



# CITY OF HAYWARD

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## Cover Memo

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**DATE:** June 14, 2016

**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Director of Utilities & Environmental Services

### **SUBJECT**

Adoption of the City's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

### **RECOMMENDATION**

That the City Council adopts the attached resolution approving the City of Hayward's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan.

### **SUMMARY**

As a water purveyor, the City of Hayward is required by State law to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years. The 2015 UWMP has been developed in accordance with guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and includes:

- Projected water use through 2040
- Planned water supply sources
- Water supply reliability and water shortage contingency planning
- Current and planned water conservation programs

In addition to the elements listed above, the 2015 UWMP also updates water use reduction targets and assesses the City's progress towards meeting its targets, as required in the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (also known as SB X7-7).

### **BACKGROUND**

The 1983 Urban Water Management Planning Act and subsequent additional legislation requires all California water agencies that supply 3,000 or more acre feet of water per year, or have 3,000 or more service connections, to prepare an UWMP every five years. With close to 35,000 service connections and annual deliveries of over 15,000 acre feet of water last year, Hayward is subject to provisions of the Act.

In November 2009, Senate Bill SB X7-7, formally known as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, was signed into law. This law is intended to reduce state-wide urban per-capita water consumption by 20% by 2020 by requiring urban water purveyors, such as Hayward, to set and achieve per-capita water use targets in 2015 and 2020. The 20% reduction is a state-wide goal and actual local targets vary by agency, depending on a variety of factors. The legislation identifies UWMPs as the mechanism for SB X7-

7 reporting. The 2010 UWMP, approved by the Hayward City Council in June 2011, included the methodology for calculating Hayward's water use reduction target, as well as the numerical targets for 2015 and 2020. The 2015 UWMP includes verification of the targets, as well as an assessment of the progress achieved. (NOTE: UWMPs are typically due to the State by the end of calendar years ending in zero and five; therefore, the 2015 UWMP would normally have been submitted by the end of December 2015. However, the State Legislature extended the deadline to July 1, 2016 with passage of AB 2067 in September 2014.)

DWR issued a guidance document and held workshops late in 2015 to help agencies ensure that all required UWMP elements are addressed. For the first time, DWR has also standardized the organization of the document and data tables in order to provide consistency among agencies and to facilitate State-wide compilation of the data. Staff has prepared the draft 2015 UWMP in accordance with the DWR guidance document and standard tables.

Staff coordinated with the City's wholesale water supplier, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), on issues related to potable water supply reliability. Staff also coordinated with the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) on items of common interest among all SFPUC wholesale customers.

## **DISCUSSION**

The 2015 UWMP addresses a range of issues related to water demand, supply reliability, and conservation. The full document can be accessed [here <http://www.hayward-ca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Draft%202015%20Urban%20Water%20Management%20Plan.pdf>](http://www.hayward-ca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Draft%202015%20Urban%20Water%20Management%20Plan.pdf). The following paragraphs highlight the information contained in the UWMP.

A note regarding units of measure: The UWMP, and thus this report, uses several different units of measure for water volume. For the 2015 UWMP, DWR requires agencies to select a consistent unit of measure for reporting water volumes. Of the three available options (hundred cubic feet, acre-feet per year and million gallons), staff believes that million gallons (MG) is the most easily understood by readers and thus selected it for the 2015 UWMP. When appropriate, this unit is used in the Council report to maintain consistency with the UWMP; however, in certain instances, units of million gallons per day (mgd) or gallons per day (gpd) are utilized to add clarity to the discussion. During the discussion of the Water Conservation Act of 2009, the measure used is gallons per capita per day (gpcd), which is used in the legislation as a measure of water use efficiency.

### Projected Water Demand

Hayward's per-capita water use, the most effective measure of a community's water use efficiency, is one of the lowest among agencies that purchase water from the SFPUC, despite the presence of a state university, community college, a major hospital, and a vibrant industrial sector. Hayward has long maintained a relatively low per-capita usage, which decreased even further as a result of programming and media attention related to drought conditions in the last four years. This section of the UWMP describes the basis for future water use demand projections and the challenges in further reducing Hayward's already low consumption.

Projecting future water demand is more of an art than science, particularly looking beyond the next five to ten years. Water consumption varies from year to year, depending on precipitation, economic

conditions, housing growth and other factors. In the past few years, water use has been significantly impacted by drought conditions, which prompted a request by SFPUC to reduce water consumption by 10% and a series of directives from the State Water Resources Control Board to reduce state-wide water use by 25%. The criteria by which the State determined individual cutbacks resulted in an 8% reduction requirement for Hayward in 2015, compared to the same time period in 2013, and Hayward customers far exceeded that mandated conservation goal.

It is not yet known what portion, if any, of this decrease will be permanent and how much recovery will occur as weather conditions normalize and assuming that economic development continues. For the purpose of projecting water, staff conservatively assumed normal climate and economic conditions would exist during the UWMP planning period.

Going forward, staff considered such factors as:

- Known potential residential and commercial development, particularly in the Priority Development Areas, such as Downtown, South Hayward BART Corridor, and Mission Corridor
- City Council priorities and General Plan policies and strategies to:
  - improve neighborhoods;
  - encourage home renovations, including installation of water efficient landscaping where little no landscaping currently exists; and
  - attract and retain industrial businesses, particularly manufacturing, green technology, and knowledge- and innovation-based technology.
- Population and employment estimates from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)
- California State University and Chabot College Master Plans, which envision substantial growth in student populations and facilities

The demand projections were developed using a detailed model, which established base-year demand conditions and forecasted future water demand based on anticipated growth and accounting for the factors listed above. The model also incorporated water savings that could realistically be achieved with continued active water conservation programming, increasingly stringent plumbing code standards, and market-driven water efficient appliances.

