



DATE: May 24, 2016

CATEGORY: Public Hearing

DEPT.: Public Works

TITLE: **Urban Water Management Plan**

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a Resolution Adopting the City of Mountain View 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, to be read in title only, further reading waived (Attachment 1 to the Council report).

BACKGROUND

The purpose of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is to ensure water agencies conduct long-term resource planning to provide adequate water supply to meet existing and future water demands. The California Water Code requires that urban water suppliers providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water per year prepare and adopt a UWMP every five years. Mountain View's municipal water system has approximately 18,000 metered connections and delivers over 8,000 acre-feet of water annually. The City's last UWMP was adopted in 2011; the current UWMP update must be completed before July 1, 2016.

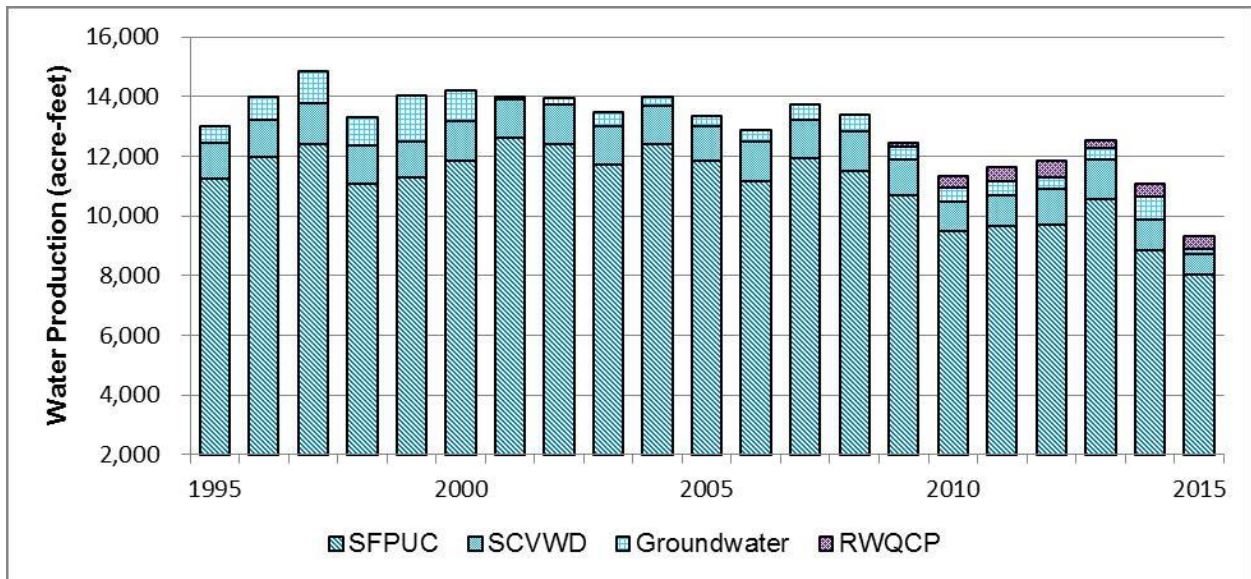
ANALYSIS

Mountain View's 2015 UWMP provides an analysis of historical, current, and projected water supply and demand. The 2015 UWMP also includes details about the City's climate, service area, potable water supply, recycled water program, water conservation program, supply reliability during normal and drought years, water supply assessments for large development, and actions to be taken in the event of a water shortage or a catastrophic supply interruption. A summary of each item discussed in the 2015 UWMP is provided in the Executive Summary (Attachment 2). The complete document is posted online at mountainview.gov/uwmp.

Water Supply and Demand

The City of Mountain View’s municipal water system serves water to approximately 97 percent of customers within the City’s boundaries. The remaining customers receive water from the California Water Service Company (Cal Water). Mountain View purchases the vast majority of its drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). Smaller volumes of drinking water are purchased from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) and pumped from local groundwater wells. Mountain View also operates a recycled water distribution system to meet nonpotable irrigation demands in the North Bayshore Area (supplied by the Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP)). During 2015, water supplies used by the City were approximately 86 percent SFPUC water, 7 percent SCVWD water, 2 percent groundwater, and 5 percent recycled water. Customer water use during 2015 was 57 percent residential; 21 percent commercial, institutional, and industrial customers; and 18 percent large landscape irrigation (parks, offices, HOAs, etc.). Recycled water irrigation accounted for nearly 5 percent of total use, and construction (potable and recycled) was less than 1 percent (the total is greater than 100 percent due to rounding). Total water demand in 2015 was 9,320 acre-feet, lower than any time in the past 20 years (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Historical Water Supply Production (20 Years)



Projected water demand is based on approved General Plan and Precise Plan land use strategies. In addition to the General Plan-based projections, alternative water demand projections were generated to assess the collective potential impact of additional land use changes currently being studied (referred to as the “higher-growth” alternative in this UWMP). These changes include additional housing in the North Bayshore Area

(up to 10,000 dwelling units) and projects located on Moffett Boulevard (Shenandoah), Middlefield Road, Shoreline Boulevard, East Evelyn Avenue, Villa Street, and in the East Whisman area. A detailed analysis of the water supply impact associated with each proposed land use change is being (or will be) studied as part of the individual project environmental review process. Population and employment within the City’s water service area (excluding Cal Water customers) is listed in Table 1, for 2015 and estimated 2040 based on the two development scenarios analyzed in the UWMP. Population and employment for 2015 were estimated based on California Department of Finance data.

