWC §10621***

(c) An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026…

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(c) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

☑ ***CWC §10644***

(a)(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

☑ ***CWC §10645***

(a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

(b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted UWMP and WSCP were also sent to the California State Library and to San Mateo County no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.6 Public Availability

A copy of the adopted 2025 UWMP and associated WSCP will be available for public review in the Main Library at 480 Primrose Road during normal business hours and on the City's website at WEBLINK within 30 days of filing the plan with DWR.

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

☑ ***CWC §10621***

(d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

☑ ***CWC §10644***

(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

(b) If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared…no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

If the UWMP or WSCP are amended, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption and submittal will also be followed for the amended document.

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Appendix A: Completed UWMP Checklist

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	Section 1
x	x	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	Lay Description
x	x	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	Section 2.1
x	N/A	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	Section 2.1 and DWR Table 2-1
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	Section 2.2 and DWR Table 2-2
x	x	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	Section 2.3 and Table 2-3

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	Section 2.5.3 and Section 10.3.2
x	x	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	Section 1.4, Section 2.5.3, Section 2.5.4, and Section 10.2
x	n/a	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	Section 2.5.2 and DWR Table 2-4
	x	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	N/A
x	x	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	Section 3.1
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	Section 3.2
x	x	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	Section 3.3

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	Section 3.3.2
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	Section 3.4
x	Optional	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	Section 4.3, Section 4.5 ,DWR Table 4-1, and DWR Table 4-2
x	Optional	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	Section 4.4 and DWR Table 4-5
x	N/A	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	Section 4.4 and DWR Table 4-6
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	Section 4.5.5 and DWR Table 4-3
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	Section 4.5.2 and DWR Table 4-3
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	Section 4.5.2 and DWR Table 4-3

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	N/A	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	Section 4.5.2 and DWR Table 4-3
x	x	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	Section 4.5.6
	x	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	N/A
x	N/A	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	Section 5.1 and DWR Table 5-1

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	Section 6
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	Section 6.10.1, Section 7.3, and Section 7.5
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	Section 6.2 and DWR Table 6-1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	Section 6.2.1

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	Section 6.2.1
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	Section 6.2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	Section 6.9 , DWR Table 6-8 and DWR Table 6-9
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	Section 6.7

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	N/A	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.2 and DWR Table 6-2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.2 and DWR Table 6-3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.3 and DWR Table 6-4
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.3 and DWR Table 6-4
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.3, DWR Table 6-4 and DWR Table 6-5
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.4 and DWR Table 6-6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.5.4
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	Section 6.6 and DWR Table 6-7

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	Section 6.8 and DWR Table 6-7
x	x	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	Section 6.11 and DWR Table O-1B
x	N/A	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.1.2
x	x	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.3, DWR Table 7-2, DWR Table 7-3, and DWR Table 7-4
x	x	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.4
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.5

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.5.1
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.5.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.5.3 and DWR Table 7-5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.5.1
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 2
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 4

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 4
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 5
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 5 and DWR Table 8-1
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 6.2 and DWR Table 8-2
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 6.1 and DWR Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 6.3 and DWR Table 8-2

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 6.4 and DWR Table 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 6.7 and DWR Table 8-2 and 8-3
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	Appendix F, Section 6.6
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 7
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 7
x	N/A	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 8
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 9
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 7.1

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 6.5
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 10
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 10
x	N/A	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought* .	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 10
x	N/A	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 11
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 12

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	N/A	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 13
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	Appendix F, Section 14
x	N/A	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	Section 9.1, Section 9.2, Section 9.3
N/A	x	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	N/A
x	n/a	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.4
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.3 and DWR Table 10-1

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 2026.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.3 and Section 10.6
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.3 and DWR Table 10-1
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.7

Retail	Wholesale	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.6
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.6
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	N/A

Appendix B: SPFUC and BAWSCA Common Language for 2025 UWMPs

March 11, 2026

TO: BAWSCA Member Agencies

FROM: Danielle McPherson, Senior Water Resources Specialist
Tom Francis, Water Resources Manager

SUBJECT: San Francisco Regional Water System Supply Reliability for 2025 Urban Water Management Plans

On March 11, 2026, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) provided a letter with analysis on the Regional Water System (RWS) supply reliability for use in your 2025 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs). This memorandum transmits that letter (Attachment A) and provides additional context regarding individual agency cutbacks outlined in Attachment B.

Regulatory and Demand Scenarios
To account for the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the State Water Resources Control Board's Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the SFPUC modeled water supply reliability under two regulatory scenarios and two demand scenarios:

- **Regulatory Scenarios:**
  1. With implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.
  2. Without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

- **Demand Scenarios:**
  1. Projected SFPUC retail demand and Wholesale Customer purchases for 2030-2050.
  2. Projected SFPUC retail demand for 2050 and the Wholesale Customer Supply Assurance of 184 MGD.

Key Findings and Impacts on Allocation
Attachment B provides specific cutbacks for each agency based on Demand Scenario 1 (projected RWS demand). Please note the following critical impacts on how these shortages are managed:

- **Extreme Shortages Under Bay-Delta Implementation:** Under the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario, system-wide cutbacks exceed the SFPUC's Level of Service Goal to limit system-wide cutbacks to 20% or less. In these instances, the Water Supply Agreement (WSA) allows for negotiated allocations between

retail and Wholesale Customers collectively. In the absence of a negotiated agreement, SFPUC has applied the Tier 1 split for a system-wide cutback up to 20%.

- **Application of the Tier 2 Plan:** The Tier 2 Drought Response Implementation Plan only applies during system-wide shortages of 20% or less. Because the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario results in wholesale cutbacks ranging from 31% to 48%, the Tier 2 Plan cannot be applied.
- **BAWSCA Recommendation:** In the absence of a negotiated approach for allocating RWS supply among the Wholesale Customers during shortages exceeding 20%, BAWSCA suggests that agencies apply these cutbacks equally across all agencies for their 2025 UWMPs.
- **"Without Bay-Delta" Scenario:** The SFPUC analyses do not anticipate any cutbacks during the required five-year drought sequence under the "Without Bay-Delta Plan" scenario.

Guidance for 2025 UWMP Reporting

For the 2020 UWMPs, most member agencies utilized the "With Bay-Delta Plan" scenario for their standard tables and included the "Without Bay-Delta Plan" scenario in supplemental tables or appendices. BAWSCA understands that the SFPUC intends to follow this same approach for its own 2025 UWMP.

Note on Future Modeling (HRL Program)

While the SFPUC previously indicated it would model the Tuolumne River Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program (HRL), they have not provided that modeling at this time due to significant implementation uncertainties.

Enclosed: Attachment A – 2025 UWMP Supply Reliability Letter_2026-03-11
Attachment B – 2025 UWMP Wholesale Customer Dry Year Allocations

cc: Tom Smegal
Allison Schutte

San Francisco
Water Power Sewer
Operator of the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System

525 Golden Gate Ave
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554-3155
sfpuc.gov

March 11, 2026

Danielle McPherson
Senior Water Resources Specialist
Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
155 Bovet Road, Suite 650
San Mateo, CA 94402

Dear Ms. McPherson,

This letter contains the supply reliability of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS) that the SFPUC has prepared for the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which the Wholesale Customers may also use in their respective 2025 UWMPs. The SFPUC has assessed the RWS's supply reliability under the following planning scenarios:

1. Projected supply reliability for years 2030 through 2050, assuming total demand is equivalent to the sum of the projected retail and wholesale demands on the RWS, which includes Wholesale Customer purchase projections provided to the SFPUC by BAWSCA on March 4, 2026 (refer to Table 1 below).
2. Projected supply reliability for 2050, assuming total demand is equivalent to the sum of the projected retail demands on the RWS and the Wholesale Customers' Supply Assurance of 184 MGD.
3. Under each of the above demand conditions, projected supply reliability for the following scenarios: (a) with implementation of the 2018 amendments to the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment) and (b) without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment.

Table 1. Retail and Wholesale RWS Demand Assumptions Used for Supply Reliability Modeling (MGD)

	2025[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail	61.1	62.7	61.2	61.9	64.0	66.7
Wholesale[2]	130.1	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4
Total	**191.2**	**196.6**	**197.5**	**202.5**	**208.1**	**215.1**

[1] 2025 demands are from the FY 2024-25 Table J-1 water use calculations, prepared pursuant to the Water Supply Agreement between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers.

[2] 2030 through 2050 Wholesale Customer purchase projections were provided to the SFPUC by BAWSCA on March 4, 2026, and include demands for the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara.

The total amount of water the SFPUC can deliver to the Retail and Wholesale Customers from the RWS depends on several factors, including (1) the amount of water that is available to the SFPUC from natural runoff, (2) the amount of water in reservoir storage, and (3) the amount of water that the SFPUC releases from the RWS for purposes other than customer deliveries (e.g., instream flow releases below RWS reservoirs). For planning purposes, the SFPUC “average year” or “normal year” is based on historical hydrology under conditions that allow the RWS reservoirs to be filled over the course of the snowmelt season, allowing full deliveries to customers. For “dry-year” supply scenarios, the SFPUC plans its water deliveries using a water-supply planning methodology with reference to a simulated 8.5-year design drought.

In each demand scenario for 2030 through 2050, the SFPUC estimated RWS deliveries using the standard SFPUC procedure, which includes adding increased levels of rationing as needed in dry years to balance the demands on the RWS with available water supply. The five consecutive dry-year sequence shown in the tables below represent years 2 through 6 of the design drought. The SFPUC chose this sequence because year 2 is the first year in which system-wide water use reductions could take effect, as the design drought sequence generally begins year 1 with full reservoirs. All simulations that the SFPUC has prepared for its 2025 UWMP have increased levels of rationing in the final years of the design drought sequence. The SFPUC has presented the results in the standardized format prescribed by DWR.

Assumptions about the status of the dry-year water supply projects included in the SFPUC’s Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) are provided below in Table 2 titled “WSIP Project Assumptions for RWS Supply Modeling.” The table reflects instream flow requirements at San Mateo and Alameda Creeks,

as described in the UWMP "common language" that the SFPUC provided to BAWSCA and the Wholesale Customers separately from this letter.

The SFPUC utilized the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) that is incorporated in the Water Supply Agreement between the SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers to allocate the RWS supply available during dry years between the Retail Customers and the Wholesale Customers in the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis. The WSAP, also known as the Tier 1 Plan, defines the method for allocating between the Retail Customers collectively and Wholesale Customers collectively the available RWS supplies during system-wide shortages. The SFPUC and the Wholesale Customers most recently amended the WSAP in 2025. Also in 2025, the Wholesale Customers adopted an updated Tier 2 Plan, which allocates the collective Wholesale Customers' share of available RWS supplies from the Tier 1 Plan among each of the 26 Wholesale Customers. The WSAP addresses shortages that require a system-wide reduction in water use of 20% or less, consistent with the SFPUC's Level of Service Goal. For any shortage scenario requiring a system-wide reduction in water use above 20% in the supply reliability analysis, the SFPUC applied the Tier 1 Plan's allocation of supplies between the Retail Customers and Wholesale Customers for a shortage requiring a system-wide reduction in water use of 16-20%.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, the RWS supply reliability assessment evaluates two future supply scenarios: (1) with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment, and (2) without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. It is unknown when implementation may begin on the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment; for the purposes of the 2025 UWMP analysis, the SFPUC included it beginning in the 2030 modeling scenarios (see Tables 4a-4g and 6).

The SFPUC incorporated additional modeling assumptions in the 2025 UWMP analysis regarding the State Water Resources Control Board curtailments and assumptions regarding agreements with Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts pertaining to instream flow obligations.

1. During the last two drought periods, 2013-2016 and 2021-2023, the State Water Resources Control Board implemented curtailments through emergency regulations and curtailment orders that attempted to limit diversions from Central Valley watersheds including the Tuolumne River at certain times. Due to the uncertain legality of the State Water Resources Control Board's curtailment actions as well as the

uncertainties regarding any potential future curtailment actions against San Francisco, the SFPUC's RWS supply reliability analyses do not assume curtailments are in effect.

2. Through a 1966 agreement with the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts (Districts), who are more senior downstream appropriative water rights holders on the Tuolumne River, San Francisco may become responsible for up to approximately 51.7% of any flow releases the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) may require through issuance of a new license for the Districts' Don Pedro Hydropower Project. The exact flow contribution for which San Francisco may become responsible is highly uncertain and may depend on multiple currently unknown factors, including an anticipated Endangered Species Act biological opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service and a Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification from the State Water Resources Control Board. San Francisco's potential responsibility for FERC-ordered flows may further depend on San Francisco's ability to enter into a new or extended agreement with the Districts to offset a portion of San Francisco's flow contributions in exchange for payment. Due to the high levels of uncertainty surrounding the Districts' FERC-relicensing process, as well as the unknown timing for license issuance, the SFPUC's RWS water supply reliability analyses do not assume additional water supply losses from any potential new FERC-ordered flow releases.
3. The simulation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment scenario assumes that a 1996 agreement between San Francisco and the Districts (the Side Agreement), which allows San Francisco to pay the Districts in lieu of contributing a portion of current FERC-ordered flow releases, remains in effect, and that the San Francisco share of flows in excess of and not covered by the Side Agreement is approximately 51.7%. These assumptions were made for the purpose of completing the modeling for the UWMP update, and they do not represent a commitment by San Francisco or the Districts to any future agreement or of San Francisco accepting responsibility for any future FERC-ordered flow releases.

Based on current projected demands, supply modeling for the two future supply scenarios shows significantly different supply reliability projections for the RWS:

- <u>With implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment</u>: Under this scenario, using the demand assumptions shown in Table 1, RWS supplies are expected to range from full availability in an average year

(100%) to as low as 57% in multiple dry years when compared to water supplies in an average year. In other words, RWS supplies could be reduced by up to 43% in a multi-year drought. See Tables 4a-4g and 6.

- Without implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment: Under this scenario, using demand assumptions shown in Table 1, there are no anticipated shortages of RWS supplies. See Tables 5a-5g and 7.

Table 8 below provides the Wholesale Customer purchase projections and Wholesale Customer allocation of RWS supply for the five-year drought risk assessment from 2026 to 2030. The supply projections for 2026 to 2030 are based on a linear growth from 2025 to 2030 levels of demand as calculated by BAWSCA. This table does not assume implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment because the start of implementation remains uncertain.

In the forthcoming 2025 UWMP, the SFPUC acknowledges that it has a Level of Service objective to meet an average annual water demand of 265 MGD from the SFPUC watersheds for Retail and Wholesale Customers during non-drought years, as well as a contractual obligation to supply 184 MGD to the Wholesale Customers, subject to reduction under certain conditions. The SFPUC will, accordingly, include the results of modeling based on a Wholesale Customer demand of 184 MGD to facilitate planning that supports meeting this Level of Service objective and its contractual obligations. The results of this modeling will be in an appendix to the 2025 UWMP prepared by the SFPUC. The RWS supply projections shown in the tables below are more accurately characterized as supplies that will be used to meet projected Retail and Wholesale Customer demands.

It is our understanding that you will pass this information on to the Wholesale Customers. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Jennifer Lee at jenlee@sfwater.org or (415) 551-4563.

Sincerely,

Steven R. Ritchie

Steven R. Ritchie
Assistant General Manager, Water Enterprise

Table 2: WSIP Project Assumptions for RWS Supply Modeling

Projects	Base Year 2025	Base Year 2030 and Beyond	Base Year 2040 and Beyond
Lower Crystal Springs Dam Improvements	Crystal Springs storage not fully restored	Crystal Springs storage not fully restored	Crystal Springs storage not fully restored
Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery (GSR) Project	GSR account partially filled at spring 2020 level of 43,000 AF; GSR recovery rate of 5.2 MGD[a]	GSR account fully filled; GSR recovery rate of 5.2 MGD[a]	GSR account fully filled; GSR recovery rate of 6.2 MGD[a]
Alameda Creek Recapture Project	Project not built	Project built and operating	Project built and operating
Dry-Year Transfers	Not in effect	Not in effect	Not in effect

a. The GSR Project was intended to provide 7.2 MGD over 7.5 years, however current limitations on the number of wells available will result in deliveries less than 7.2 MGD over 7.5 years.

Table 3: Projected Total Regional Water System Supply Utilized and Portion of Regional Water System Supply Utilized by Wholesale Customers in Normal Years [For Table 6-9]:

RWS Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
RWS Supply Utilized (MGD)	196.6	197.5	202.5	208.1	215.1
RWS Supply Utilized by Wholesale Customers[a] (MGD)	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4

a. RWS supply utilized by Wholesale Customers from 2030 through 2050 is equivalent to Wholesale Customer purchase projections provided to the SFPUC by BAWSCA on March 4, 2026, and includes demands for the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara.

Basis of Water Supply Data: With Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Table 4a: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2030, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Single dry year	2030	147.5	75%	92.2	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2030	147.5	75%	92.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2030	123.9	63%	77.4	Same as above.

Table 4b: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2035, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Single dry year	2035	146.2	74%	91.3	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2035	146.2	74%	91.3	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2035	124.4	63%	77.8	Same as above.

Table 4c: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2040, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Single dry year	2040	145.8	72%	91.1	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2040	145.8	72%	91.1	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2040	123.5	61%	77.2	Same as above.

Table 4d: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2045, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Single dry year	2045	145.7	70%	91.0	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2045	145.7	70%	91.0	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2045	122.8	59%	76.7	Same as above.

Table 4e: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Single dry year	2050	146.2	68%	91.4	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	146.2	68%	91.4	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	122.6	57%	76.6	Same as above.

Table 4f: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and Wholesale Demands at 184 MGD Supply Assurance

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	250.7	100%	184.0	
Single dry year	2050	145.4	58%	90.9	At shortages 20% or greater, wholesale allocation is assumed to be 62.5% and retail allocation is 37.5%.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	145.4	58%	90.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	120.3	48%	75.2	Same as above.

Table 4g: Projected RWS Supply Availability [Alternative to Table 7-1], Years 2030-2050, With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
Average year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single dry year	75%	74%	72%	70%	68%	58%
Consecutive 1st dry year	75%	74%	72%	70%	68%	58%
Consecutive 2nd dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 3rd dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 4th dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%
Consecutive 5th dry year	63%	63%	61%	59%	57%	48%

Basis of Water Supply Data: Without Implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Table 5a: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2030, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Single dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2030	196.6	100%	133.9	

Table 5b: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2035, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Single dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2035	197.5	100%	136.3	

Table 5c: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2040, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Single dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2040	202.5	100%	140.6	

Table 5d: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2045, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Single dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2045	208.1	100%	144.1	

Table 5e: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Single dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	215.1	100%	148.4	

Table 5f: Basis of Water Supply Data [For Table 7-1], Base Year 2050, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and Wholesale Demands at 184 MGD Supply Assurance

Year Type	Base Year	RWS Volume Available (MGD)	% of Average Supply	Wholesale Volume Available (MGD)	Notes on Calculation of Wholesale Allocation of RWS
Average year	2050	250.7	100%	184.0	
Single dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	At 10% shortage, wholesale allocation is 64% (144.4 MGD) and retail allocation is 36% (81.2 MGD). Retail allocations above 66.7 MGD are re-allocated to Wholesale Customers, per the Water Supply Agreement. Therefore, 14.5 MGD is added to wholesale allocation, bringing it to 158.9 MGD.
Consecutive 1st dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 2nd dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 3rd dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 4th dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.
Consecutive 5th dry year	2050	225.6	90%	158.9	Same as above.

Table 5g: Projected RWS Supply [Alternative to Table 7-1], Years 2030-2050, Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

Year Type	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
Average year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 1st dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 2nd dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 3rd dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 4th dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%
Consecutive 5th dry year	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%

Supply Projections for Consecutive Five Dry Year Sequences

Table 6: Projected Multiple Dry Years RWS Wholesale Allocation [For Table 7-4], With Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
First year	92.2	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.4	90.9
Second year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2
Third year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2
Fourth year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2
Fifth year	77.4	77.8	77.2	76.7	76.6	75.2

Table 7: Projected Multiple Dry Years RWS Wholesale Allocation [For Table 7-4], Without Bay-Delta Plan Amendment

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2050 (with 184 MGD Supply Assurance)
First year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Second year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Third year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Fourth year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9
Fifth year	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4	158.9

Table 8: Projected RWS Supply for 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment [For Table 7-5]

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Wholesale Purchase Projections[a] (MGD)	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2	133.9
RWS Supply Utilized by Wholesale Customers[b] (MGD)	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2	133.9

a. Wholesale Purchase Projections for 2026-2030 assume a linear growth between 2025 actual demands and 2030 projections, as calculated by BAWSCA.
b. This table does not assume implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment because the start of implementation remains uncertain.

Basis for SFPUC's Water Supply Reliability Modeling

Actual (2025) and Projected (2030-2050) RWS Purchases

Agency	ISG	2025[1]	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Alameda CWD	13.76	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45	13.76
Brisbane / GVMID	0.98	0.68	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	5.23	3.23	3.92	3.99	4.15	4.30	4.44
Coastside CWD	2.18	1.01	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	35.68	29.50	27.04	26.89	26.93	26.80	26.89
Daly City	4.29	3.55	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	3.46	1.72	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.19
Estero MID	5.90	3.78	3.90	3.92	3.93	3.91	3.90
Hayward	22.09	13.66	14.74	15.66	16.82	18.14	19.71
Hillsborough	4.09	2.32	2.09	2.08	2.09	2.11	2.12
Menlo Park	4.46	2.72	2.58	2.64	2.71	2.76	2.83
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.89	2.34	2.82	2.97	3.18	3.39	3.43
Millbrae	3.15	1.81	1.91	1.99	2.09	2.18	2.29
Milpitas	9.23	4.68	5.30	5.35	5.41	5.46	5.52
Mountain View	12.46	7.69	7.87	8.12	8.59	9.04	9.55
North Coast CWD	3.84	2.58	2.23	2.29	2.37	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	16.58	9.31	8.30	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.18
Purissima Hills WD	1.63	1.51	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.37
Redwood City	10.93	7.43	6.84	6.54	6.73	6.91	7.09
San Bruno	3.25	1.03	1.85	2.27	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose		3.99	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara		2.91	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	3.03	1.59	1.77	1.96	2.02	2.07	2.13
Sunnyvale	12.58	10.28	10.72	11.15	11.92	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	1.32	0.70	0.82	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.91
Total	**184.00**	**130.1**	**133.9**	**136.3**	**140.6**	**144.1**	**148.3**

[1] Source: FY 2024-25 J-Table

Basis for SFPUC's Water Supply Reliability Modeling

Actual (2025) and Projected (2026-2030) RWS Purchases

Agency	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Alameda CWD	10.08	10.32	10.55	10.78	11.02	11.25
Brisbane / GVMID	0.68	0.73	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.94
Burlingame	3.23	3.36	3.50	3.64	3.78	3.92
Coastside CWD	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.17
CWS Total	29.50	29.00	28.51	28.02	27.53	27.04
Daly City	3.55	3.70	3.85	4.00	4.14	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.72	1.62	1.51	1.40	1.30	1.19
Estero MID	3.78	3.80	3.83	3.85	3.88	3.90
Hayward	13.66	13.87	14.09	14.31	14.53	14.74
Hillsborough	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.09
Menlo Park	2.72	2.69	2.67	2.64	2.61	2.58
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.34	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.73	2.82
Millbrae	1.81	1.83	1.85	1.87	1.89	1.91
Milpitas	4.68	4.80	4.93	5.05	5.18	5.30
Mountain View	7.69	7.73	7.76	7.80	7.83	7.87
North Coast CWD	2.58	2.51	2.44	2.37	2.30	2.23
Palo Alto	9.31	9.11	8.91	8.71	8.50	8.30
Purissima Hills WD	1.51	1.48	1.45	1.42	1.39	1.36
Redwood City	7.43	7.32	7.20	7.08	6.96	6.84
San Bruno	1.03	1.20	1.36	1.52	1.69	1.85
San Jose	3.99	4.09	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50
Santa Clara	2.91	3.23	3.54	3.86	4.18	4.50
Stanford	1.59	1.62	1.66	1.70	1.73	1.77
Sunnyvale	10.28	10.37	10.46	10.55	10.63	10.72
Westborough WD	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.80	0.82
Total	**130.1**	**130.9**	**131.6**	**132.4**	**133.2**	**133.9**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2025
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Wholesale RWS Demand	130.12	130.88	131.64	132.40	133.16
Wholesale RWS Supply	130.12	130.88	131.64	132.40	133.16
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2025 RWS Purchases**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Alameda CWD	10.08	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Burlingame	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23
Coastside CWD	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
CWS Total	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50
Daly City	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
East Palo Alto	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Estero MID	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78
Hayward	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66
Hillsborough	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Menlo Park	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Millbrae	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Milpitas	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Mountain View	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69
North Coast CWD	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Palo Alto	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31
Purissima Hills WD	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Redwood City	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
San Bruno	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
San Jose	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Santa Clara	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Stanford	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
Sunnyvale	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
Westborough WD	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	**130.12**	**130.12**	**131.28**	**131.59**	**132.03**	**132.48**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2030
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9
Wholesale RWS Supply	92.2	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4
Percent Cutback	31%	42%	42%	42%	42%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2030 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.65	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Burlingame	3.92	2.70	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
Coastside CWD	1.17	0.81	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
CWS Total	27.04	18.61	15.63	15.63	15.63	15.63
Daly City	4.29	2.95	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
Estero MID	3.90	2.69	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Hayward	14.74	10.15	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.52
Hillsborough	2.09	1.44	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Menlo Park	2.58	1.78	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	1.94	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Millbrae	1.91	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Milpitas	5.30	3.65	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06
Mountain View	7.87	5.42	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
North Coast CWD	2.23	1.54	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Palo Alto	8.30	5.72	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.94	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Redwood City	6.84	4.71	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
San Bruno	1.85	1.27	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
San Jose	4.50	3.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Santa Clara	4.50	3.10	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Stanford	1.77	1.22	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Sunnyvale	10.72	7.38	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
Westborough WD	0.82	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Total	**133.92**	**92.2**	**77.4**	**77.4**	**77.4**	**77.4**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2035
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	136.32	136.32	136.32	136.32	136.32
Wholesale RWS Supply	91.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8
Percent Cutback	33%	43%	43%	43%	43%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2035 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.56	7.74	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
Brisbane / GVMID	0.95	0.64	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Burlingame	3.99	2.67	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.78	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
CWS Total	26.89	18.01	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.35
Daly City	4.29	2.87	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.80	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Estero MID	3.92	2.63	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24
Hayward	15.66	10.49	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
Hillsborough	2.08	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Menlo Park	2.64	1.77	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.97	1.99	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
Millbrae	1.99	1.33	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Milpitas	5.35	3.58	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Mountain View	8.12	5.44	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63
North Coast CWD	2.29	1.53	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31
Palo Alto	8.20	5.49	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Purissima Hills WD	1.35	0.90	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
Redwood City	6.54	4.38	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73
San Bruno	2.27	1.52	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
San Jose	4.50	3.01	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Santa Clara	4.50	3.01	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Stanford	1.96	1.31	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Sunnyvale	11.15	7.47	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36
Westborough WD	0.80	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total	**136.32**	**91.3**	**77.8**	**77.8**	**77.8**	**77.8**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2040
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	140.57	140.57	140.57	140.57	140.57
Wholesale RWS Supply	91.1	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2
Percent Cutback	35%	45%	45%	45%	45%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2040 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.00	7.78	6.59	6.59	6.59	6.59
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.63	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
Burlingame	4.15	2.69	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.75	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64
CWS Total	26.93	17.45	14.79	14.79	14.79	14.79
Daly City	4.29	2.78	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.77	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Estero MID	3.93	2.54	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16
Hayward	16.82	10.90	9.24	9.24	9.24	9.24
Hillsborough	2.09	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Menlo Park	2.71	1.75	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.18	2.06	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Millbrae	2.09	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Milpitas	5.41	3.51	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
Mountain View	8.59	5.57	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.72
North Coast CWD	2.37	1.53	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Palo Alto	8.15	5.28	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.88	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Redwood City	6.73	4.36	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69
San Bruno	2.68	1.74	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
San Jose	4.50	2.92	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Santa Clara	4.50	2.92	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Stanford	2.02	1.31	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Sunnyvale	11.92	7.73	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Westborough WD	0.84	0.55	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Total	**140.57**	**91.1**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**77.2**	**77.2**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2045
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	144.11	144.11	144.11	144.11	144.11
Wholesale RWS Supply	91	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7
Percent Cutback	37%	47%	47%	47%	47%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2045 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.45	7.86	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.63
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
Burlingame	4.30	2.72	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Coastside CWD	1.16	0.73	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
CWS Total	26.80	16.92	14.26	14.26	14.26	14.26
Daly City	4.29	2.71	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
East Palo Alto	1.18	0.75	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
Estero MID	3.91	2.47	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Hayward	18.14	11.45	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
Hillsborough	2.11	1.33	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Menlo Park	2.76	1.75	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.39	2.14	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Millbrae	2.18	1.38	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Milpitas	5.46	3.45	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Mountain View	9.04	5.71	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81
North Coast CWD	2.36	1.49	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Palo Alto	8.15	5.14	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.86	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Redwood City	6.91	4.36	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68
San Bruno	2.68	1.69	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
San Jose	4.50	2.84	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Santa Clara	4.50	2.84	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Stanford	2.07	1.31	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Sunnyvale	12.58	7.94	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
Westborough WD	0.88	0.55	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Total	**144.11**	**91.0**	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.7**	**76.7**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2050
Scenario	With BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	148.35	148.35	148.35	148.35	148.35
Wholesale RWS Supply	91.4	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6
Percent Cutback	38%	48%	48%	48%	48%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2050 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	7.67	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Burlingame	3.92	2.65	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Coastside CWD	1.17	0.71	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
CWS Total	27.04	16.51	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.84
Daly City	4.29	2.64	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
East Palo Alto	1.19	0.73	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
Estero MID	3.90	2.41	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
Hayward	14.74	11.18	9.37	9.37	9.37	9.37
Hillsborough	2.09	1.30	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Menlo Park	2.58	1.70	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	2.09	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Millbrae	1.91	1.34	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Milpitas	5.30	3.36	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
Mountain View	7.87	5.57	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67
North Coast CWD	2.23	1.45	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Palo Alto	8.30	5.02	4.21	4.21	4.21	4.21
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	0.84	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Redwood City	6.84	4.26	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57
San Bruno	1.85	1.65	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
San Jose	4.50	2.77	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Santa Clara	4.50	2.77	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Stanford	1.77	1.28	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sunnyvale	10.72	7.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Westborough WD	0.82	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Total	**133.92**	**88.8**	**74.4**	**74.4**	**74.4**	**74.4**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2026
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Wholesale RWS Demand	130.1	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2
Wholesale RWS Supply	130.1	130.9	131.6	132.4	133.2
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2025 RWS Purchases**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**
Alameda CWD	10.08	10.08	11.25	11.56	12.00	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Burlingame	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23
Coastside CWD	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
CWS Total	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50
Daly City	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
East Palo Alto	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Estero MID	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78	3.78
Hayward	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66
Hillsborough	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Menlo Park	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.72
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Millbrae	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81
Milpitas	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68	4.68
Mountain View	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69
North Coast CWD	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Palo Alto	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.31
Purissima Hills WD	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51
Redwood City	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43
San Bruno	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
San Jose	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Santa Clara	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91
Stanford	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
Sunnyvale	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28	10.28
Westborough WD	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	**130.12**	**130.12**	**131.28**	**131.59**	**132.03**	**132.48**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2030
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9
Wholesale RWS Supply	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2030 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Burlingame	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Coastside CWD	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
CWS Total	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04	27.04
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero MID	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Hayward	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74	14.74
Hillsborough	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
Menlo Park	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
Millbrae	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Milpitas	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
Mountain View	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87	7.87
North Coast CWD	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
Palo Alto	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84	6.84
San Bruno	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
Sunnyvale	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.72
Westborough WD	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Total	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**	**133.92**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2035
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3
Wholesale RWS Supply	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.3
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2035 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56
Brisbane / GVMID	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Burlingame	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99
Coastside CWD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89	26.89
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero MID	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Hayward	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66
Hillsborough	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Menlo Park	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97
Millbrae	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99
Milpitas	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
Mountain View	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12
North Coast CWD	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Palo Alto	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20
Purissima Hills WD	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Redwood City	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54
San Bruno	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
Sunnyvale	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15
Westborough WD	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Total	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**	**136.32**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2040
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6
Wholesale RWS Supply	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2040 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
Coastside CWD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.93
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Estero MID	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
Hayward	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82
Hillsborough	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
Menlo Park	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18	3.18
Millbrae	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09
Milpitas	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.41
Mountain View	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59
North Coast CWD	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Palo Alto	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73
San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
Sunnyvale	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92	11.92
Westborough WD	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
Total	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**	**140.57**

For UWMP Tables 7-1 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2045
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1
Wholesale RWS Supply	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2045 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Coastside CWD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Estero MID	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
Hayward	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14
Hillsborough	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Menlo Park	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
Mid-Peninsula WD	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39
Millbrae	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Milpitas	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
Mountain View	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04
North Coast CWD	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
San Bruno	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
Sunnyvale	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Total	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**

For UWMP Tables 7-2 through Table 7-4

Base Year	2050
Scenario	Without BDP

Basis of Water Supply Data

Consecutive Dry Year	**1st/Single**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**
Wholesale RWS Demand	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3
Wholesale RWS Supply	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3
Percent Cutback	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

		Projected Supply by Year Type				
Agency	**2050 Proj. RWS**	**1st/Single Dry Year**	**2nd Dry Year**	**3rd Dry Year**	**4th Dry Year**	**5th Dry Year**
Alameda CWD	11.25	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Brisbane / GVMID	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Burlingame	3.92	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
Coastside CWD	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
CWS Total	27.04	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
Daly City	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29	4.29
East Palo Alto	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Estero MID	3.90	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91
Hayward	14.74	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14
Hillsborough	2.09	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Menlo Park	2.58	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
Mid-Peninsula WD	2.82	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39
Millbrae	1.91	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Milpitas	5.30	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46
Mountain View	7.87	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04
North Coast CWD	2.23	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Palo Alto	8.30	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15
Purissima Hills WD	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Redwood City	6.84	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
San Bruno	1.85	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
San Jose	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Santa Clara	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Stanford	1.77	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
Sunnyvale	10.72	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58
Westborough WD	0.82	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Total	**133.92**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**	**144.11**

Appendix C: UWMP Agency Notification Letter

The City of Burlingame

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING DIVISION
501 PRIMROSE ROAD, 2ND FLOOR
BURLINGAME, CA 94010
TEL: (650) 558-7230
FAX: (650) 685-9310
www.burlingame.org

PUBLIC WORKS CORPORATION YARD
1361 N. CAROLAN AVENUE
BURLINGAME, CA 94010
Tel: (650) 558-7670
FAX: (650) 696-1598

January 7, 2026

Dear Water Suppliers

Re: **Notice of Preparation of the City of Burlingame's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code §10608–10656) requires the City of Burlingame (City) to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and associated Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) every 5 years. The City is currently reviewing its existing UWMP and WSCP, which were updated in 2021, and considering revisions to the documents. The UWMP integrates land use, water demand and supply, and demand management measures to document the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers. The associated WSCP considers dry-year water supply planning, including strategies to address six levels of water supply shortage conditions. The updated UWMP and WSCP are due by July 1, 2026. We invite your agency's participation in this revision process.

The City coordinates with its wholesale water supplier, nearby water agencies, relevant public entities, and other interested parties in preparing the UWMP and WSCP. A draft of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made available for public review, and a public hearing will be scheduled in 2026. If you would like more information regarding the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, and the schedule for updating these documents, or if you would like to participate in the preparation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Weizhi Cheng
Senior Civil Engineer
Public Works Department
Phone: (650) 558-7258
Email: wcheng@burlingame.org

NOTIFICATION DISTRIBUTION LIST

Alameda County Water District

Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency

California Water Service Company – Bear Gulch

California Water Service Company – Mid Peninsula District

California Water Service Company – South San Francisco District

City of Brisbane / Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District

City of Daly City

City of East Palo Alto

City of Foster City

City of Hayward

City of Menlo Park

City of Millbrae

City of Milpitas

City of Mountain View

City of Palo Alto

City of Redwood City

City of San Bruno

City of Santa Clara

City of Sunnyvale

Coastside County Water District

Mid-Peninsula Water District

North Coast County Water District

Purissima Hills Water District

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

San Jose Municipal Water System

San Mateo County

Stanford University

Town of Hillsborough

Westborough Water District

Appendix D: UWMP Public Notification

Appendix E: City of Burlingame Water Quality Report

Burlingame

2024 Water Quality Report

PWSID# CA4110003

OUR MISSION – HIGH-QUALITY WATER

The City of Burlingame is pleased to present our 2024 Annual Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report. We want our customers to know where their water comes from and how it is treated to ensure it is top quality. The City of Burlingame provides high-quality, reliable water service to the residents of Burlingame, rain, or shine. The City of Burlingame is committed to customer service and providing you with high-quality water.

This is important information about your drinkingwater. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
此份水質報告，內有重要資訊。請找他人為你翻譯和解 說清楚。

Water Quality

The City of Burlingame collected 608 water quality health samples from designated sampling locations throughout its system to ensure the water delivered to you meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking Water and Lead

Exposure to lead, if present, can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in IQ and attention span and increases in learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no known lead service lines in our water distribution system. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing any lead pipes or fittings if discovered, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. In accordance with the EPA, the City of Burlingame has completed a Lead Service Line Inventory to identify possible lead material on the private-side of the service line.

You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your pipes for several minutes, such as running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes, before using water for drinking and cooking. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to remove lead from drinking water. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Results

We conducted the triennial Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) monitoring in 2022 where we collected 30 water samples from our customers' taps. The sampling results are shown in the Water Quality Data table and accessible at www.burlingame.org/waterquality. The next round of LCR monitoring will be conducted in July 2025.

Water Main Flushing Program

The Burlingame Public Works Water Division routinely flushes water mains throughout the City in order to maintain water quality and remove sediment that may be present. Tuberculation (a form of corrosion inside iron pipes) and sediment can discolor water, and over time, impede the flow of water through the distribution system. The mains are flushed through a systematic opening and closing of valves to force the flow of water in one direction. This technique, known as unidirectional flushing, allows section by section of pipeline to be cleaned, which reduces the amount of water required to effectively clean the pipeline distribution system. For more information about water main flushing, go to www.burlingame.org/watermainflushing

Contaminants and Regulations

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, oceans, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Water from these sources may pick up contaminants in following forms:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or at epa.gov/safewater.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The City of Burlingame conducted four consecutive quarters of monitoring at designated locations approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in 2023, and all results have been non-detected.

Boron Detection Above Notification Level in Source Water

In 2024, boron was detected at a level of 2.3 ppm in the raw water stored in Pond F3 East, one of the San Francisco Regional Water System's approved sources in the Alameda Watershed. Similar levels were also previously detected in the same pond. Although the detected value was above the California Notification Level (NL) of 1 ppm, the water was typically delivered to San Antonio Reservoir where it was substantially diluted to below the NL before treatment at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. Boron is an element in nature and is typically released into air and water when soils and rocks naturally weather.

PER- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made persistent chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer reports. In April 2024, the EPA adopted the final water quality regulation for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). In 2023, the City of Burlingame conducted PFAs monitoring as part of UCMR-5. All samples collected resulted in a ND (not detected).

City of Burlingame - Water Quality Data for 2024 [1]

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2024 and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accordance with regulatory guidance. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission holds a State Water Resources Control Board monitoring waiver for some contaminants in our surface water and groundwater supplies, and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual. Visit sfpuc.org/WaterQuality for a list of all water quality parameters monitored in both raw water and treated water in 2024.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL/TT	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	AVERAGE OR [MAX]	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.3 - 0.5 [2]	[2.1]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	-	[0.4]	Soil runoff
	-	TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	99.97%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	TT = Max 1	N/A	-	[0.1]	Soil runoff
	-	TT = Min 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	19.0 - 55.4	(46.7) [3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	16.0 - 40	(35.8) [3]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 5.9	[3] [4]	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection using ozone
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
E. coli [5]	-	0 Positive Sample	(0)	-	(0)	Human or animal fecal waste
INORGANICS						
Chromium (VI)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 0.2	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride [6] **(raw water)**	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	ND - 0.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (including free chlorine and chloramine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	.09-3.28	(2.75)[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	**UNIT**	**SMCL**	**PHG**	**RANGE**	**AVERAGE**	**TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
Aluminum	ppb	200 (MCL = 1000)	600	ND - 59	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; some surface water treatment residue
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 18	9.3	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 41	14	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.7	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	31 - 317	193	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1 - 41	18	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	24 - 169	102	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.4	0.2	Soil runoff
LEAD AND COPPER	**UNIT**	**AL**	**PHG**	**RANGE**	**90TH PERCENTILE**	**MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER**
Copper	ppb	1300	300	1.5 - 217	49.1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	<1.0 - 5.8	2.5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	7.4 - 120	60
Bromide	ppb	N/A	<10 - 29	<10
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	23 - 65	41
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 28	15
Chlorate [9]	ppb	800 (NL)	24 - 597	144
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	N/A	0 - 0.06	0.02
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	8.4 - 106	60
Lithium	ppb	N/A	<2 - 4	<2
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 9.5	5.7
pH	-	N/A	9.1 - 11.9	11.2
Silica	ppm	N/A	4.9 - 9.9	7.5
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.1 - 24	16
Total Organic Carbon [10]	ppm	N/A	1.1 - 1.8	1.5

KEY:

< / ≤	=	less than / less than or equal to
Max	=	Maximum
Min	=	Minimum
N/A	=	Not Available
ND	=	Non-detect
NL	=	Notification Level
NTU	=	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ORL	=	Other Regulatory Level
ppb	=	part per billion
ppm	=	part per million
PS	=	Number of Positive Sample
RAL	=	Regulatory Action Level
µS/cm	=	microSiemens/centimeter

Footnotes:

(1) All results met State and Federal drinking water health standards.

(2) These are monthly average turbidity values measured every 4 hours daily at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

(3) This is the highest locational running annual average value.

(4) This is the highest running annual average value.

(5) Natural fluoride in Hetch Hetchy water was ND. Elevated fluoride levels in raw water at both SVWTP and HTWTP were attributed to transfers of fluoridated Hetch Hetchy water into local reservoirs. The fluoride level in our treated water ranged from 0.5 ppm to 0.8 ppm with an average of 0.7 ppm.

(6) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2022. 30 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had copper concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.

(7) The most recent Lead and Copper Rule monitoring was in 2022. 30 of 30 site samples collected at consumer taps had lead concentrations above the regulatory Action Level.

(8) The detected chlorate in the treated water is a degradation product of sodium hypochlorite used by the SFRWS for water disinfection.

(9) The range and average values of the total organic carbon were from operational monitoring results at Tesla Treatment Facilities.

Note: Additional water quality data may be obtained by calling the City of Burlingame phone number at 650-558-7670.

Key Water Quality Terms

The following are definitions of key terms referring to standards and goals of water quality noted on the data table.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity: A water clarity indicator that measures the cloudiness of the water and is also used to indicate the effectiveness of the filtration system. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or other immune system disorders, and some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Fluoridation And Dental Fluorosis

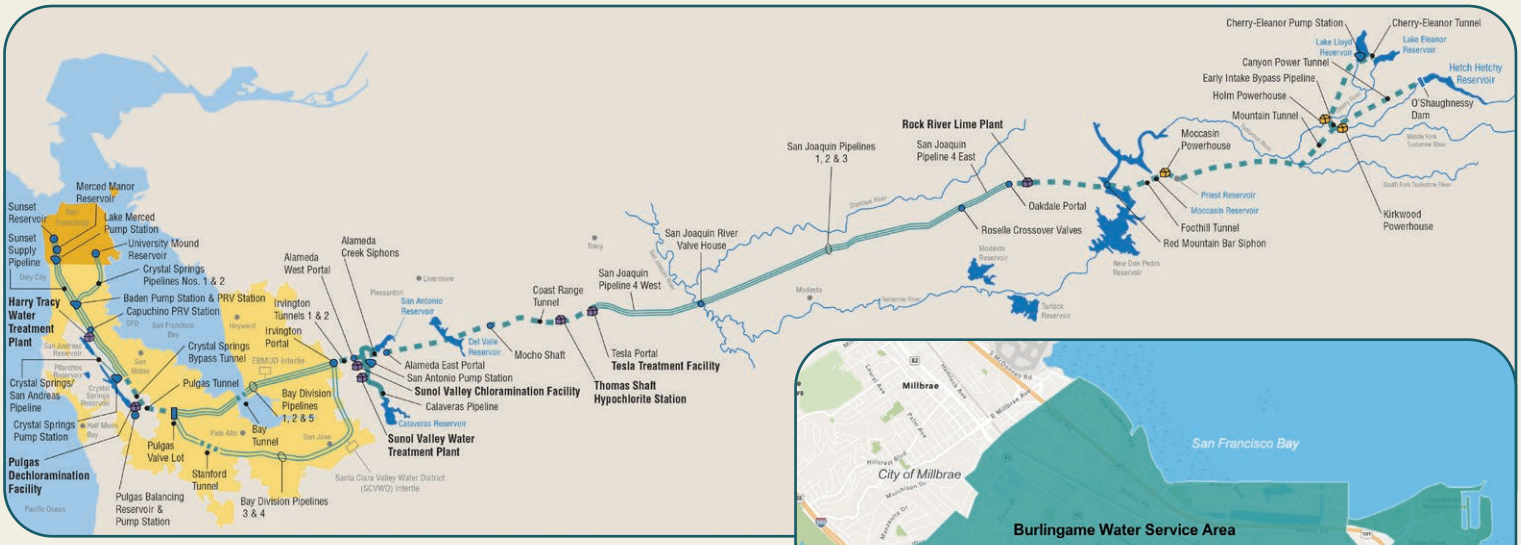
Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on optimal fluoride level. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are referred to as mild to very mild fluorosis, and are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. The Centers of Disease Control (CDC) considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this chance of dental fluorosis, you may choose to use low-fluoride bottled water to prepare infant formula. Nevertheless, children may still develop dental fluorosis due to fluoride intake from other sources such as food, toothpaste, and dental products.

Contact your healthcare provider or SWRCB if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health, visit the SWRCB website www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html, or the CDC website www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.

Cryptoporidium

Cryptosporidium is a parasitic microbe found in most surface water. SFRWS regularly tests for this waterborne pathogen and found it at very low levels in source water and treated water in 2022. However, current test methods approved by the USEPA do not distinguish between dead organisms and those capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may produce symptoms of nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater.



Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

The SFRWS's drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed. These sources are diverse in both origin and location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, as well as groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County. Maintaining this variety of sources is a vital component of our near- and long-term water supply management strategy. A diverse mix of sources protects us from potential disruptions due to emergencies or natural disasters, provides resiliency during periods of drought, and helps us ensure a long-term, sustainable water supply as we address issues such as climate uncertainty, regulatory changes, and population growth.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water sources including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources undergo treatment before it is delivered to our customers. While the water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from state and federal filtration requirements, it does receive the following treatment before being delivered for your consumption: disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant; whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Water treatment at these plants consists of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal. In 2024, neither upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources nor groundwater was used by the SFRWS.

Protection of Watersheds

The SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for its Hetch Hetchy source annually and, every five years for its local water sources and upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watershed were completed in 2021 for the period of 2016-2020. All these surveys together with our stringent watershed protection management activities were completed with support from partner agencies including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service. The purposes of these annual and quinquennial surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review the results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildfire, wildlife, livestock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water at 510-620-3474.

WATER CONSERVATION IS A CALIFORNIA WAY OF LIFE

PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

Lawn Be Gone! and Rain Garden Rebate
By transforming all or part of your water intensive lawn into a drought-tolerant landscape, you can receive a rebate of $2 per square foot. Add a Rain Garden to your project and earn an additional $300 rebate!

Smart Irrigation Controller Program
Single-family residential customers can claim a discount on the Rachio Smart Sprinkler Controller. This device helps you manage watering your lawn by creating tailored schedules and making automatic weather adjustments.

Rain Barrel Rebate
Capture rainwater to use later for watering your plants and save up to $200 off a qualifying barrel.

Free Gardening Classes
Learn how to garden beautifully while saving water. Visit www.bawsca.org/classes for a list of workshops or watch workshop recordings.

WATER-SAVING TIPS

Test your toilets for leaks by dropping a dye tablet or food coloring in the toilet tank.

Use a WaterSense labeled showerhead, toilet, or irrigation controller.

When upgrading your clothes washing machine, choose an Energy Star model.

Spread a 3-inch layer of organic mulch on your plants to reduce evaporation.

Replace all or part of your turf lawn with a California native plant since they are adapted to this climate.

Monitor your water bill for unusually high water use.

Burlingame residents and property owners are eligible for a range of water conservation rebates and resources.
For more information on these programs, visit **www.burlingame.org/waterconservation**

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Decisions about our drinking water are made from time to time in public meetings. The City of Burlingame City Council meets twice a month on the first and third Monday at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall. For upcoming and previous agendas, meeting recordings, or instructions on how to provide a public comment, visit **www.burlingame.org**. To speak to someone from the City of Burlingame Public Works Department, call (650) 558-7670 or email dpw@burlingame.org.