Table 1 – Water Service Area Population and Employment

	2015	Projected for the Year 2040	
		General Plan Growth	Higher-Growth Alternative
Population	75,430	93,330	135,080
Employment	80,817	99,655	111,322

Based on the analysis presented in the 2015 UWMP, the City’s existing water supply portfolio is expected to sufficiently meet future water demand over the next 25 years for the adopted General Plan and Precise Plans, with minimal dry-year demand reductions. The City’s water supplies are also projected to be sufficient for the “higher-growth” alternative during normal years; however, shortfalls of up to 26 percent are expected during dry-year periods (see Table 2). These shortfalls could be addressed through short-term demand reduction measures and alleviated (at least in part) by longer-term conservation measures and increased recycled water use. Details of this analysis are provided in Chapters 4, 6, and 8 of the draft UWMP (mountainview.gov/uwmp) and the Executive Summary (Attachment 2).

Table 2 – Water Demand and Supply Analysis (2020-2040)

	Acre-Feet Per Year				
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Potable Water					
Approved General Plan and Precise Plan Growth					
Demand	11,312	11,487	11,754	12,070	12,419
Normal-Year Supply Shortfall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dry-Year Supply Shortfall	0 - 4%	0 - 3%	0 - 3%	0 - 3%	0 - 4%
Higher-Growth Alternative					
Demand	12,568	13,425	14,357	15,339	16,352
Normal-Year Supply Shortfall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dry-Year Supply Shortfall	2 - 13%	8 - 16%	14 - 20%	19 - 23%	25 - 26%
Recycled Water					
Demand	995	1,091	1,091	1,091	1,091
Supply Shortfall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Recent Drought Events

In the four years prior to the preparation of this UWMP, California experienced the most severe drought on record. Upon declaration of a Statewide drought emergency in early 2014, Mountain View’s City Council adopted a Water Shortage Emergency Plan (from the 2010 UWMP) and declared a Stage 1 water shortage. Customer response was significant, and Mountain View’s water use decreased by 13 percent, despite a growing economy. In November 2014, the State adopted water use restrictions, prompting Mountain View to declare a Stage 2 water shortage emergency and limit irrigation to three days per week.

Supply conditions worsened in 2015, and the State imposed mandatory reductions on every urban water supplier in California. Mountain View’s reduction requirement was 16 percent. The combination of State mandates and wholesaler reduction requests prompted the City to allocate nearly \$300,000 to drought response and limit irrigation to two days per week. Systemwide water savings reached 28 percent in 2015 (compared to 2013), with City-owned facilities (buildings, parks, and the golf course) achieving a 46 percent reduction.

As the 2016 water year nears its end, Statewide water supplies have improved though the current status of reductions remains pending. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has scheduled a public hearing on May 18, 2016 to finalize and possibly

adjust the mandatory water use reductions. The current proposal, released May 9, 2016, would set mandatory reductions based on individual agency supply availability. Staff will provide an update on the SWRCB's actions at the May 24, 2016 Council meeting.

Collaboration, Outreach, and Review

The City of Mountain View worked collaboratively with its two wholesale water suppliers, the SFPUC and SCVWD, to develop each agency's respective 2015 UWMP. Information exchanged related to population, water use, water production, and water supply reliability. Recycled water information was coordinated with the Palo Alto RWQCP and its partner agencies.

Public participation is required as part of the UWMP update process, and staff performed outreach to neighboring water agencies, land use agencies, community groups, and business groups. Notices were placed in local newspapers announcing the availability of the draft 2015 UWMP and the timing of the public hearing. Copies of the proposed 2015 UWMP were posted on the City's website, at the Public Works Department, and at the Mountain View Library two weeks prior to this hearing.

An administrative draft 2015 UWMP was distributed to the City's Public Works Department, Planning Division, and the City Attorney's Office for review prior to this hearing.

Next Steps

Following this public hearing, if the City Council adopts the resolution approving the 2015 UWMP, staff will finalize the report (e.g., title, date, minor text changes) and submit the City's 2015 UWMP to the California Department of Water Resources, the State Library, and the County of Santa Clara. The adopted 2015 UWMP will be also be posted on the City's website.

FISCAL IMPACT – None.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Do not adopt the resolution adopting the 2015 UWMP.
2. Provide specific changes to the UWMP.
3. Seek additional research or provide other direction.

If the City Council does not adopt a 2015 UWMP, the City of Mountain View will be out of compliance with State law and will not be eligible to receive water funding or drought assistance from the State until the 2015 UWMP is completed.

PUBLIC NOTICING

Agenda posting, publication in the *San Jose Post Record* and the *Mountain View Voice*, and letters mailed to 42 relevant stakeholders.

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- Attachments: 1. Resolution
2. Executive Summary