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission meets twice a month on the second and fourth Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. Meetings are held at San Francisco City Hall, Room 400. Inquiries about these meetings can be made by calling the office of the Commission Secretary at (415) 554-3165 or visiting their website at **www.sfpuc.org**

Additional Contacts

State Water Resources Control Board | **www.swrcb.ca.gov**
District 17 - Santa Clara/San Mateo | (510) 620-3474
US Environmental Protection Agency | **www.epa.gov**
Safe Drinking Water Hotline | (800) 426-4791

1361 N. Carolan Avenue
Burlingame, CA 94010
dpw@burlingame.org
www.burlingame.org/waterquality

Appendix F: City of Burlingame Water Shortage Contingency Plan

2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN
The City of Burlingame

PUBLIC DRAFT | May 2026

EKI Environment & Water, Inc.

2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CITY OF BURLINGAME

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AWSDA	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CWC	California Water Code
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DRT	Drought Response Tool
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EO	Executive order
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
FY	fiscal year
G&E	Not Found
GPCD	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
GPD	Gallons per day
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
MG	Million gallons
MGD	Million gallons per day
PWEP	Potable Water Emergency Plan
RWS	Regional Water System
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SFPUC	Not Found
SOE	State of Emergency
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WRPR	Water Rationing Plan Resolution
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

☑ ***CWC § 10640***

(a) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a water shortage contingency plan shall prepare a water shortage contingency plan pursuant to Section 10632. The supplier shall likewise periodically review the water shortage contingency plan as required by paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

The City of Burlingame (City or Burlingame)'s Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) serves as a flexible framework of planned response measures to mitigate future water supply shortages. This WSCP builds upon and supersedes the WSCP that was presented in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

The WSCP includes the stages of response to a water shortage caused by drought or by supply interruptions caused by infrastructure failure, regulatory mandate, or catastrophic human-caused or natural events. The primary objective of the WSCP is to ensure that Burlingame has in place the necessary resources and management responses needed to protect health and human safety, minimize economic disruption, and preserve environmental and community assets during water supply shortages and interruptions. The WSCP also includes procedures to conduct an annual assessment of water supply and demand in order to determine whether water shortage conditions are likely to exist in the forthcoming year, and to proactively begin the process of implementing WSCP stages of action, as appropriate.

This WSCP has been prepared in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) § 10640 and CWC § 10632 of the UWMP Act. Text from the UWMP Act have been included in grey text boxes with italicized font at beginning of relevant sections of this WSCP. The information presented in the respective WSCP sections and the associated text and tables are collectively intended to fulfill the requirements of that sub-section of the UWMP Act.

The City has authority within Chapter 15.06 - Water Shortage Emergencies of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code to require water rationing and conservation and to enforce penalties. Burlingame Municipal Code Chapter 15.06 is included as **Attachment 1** of this WSCP.

Burlingame developed this WSCP based on the following guiding principle:

> *This WSCP concentrates on the reduction of non-essential water uses such as landscape irrigation and other discretionary outdoor water use and gives the highest priority to preserving water uses that are essential to the health, safety, welfare, and economic vitality of Burlingame's customers.*

Practically, this principle guides Burlingame to ask for a shared contribution from all of its customers towards meeting water reduction goals during periods of water shortage. It further directs Burlingame to focus its water conservation efforts on reducing discretionary water uses such as outdoor irrigation, while attempting to minimize economic and other impacts to its residential and commercial customers.

2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (1)*** *The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.*

This section provides a summary of Burlingame's water supply reliability analysis in Chapter 7 of the City's 2025 UWMP, recognizing that the WSCP is intended to be a standalone document that can be adopted and amended independently.

Burlingame relies on the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Regional Water System (SFPUC RWS) for all of its potable water supply. In accordance with the SFPUC's perpetual obligation to Burlingame's Supply Assurance, Burlingame has an Individual Supply Guarantee of 5.23 million gallons per day (MGD), or 1,909 million gallons (MG) per year.

Burlingame's water supply relies largely on the reliability of the SFPUC RWS. The SFPUC has committed to meeting the retail and wholesale customers' average annual water demand during non–drought years and meeting dry-year delivery needs while limiting rationing to a maximum 20% system-wide reduction in water service during extended droughts. However, several potential constraints have been identified on the future supply availability of the SFPUC RWS. One of the key factors is the adoption of the 2018 Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. If the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is implemented as adopted, the SFPUC is anticipated to have sufficient supplies to meet the projected water demands in normal years but would experience significant supply shortages in single and multiple dry years.

Based on the current allocation methodology[1] and SFPUC dry year cutbacks, Burlingame is anticipated to experience up to 619 MG (38%) supply shortfall in single dry years by 2050 and up to 782 MG (48%) shortfall in the second through fifth year multiple dry years by 2050 compared to projected demands.

However, numerous uncertainties remain regarding the implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and the allocation of the available supply among the wholesale customers. The resultant actual supply reliability and the frequency of supply shortfalls for Burlingame cannot be known currently. Burlingame has placed high priority on working with SFPUC and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) to better refine the estimates of RWS supply reliability and may revise its UWMP accordingly. The SFPUC and BAWSCA have also been taking various actions to improve the reliability of the RWS supply, including implementing a number of dry year water supply projects, exploring alternative water supplies, and implementing Long-Term Reliable Water Supply Strategy recommendations.

As part of the supply reliability analysis, Burlingame has conducted a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA), which evaluates the effects of an assumed five-year drought commencing the year after the assessment is completed (i.e., from 2026 through 2030) on available water supply sources. Burlingame's supply is expected to be sufficient to meet demands in all five years of the assumed drought (see Section 7.5 of the 2025 UWMP for more details).

[1] The SFPUC and the wholesale customers have negotiated and adopted a plan to allocate the RWS supply during system-wide shortages of 20% or less. To address the instances where the supply shortfalls are projected to be greater than 20%, BAWSCA has developed a revised methodology to allocate the RWS supply. This allocation method is intended to serve as the preliminary basis for the 2025 UWMP supply reliability analysis and does not in any way imply an agreement by BAWSCA member agencies as to the exact allocation methodology. Details for the SFPUC RWS supply reliability are provided by the SFPUC and BAWSCA and are documented in Sections 7.1.1.1 and Appendix B of the 2025 UWMP.

Burlingame has developed this WSCP to address water shortage conditions resulting from any cause (e.g., droughts, impacted distribution system infrastructure, regulatory-imposed shortage restrictions, etc.). The WSCP identifies a variety of actions that Burlingame will implement to reduce demands and ensure supply reliability at various levels of water shortage.

3 PRIOR DROUGHT ACTIONS

The City of Burlingame has historically developed different strategies for reducing water demand during water shortages such as the severe droughts that occurred in California between 1976 and 1977 and again between 1987 and 1992. In response to these droughts, the Burlingame City Council (City Council) adopted the Water Rationing Ordinance (No. 1101) in 1977 which established Chapter 15.06 Water Shortage Emergencies in the Burlingame Municipal Code. Since then, the City Council has adopted Water Rationing Plan Resolution 49-92 (WRPR) in 1992 and amended Municipal Code Chapter 15.06 in 1988 and again in 2015. During the 1976-1977, 1987-1992, 2014-2016, and 2021-2024 droughts, Burlingame adopted specific rules that required water-saving actions and prohibited water-wasting activities. These ordinances and resolutions are discussed further below.

3.1 1976 - 1977 Drought

The State of California experienced extremely dry years between 1976 and 1977 when runoff in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys averaged 37% and 26% of normal, respectively. To help mitigate the effects of the drought, the City Council enacted Ordinance 1011 in April 1977 to achieve a 28% reduction in water use citywide. Ordinance 1011 focused on adopting specific rules to require water-saving practices and prohibit water-wasting activities. Ordinance 1011 was enforced by the City until 1978 when increased precipitation ended to the drought.

3.2 1987-1992 Drought

Almost a decade after the 1976-1977 drought, the City was faced again with extreme dry conditions. The 1987-1992 drought was notable for the six-year duration of significantly below-average runoff flows and the statewide nature of the drought impacts (runoff in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys averaged 56% and 47% of normal, respectively). Statewide reservoir storage was approximately 40% of average by the third year of the drought and did not return to average conditions until 1994.

The 1987-1992 drought required that the City reduce water demands by 34% at the peak of the drought in 1991 (from 5.0 MGD to 3.3 MGD). To achieve this water demand reduction, WRPR 49-92 mandated the implementation of conservation measures and prohibited the use of potable water for certain activities, similar to those adopted by Ordinance 1011. In addition to these conservation measures, however, WRPR 49-92 also assigned a water use allocation for each customer based on per capita water use for single family residential customers and a percentage reduction for multifamily and non-residential customers.

Each single-family dwelling was allocated 100 gallons per day (GPD) for the first inhabitant, 70 GPD each for the second, third, or fourth inhabitants, and 50 GPD for each additional inhabitant. Service connections with landscaping received allocations based on the landscape area, including 50 GPD for lots under 10,000 square feet, 150 GPD for lots exceeding 10,000 square feet but less than ¾ acre, and between 150 to 300 GPD for lots larger than ¾ acre. For all other accounts (e.g., multifamily residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and irrigation), the percent reductions required varied seasonally and by customer category. Irrigation accounts were required to cut back 50% during both the summer and winter months. Institutional accounts were cutback by 25% during all seasons. Commercial, industrial and hotel accounts without food services were required to reduce water usage by 25% during the summer and by 15% in winter months, while food-related commercial accounts were cutback 20% in the summer and 10% in the winter. Multifamily residential customers were required to reduce water use by 15% during the summer and 7% during winter months.

3.3 2014-2017 Drought

On April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued the fourth in a series of executive orders regarding actions necessary to address California's severe drought conditions. Executive Order B-29-15 directed the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to impose the first ever mandatory restrictions on urban water suppliers to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in potable urban water usage through February 2016. The executive order also required commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) users to implement water efficiency measures, prohibited irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf in public street medians, and prohibited irrigation with potable water outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or microspray systems, along with numerous other directives.

On May 5, 2015, the SWRCB adopted Resolution 2015-0032 that mandated minimum actions by water suppliers and their customers to conserve water supplies into 2016 and assigned a mandatory water conservation savings goal to each water supplier based on their residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD). This was the first time in state history that the Governor directed the SWRCB to implement mandatory water reductions in cities across California to reduce water usage by 25%. The mandatory conservation standards included in CWC Section 865(c) ranged from 8% for suppliers with an R-GPCD below 65 R-GPCD, up to 36% for suppliers with an R-GPCD of greater than 215 GPCD. Based on their R-GPCD, Burlingame was required to reduce water use by 16% relative to its 2013 water use.

During the June 2015 through December 2015 compliance period, Burlingame well surpassed its water use reduction target, with cumulative savings of 30.8% relative to its 2013 use. On May 18, 2015, the City Council adopted a resolution to comply with the State regulations to reduce water use by declaring that a water shortage condition exists per Chapter 15.06 of the Municipal Code, implementing Stage 3 of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and adopting water use restrictions consistent with State regulations, the Municipal Code, and the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Some of the rules required by Municipal Code Chapter 15.06 Water Shortage Emergencies include:

- Repairing broken or defective plumbing, sprinklers, watering, or irrigation equipment immediately;
- Reducing irrigation of lawns, gardens, playfields, parks, median strips, golf courses, cemeteries, and landscaping of any type;
- Eliminating use of water that results in flooding or runoff in gutters, driveways, or streets;
- Eliminating the use of hoses to wash vehicles or building surfaces or parts;
- Requiring restaurants to serve water to customers only upon request;
- Eliminating use of water in decorative exterior fountains and requiring interior fountains to recirculate water;
- Eliminating use of hoses for cleaning sidewalks, driveways, patios, parking lots, or other hard-surfaced areas;
- Eliminating draining and filling of any new or existing swimming pools with city-supplied water;
- Allowing service connections for new construction incorporating water-saving devices as long as conditions of this chapter are met, provided no residential landscaping shall be installed during the water shortage;
- Prohibiting construction water for consolidation of backfill and other nondomestic uses if other methods of water sources can be used; and
- Eliminating new residential irrigation services and expansion of existing irrigation facilities.

On April 7, 2017, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-40-17 which lifted the drought emergency for several counties, including San Mateo County.

3.4 2021-2023 Drought

On April 21, 2021, following months of continued high temperatures and a lack of precipitation, Governor Gavin Newsom issued the first proclamation declaring a Drought State of Emergency (SOE) in the Mendocino and Sonoma Counties. By October 19, 2021, all counties within the State were under the Drought SOE.

Between April 2021 and December 2023, Governor Newsom and the State agencies implemented a series of actions to reduce water use throughout the State in response to the drought conditions. During this same period, SFPUC and BAWSCA also issued calls for water use reductions in response to local water supply conditions.

In July 2021, Governor Newsom issued executive order (EO) N-10-21 calling on a statewide voluntarily reduction in water use by 15% compared to 2020 levels, and in August 2021 the SWRCB ordered water diversion curtailment and reporting requirements for some water rights holders in the Delta Watershed, including Tuolumne River water rights. In January 2022, the SWRCB adopted an emergency drought regulation that prohibited specific water waste activities identified in the Governor's October 2021 proclamation, including:

- The use of potable water for washing sidewalks, driveways, buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, or other hard-surfaced areas, except in cases where health and safety are at risk.
- The use of potable water that results in flooding or runoff in gutters or streets.
- The use of potable water, except with the use of a positive shut-off nozzle, for the individual private washing of motor vehicles.
- The use of water to irrigate turf and ornamental landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall of at least one-fourth of one inch of rain.
- The use of potable water for irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians.
- The use of potable water for street cleaning or construction purposes, unless no other source of water or other method can be used or if necessary, to protect the health and safety of the public
- The use of potable water for decorative fountains or the filling or topping off of decorative lakes or ponds, with exceptions for those decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds which utilize recycled water.

In May 2022, the SWRCB adopted emergency regulations that, among other actions, required suppliers to enter Stage 2 of their WSCP.

The City entered into Stage 2 of its WSCP in July 2022 and implemented the following drought actions during the 2021-2023 drought:

- The water waste prohibitions listed above;
- Weekly irrigation restrictions;
- Not serving drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments;
- Operators of hotels and motels providing guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily;

- Communication and outreach, including community events, social media updates, workshops, website updates, and paper mail; and
- Notifying customers of water waste through door hangars, letters, and phone calls.

In March 2023, Governor Newsom issued EO N-5-33 that lifted the requirement for suppliers to enact Stage 2 of their WSCPs, and in September 2024, Governor Newsom terminated the drought SOE in 19 counties, including San Mateo. At the time of preparing this WSCP, the City has remained in Stage 1 of its WSCP.

4 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (2)***

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

☑ ***CWC § 10632.1***

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department 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. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

☑ ***CWC § 10632.2***

An urban water supplier shall follow, where feasible and appropriate, the prescribed procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan, as identified in subdivision (a) of Section 10632, or reasonable alternative actions, provided that descriptions of the alternative actions are submitted with the annual water shortage assessment report pursuant to Section 10632.1. Nothing in this section prohibits an urban water supplier from taking actions not specified in its water shortage contingency plan, if needed, without having to formally amend its urban water management plan or water shortage contingency plan.

Beginning in July 1, 2022, Burlingame has conducted an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) to identify whether there is likely to be a water shortage condition in the following year. Because Burlingame's sole source of potable water supply is from the SFPUC RWS, the evaluation of City water supplies for a particular year are based on information provided by the SFPUC or BAWSCA. Burlingame conducts the AWSDA as part of a coordinated effort led by BAWSCA. The procedure used by BAWSCA in conducting an AWSDA is outlined in **Attachment 2**of this WSCP.

5 WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (3)***

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

Consistent with the requirements of CWC § 10632(a)(3), this WSCP is based on the six water shortage levels (previously referred to as stages) shown in **Table 5-1**. These shortage levels are intended to address shortage caused by any condition, including the catastrophic interruption of water supplies.

Table 5-1. 2025 WSCP Shortage Levels

2025 WSCP Level	Shortage Level
1	≤10%
2	10-20%
3	20-30%
4	30-40%
5	40-50%
6	>50%

Table 5-2 describes the customer's water use restrictions and the City's consumption reduction methods (i.e., the actions to be taken by Burlingame staff) associated with each shortage level.

Table 5-2. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	• Declaration by the City Council of up to a 10% mandatory reduction in water use based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use of up to 10% due to water supply shortages or emergency. • Includes implementation of restrictions on end uses (see **Table 6-1**) as well as agency actions (see **Table 6-2**).
2	Up to 20%	• Declaration by the City Council of up to a 20% mandatory reduction in water use based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use of up to 20% due to water supply shortages or emergency. • Includes implementation of restrictions on end uses (see **Table 6-1**) as well as agency actions (see **Table 6-2**).
3	Up to 30%	• Declaration by the City Council of up to a 30% mandatory reduction in water use based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use of up to 30% due to water supply shortages or emergency. • Includes implementation of restrictions on end uses (see **Table 6-1**) as well as agency actions (see **Table 6-2**).
4	Up to 40%	• Declaration by the City Council of up to a 40% mandatory reduction in water use based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use of up to 40% due to water supply shortages or emergency. • Includes implementation of restrictions on end uses (see **Table 6-1**) as well as agency actions (see **Table 6-2**).

Table 5-2. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1) Continued

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
5	Up to 50%	• Declaration by the City Council of up to a 50% mandatory reduction in water use based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use of up to 50% due to water supply shortages or emergency. • Includes implementation of restrictions on end uses (see **Table 6-1**) as well as agency actions (see **Table 6-2**).).
6	>50%	• Declaration by the City Council of a greater than 50% mandatory reduction in water use based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use of greater than 50% due to water supply shortages or emergency. • Includes implementation of restrictions on end uses (see **Table 6-1**) as well as agency actions (see **Table 6-2**).

6 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (4)***

Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (b)***

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features 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.

This section describes the response actions Burlingame will take to deal with the shortages associated with each of the six levels enumerated in **Section 5.**

6.1 Demand Reduction Methods

As discussed above and shown in **Table 6-1**, the WSCP lists the demand reduction methods that Burlingame may implement during each stage of action to reduce Burlingame's water consumption and encourage reduction in water use by its customers. Implementation of individual actions listed for each stage will be at the discretion of City staff and based on the resulting water demand reduction measured during implementation of actions at each stage. The monthly and cumulative annual water savings impacts associated with each restriction, prohibition, and consumption reduction method were quantitatively estimated using the Drought Response Tool (DRT), an Excel spreadsheet model developed by EKI Environment and Water, Inc., for each shortage level, see **Attachment 3**.

A main focus of Burlingame's planned demand reduction measures is to increase public outreach and keep customers informed of the water shortage emergency and actions they can take to reduce consumption. The public outreach efforts that Burlingame will implement to respond to a water shortage are described in **Section 8**.

6.2 Supply Augmentation

Burlingame does not currently have access to additional potable water supplies. **Table 6-2** includes other actions that the City may take, including coordination with other agencies, implementing a drought surcharge, increasing water waste patrols, etc.

Table 6-1. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (a)	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Other	5%	Stage 1 actions may include: 1. All hoses must be equipped with a positive shut-off nozzle. (c) 2. Broken or defective plumbing and irrigation systems must be repaired or replaced within a reasonable period. (c) 3. Potable water shall not be used to water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff onto non-irrigated areas, walkways, or other hard surfaces. 4. Potable water cannot be applied to outdoor landscapes during and within (24) hours after measurable rainfall. (c) 5. Potable water shall not be applied in any manner to any driveway or sidewalk, except when necessary to address immediate health or safety concerns. 6. Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited. (c) 7. Use only re-circulated or recycled water to operate ornamental fountains. (c) 8. Restaurants and other food service operations shall serve water to customers only upon request. 9. Hotels and motels shall provide guests an option whether to launder towels and linens daily. Hotels and motels shall prominently display notice of this option using clear and easily understood language. (c) 10. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
2	Other	15%	Stage 2 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Level 1 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Prohibit installation of single-pass cooling systems. 3. Residential and commercial landscape irrigation with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. two (2) days per week. 4. Prohibit vehicle washing except with the use of recycled water. 5. Prohibit irrigation with potable water outside of newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drop or microspray systems. 6. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes

Table 6-1. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (a)	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
3	Other	25%	Stage 3 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 and 2 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. No new turf shall be installed at new construction sites. 3. Prohibit the use of potable water for street washing. 4. Residential and commercial landscape irrigation with potable water is limited to no more than one (1) day per week on a schedule established by the Director and posted on the City's website. 5. Implement drought rate structure. 6. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
4	Other	35%	Stage 4 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1, 2 and 3 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Implement water budget for customers. Water use shall not exceed water budgets established for each customer. 3. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
5	Other	45%	Stage 5 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 4 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Outdoor irrigation is prohibited at all times. 3. Existing irrigation systems shall not be expanded. 4. Reduce water budget from Stage 4 amounts. Water use shall not exceed water budgets established for each customer.	Yes

Table 6-1. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-3) Continued

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (a)	Additional Explanation or Reference	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
5	Other	45%	5. No new potable water service shall be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as, will-serve letters, certificates or letters of availability) shall be issued by the City, except under the following circumstances: a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or b. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director; or d. To provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted for a period of one year or less. 6. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes
6	Other	55%	Stage 6 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 5 except where superseded by more stringent requirements. 2. Reduce water budget from Stage 5 amounts Water use shall not exceed water budgets established for each customer. 3. Other measures as may be approved by Resolution of the City Council.	Yes

NOTES:
(a) The percentages listed in this table are the cumulative savings for each shortage level with implementation of corresponding supply augmentation and other agency actions in **Table 6-2**. Detailed saving estimates based on end use, response action, and implementation rates can be found in **Attachment 3**.
(b) **Table 6-1** lists each demand reduction action as "other" because they represent a suite of demand reduction actions for each shortage level that include multiple categories of demand reduction actions provided in the DWR drop down menu.
(c) Stage 1 includes permanent water use restrictions that are part of Burlingame's municipal code (see **Attachment 1**).

Table 6-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (a)	Additional Explanation or Reference
1	Other	5%	Stage 1 actions may include: 1. Inform customers that there is a water shortage emergency and the list of actions they can take to reduce water use (e.g., via direct mail, bill inserts, etc.). 2. Increase public outreach, including information regarding fines or penalties for non-compliance. 3. Conduct in-house training so City staff are prepared to respond to customer calls, reports and complaints, and to support enforcement actions. 4. Conduct coordination with BAWSCA and SFPUC.
2	Other	15%	Stage 2 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Level 1. 2. Reduce frequency of water main flushing. 3. Inform local fire department of water supply status and request cooperation in reducing of fire training exercises that use water. 4. Evaluate potential implementation of drought surcharge on water rates. 5. Suspend issuance of building permits for new residential pools, spas, and hot tubs.
3	Other	25%	Stage 3 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 and 2. 2. Increase public outreach, including hosting public events and workshops and providing water use reports. 3. Increase enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Suspend routine flushing of water mains. 5. Convert to more frequent water reading and billing. 6. Offer water use surveys to the top 10% of each water use sector.

Table 6-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-2) Continued

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? (a)	Additional Explanation or Reference
4	Other	35%	Stage 4 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1, 2 and 3. 2. Continue increasing public outreach, including top residential and commercial users. 3. Continue increasing enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Perform an audit of distribution system to reduce system water loss. 5. Reduce distribution system pressures. 6. Develop water budgets for all accounts and notice those accounts appropriately if necessary.
5	Other	45%	Stage 5 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 4. 2. Continue increasing public outreach. 3. Continue increasing enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Increase water budget reduction requirements from Stage 4.
6	Other	55%	Stage 6 actions may include: 1. Continue with actions and measures from Levels 1 through 5. 2. Continue increasing public outreach. 3. Continue increasing enforcement and water waste patrols. 4. Increase water budget reduction requirements from Stage 5. 5. Implement other emergency actions.

NOTES:
(a) The percentages listed in this table are the cumulative savings for each shortage level with implementation of corresponding demand reduction actions in **Table 6-1**. Detailed saving estimates based on end use, response action, and implementation rates can be found in **Attachment 3**.
(b) **Table 6-2** lists each supply augmentation method or other actions by water supplier action as "other" because they represent a suite of actions by the water supplier for each shortage level that include multiple categories of actions provided in the DWR drop down menu.

6.3 Operational Changes

The WSCP lists the operational changes that Burlingame will implement during each stage of action including measures to: (1) reduce system losses through a reduction in line flushing and fire training exercises; (2) utilize non-potable water for applicable City operations, such as street sweeping; (3) increase enforcement and patrols; (4) develop water budgets; and in certain conditions, (5) implement a moratorium on new services.

6.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

Burlingame has the authority to restrict or prohibit specific water use practices during water shortages (Chapter 15.06 of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code, see **Attachment 1**). Restrictions and prohibitions associated with each stage of action are presented in **Table 6-1**. As discussed above, these responses focus on the reduction of non-essential water uses such as ornamental landscape irrigation, and preserve water uses that are essential to the health, safety, welfare, and economic vitality of Burlingame's customers.

In addition, several mandatory prohibitions are enforced at all times as part of Shortage Level 1 to eliminate water waste. The prohibitions listed in Shortage Levels 1 include each of the prohibitions on end uses mandated by Amending Ordinance No. 1994 under Chapter 15.06 of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code (see **Attachment 1**). Prohibitions in subsequent stages go beyond the former SWRCB requirements and become increasingly restrictive.

6.5 Emergency Response Plan

Catastrophic supply interruptions may be caused by a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster. Burlingame benefits from two levels of emergency planning: planning by SFPUC and its own emergency planning work. In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption, the response procedures that Burlingame would follow are described in:

- SFPUC Emergency Operations Plan (EOP);
- San Mateo County's Operational Area EOP Potable Water Procurement and Distribution Annex;
- Burlingame's EOP;
- Burlingame's Potable Water Emergency Plan (PWEP); and
- Burlingame's Water System Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

Actions described in the SFPUC EOP focus on maintaining flow within, and from, the RWS pipelines. Burlingame's EOP was written in coordination with the County of San Mateo's Operational Area EOP Potable Water Procurement and Distribution Annex (County of San Mateo, 2004).

Together, these EOPs provide the framework for responding to major emergencies or disasters associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security/terrorism emergencies or disasters associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security/terrorism emergencies. Sections of these EOPs outline specific strategies to prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from an emergency or disaster that affects the water utilities that serve the population within San Mateo County and Burlingame, in particular.

In the event that this water is unsafe for consumption, Burlingame plans to distribute potable water to residents at emergency distribution centers. The following sections summarize the information presented

in the aforementioned Plans, including measures to be taken to ensure the reliability of the water supply, and describe the methods by which Burlingame would distribute drinking water to its residents in the event of a water system emergency.

6.5.1 Potable Water Emergency Operations Plan

Burlingame's PWEP, an annex to the City's EOP, guides the City's emergency management in an organized response to water treatment and distribution emergencies that affect the City. The City conducts training periodically to help ensure that City personnel are up to date regarding of the emergency response procedures. Detailed information on personnel roles, responsibilities, emergency services, communication, recovery, and reporting procedures is provided in the PWEP.

In the event of an emergency, Burlingame will implement its PWEP, the first step of which involves conducting an immediate Damage Assessment of the System to identify and report any problems associated with pumps, storage facilities, and water infrastructure. Critical pump stations have onsite emergency power generators to provide uninterrupted power and the City can supply a portable generator to provide power to those pump stations that are not permanently equipped with emergency generators. The City can also pump water to different parts of the system through alternate routes if a pump station is inoperable or can backfeed the system from Mills Reservoir.

If the water supplied through the regional water system is not potable or cannot otherwise be treated for potable use, Burlingame will distribute emergency drinking water supplies, most likely in one-gallon plastic containers, from designated Emergency Shelters (such as City facilities and school campuses). The location of these shelters will be determined based on the emergency at-hand. It is estimated that, given the normal operating capacity of its storage reservoirs, Burlingame has approximately 1.6 million gallons of water in storage. In an emergency situation, this quantity would be sufficient to provide the City's residents with five gallons per person per day for 11 days, two gallons per person per day for 27 days, or one gallon per person per day for 54 days.

6.5.2 Burlingame Water Division Emergency Response Plan

The City's Water System ERP includes plans and procedures that can be implemented in the event of natural disasters or other intentional attacks on the public water system to lessen the impact of on the safety and supply of drinking water. It is the City's intent that the ERP be used in conjunction with the SFPUC EOP, San Mateo EOP Center Guidebook and Section Checklists and the City's EOP.

Much of the information contained in the City's ERP was compiled from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) *Response Protocol Toolbox: Planning for and Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Threats and Incidents,* the final module of which is dated April 2004. The purpose of USEPA's Guidance Document is to assist water systems in complying with the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism and Response Act, dated 12 June 2002 (42 USC 201 et seq.). Burlingame's most recent ERP is dated 2021 and it was revised to be in compliance the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018, Section 2013 and Safe Drinking Water Act Section 1433. The City's ERP is currently being updated again, and it will be submitted to USEPA by December 31, 2026 to remain in compliance with AWIA.

The City's ERP details threat evaluations, site characterizations, planned public health and operational responses, public notification strategies, short-term alternate domestic water supplies, and remediation and recovery actions. The scope of the ERP encompasses a broad range of major emergencies such as earthquakes, hazardous materials emergencies, loss of water supply, flooding, hard freeze, contamination of water system, terrorist acts, wildfires, cyber-attacks, physical security breach, turn-out disruptions and structural damage.

Evaluation of these threats is to be carried out according to the management structure outlined in the City's ERP. Agencies included in this discussion are consistent with the five designated levels of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19 (Division 2, Chapter 1). The SEMS is intended to standardize responses to emergencies that involve multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. The organizational levels referred to in these regulations are: (1) field response (e.g., local fire and police departments), (2) local government (i.e., the City of Burlingame), (3) operational area (i.e., San Mateo County), (4) regional, and (5) State (led by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services).

6.6 Seismic Risk Assessment

☑ ***CWC § 10632.5***

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

G&E Engineering Systems, Inc. completed a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment for Burlingame's water system in 2003 and recommended a number of improvements, including performing detailed seismic evaluations of tanks and pump station buildings, anchoring of essential equipment at tanks and pump stations, installing emergency bypasses on key pipelines that cross liquefaction or landslide zones, installing saltwater standpipes for firefighting along shoreline water fronts, upgrading the roof system systems for the Hillside and Skyline reservoirs, and installation of additional water storage facilities. Since 2003, the City has completed high priority and cost-effective projects identified in the assessment including seismic upgrades to Mills and Hillside reservoirs infrastructure.

Impacts associated with earthquakes and liquefaction are discussed in the 2016 San Mateo County Hazard Mitigation Plan (County HMP; County of San Mateo, 2016). The County HMP includes a discussion of the probability of a seismic event affecting San Mateo County, citing a United States Geological Survey estimate of a 63% probability of at least one 6.7 or greater magnitude earthquake before 2036 affecting the greater San Francisco Bay area. The County HMP also includes an assessment of the County's vulnerability in the event of a major seismic event and estimates that an earthquake on the Northern San Andreas Fault of magnitude 7.8 would result in a total building damage of approximately $39.7 billion, or 12.4% of the total assessed value for the planning area.

6.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

In order to evaluate and ensure that effective actions will be implemented with the proper level of intensity, Burlingame employed the DRT to calculate monthly savings anticipated by implementing each stage of action as detailed below.

6.7.1 Baseline Water Use Profile

Using the DRT, Burlingame developed a baseline water use profile that reflected usage patterns within Burlingame's service area by major water use sector during an average of calendar year 2023 and 2024 and was used to guide development of the WSCP. Key findings from this analysis are presented below.

Residential Per Capita Demand

As shown in **Table 6-3** and **Figure 6-1**, Burlingame's baseline average residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) demand in 2023 and 2024 was approximately 63 R-GPCD. This R-GPCD is slightly above the BAWSCA-wide average of 57 R-GPCD but is significantly less than the statewide average of 80 R-GPCD.

Estimated Proportion of Outdoor Water Use

As shown in **Table 6-4**, **Figure 6-2**, and **Figure 6-3**, outdoor water use, which can generally be considered as a "discretionary water use", was estimated to be approximately 32% of Burlingame's total consumption during this baseline time period (average 2023 and 2024). Notably, dedicated irrigation meters accounted for approximately 17% of the total estimated irrigation demand, indicating that approximately 83% of outdoor water use is not metered with a separate meter, and is therefore more difficult to track and directly target.

The proportion of outdoor water use within residential and CII sectors is estimated to be 30% and 31%, respectively. This indicates that there is the potential to achieve moderate water savings across these sectors (e.g., up to WSCP Shortage Level 3), simply by focusing on outdoor uses. If the proportion of outdoor water use is being underestimated by the DRT method, then even more substantial savings may be achieved through targeting outdoor water use. As further shown in **Table 6-4**, **Figure 6-2**, and **Figure 6-3**, the seasonal variation in baseline water use reflects increased irrigation demands during the summer and fall months. Therefore, the greatest potential for reductions in non-essential water use is expected during these months.

Non-Revenue Water Use

Non-revenue water use is calculated by subtracting the total water use (from SFPUC billing data) by water use from individual sectors (from Burlingame meter readings). Billing cycles for SFPUC and Burlingame are not aligned, so total monthly water use is estimated by averaging the current and prior month in order to yield a single monthly water use. Because of this data processing, non-revenue water for certain months has negative values. For purposes of this analysis, the annual non-revenue water was redistributed on a monthly basis proportional to monthly water use.

Table 6-3. Baseline Residential Per Capita Water Demand

	Baseline Residential Per Capita Water Demand (R-GPCD)
Burlingame (a)	63
BAWSCA Agencies (b)	57
Statewide Average (c)	80

NOTES:
(a) Burlingame R-GPCD calculated using an average of 2023 and 2024 metering data.
(b) Average BAWSCA R-GPCD calculated from data provided in BAWSCA Annual Survey FY 2023-2024 (BAWSCA, 2025).
(c) Statewide R-GPCD for 2024 obtained from data provided by the California State Water Resources Control Board Water Conservation Portal - Conservation Reporting, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/conservation_reporting.shtml, accessed April 2026.

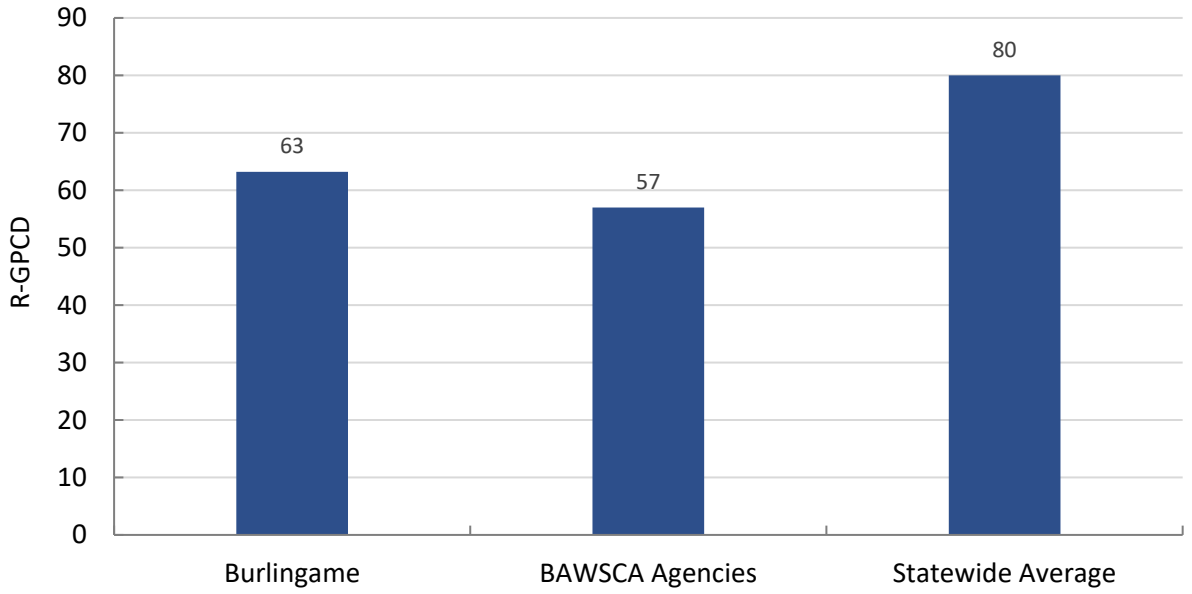


Figure 6-1. Baseline Residential Per Capita Water Demand

Table 6-4. Baseline Water Use Profile

Sector	End-Use	Baseline (Average 2023-2024) Water Use (a) (b)													Annual % of Total by Sector
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	
Residential	Indoor (c)	43	39	43	42	43	42	43	43	42	43	42	43	510	70%
	Outdoor (c)	11	10	1	0	4	14	39	29	30	31	28	19	216	30%
	Subtotal Residential	*54*	*49*	*44*	*42*	*47*	*56*	*82*	*73*	*72*	*75*	*70*	*62*	*726*	-
CII	Indoor (c)	19	17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	226	69%
	Outdoor (c)	6	8	3	4	5	10	0	14	15	14	14	8	103	31%
	Subtotal CII	*26*	*26*	*23*	*22*	*24*	*29*	*19*	*34*	*34*	*33*	*32*	*28*	*329*	-
Dedicated Irrigation	Outdoor	3	2	2	2	2	6	4	12	12	8	7	4	66	100%
Non-Revenue	Non-Revenue	6	6	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	8	7	84	100%
Total	Indoor	63	56	63	60	63	60	63	63	60	63	60	63	736	66%
	Outdoor	20	20	6	6	11	30	43	56	58	54	49	31	384	34%
	Non-Revenue	6	6	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	8	7	84	7.0%
	Total	**89**	**82**	**74**	**72**	**79**	**97**	**113**	**127**	**127**	**125**	**118**	**101**	**1,204**	-

NOTES:
(a) Volumes are in units of MG.
(b) Baseline water use data from Burlingame's monthly metering data for each sector.
(c) Indoor water use was estimated to be the lowest monthly water use for each sector, accounting for the number of days in each month. Outdoor water use for each sector was estimated to be the difference between the total water use and the estimated indoor water use.

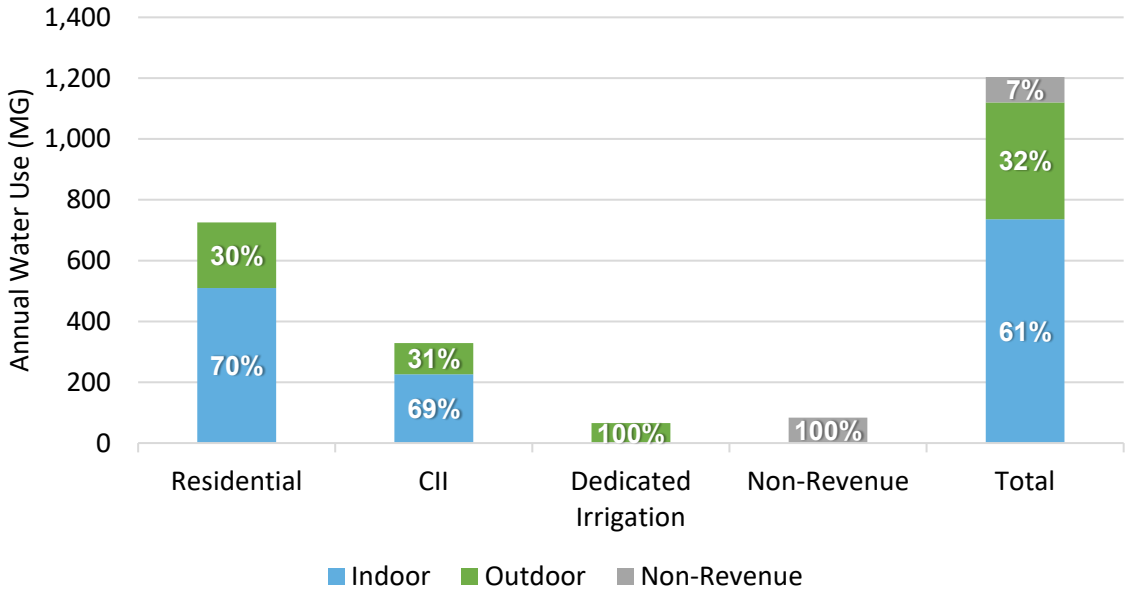


Figure 6-2. Baseline Year Annual Water Use by Sector and End Use

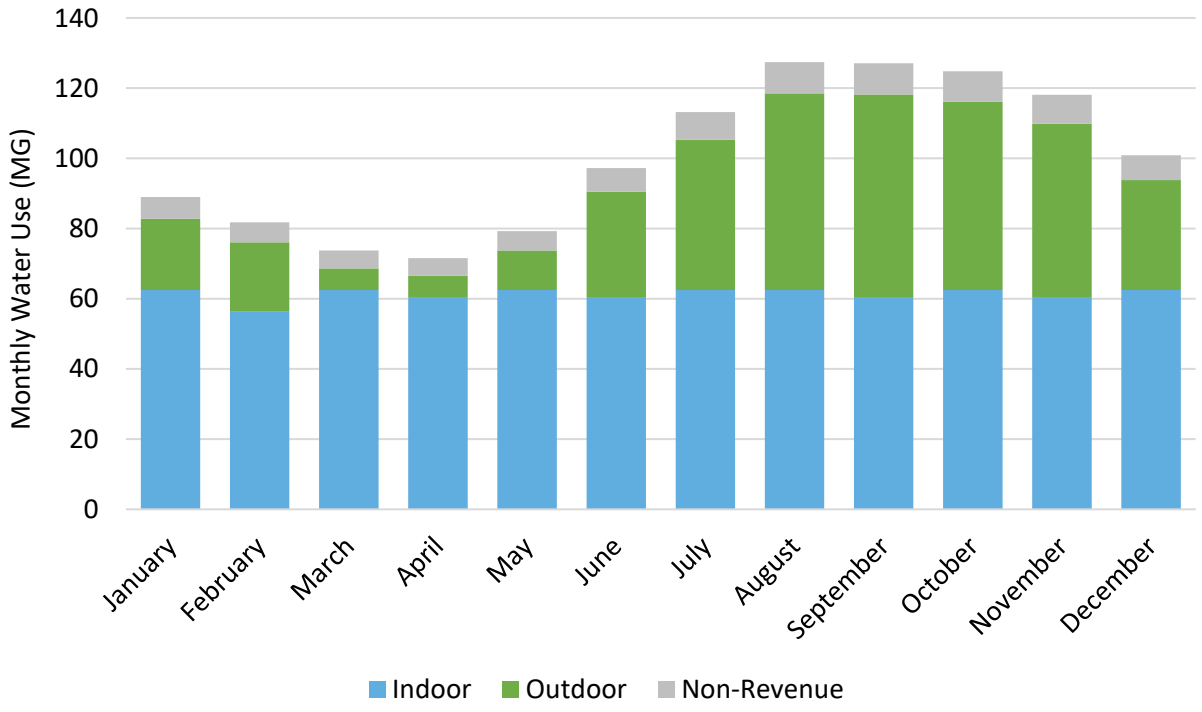


Figure 6-3. Baseline Year Monthly Indoor vs. Outdoor Water Use

6.7.2 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The DRT provides a quantitative framework that allows Burlingame to systematically estimate the monthly and cumulative annual demand reductions expected to result from particular combinations of drought response actions and associated implementation rates. Data inputs to the DRT include total production, class-specific water use, population, and assumptions regarding the split between indoor and outdoor water use for each customer class.

For each drought response action, the user specifies:

- The customer class(es) and end use(s) that are affected;
- The percent savings for that end use for each account that implements the action. These are based on evaluations reported in the literature; and
- The percentage of accounts assumed to implement the action, which is presumed to be the result of the intensity level of Burlingame's program implementation, including but not limited to, marketing and enforcement activities.

An additional critical DRT user input is a set of constraints on demand reductions to ensure that usage levels do not endanger health and safety or result in unacceptable economic impacts. The DRT will not permit estimated usage reductions to violate these constraints, regardless of the demand reduction actions selected. The constraints are:

- A minimum residential indoor per capita daily usage of 25 gallons,
- A maximum residential outdoor usage reduction of 100%,
- A maximum CII indoor usage reduction of 30%,
- A maximum CII outdoor usage reduction of 100%,
- A maximum dedicated irrigation usage reduction of 100%, and
- A maximum non-revenue water usage reduction of 50%.

Based on the foregoing data, the DRT model calculates the resulting monthly savings. Burlingame adjusted the combination of actions and implementation levels to achieve the targeted savings levels at each of the six stages of action.

For each of the stages of action, the modeling targeted the mid-range of the required demand reduction range, ergo:

- 5% for Stage 1,
- 15% for Stage 2,
- 25% for Stage 3,
- 35% for Stage 4,
- 45% for Stage 5, and
- 55% for Stage 6

Burlingame's shortage response actions are summarized in **Table 6-1** and **Table 6-2**. Key DRT inputs and outputs for each of the stages of action are reproduced in **Attachment 3**, including the water shortage reduction actions, savings assumptions, and implementation rates that are required for Burlingame to achieve the required annual demand reductions for each of the six stages of action. At each stage, there are two types of demand-reduction actions identified:

- Restrictions on customer water usage; and
- Consumption reduction actions by Burlingame to encourage decreased water usage.

Many actions are implemented across a number of stages, some at increasing implementation levels. Therefore, the actions in **Table 6-1** and **Table 6-2** are listed as a row under the first stage at which they are implemented. The percentages shown in the tables represent savings for the end uses.

7 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (5)***

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

Each stage of the WSCP may be implemented with a formal declaration by the Burlingame City Council based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use due to water supply shortages or emergency. Procedures for water shortage declaration and termination are detailed below in **Section 7.1**.

Even before formal declaration of a water shortage, a public information program will be activated to provide customers with as much advance notice as possible. Following declaration of a shortage, Burlingame customers will be provided with notice of water shortage rules and regulations via a variety of media and communications methods (e.g., citywide electronic newsletter, City Council meetings, social media, etc.).

Coordination between Burlingame and with other public agencies can begin prior to formal declaration of a water shortage and can be accomplished through regular meetings, e-mail group updates, and presentations. In a regional water shortage scenario, Burlingame would use the public outreach resources and materials provided by BAWSCA and/or the SFPUC. In addition to these materials, Burlingame may develop its own materials to communicate with customers, such as dedicated water bill inserts, and expand its normal public outreach to support its water conservation efforts (see Section 9 of the UWMP). Communication and public outreach actions to be taken by the City under each shortage level are detailed in **Table 6-2**.

The City currently has several staff members equating to an approximately one (1) full-time equivalent staff person dedicating time to water conservation efforts. Staff time dedicated to water conservation and enforcement action will increase with the severity of a supply shortage. Additional duties may be assigned to other City employees and hiring of temporary staff may be considered to meet staffing needs during extreme water shortages.

7.1 Water Shortage Declaration and Termination Procedures

The provisions of each water shortage stage of action may be implemented, at the discretion of City staff, upon the determination by Burlingame City Council that the City must achieve a mandatory reduction in water use. As described above, the determination will be based on the City's review of available water purchases from SFPUC or based on the determination that the SFPUC or SWRCB (or another governing authority) has required a mandatory reduction in water use because of water shortage conditions.

The levels of action will become effective after the City Council declares a particular level of action and Burlingame city staff have published notice of this determination. Once effective, the provisions of a water

shortage stage of action will stay in effect until: (1) a different stage of action is declared; or (2) the City Council or another governing authority determines that the water shortfall condition no longer exists.

After the termination of the water shortage conditions, Burlingame city staff will oversee any remaining termination and WSCP review activities. These activities may include:

- Publicize gratitude for the community's cooperation;
- Restore water utility operations, organization, and services to pre-water shortage levels;
- Document and compile the water shortage event and response for future reference;
- Collect cost accounting information, assess revenue losses and financial impact, and review deferred projects or programs;
- Debrief staff to review effectiveness of actions, identify the lessons learned, and enhance response and recovery efforts in the future; and
- Update the WSCP, as needed.

8 COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (6)*** *For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.*

To help ensure that the City's water customers comply with the provisions of this WSCP, City staff will take an educational approach prior to issuing fines or penalties. The City will publicize the water waste restrictions in several places, including the City's website, citywide electronic newsletter, social media channels, and public facilities (e.g. City Hall). Additionally, the City may be informed of water waste violations through water-waste patrols or by members of the public. Water waste violations may be reported in the following ways: (1) calling the Water Conservation hotline, (2) reporting in-person at City Hall, (3) using AccessBurlingame[2] (the City's online public service request tool), or (4) emailing city staff.

Enforcement of Burlingame's water use restrictions and prohibitions focuses on education and soliciting cooperation from water customers who are unaware of these restrictions or have failed to comply with Chapter 15.06 of the Burlingame Municipal Code (see **Attachment 1**) and this WSCP. If discussions with the customer are unsuccessful in achieving compliance, the City is authorized to issue penalties to customers that violate the water use restrictions. The following protocol outlines steps that the City will take when responding to water waste violations:

1. **Verbal Warning** – Issued to water customers without a history of prior violations. City staff will contact the customer and educate them of the City's water use restrictions.
2. **Written Warning** – Issued to water customers who have received a verbal warning but have not achieved compliance. City staff will contact the customer and educate them of the City's water use restrictions, including sending a written warning letter that describes the violation(s), corrective action(s), and additional enforcement action(s) that may be taken if compliance is not achieved.
3. **Notice of Violation** – Issued to water customers who have received a warning letter but have not achieved compliance. The City will send a written Notice of Violation that describes the violation(s), corrective action(s), and additional enforcement action(s) that may be taken if compliance is not achieved.
4. **Administrative Citation –** Issued to water customers who have received a Notice of Violation but have not achieved compliance. The City may impose penalties for excess water consumption, including an excess use charge, flow-restricting device(s), and/or discontinuance of water service. At a minimum, the Administrative Citation will include the following monetary fines as outlined in the Burlingame Municipal Code Chapter 1.12 Violation of Code:
    a. A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) for the first violation;
    b. A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars ($200) for the second violation of the same code section within twelve (12) months; and
    c. A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) for each additional violation of the same code section within twelve (12) months.

[2] https://www.burlingame.org/259/Create-a-Service-Request

Any recipient of an Administrative Citation may contest it by requesting a hearing in writing and submitting the request for an advance deposit hardship waiver within thirty (30) calendar days from the date the Administrative Citation is served. A request for hearing must be submitted in writing to the City Department who issued the citation. The failure of any alleged violator to appear at the hearing after proper notice or, in the alternative, to present written or demonstrative evidence shall constitute an admission of the violation by the alleged violator and an exhaustion of administrative remedies that may bar judicial review. The alleged violator may seek judicial review of the decision of hearing officer by filing a petition with a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §1094.5 and §1094.6.

Exceptions to water allocations or water shortage restrictions can be made by submitting a written application to City Hall. Each application will be reviewed, and a final determination will be made by the Public Works Director. Denials of applications may be appealed to the Burlingame City Council whose decision will be final. Exceptions may be granted for undue hardship to the applicant or a condition affecting health, sanitation, or safety of the applicant or the general public. More information is found in Chapter 15.06 of the Burlingame Municipal Code (see **Attachment 1**).

9 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (7)***

(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1.

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

☑ ***CWC § 10632.3***

It is the intent of the Legislature that, upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the board defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable.

As discussed above, Burlingame has legal authority within Chapter 15.06 of the City of Burlingame Municipal Code to require water use restrictions and to enforce penalties for excess water consumption. Municipal Code Chapter 15.06.010 states that "the provisions of this chapter shall be implemented only upon adoption by the city council of a declaration that a water shortage condition exists that requires special conservation measures or emergency allocation measures pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 et seq." Municipal Code Chapter 15.06 and adopted Water Shortage Contingency Plan resolution are included as **Attachment 1** and **Attachment 4**, respectively.

In the event of a local water shortage emergency, the City shall coordinate with San Mateo 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).

Contact Information: County of San Mateo
Address: 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063
Phone: (650) 363-4000

Burlingame is a member of BAWSCA and anticipates coordinating with other member agencies via BAWSCA during a water shortage or emergency on the SFPUC RWS.

10 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (8)***

A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

In the event of a drought, if the City anticipates significant loss in revenue due to decreased consumption, the City may increase its water rates so that customers are charged for the actual cost of providing water during a shortage. These rates will be specified in the City of Burlingame's water rate schedule, as approved by the City Council and in accordance with Proposition 218 requirements. Additionally, the City of Burlingame carries a rate stabilization line item in its annual budget. These funds are used by the City to overcome revenue impacts due to fluctuating water use such as occur during a water shortage.

Bartle Wells Associates prepared a Water Rate Study for Burlingame in November 2016 (Bartle Wells, 2016). The study includes a discussion of the financial impacts of the 2013-2016 drought. For instance, water sales decreased by approximately 15% from fiscal year (FY) 2013/14 through FY 2015/16 as customers responded to the drought by substantially reducing water consumption. This resulted in water sales revenue loss of approximately $1.8 million due to the decline in water use, a partially-offsetting $0.9 million reduction in wholesale water purchases, and a net revenue loss of approximately $0.9 million.

The new water rates included in the rate study and adopted by the City on December 5, 2016 were developed to mitigate increased water system costs cause by increased wholesale water rates from SFPUC, replacement of aging and deficient infrastructure, and the decline in water sales.

Additionally, the City may consider development and implementation of a drought-specific rate structure. The City may also defer expense on capital improvement projects during a severe drought.

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (9)*** *For an urban retail water supplier, 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.*

Burlingame monitors water use through analysis of wholesale water purchases and customer meter readings. For wholesale water purchases, the City reads meters installed on each of its supply turnouts. In addition, all customer accounts are metered with a radio meter that provides advanced meter reading. Some non-residential and multi-family customers also have separate irrigation meters to monitor water use for landscape irrigation separately from indoor uses. Water consumption data for all customer accounts (e.g., single family residential, commercial, and city-owned facilities) are already generated on a monthly basis. The City will monitor these monthly consumption reports to determine if it is meeting the applicable Water Shortage Level outlined in **Section 5**. Water consumption data at city-owned facilities will be shared with the relevant department's director. For example, monthly water use data for city-owned parks will be sent to the Parks and Recreation Director. All other water customers may access their water usage history on their water bill. The City will be reviewing these monthly reports closely to ensure that the demand reduction measures are actually achieving their intended water use reduction. If the City is not meeting its reduction goals, additional demand reduction actions will be considered.

As discussed in Section 8, the City has a protocol for facilitating customer compliance with the WSCP. The City will keep a record of all enforcement documentation, including written warning letters, notices of violations, and administrative citations.

Pursuant to CCR Title 23 § 991, Burlingame reports monthly water use and production to the SWRCB.[3] Effective October 1, 2020, during a governor declared drought emergency or when an urban water supplier invokes a water shortage level to respond to a drought greater than 10%, each supplier is required to submit an expanded report that contains the supplier's actions and statistics in achieving planning reductions.

[3] Water supplier monthly reports can be accessed at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/conservation_reporting.html

12 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (a) (10)*** *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 will monitor its water consumption and apply the necessary demand reduction actions to achieve its reduction goals. If the results indicate that these goals are not being attained, then the City will implement additional demand reduction actions. However, if significant additional demand reduction actions are required that are outside of the current shortage level or if new actions (i.e. actions not listed in **Table 6-1**) becomes necessary, the City will revise this WSCP. The City will consider new demand reduction actions proposed by other City staff, water customers, and/or other interested parties or mandated by the SWRCB. These actions will go through the same evaluation process as the actions listed in **Table 6-1**, including usage of the DRT to quantify the estimated water savings. New actions that demonstrate to be highly effective in achieving the desired water reduction goals will be prioritized.

Minor updates to the WSCP will be approved by the Public Works Director and significant updates (e.g. new water waste restrictions) will be approved by the City Council. This is to ensure that new minor actions can be implemented quickly at the appropriate water shortage level and avoid delays while recognizing that additional citywide water waste restrictions should be discussed publicly and approved by the City Council.

13 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (b)***

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features 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.

For purposes of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the City of Burlingame defines special water features as objects that are artificially supplied with water, such as ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains. Special water features do not include recreational water features, such as swimming pools and spas as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code. Prohibitions on water use for special water features are listed separately from those that are recreational water features (**Table 6-1**).

14 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

☑ ***CWC § 10632 (c)*** *The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.*

Burlingame has informed the public and the appropriate agencies of: (1) its intent to prepare a WSCP, (2) where the WSCP was available for public review, and (3) when the public hearing regarding the WSCP would be held. All notifications were completed in compliance with the stipulations of Section 6066 of the Government Code.

A copy of the adopted 2025 WSCP including any amendments will be provided to the Department of Water Resources (DWR), the California State Library and San Mateo County within 30 days of the adoption (**Attachment 4**). An electronic copy of the adopted 2025 WSCP will be submitted to DWR using its online Water Use Efficiency data submittal tool.

A copy of the adopted 2025 WSCP will be available for public review in the Burlingame City Hall during normal business hours and on the City of Burlingame website (www.burlingame.org/water) within 30 days after filing the plan with DWR.

15 REFERENCES

BAWSCA, 2025. *Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Annual Survey FY 2023-24*, March 2025.

Bartle Wells, 2016. *City of Burlingame Water Rate Study,* 8 November 2016

County of San Mateo, 2004. *San Mateo County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan, Potable Water Procurement and Distribution Annex*, *3rd Edition*, July 2004.

Attachment 1: Chapter 15.06 of City of Burlingame's Municipal Code and Amending Ordinance No.1994

Chapter 15.06 WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCIES

15.06.010 Implementation of chapter.

(a) The provisions of this chapter shall be implemented only upon adoption by the city council of a declaration that a water shortage condition exists that requires special conservation measures or emergency allocation measures pursuant to California Water Code Section 350 et seq.

(b) The provisions of the chapter shall be of no further force or effect when the city council determines that a water shortage condition no longer exists. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988))

15.06.020 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meaning given in this chapter:

(a) “Customer” is any person using water supplied by the Burlingame water department.

(b) “Director” is the director of public works of the city of Burlingame.

(c) “Emergency allocations” are the allocations allowed various classifications of customers to achieve a specific reduction in water use necessitated by a water shortage of emergency proportions.

(d) “Person” is any person, firm, partnership, corporation, company or organization of any kind.

(e) “Special conservation measures” are the measures required to achieve a specific reduction in water use necessitated by a water shortage which has not reached emergency proportions.

(f) “Unit of water” is one thousand (1,000) gallons of water.

(g) “Water” is water from the water department.

(h) “Water department” is the Burlingame municipal water system.

(i) “Water shortage” means a water shortage condition declared by the city council pursuant to Sections 350 et seq., of the Water Code. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988))

15.06.030 Allocations.

When the city council declares a water shortage that requires emergency allocations, it shall specify in the declaration the specific allocations required to achieve the specified reduction in water use. The allocations may include any or all of the following classifications:

(a) Single-party residential and multifamily residential customers, including a minimum or lifeline allocation;

(b) Nonresidential customers:

(1) Industrial customers using process water to manufacture, alter, convert, clean, heat or cool a product, including water used in laundries and recycled car wash facilities,

(2) Industrial, commercial (including nonrecycled car wash facilities) and governmental agency customers;

(c) Irrigation and Outside Water Usage Customers. Irrigation of lawns, gardens, playfields, parks, median strips and landscaping of any type. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988))

15.06.040 Regulations and restrictions.

The city council at the time it declares a water shortage may adopt water use regulations and restrictions, including, but not limited to, any or all of the following:

(a) Broken or defective plumbing, sprinklers, watering or irrigation systems which permit the escape or leakage of water shall be immediately repaired.

(b) Irrigation of lawns, gardens, playfields, parks, median strips and landscaping of any type shall be reduced by an amount determined by the city council to be necessary to achieve the goals set forth in its declaration of a water shortage.

(c) No use of water shall be allowed which results in flooding or runoff in gutters, driveways or streets.

(d) When a hose is used for washing cars, buses, boats, trailers or other vehicles, or washing building structures or parts thereof, or any similar purpose, it shall have a positive shutoff valve.

(e) Use of a hose for the purposes set forth in subsection (d) of this section shall be prohibited.

(f) Restaurants shall serve water to customers only upon request.

(g) No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative exterior fountains; interior fountains must recirculate water.

(h) Sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios, parking lots, tennis courts or other hard-surfaced areas shall not be cleaned using water from hoses or by other use of water directly from faucets or other outlets.

(i) Draining and filling of any existing or new swimming pools with city-supplied water shall be prohibited.

(j) Service connections for new construction incorporating water-saving devices shall be granted as long as conditions of this chapter are met, provided no residential landscaping shall be installed during the water shortage.

(k) Construction water for consolidation of backfill and other nondomestic uses shall be denied if other methods of water sources can be used.

(l) No new residential irrigation services shall be permitted, and additional water shall not be allowed for expansion of existing irrigation facilities. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988))

15.06.050 Exceptions.

Considerations for exceptions regarding allocations of water or from any of the regulations and restrictions set forth herein shall be as follows:

(a) Written applications for exceptions shall be made to the City of Burlingame Water Department, 501 Primrose Road, Burlingame, California 94010.

(b) Each application shall be reviewed and determined by the director. Denials of applications may be appealed to the city council whose decision shall be final.

(c) The only grounds for granting such exceptions are:

(1) Undue hardship to the applicant, including adverse economic impacts such as loss of production or jobs;

(2) A condition affecting the health, sanitation or safety of the applicant or the general public.

Prior to granting an exception, the director must be satisfied that all practical water conservation measures have been adopted by the applicant. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988))

15.06.060 Penalties for excess water consumption.

The following penalties may be imposed on excess water consumption:

(a) Excess Use Charge. The city council shall set by resolution an amount to be added to the normal cost per unit for each unit in excess of allocation.

(b) Flow-Restricting Devices. The city manager may, after one written warning, direct the installation of a flow-restricting device on the service line of any customer observed by city personnel to be violating any of the regulations and/or exceeding water allocations hereinabove set forth.

Charges for installation and removal of flow-restricting devices shall be set by council.

First installation shall be a minimum of three (3) days, second and last installation, ten (10) days minimum.

(c) Discontinuance of Water Service. Continued water consumption in excess of the allocation may result in the discontinuance of water service by the water department. A reactivation charge shall be paid prior to reactivating the service.

(d) Fines and Penalties as Provided in Title 1 of this Code. Persons violating the provisions set forth in this chapter may also be subject to the fines and penalties set forth in Title 1 of this code. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988); Ord. 1921 § 1, (2015))

15.06.070 Enforcement.

The director, all employees of the water department, public works department and fire department have the duty and are authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter and shall have all the powers and authority contained in California Penal Code Section 836.5, including the power to issue written notices to appear.

In addition to the foregoing, the city attorney, code compliance officer and their designees are authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter through the mechanisms provided in Title 1 of this code. (Ord. 1101 § 1, (1977); Ord. 1365 § 1, (1988); Ord. 1921 § 1, (2015))

ORDINANCE NO. 1994

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BURLINGAME AMENDING CHAPTER 15.06 OF THE BURLINGAME MUNICIPAL CODE TO ESTABLISH LEGAL AUTHORITY TO IMPLEMENT THE CITY'S WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN; AND ADDING CHAPTER 15.07 TO THE BURLINGAME MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROHIBIT WASTEFUL WATER USE PRACTICES

WHEREAS, the City adopted provisions governing water shortage emergencies in 1988; and

WHEREAS, the 1983 California Urban Water Management Planning Act and California Water Code states that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan; and

WHEREAS, the water shortage contingency plan must describe the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions contained within the plan.

WHEREAS, the California Water Code section 10631(e)(1)(B)(i) requires urban water suppliers to implement a water waste prevention ordinance; and

WHEREAS, on April 7, 2017, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-40-17 which terminated the Drought State of Emergency and maintained conservation as a California way of life; and

WHEREAS, our changing climate conditions require the City to adopt and adhere to changes to use water more wisely and to prepare for more frequent and persistent periods of limited water supply; and

WHEREAS, increasing long-term water conservation and improving water use efficiency in our community are critical to ensure resiliency to climate change.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BURLINGAME DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The recitals set forth above are true and correct, and are hereby incorporated herein by this reference as if fully set forth in their entirety.

Section 2. The City Council hereby finds that the proposed Ordinance is in the public interest.

Section 3. The proposed Ordinance is not a project within the meaning of section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines because it has no potential for resulting in physical

change in the environment, either directly or ultimately. In the event that this Ordinance is found to be a project under CEQA, it is subject to the CEQA exemption contained in CEQA Guidelines section 15061(b)(3) because it can be seen with certainty to have no possibility of a significant effect on the environment.

Section 4. Section 15.06.020 of the Burlingame Municipal Code is amended as follows. Additions are reflected by underlined text and deletions with ~~strike-out text~~.

(j) "Water shortage contingency plan" or "WSCP" means a contingency plan including voluntary and mandatory actions adopted by the City that incorporates the provisions detailed in the California Water Code Section 10632.

Section 5. Section 15.06.040 of the Burlingame Municipal Code is amended, as noted below.

(m) Additional water use practices as described in the water shortage contingency plan.

Section 6. Section 15.07, Wasteful Water Use Restrictions, of the Burlingame Municipal Code is added as follows. Additions are reflected by underlined text and deletions with ~~strike-out text~~.

15.07.010 Purpose.

The permanent water use restrictions in this section are designed to preserve water as an essential resource in keeping with the Governor of California's Executive Order B-40-17, which directed that water conservation become a "California Way of Life."

15.07.020 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms, phrases, words, and their derivations shall have the meaning given in this chapter:

(a) "Customer" means any person using water supplied by the City of Burlingame.

(b) "Director" means the Director of Public Works of the City.

(c) "Potable water" means water sold by the City of Burlingame intended for human consumption.

(d) "Recirculated water" means water that is circulated in a system that recirculates water through an internal circulation device.

(e) "Recycled water," "reclaimed water," or "treated sewage effluent water" means treated or recycled wastewater of a quality suitable for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation and not intended for human consumption.

(f) "Runoff" means water that is not absorbed by the surface to which it is applied and flows from the area.

(g) "Special water feature" means objects that are artificially supplied with water, such as ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains. Special water features do not include recreational water features, such as swimming pools and spas.

(h) "Water shortage contingency plan" or "WSCP" means a contingency plan including voluntary and mandatory actions adopted by the City that incorporates the provisions detailed in the California Water Code Section 10632.

15.07.030 Water use restrictions.

The following uses of potable water are prohibited:

(a) Use of a hose for any purpose without a positive shut-off nozzle.

(b) Use of potable water for cleaning, filling, or operating water features, such as decorative fountains, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.

(c) The application of potable water to irrigate outdoor plants, lawn, grass, landscaping, or turf areas during and within twenty-four (24) hours after measurable rainfall.

(d) The application of potable water to street medians containing ornamental turf.

(e) Use through broken or defective plumbing, sprinkler, watering, or irrigation systems.

(f) Use in new, added, or altered car wash equipment unless a recirculating water system is incorporated.

(g) The prohibition enumerated in subsection (d) of this section does not apply to any water treatment features, such as landscaping and green roofs, to meet the requirements of the municipal regional stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

(h) To promote conservation, hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily and display notice of this option in guestrooms.

(i) No water shall be taken or used from any fire hydrant or any unmetered City water system outlet/fitting/fixture unless specifically authorized by permit from the director, except by legally constituted fire protection agencies for fire suppression purposes.

15.07.040 Enforcement.

(a) It is unlawful for any person or entity to violate or to fail to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter or the Burlingame Municipal Code, each such person or entity is guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this chapter is continued or permitted to be continued and shall be punished as herein provided.

(b) The penalties for violations of any provisions of this chapter are subject to the fines and penalties set forth in Title 1 of this code.

15.07.050 Water shortage emergency.

Notwithstanding the foregoing relating to conservation of water supplies, in times of a declared water shortage emergency pursuant to Sections 350 et seq. of the California Water Code, certain additional mandatory water conservation practices will be necessary. The water shortage contingency plan shall provide the basis for such additional practices.

Section 7. If any section, subsection, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion or sections of the Ordinance. The City Council of the City of Burlingame hereby declares that it would have adopted the Ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall go into effect 30 days following its adoption. The City Clerk is directed to publish this ordinance in a manner required by law.

Section 9. Sections 4, 5, and 6 of this Ordinance shall be codified in the Burlingame Municipal Code. Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9 shall not be so codified.

Ann O'Brien Keighran, Mayor

I, Meaghan Hassel-Shearer, City Clerk of the City of Burlingame, certify that the foregoing ordinance was introduced at a public hearing at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 21st day of June, 2021, and adopted thereafter on the 6th day of July, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES:	Councilmembers: BEACH, COLSON, O'BRIEN KEIGHRAN, ORTIZ
NOES:	Councilmembers: BROWNRIGG
ABSENT:	Councilmembers: NONE

DocuSigned by:
Meaghan Hassel-Shearer
8D484C3D80E7449...

Meaghan Hassel-Shearer, City Clerk

Attachment 2: SFPUC's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

SECTION 2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

The SFPUC has a robust process for assessing its annual water supply and demand. This process involves considering a range of input factors unique to the SFPUC's water supplies and system configuration and provides the SFPUC with flexibility to consider new factors. The SFPUC reports on an assessment of its system's water supply and demand to the State through the following methods:

- On or before July 1 of each year, the SFPUC prepares a Water Supply and Demand Assessment (WSDA), consistent with California Water Code Section 10632.1 requirements, by evaluating the total amount of water it expects to be in storage within the RWS that year and comparing that amount to expected Retail and Wholesale Customer demands. The following subsections outline the SFPUC's procedures for preparing the annual WSDA.
- Every month, the SFPUC completes the SWRCB's Drought and Conservation Reporting on the SAFER Clearinghouse online portal.

2.1 DEMAND ASSESSMENT

To calculate unconstrained customer demand on the RWS for the purpose of its annual WSDA, the SFPUC collects information on the demands of both the Retail and Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC estimates retail customer demand based on the best available information to date, typically including the previous year's demands as well as consideration of current demand use patterns or other conditions impacting demands, such as weather and growth. For estimated wholesale demands, each February, the SFPUC receives from BAWSCA a report of estimated Wholesale Customer demands on the RWS for the upcoming year. BAWSCA compiles this report based on demand estimates it receives from each of its 26 member agencies. The SFPUC estimates the relatively small demands of Cordilleras Mutual Water Company and Groveland CSD, its other two wholesale customers for the purposes of its UWMP, that are not parties to the WSA and are not BAWSCA member agencies as it does the demands of its retail customers: based on the best available information to date, typically including the previous year's demands as well as consideration of current demand use patterns or other conditions impacting demands, such as weather and growth.

2.2 SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

The RWS collects water from the Upper Tuolumne River watershed in the Sierra Nevada and from the local Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. The RWS draws an average of 85% of its supply from the Tuolumne River watershed. This water feeds into an aqueduct system delivering water 167 miles by gravity to Bay Area reservoirs and customers. The remaining 15% of the RWS supply is drawn from local surface waters in the Alameda and Peninsula watersheds. The percentage split between the Upper Tuolumne River and Bay Area watersheds varies from year to year depending on the water year hydrology and operational circumstances.

To evaluate water supply conditions each year, the SFPUC uses measurements of precipitation and snowpack in the watersheds above Hetch Hetchy, Cherry, and Eleanor Reservoirs. The Cooperative Snow Survey (conducted

by the SFPUC in partnership with state and federal agencies) evaluates snowpack conditions every year beginning in late January. The SFPUC also estimates snowpack conditions using information from the Airborne Snow Observatory, which is a developing technology that uses aerial surveys to quantify snowpack, along with other sources. The SFPUC maintains a hydrologic model of the upcountry watersheds that uses this information to project runoff for the coming year. This process also includes a statistical analysis of additional expected precipitation. In addition to projected runoff, the determination of projected available water supply also considers stored water throughout the RWS, water acquired by the SFPUC from non-SFPUC sources, reservoir losses, and allowances for carryover storage.

Additionally, the SFPUC accounts for groundwater provided by the San Francisco Groundwater Supply Project for the in-City retail system and recycled water provided for irrigation at Harding Park, Fleming, and Sharp Park Golf Courses.

The RWS relies on precipitation and snowmelt captured and stored in its reservoirs. During droughts, water supply deliveries can exceed inflows, requiring the use of water stored in previous years to meet demands. Because of the importance of carry-over storage, the SFPUC constantly monitors and evaluates water supply conditions in the RWS, updating look-ahead forecasts as a year's hydrology and operations change. Generally, in early winter of any year, SFPUC staff can begin providing a forecast of water supply conditions for the upcoming year based on known and anticipated winter and spring precipitation and snowpack. The predictive power of this forecast improves greatly through the spring. The annual precipitation, snowmelt, and carry-over storage together constitute the SFPUC's reservoir storage conditions. Using data for each of these factors, the SFPUC can determine whether the reservoir system will be capable of serving full deliveries to its customers. Section 2.4 describes the system modeling SFPUC conducts.

The SFPUC sells water to 26 wholesale customers (collectively referred to as the Wholesale Customers) under the terms of a 25-year contract known as the Water Supply Agreement between the City and County of San Francisco and Wholesale Customers in Alameda County, San Mateo County, and Santa Clara County (WSA) and associated individual water sales contracts with each Wholesale Customer. Collectively, the Wholesale Customers on average receive over two-thirds of the RWS's annual deliveries, with the remaining approximately one-third provided to the SFPUC's retail customers.

The WSA carries forward many components of its predecessor agreement, including the SFPUC's "Supply Assurance" of 184 million gallons per day (MGD) to the Wholesale Customers. The SFPUC has agreed to deliver water to the Wholesale Customers up to the amount of the Supply Assurance, and this agreement is perpetual and survives the expiration of the WSA. The Supply Assurance is, however, subject to reduction due to water shortage, drought, scheduled RWS maintenance activities, and emergencies. As part of the Phased Water System Improvement Plan (WSIP) in 2008, the SFPUC established a temporary 265 MGD annual average limitation on water deliveries from RWS watersheds, the "Interim Supply Limitation" (ISL). The SFPUC has allocated the ISL between the Retail Customers and Wholesale Customers as follows:

- Retail supply allocation: 81 MGD
- Wholesale supply allocation: 184 MGD

Table 2-1 shows the availability of RWS supplies for the SFPUC's Retail Customers and Wholesale Customers in normal years. Table 2-2 shows the current and projected RWS supply needs to meet Retail and Wholesale Customer demands based on information and projections presented in the SFPUC's 2025 UWMP.

Table 2-1. Regional Water System Supply Availability in Normal Years (MGD)

RWS Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail Customers[a, b]	81	81	81	81	81
Wholesale Customers[c, d]	184	184	184	184	184
Total RWS Supplies	265	265	265	265	265

a Groundwater and recycled water are assumed to be used before RWS supplies to meet retail demand. However, if these alternative supplies are not available, up to 81 MGD of RWS supply could be used in normal years.

b The SFPUC reports Groveland CSD as a wholesale customer in its UWMP, but the SFPUC otherwise considers Groveland CSD a retail customer and includes Groveland CSD's demands (approximately 0.3 MGD) within the retail supply allocation of 81 MGD.

c Projected Wholesale Customer deliveries are limited to 184 MGD, including the demands of the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, which are supplied on a temporary and interruptible basis.

d Cordilleras Mutual Water Company is a wholesale customer of the SFPUC, but is not a party to the WSA or a BAWSCA member agency, and it is not included in the Wholesale Customer supply allocation of 184 MGD. The demands of Cordilleras Mutual Water Company are minor (projected to be less than 0.01 MGD).

Table 2-2. Regional Water System Supply Utilized in Normal Years (MGD)

RWS Supply	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Retail Customers[a, b]	62.7	61.2	61.9	64.0	66.7
Wholesale Customers[c, d]	133.9	136.3	140.6	144.1	148.4
Total RWS Supplies	196.6	197.5	202.5	208.1	215.1

a Groundwater and recycled water are assumed to be used before RWS supplies to meet retail demand. However, if these alternative supplies are not available, up to 81 MGD of RWS supply could be used in normal years.

b The SFPUC reports Groveland CSD as a wholesale customer in its UWMP, but the SFPUC otherwise considers Groveland CSD a retail customer and includes Groveland CSD's demands (approximately 0.3 MGD) within the retail supply allocation of 81 MGD.

c Projected Wholesale Customer deliveries are limited to 184 MGD, including the demands of the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara, which are supplied on a temporary and interruptible basis.

d Cordilleras Mutual Water Company is a wholesale customer of the SFPUC, but is not a party to the WSA or a BAWSCA member agency, and it is not included in the Wholesale Customer supply allocation of 184 MGD. The demands of Cordilleras Mutual Water Company are minor (projected to be less than 0.01 MGD).

2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE CONSIDERATIONS

On an ongoing basis, three groups within the SFPUC's Water Enterprise – Hetch Hetchy Water and Power, Water Supply and Treatment Division, and Hydrology and Water Systems – conduct analyses of the RWS that incorporate planned facility outages and multiple levels of projected system demands to evaluate operational capabilities and plan for potential water delivery constraints. These three groups meet quarterly to share plans and coordinate how facility outages, changes in service area demand, wet or dry weather, and other variables shape the operating plans each year. Facility outages due to maintenance or upgrades are coordinated in an adaptive manner to respond to changes as they occur. For new water supplies or new capital projects related to supply distribution, impacts on the

RWS are evaluated extensively prior to initiation of any changes. Results from these modeling efforts are considered in the annual WSDA.

2.4 SYSTEM MODELING

To proactively plan for conditions that would result in a shortage of water supplies, the SFPUC models conditions using a hypothetical drought that is more severe than what the RWS has historically experienced. This drought sequence is referred to as the "design drought" and serves as the basis for planning and modeling of future scenarios. The design drought consists of an 8.5-year sequence of dry conditions.

In applying its water supply planning methodology, the SFPUC performs an initial model simulation of the system for the design drought sequence and then reviews the ability of the system to deliver water to the service area through the entire design drought sequence. If the projected water supply runs out before the end of the design drought sequence in the initial model run, system-wide water use is reduced by applying water supply reductions and the scenario is re-run. This process continues iteratively until a model simulation of the system is achieved in which the water supply in storage at the end of the design drought sequence is brought to the system "dead pool," where no additional storage is available for delivery (currently simulated as 96,775 acre-feet). Drawing system storage down to the dead pool without going below it indicates that water supply delivery, including the adjusted amount of water use, is maintained through the design drought sequence.

Estimated levels of water supply reduction and corresponding storage threshold values that initiate each level of supply reduction can then be used to simulate the operation of the system through the historical record of hydrology, or to evaluate system water supply conditions during an ongoing drought. While the design drought sequence does not occur in the historical hydrology, the reduced water use and storage threshold values that are adjusted to allow a system configuration to maintain water delivery through the design drought sequence can be used to evaluate system performance in the historical record, or as a basis for comparing with real-time system conditions. Through use of this planning method, the SFPUC can simulate a response to declining water supply in storage that is appropriate for the system conditions being evaluated.

The SFPUC plans its water deliveries using indicators for demand reduction that are developed through analysis with the design drought sequence. As a result, the SFPUC system operations are designed to provide sufficient carry-over water in SFPUC reservoirs to continue delivering water, although at reduced levels, during multiple-year droughts.

2.5 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Regardless of the expectation of shortage conditions, as part of the normal course of business, the SFPUC provides a water supply condition update to its executive team every two weeks throughout the year. Pursuant to the Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP), also known as the Tier 1 Shortage Plan, that is incorporated in the WSA and described further in Section 3 below, the SFPUC also provides an initial estimate of available water supply for the upcoming Supply Year (defined as the period between July 1 through June 30) to its Wholesale Customers on February 1 every year. A Wholesale Customer Annual Meeting is held in February at which the SFPUC makes a

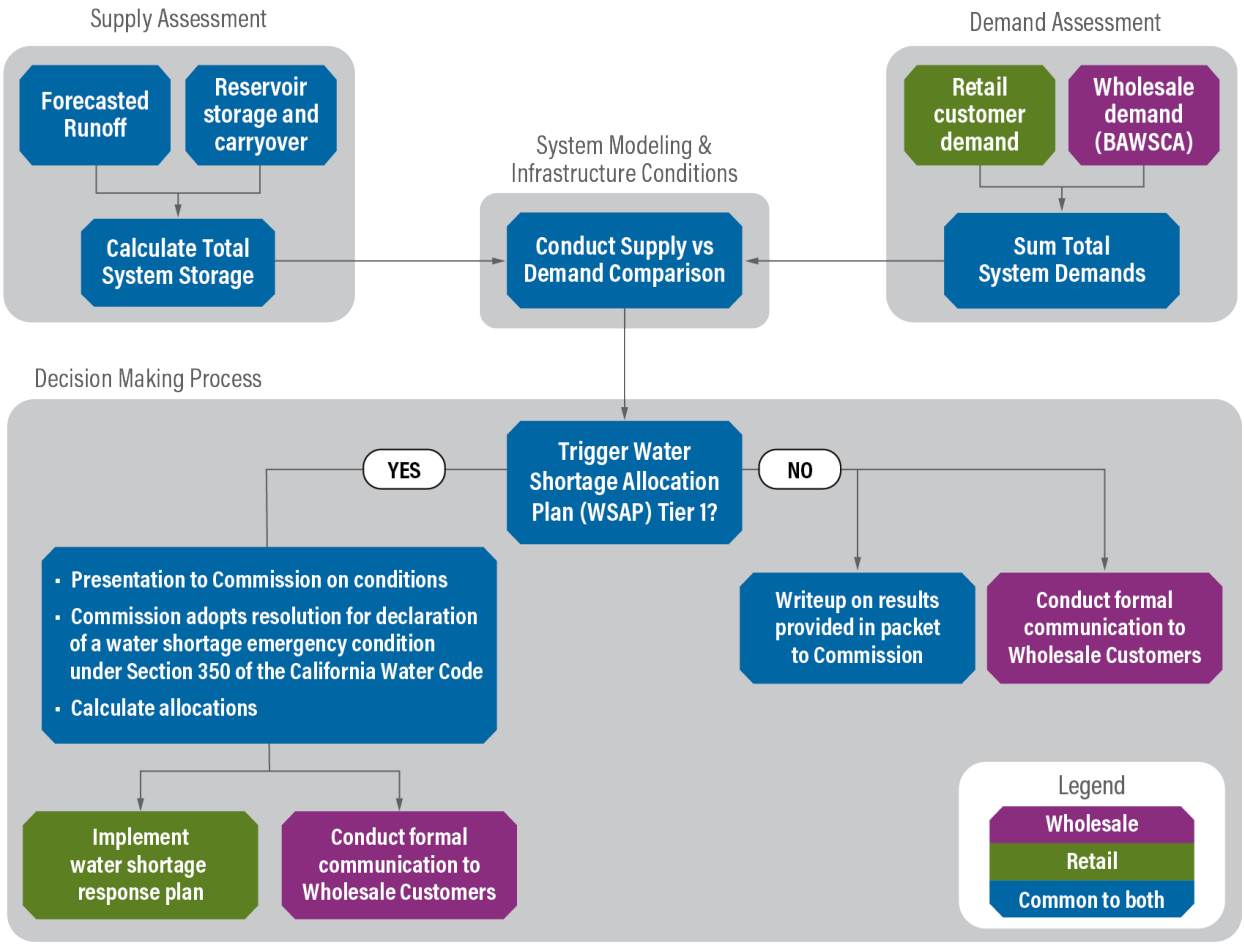
presentation on current water supply conditions and forecasts. The SFPUC issues a revised estimate of available water supply for the upcoming Supply Year on March 1 and uses the snow survey that occurs in the first week of April and an associated runoff forecast to refine an estimated total system storage expected on July 1. By the middle of April, the SFPUC issues a final estimate of available water supply and determines whether there will be a system-wide shortage for the coming Supply Year.

If the SFPUC determines that a water shortage exists, the SFPUC may call for voluntary demand reductions among its customers or issue a declaration of water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350 et seq. In support of a declaration of water shortage emergency, SFPUC staff will deliver a presentation to the Commission with information that explains the basis for the shortage conditions, such as conditions of precipitation to date, snowpack, and storage levels, with more information as necessary depending on the particulars of the supply forecast. Depending on the level of shortage, the SFPUC may determine that voluntary actions by its Retail and Wholesale Customers will be sufficient to accomplish the necessary reduction in water use throughout its service area or that mandatory actions will be required.

Prior to initiating any water delivery reductions to its retail customers, whether it be initial implementation of delivery reductions or implementing a different water shortage level, the SFPUC will outline a water shortage response plan to address the following: the water supply situation; proposed demand reduction objectives; alternatives to demand reductions; methods to calculate water use allocations and adjustments; compliance methodology and enforcement measures; and budget considerations. Details on the expected allocation program are described further in Section 4. SFPUC staff will present this water shortage response plan at a regularly scheduled Commission meeting and advertise it in accordance with the requirements of Section 6066 of the California Government Code. Water demand reductions that are applicable to Wholesale Customers will be formally communicated following the Commission's declaration of a water shortage emergency under Section 350 of the California Water Code.

An example of the general WSDA process for water shortages caused by a drought is presented in Figure 2-1 for illustrative purposes. Other non-drought water shortages may not trigger the WSAP and therefore would not follow the same process shown below. For more information about procedures in response to non-drought water shortages, such as those caused by a catastrophic supply interruption, see Section 10.

Figure 2-1: Water Supply and Demand Assessment Process



Attachment 3: Drought Response Tool Quantitative Assessment

Drought Response Tool

1 - Home

City of Burlingame

Enter Agency Information	
Agency Name	City of Burlingame
Total Population Served	32,500
Conservation Goal (%)	5%
Drought Stage	Stage 1
Number of Residential Accounts	7,603
Number of Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII) Accounts	970
Number of Dedicated Irrigation Accounts	144
Baseline Year(s)	Average 2024-2025
Percentage of Residential Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Percentage of CII Indoor Use During Minimum Month (%)	100%
Comments	

Navigation	
USER'S GUIDE	Download and read the guide before using this Tool
1 - HOME	Enter agency information
2 - INPUT BASELINE YEAR WATER USE	Enter Baseline Year production and use
3 - BASELINE YEAR WATER USE PROFILE	Review and confirm entered information
4 - DROUGHT RESPONSE ACTIONS	Select Drought Response Actions and input estimated water savings and implementation rates.
5 - ESTIMATED WATER SAVINGS	Review estimated water production and compare estimated savings to conservation target.
6 - DROUGHT RESPONSE TRACKING	Track production and water savings against the conservation target.

Drought Response Tool

1 - Home

City of Burlingame

For questions about this tool or for additional information, contact:

Anona Dutton, P.G., C.Hg.
adutton@ekiconsult.com
(650) 292-9100

eki environment & water

2 - Input Baseline Year (Average 2024-2025) Water Use

City of Burlingame

Input Baseline Year (Average 2024-2025) Production and Water Use

Units: (mg)

Select the units to input monthly production and use data. Enter the total monthly potable water production for the Baseline Year. Next, enter monthly water use data by sector for the Baseline Year. If you bill on a bi-monthly basis, divide your billing data between the months that the billing cycle includes. If your single-family and multi-family accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for both sectors in the Residential Water Use column. If your commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) accounts are tracked separately, enter the combined water use for each sector in the CII Water Use column. Your non-revenue water use is calculated by subtracting your monthly residential, CII, and dedicated irrigation water uses from your monthly production. Your monthly residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) is calculated by dividing your monthly residential water use by your population entered in Worksheet 1 - Home.

Date	Total Production (mg)	Residential Water Use (mg)	CII Water Use (mg)	Dedicated Irrigation Water Use (mg)	Non-Revenue Water Use (mg)	Total R-GPCD	Comments
January	89	54	26	3	6	54	
February	82	49	26	2	6	54	
March	74	44	23	2	5	44	
April	72	42	22	2	5	43	
May	79	47	24	2	6	47	
June	97	56	29	6	7	57	
July	113	82	19	4	8	82	
August	127	73	34	12	9	72	
September	127	72	34	12	9	74	
October	125	75	33	8	9	74	
November	118	70	32	7	8	72	
December	101	62	28	4	7	61	

3 - Baseline Year (Average 2024-2025) Water Use Profile

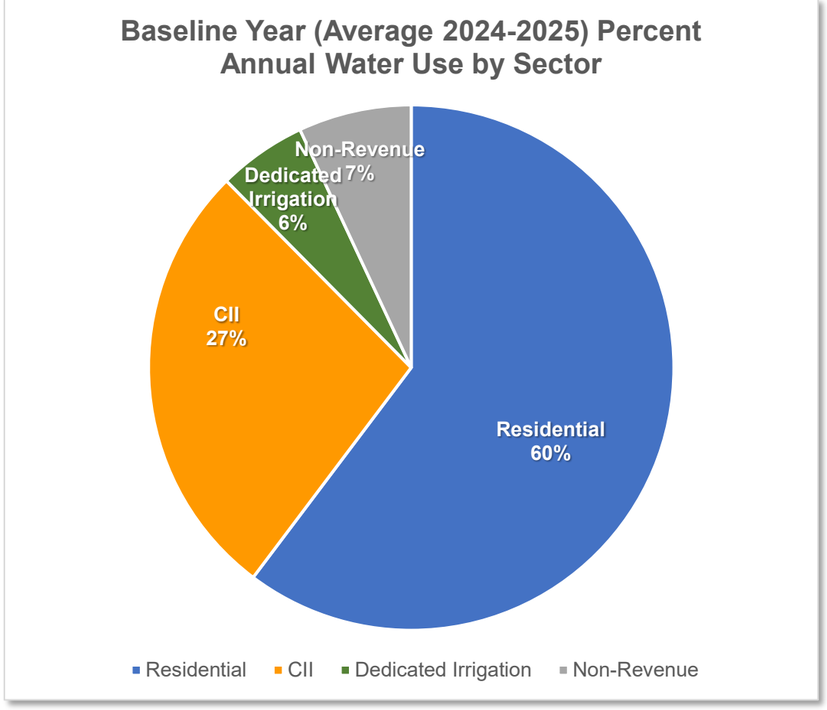
City of Burlingame

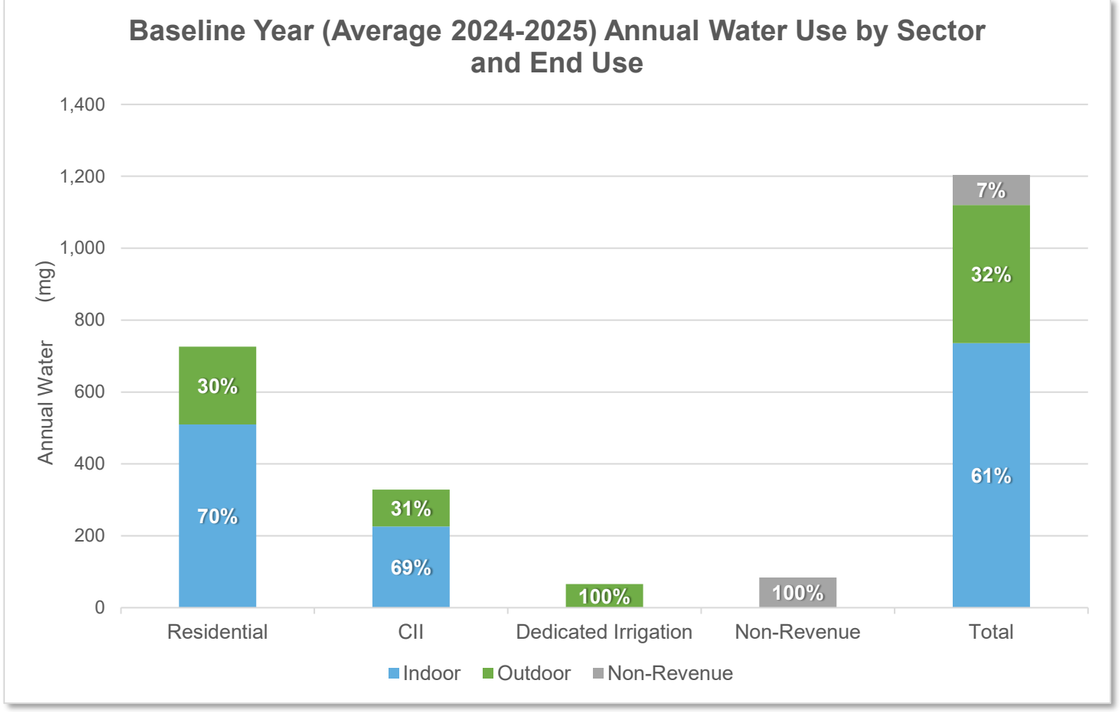
Baseline Year (Average 2024-2025) Annual Water Use Summary

Units: (mg)

A summary of your Baseline Year water use by sector and major end use category is shown below. Select the units in which your production and use data are displayed.

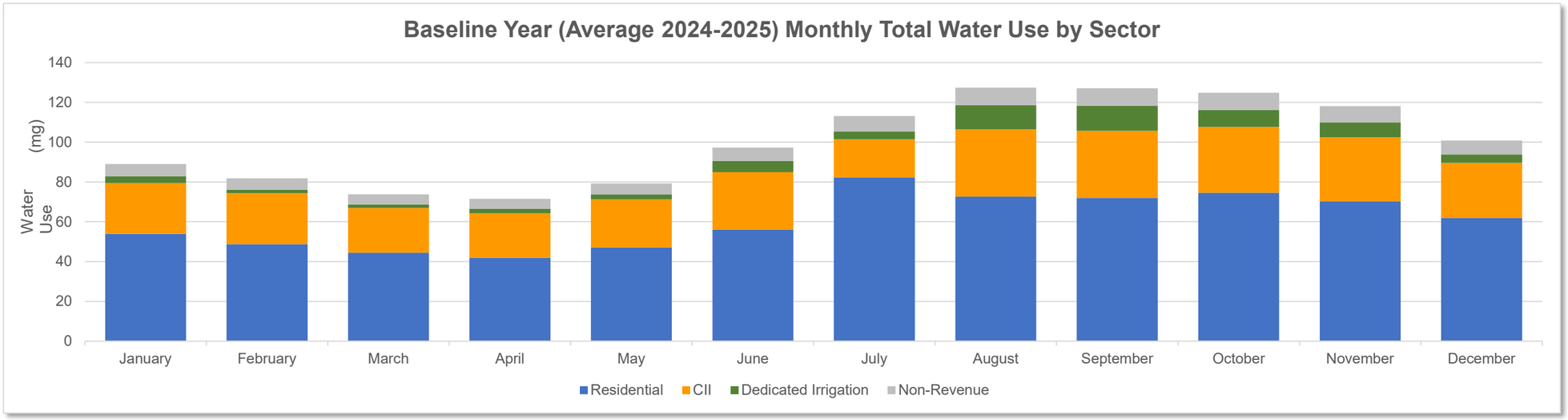
Water Use	Total Production (mg)	Water Use (mg)				Comments
		Residential	CII	Dedicated Irrigation	Non-Revenue	
Total	1,204	726	329	66	84	
Total Indoor	736	510	226	--	--	
Total Outdoor	384	216	103	66	--	
Total Non-Revenue	84	--	--	--	84	
Total Indoor %	61%	70%	69%	0%	--	
Total Outdoor %	32%	30%	31%	100%	--	
Total Non-Revenue %	7%	--	--	--	100%	

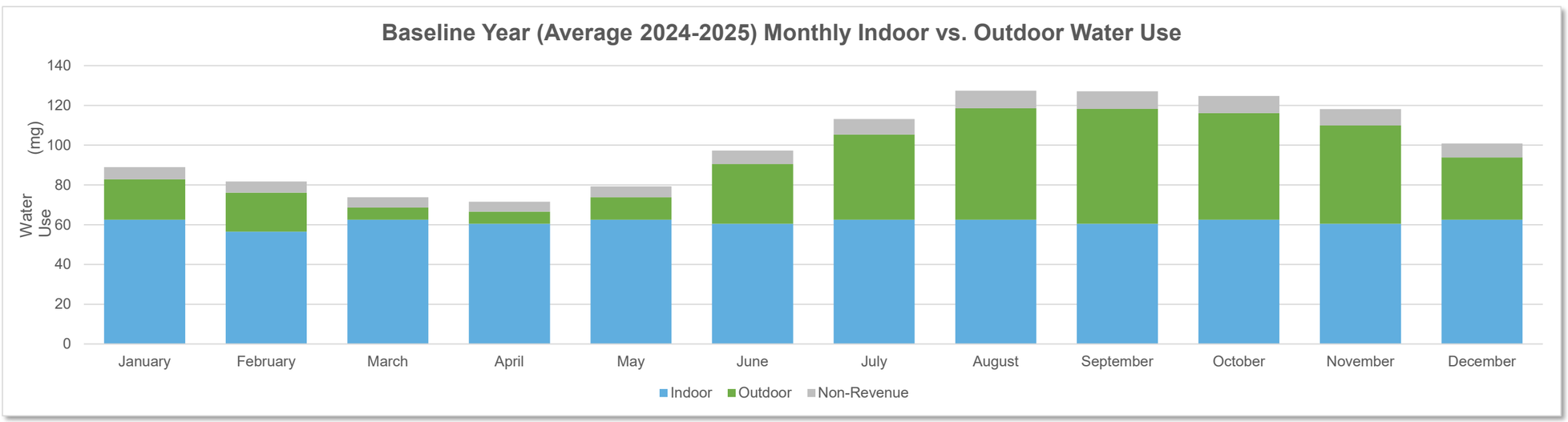




3 - Baseline Year (Average 2024-2025) Water Use Profile

City of Burlingame



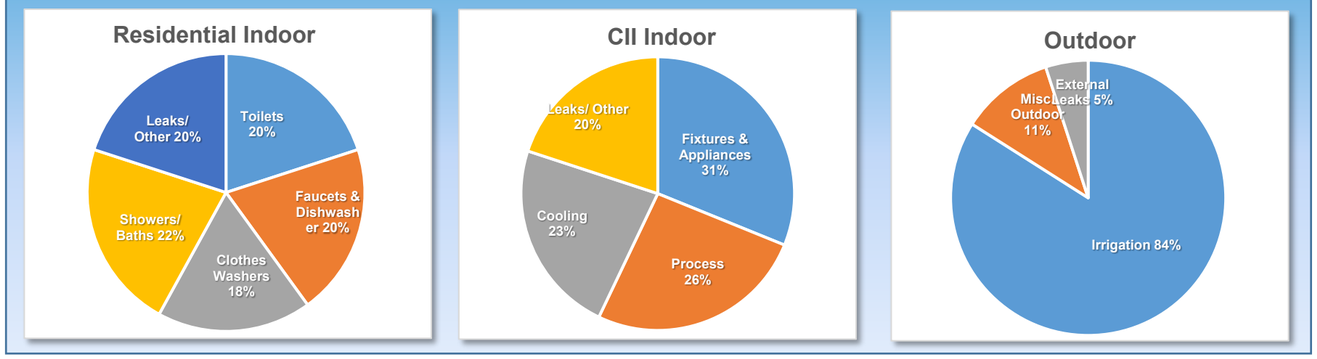


4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1

City of Burlingame

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	**59%**	of Total Baseline Production

Assumed Proportion of Water Use by End Uses and Sector



4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Possible Mandatory Prohibitions**	All Outdoor	☐	14%	**70%**	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	**90%**	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	**90%**		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	**90%**		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☑	3%	**90%**	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	**90%**	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	**90%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	**90%**	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► **Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions**						
► **Agency Actions**						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☑	**3%**	50%	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☑	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☑	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☑	5%	10%	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☐	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☐	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☐			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► **Dedicated Irrigation**						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 3 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☐	**6%**	**70%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 3 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☐	**6%**	**70%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 3 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☐	**6%**	**70%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☐	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 1

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Residential Customer Actions to Encourage**						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 1

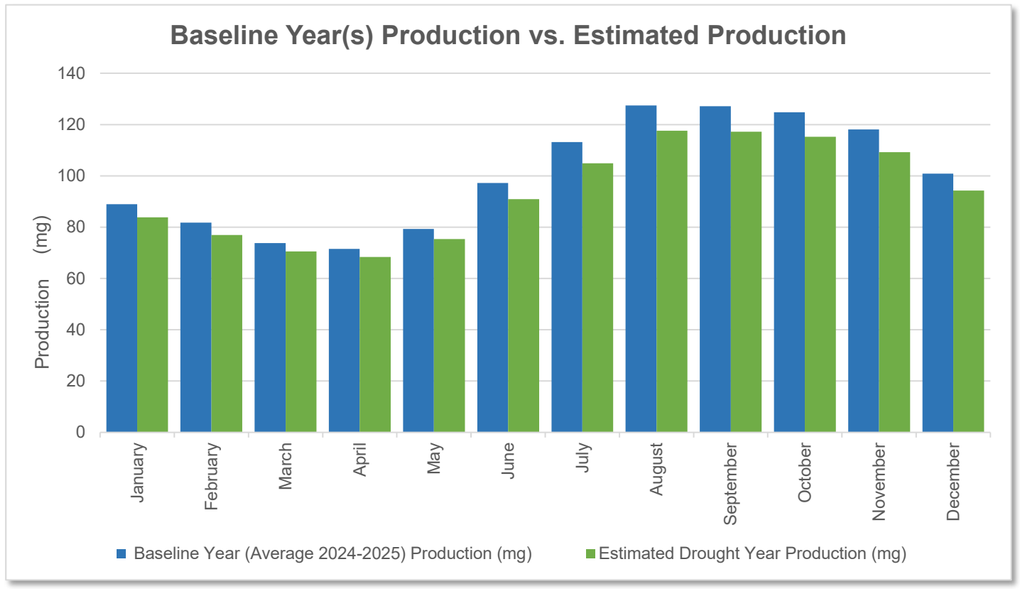
City of Burlingame

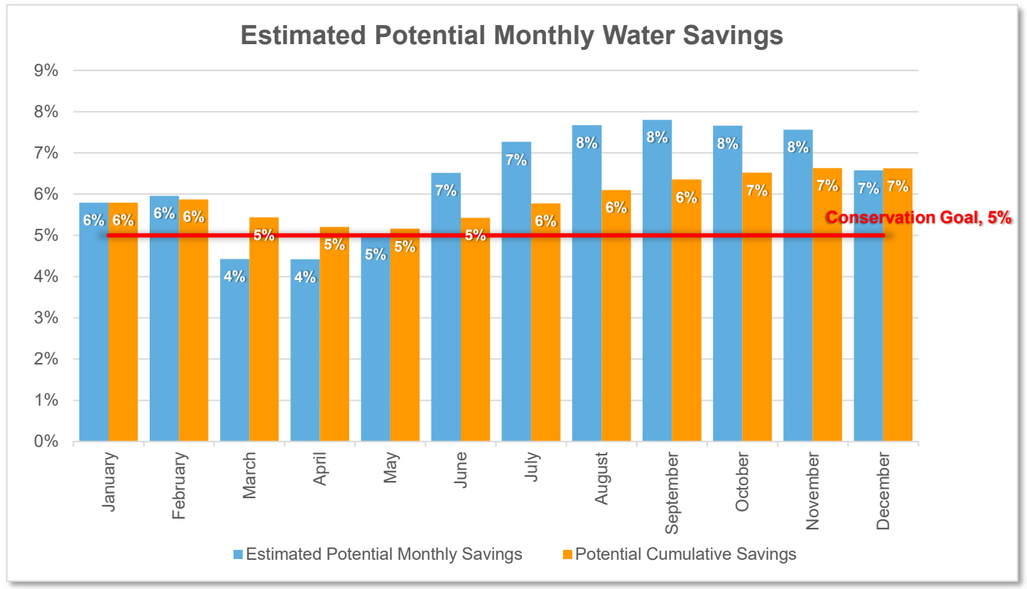
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (mg)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	(Average 2024-2025) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	89	84	6%	6%	5%	
February	82	77	6%	6%	5%	
March	74	70	4%	5%	5%	
April	72	68	4%	5%	5%	
May	79	75	5%	5%	5%	
June	97	91	7%	5%	5%	
July	113	105	7%	6%	5%	
August	127	118	8%	6%	5%	
September	127	117	8%	6%	5%	
October	125	115	8%	7%	5%	
November	118	109	8%	7%	5%	
December	101	94	7%	7%	5%	



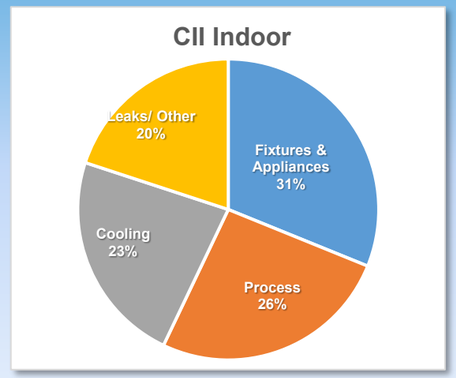


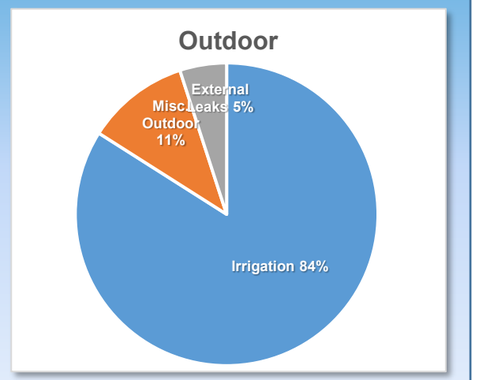
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2

City of Burlingame

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	**59%**	of Total Baseline Production

Assumed Proportion of Water Use by End Uses and Sector





4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Possible Mandatory Prohibitions**	All Outdoor	☑	14%	**80%**	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	90%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	90%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	90%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☑	3%	90%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	90%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	90%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	90%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Agency Actions						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☑	0.5%	**75%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☑	**3%**	50%	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☑	0.5%	25%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☑	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☑	5%	**20%**	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☑	25%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	Reduced flushing by 50%.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☐	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☐	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☐			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► Dedicated Irrigation						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	38%	**85%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	38%	**85%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	38%	**85%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	50%		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☑	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 2

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Residential Customer Actions to Encourage**						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 2

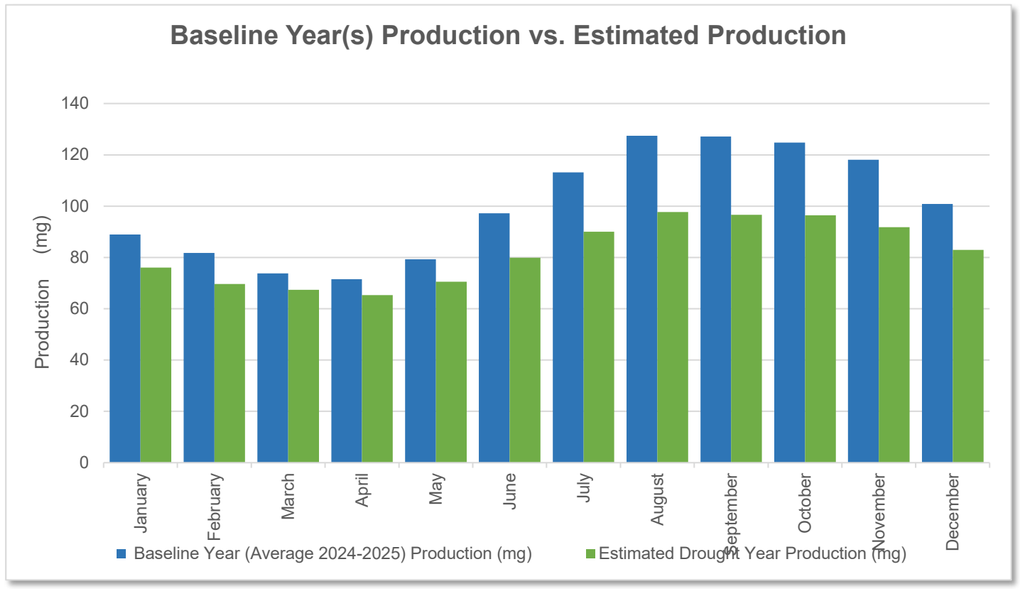
City of Burlingame

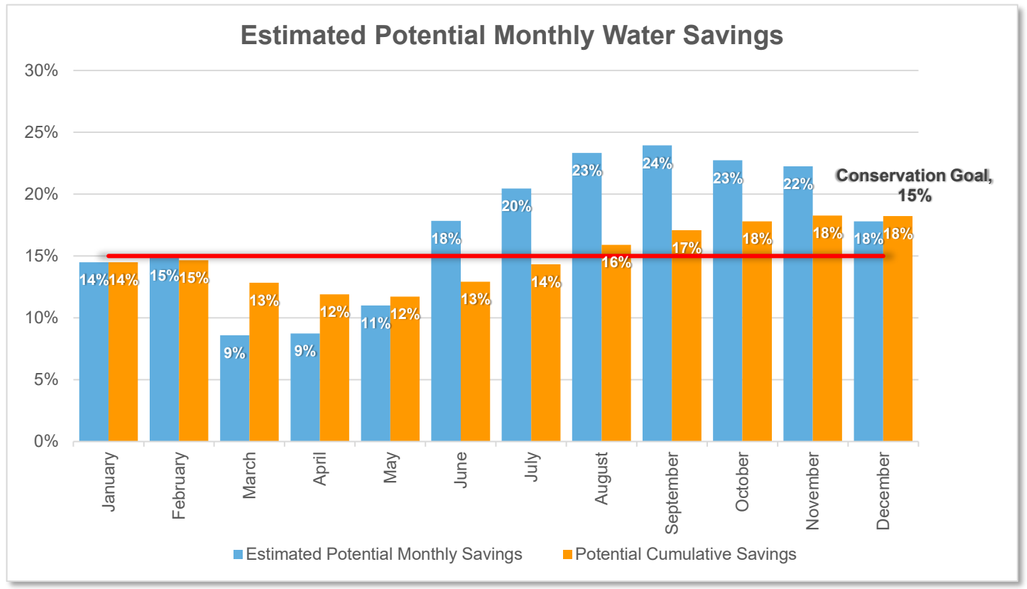
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (mg)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	(Average 2024-2025) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	89	76	14%	14%	15%	
February	82	70	15%	15%	15%	
March	74	67	9%	13%	15%	
April	72	65	9%	12%	15%	
May	79	71	11%	12%	15%	
June	97	80	18%	13%	15%	
July	113	90	20%	14%	15%	
August	127	98	23%	16%	15%	
September	127	97	24%	17%	15%	
October	125	96	23%	18%	15%	
November	118	92	22%	18%	15%	
December	101	83	18%	18%	15%	



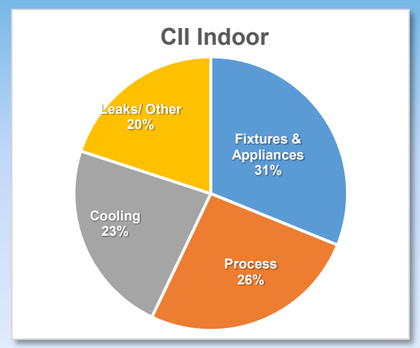


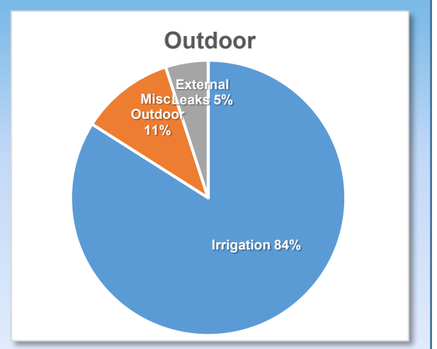
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3

City of Burlingame

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	**59%**	of Total Baseline Production

Assumed Proportion of Water Use by End Uses and Sector





4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Possible Mandatory Prohibitions**	All Outdoor	☑	14%	**80%**	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	**90%**	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	**90%**		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	**90%**		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☑	3%	**90%**	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	**90%**	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	**90%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	**90%**	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions**						
► **Agency Actions**						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☑	0.5%	**75%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☑	**3%**	**65%**	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☑	0.5%	**30%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☑	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☑	5%	**20%**	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☑	25%	**100%**	See Appendix D of the DRP	Suspend flushing.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☐	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☑	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☑	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☑			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☐	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► **Dedicated Irrigation**						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☐	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	**75%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**75%**		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► **Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions**						
► **Residential**						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	**75%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**75%**		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► **CII**						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☐	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	**75%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**75%**		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☑	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 3

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Residential Customer Actions to Encourage**						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 3

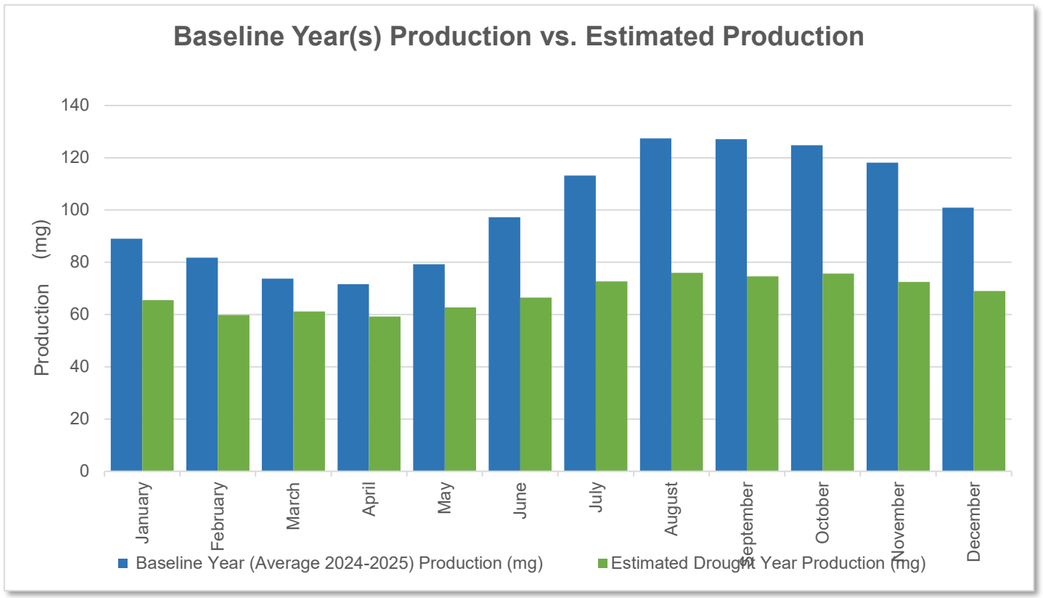
City of Burlingame

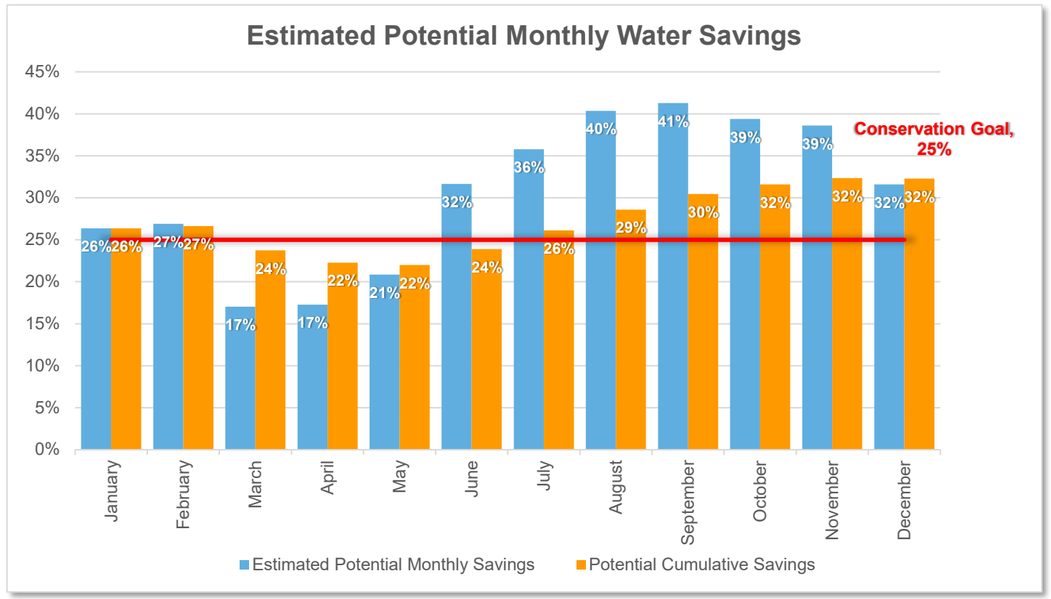
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (mg)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	(Average 2024-2025) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	89	66	26%	26%	25%	
February	82	60	27%	27%	25%	
March	74	61	17%	24%	25%	
April	72	59	17%	22%	25%	
May	79	63	21%	22%	25%	
June	97	66	32%	24%	25%	
July	113	73	36%	26%	25%	
August	127	76	40%	29%	25%	
September	127	75	41%	30%	25%	
October	125	76	39%	32%	25%	
November	118	73	39%	32%	25%	
December	101	69	32%	32%	25%	





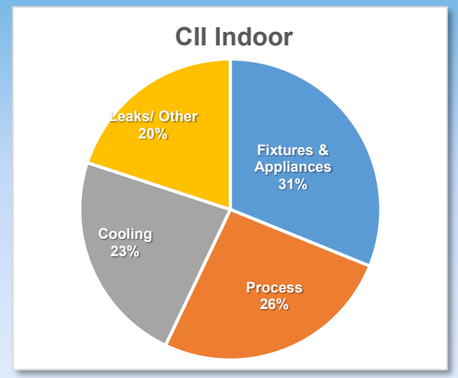
Drought Response Tool

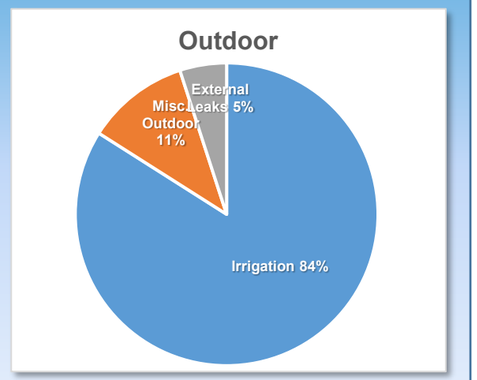
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4

City of Burlingame

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	**59%**	of Total Baseline Production

Assumed Proportion of Water Use by End Uses and Sector





4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Possible Mandatory Prohibitions**	All Outdoor	☑	14%	**85%**	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☑	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions**						
► **Agency Actions**						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☑	0.5%	**80%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☑	**3%**	**65%**	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☑	0.5%	**30%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☑	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☑	5%	**20%**	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☑	25%	**100%**	See Appendix D of the DRP	Suspend flushing.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☑	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☑	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☑	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☑			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☑	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► **Dedicated Irrigation**						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☑	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	**75%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**80%**		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	**75%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☑	**30%**	**80%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 75% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	75%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☑	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**80%**		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☑	10%	**80%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☑	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**80%**		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☑	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☑	10%	**80%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	50%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	50%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 4

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Residential Customer Actions to Encourage**						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 4

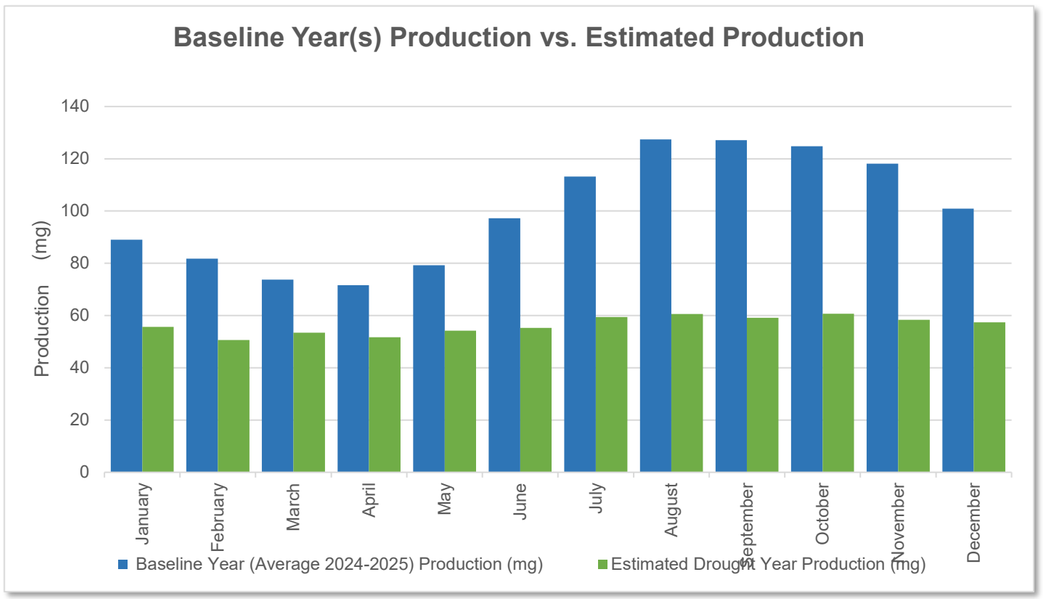
City of Burlingame

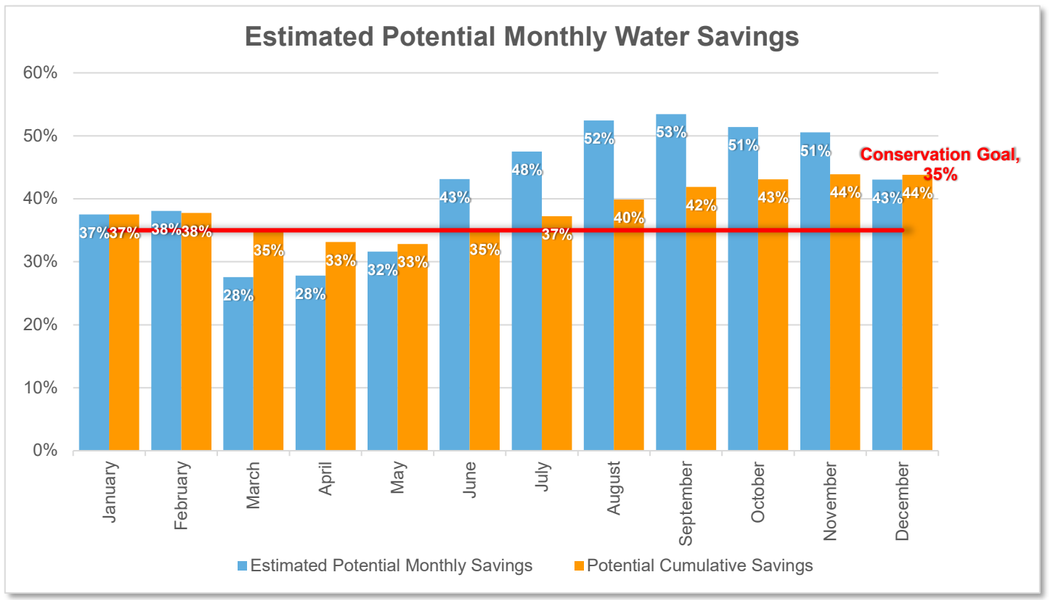
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (mg)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	(Average 2024-2025) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	89	56	37%	37%	35%	
February	82	51	38%	38%	35%	
March	74	53	28%	35%	35%	
April	72	52	28%	33%	35%	
May	79	54	32%	33%	35%	
June	97	55	43%	35%	35%	
July	113	59	48%	37%	35%	
August	127	61	52%	40%	35%	
September	127	59	53%	42%	35%	
October	125	61	51%	43%	35%	
November	118	58	51%	44%	35%	
December	101	57	43%	44%	35%	





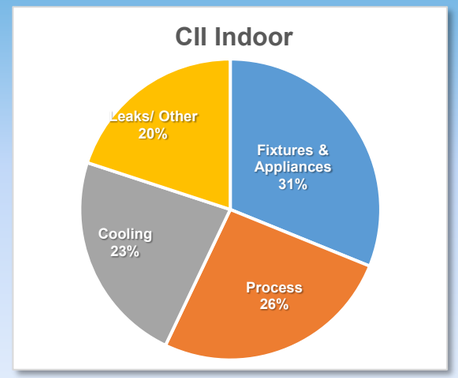
Drought Response Tool

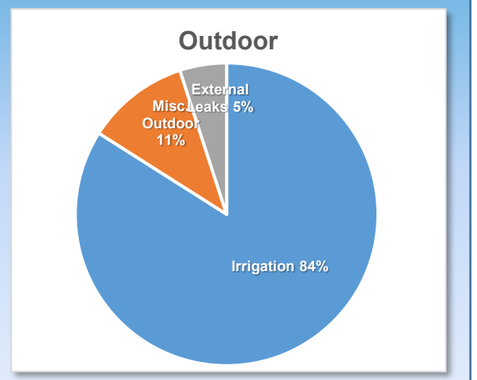
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5

City of Burlingame

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	**59%**	of Total Baseline Production

Assumed Proportion of Water Use by End Uses and Sector





4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Possible Mandatory Prohibitions**	All Outdoor	☑	14%	**85%**	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☑	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions**						
► **Agency Actions**						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☑	0.5%	**75%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☑	**3%**	**65%**	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☑	0.5%	**30%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☑	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☑	5%	**20%**	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☑	25%	**100%**	See Appendix D of the DRP	Suspend flushing.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☑	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☑	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☑			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☑			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☑	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☑			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☑	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► **Dedicated Irrigation**						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☑	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	**75%**	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	**90%**		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☑	100%	50%		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	**75%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	**75%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 90% Reduction	Irrigation	☑	**20%**	**90%**	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☑	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	85%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☑	100%	50%		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☑	20%	**80%**	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☑	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 6PM and 8AM	Irrigation	☑	79%	**85%**		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☑	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☑	**25%**	**80%**	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 30% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	30%	80%	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 5

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Residential Customer Actions to Encourage**						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 5

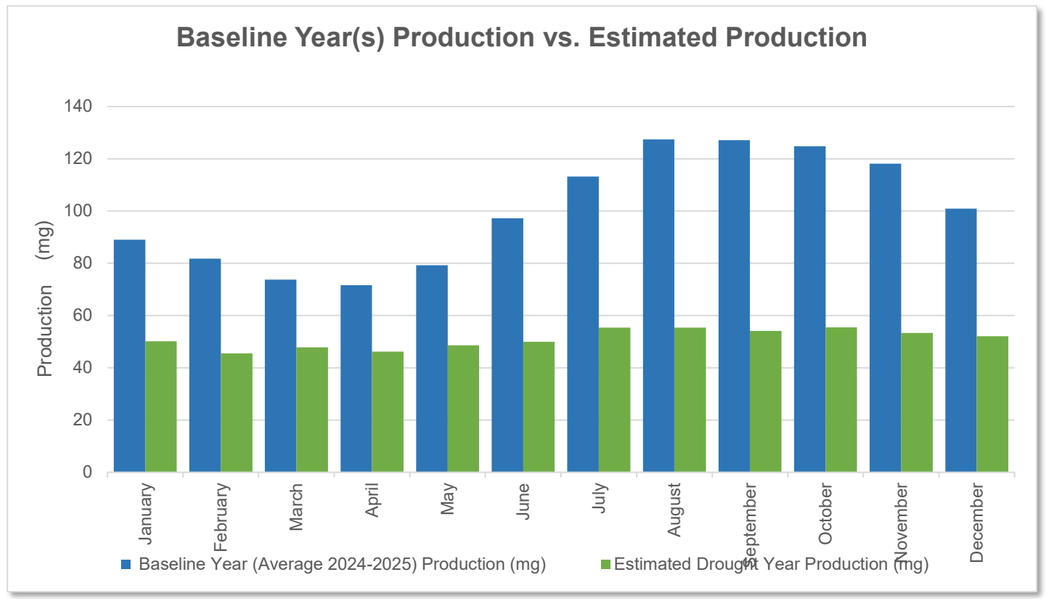
City of Burlingame

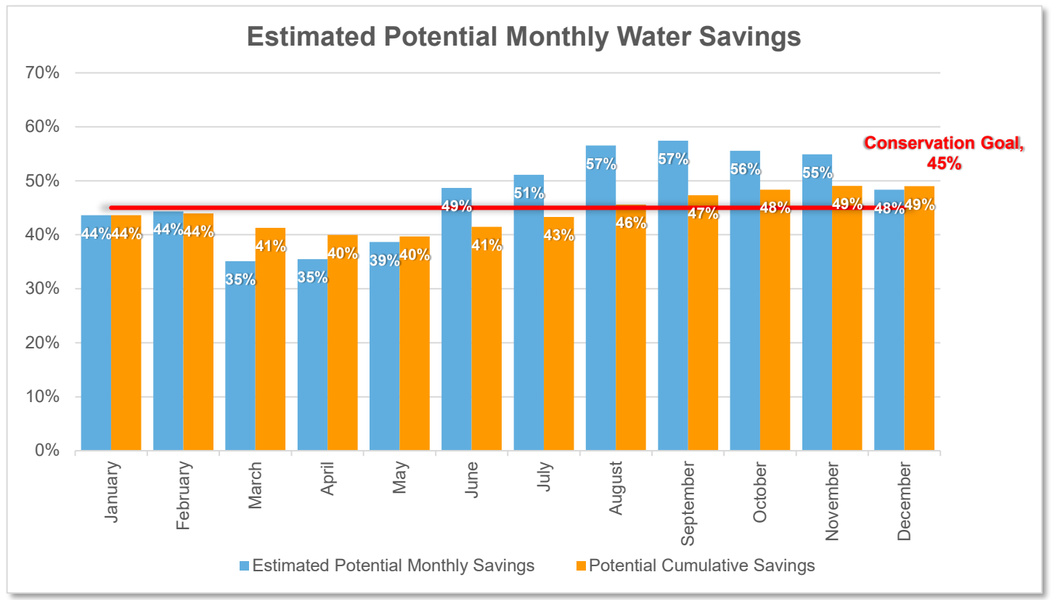
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (mg)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	(Average 2024-2025) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	89	50	44%	44%	45%	
February	82	46	44%	44%	45%	
March	74	48	35%	41%	45%	
April	72	46	35%	40%	45%	
May	79	49	39%	40%	45%	
June	97	50	49%	41%	45%	
July	113	55	51%	43%	45%	
August	127	55	57%	46%	45%	
September	127	54	57%	47%	45%	
October	125	55	56%	48%	45%	
November	118	53	55%	49%	45%	
December	101	52	48%	49%	45%	





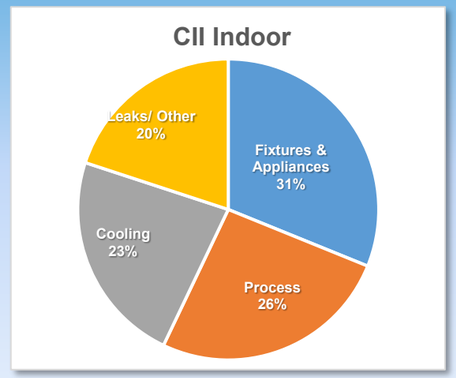
Drought Response Tool

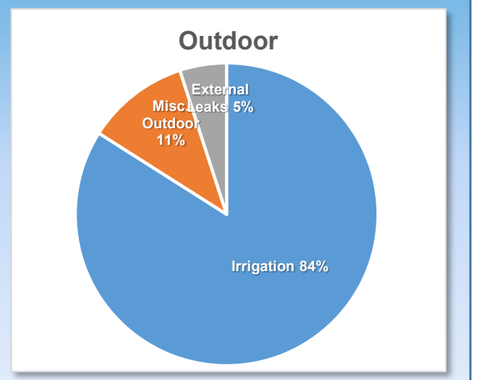
4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 6

City of Burlingame

Maximum Savings Potential		
Use the default values or enter your own criteria for the maximum savings potential. Estimated water savings within each sector will not exceed the maximum savings criteria.		
Minimum Residential Indoor GPCD	25	R-GPCD
Maximum Residential Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline Residential Outdoor Water Use
Maximum CII Indoor Savings	30%	of Baseline CII Indoor Water Use
Maximum CII Outdoor Savings	100%	of Baseline CII Outdoor Water Use
Maximum Dedicated Irrigation Account Savings	100%	of Baseline Dedicated Irrigation Water Use
Maximum Non-Revenue Water Savings	50%	of Baseline Non-Revenue Water Use
Resulting Total Maximum Annual Savings Potential	**59%**	of Total Baseline Production

Assumed Proportion of Water Use by End Uses and Sector





4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 6

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions

Select the Drought Response Actions you would like to include in your estimated savings calculations. For each selected action, use the default end use savings estimates and implementation rates or input your own values. The "End Use Savings" estimates the percent water use reduction that could occur at a particular end use as a result of a specific action. The "Implementation Rate" refers to the estimated percentage of accounts that will implement a specific action. The water savings potential at each end use is capped based on the assumed distribution of end use water demands shown in the pie charts above. A dash (--) indicates that professional judgement was used to establish the default value, or that savings are expected to be accounted for as part of a Public Information Program; additional basis for the default values are included in the User Manual.

Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Possible Mandatory Prohibitions**	All Outdoor	☑	14%	**90%**	--	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water Outside of Newly Constructed Homes and Buildings that is not Delivered by Drip or Microspray Systems	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	50%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways	Misc. Outdoor	☑	17%	50%		--
Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing	Misc. Outdoor	☐	17%	50%		--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff	Irrigation	☑	3%	50%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water within 48 Hours following Measurable Rainfall	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Irrigation of Ornamental Turf with Potable Water on Street Medians	Irrigation	☑			--	--
Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments	Fixtures & Appliances	☑	0.5%	50%	EBMUD, 2011	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 6

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
► **Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions**						
► **Agency Actions**						
Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website	All	☑	0.5%	**75%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs	All	☑	**3%**	**65%**	--	--
Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events	All	☑	0.5%	**30%**	EBMUD, 2011	--
Water Bill Inserts	All	☑	0.5%	100%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water	Irrigation	☐	100%		--	--
Home or Mobile Water Use Reports	All	☑	5%	**20%**	WaterSmart Software, 2015	--
Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing	Non Revenue Water	☑	25%	**100%**	See Appendix D of the DRP	Suspend flushing.
Audit and Reduce System Water Loss	Non Revenue Water	☑	45%	50%	DWR, 2015	Target 50% of leakage.
Implement Drought Rate Structure / Water Budgets	All	☑	5%	100%	CUWCC, 2015	--
Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance	All Residential Indoor	☐	21%	6%	SFPUC, 2004	First Tuesday, 2015
Require Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	All	☐			--	--
Moratorium on New Connections	All	☑			--	--
Move to Monthly Metering / Billing	All	☑	5%	10%	See Appendix D of the DRP	--
Increase Water Waste Patrols / Enforcement	All	☑			--	--
Establish Drought Hotline	All	☐			--	--
Reduce Distribution System Pressures	Non Revenue Water	☑	4.5%	100%	CUWCC, 2010; DWR, 2015	--
► **Dedicated Irrigation**						
Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys	Irrigation	☑	30%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	80%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☑	100%	**90%**		
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	External Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 25% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	25%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 50% Reduction	Irrigation	☐	50%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 100% Reduction	Irrigation	☑	**100%**	**90%**	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 6

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	**End Use(s)**	**Implement Program**	**End Use Savings (%)**	**Implementation Rate**	**Source of Default Savings Estimate**	**Source of Default Implementation Rate**
► Agency Drought Actions / Restrictions						
► Residential						
Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All Residential Uses	☑	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Limit Irrigation to 1 Day/Week, 10 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	79%	80%		
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☑	100%	**90%**		
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Require Pool Covers	Misc. Outdoor	☐	28%	25%	Maddaus & Mayer, 2001	--
Prohibit Filling of Pools	Misc. Outdoor	☐	55%	25%	DeOreo et al., 2011	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☐	10%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 45% Reduction	All Residential Uses	☑	**40%**	**90%**	--	--
► CII						
Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users	All CII uses	☑	10%	10%	EBMUD, 2011	--
Limit Irrigation Days, Time and Duration (Select One)						
Limit Irrigation to 2 Days/Week, 15 Minutes/Day, Between 9PM and 6AM	Irrigation	☐	38%	75%	UC IPM, 2014	--
Prohibit use of Potable Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☑	**100%**	**90%**		
Prohibit Use of Potable Water for Construction and Dust Control	Misc. Outdoor	☐		100%	--	--
Prohibit Single-Pass Cooling Systems	Cooling	☑	80%	1%	Vickers, 2001	--
Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours	Leaks	☑	100%	5%	--	--
Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water	Misc. Outdoor	☑	50%	50%	EBMUD, 2008	--
Require Water-Efficient Pre-Rinse Spray Valves	Fixtures & Appliances	☐	0.8%	50%	EPA, 2015; Pacific Institute, 2003	--
Customer Water Budgets						
Establish Water Budget - 10% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	10%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 20% Reduction	All CII uses	☐	20%	75%	--	--
Establish Water Budget - 35% Reduction	All CII uses	☑	**45%**	**90%**	--	--

4 - Drought Response Actions - Stage 6

City of Burlingame

Drought Response Actions						
Action Description	End Use(s)	Implement Program	End Use Savings (%)	Implementation Rate	Source of Default Savings Estimate	Source of Default Implementation Rate
▶ **Residential Customer Actions to Encourage**						
Install Bathroom Faucet Aerators	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Install a Water-Efficient Showerhead	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Turn Off Water when Brushing Teeth, Shaving, Washing Dishes, or Cooking	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Fill the Bathtub Halfway	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Wash Only Full Loads of Clothes	Clothes Washers	☐			--	--
Install a High-Efficiency Toilet	Toilets	☐			--	--
Take Shorter Showers	Showers/Baths	☐			--	--
Run Dishwasher Only When Full	Faucets and Dishwashers	☐			--	--
Reduce Outdoor Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Install Drip-Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use Mulch	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Plant Drought Resistant Trees and Plants	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Use a Broom to Clean Outdoor Areas	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--
Flush Less Frequently	Toilets	☐			--	--
Re-Use Shower or Bath Water for Irrigation	Irrigation	☐			--	--
Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water	Misc. Outdoor	☐			--	--

5 - Estimated Water Savings - Stage 6

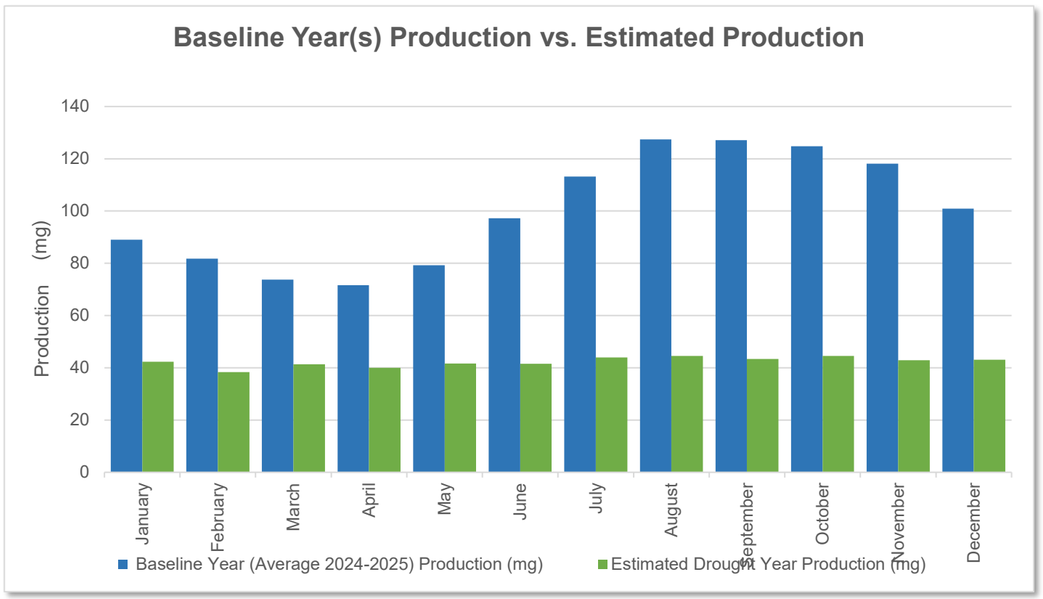
City of Burlingame

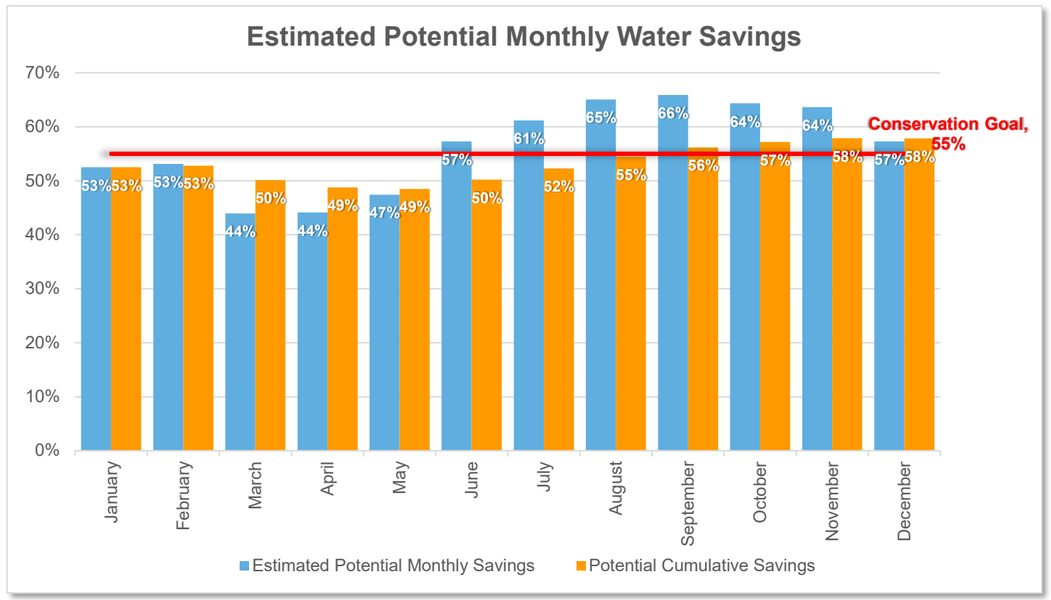
Estimated Monthly Water Use and Savings Summary

Units: (mg)

This provides a summary of the estimated production relative to Baseline Year production and potential water savings, assuming implementation of selected actions at the water savings and implementation rates indicated in the Drought Response Actions worksheet. Select the units that your production data are displayed in.

Month	(Average 2024-2025) Production (mg)	Estimated Drought Year Production (mg)	Estimated Potential Monthly Savings	Potential Cumulative Savings	Conservation Goal	Comments
January	89	42	53%	53%	55%	
February	82	38	53%	53%	55%	
March	74	41	44%	50%	55%	
April	72	40	44%	49%	55%	
May	79	42	47%	49%	55%	
June	97	42	57%	50%	55%	
July	113	44	61%	52%	55%	
August	127	45	65%	55%	55%	
September	127	43	66%	56%	55%	
October	125	44	64%	57%	55%	
November	118	43	64%	58%	55%	
December	101	43	57%	58%	55%	





Attachment 4: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Resolution

Appendix G: Letters to the California State Water Resources Control Board

The City of Burlingame

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(650) 558-7230

CITY HALL - 501 PRIMROSE ROAD
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA 94010-3997

CORPORATION YARD
(650) 558-7670

March 1, 2017

Jeanine Townsend, Clerk to the Board
State Water Resources Control Board
Cal/EPA Headquarters
1001 "I" Street, 24th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814-0100
commentletters@waterboards.ca.gov

Re: Comment Letter – 2016 Bay-Delta Plan Amendment & SED

Dear Ms. Townsend:

The City of Burlingame submits the following comments regarding the *Recirculated Draft Substitute Environmental Document in Support of Potential Changes to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay-Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta Estuary: San Joaquin River Flows and Southern Delta Water Quality* (SED). In addition, Burlingame would like to incorporate by reference separate comments submitted by the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) that provide more detail of the SED proposal's impact on Burlingame's service area and the region.

Under the SED, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) proposes substantial changes to flow objectives for the Tuolumne River. These changes are anticipated to result in significantly reduced surface water available for diversions, thereby causing significant, potentially unavoidable impacts to water supply and the environment. Below we provide relevant information that the SWRCB must consider in conducting its analysis of the SED's impacts:

- As a wholesale customer of SFPUC that purchases 100% of its potable water supply from the San Francisco Regional Water System, water supply available to Burlingame under the SED proposal could be reduced more than 50% under drought conditions for multiple consecutive years.

- Burlingame has made significant strides in water conservation in the past 10 years. Residential per capita water use decreased 30% from 162 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2005 to 113 gpcd in 2015.

- Based on Burlingame's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, this significant cut to water supply would force the City to take a number of significant actions including, but not limited to, prohibiting irrigation of all turf City-wide, prohibiting any new water service connections resulting in a moratorium on new development, and setting restrictive water budgets for every account in the City, to minimize nonessential uses of water so that water is available for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

- Burlingame serves water to a population of over 31,000 residential customers and over 950 businesses and other non-residential customers. Potential consequences of the SED proposal include health and safety concerns due to lack of potable supplies, major job losses, slower economic growth and delayed community development in Burlingame's service area.

- Since outdoor use represents a relatively small proportion of Burlingame's commercial, industrial, and institutional account water demand, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers generally have fewer opportunities to reduce water use without changing their operations or incurring significant economic impacts.

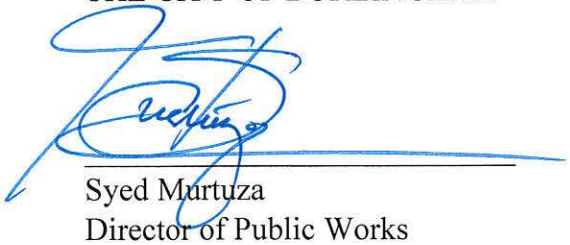
- Such reductions in water supply from the SFPUC may force Burlingame to develop and use emergency local groundwater supplies at great expense and having unknown, and potentially significant undesirable results, such as groundwater overdraft, sea water intrusion, and subsidence, which were not adequately analyzed in the SED.

In the light of these aforementioned impacts as well as those articulated in the BAWSCA and SFPUC comment letters incorporated here by reference, Burlingame requests that environmental and economic impacts of any shortage on the San Francisco Regional Water System, and the associated lost jobs and delayed development, be fully and adequately analyzed as part of the SWRCB's proposed flow alternatives. Such full and adequate analysis should be given at least equal weight with all other elements of the SWRCB's subsequent deliberations and decision making.

Last, the Governor has indicated his strong support for negotiated voluntary agreements to resolve these issues. Burlingame requests that the SWRCB provide adequate time for voluntary agreements to be reached amongst the stakeholders prior to any action on the SED. Please give this settlement process a chance for success instead of expediting implementation of the current proposal. Burlingame shares BAWSCA's commitment to continue working closely with the diverse interests and stakeholders to develop that shared solution.

Sincerely,

THE CITY OF BURLINGAME



Syed Murtuza
Director of Public Works

The City of Burlingame

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
TEL: (650) 558-7230
FAX: (650) 685-9310

CITY HALL - 501 PRIMROSE ROAD
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October 23, 2018

The Honorable Malia Cohen, President
Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Subject: Request to Delay Action on Resolution Urging Support of State Water Board Proposed Updates to the 2006 Bay-Delta Plan (File No. 181014)

Dear President Cohen and Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

The City of Burlingame (Burlingame) urges the San Francisco Board of Supervisors (SFBOS) to delay action on the proposed resolution that advocates support of the State Water Board's proposed updates to the 2006 Bay-Delta Plan to allow for the potential success of ongoing voluntary settlement negotiations.

Burlingame is a wholesale customer that purchases 100% of its potable water supply from the San Francisco Regional Water System and has done so for decades. Our City serves approximately 31,100 residents and 1,600 non-residential accounts. In terms of water use, residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) presently averages sixty-four (64) GPCPD.

The State Water Board's proposed plan would challenge our ability to meet our customers' needs. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has developed an alternative to the State Board's plan, one that addresses both the environment's need for water and our region's need for water supply reliability.

Governor Brown has expressed his support for negotiated voluntary agreements to resolve this issue. State Board Chair Felicia Marcus has indicated her belief that such voluntary agreements provide the most durable solution to this challenging issue. We request that the SFBOS, in the interest of achieving good public policy, delay passing a resolution advocating a policy position while the current negotiations

process is ongoing. Negotiations have the potential to recommend a path forward that respects the needs of the environment and ensures that a reliable water supply remains in place for our communities. That potential should not be dismissed as unlikely at this point in time.

Respectfully,

Art Morimoto

Art Morimoto
Assistant Director of Public Works

c: Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors
Erica Major, Land Use and Transportation Committee Assistant Clerk

Appendix H: Resolution No. XXX, Adopting The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, and Resolution No. XXX, Adopting The 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan, for the City of Burlingame

Prepared by:

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(650) 292-9100 | Fax (650) 552-9012 | Ekiconsult.com