While the vast majority of water demand will be met with potable water supplies, staff also factored recycled water into overall projections. As the Council is aware, a recycled water project currently under design is expected to deliver an average of about 300,000 gpd, or about 110 MG per year to users in the vicinity of the Water Pollution Control Facilities, as well as potential increased demand from the Russell City Energy Center (RCEC). The recycled water demand shown below reflects only the demand based on the current Recycled Water Facility Plan. Staff will continue to evaluate other potential uses of recycled water and may be able to increase deliveries beyond what is shown in the 2015 UWMP.

Taking these factors into account, Hayward’s potable water use could increase to 9,260 MG in 2040, compared to 2015 deliveries of 4,963 MG. Recycled water could account for an additional 1,000 MG of water use. The following table summarizes projected water usage in five-year increments through 2040.

**Table 1 Projected Demand (in MG)**

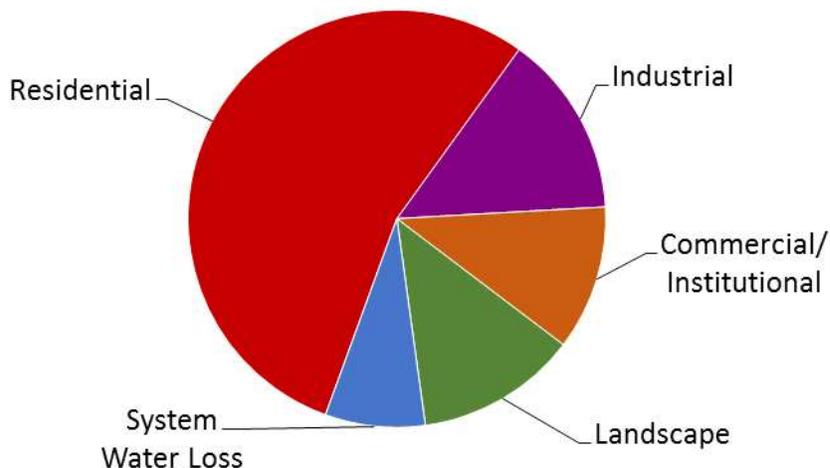
Source	2015 (Actual)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Potable Water	4,963 <sup>(1)</sup>	7,850	8,320	8,600	8,820	9,260
Recycled Water	569	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,820</b>	<b>10,260</b>

(1) Highly depressed due to the current drought

It should be noted that these projections represent the maximum potential usage, which may or may not be realized depending upon a combination of factors. Whether Hayward actually reaches these levels, and how closely the increases align with the five-year increments, will depend largely on economic activity, residential development, climate conditions, water pricing, and other factors over which the City has little control.

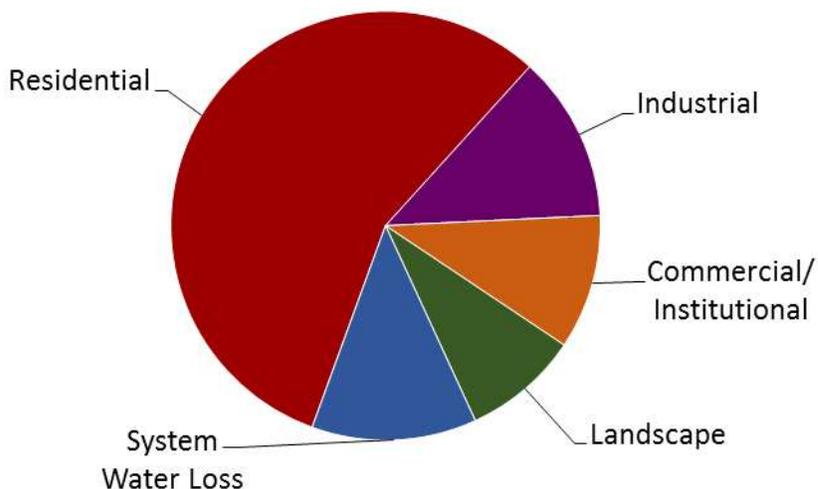
The following chart illustrates the water use among various customer classes as a percentage of total usage in 2015. Residential water use accounts for just over 50% of all use, with industrial and commercial/institutional use (including educational facilities) accounting for about 25%. The remainder is divided fairly evenly between landscape irrigation and unbilled water due to system losses, firefighting and other factors.

### Actual Water Use in 2015



The next chart indicates that water use among customer classes is expected to remain relatively stable in the future, suggesting that increases in water use are not related to one customer sector only but are balanced among residential and non-residential users. It is anticipated that residential use will continue to account for just above 50% of the total, with the percentage of use by non-residential sectors remaining fairly constant. Landscape use is expected to decrease slightly as irrigation systems become more efficient. The percentage of unbilled water may increase slightly at the distribution system ages; however, the City will maintain a proactive leak detection and repair program.

## Projected Water Use in 2040



If the projected demands are in fact realized, Hayward’s per capita water use would also increase. There are several reasons for this. For residential water use, an important consideration is Hayward’s current low residential per capita use, which in part, reflects the reality that a number of properties in Hayward are not landscaped or have minimal landscaping. As neighborhood improvement strategies are implemented and as Hayward’s relatively affordable homes come under new ownership, staff anticipates that outdoor residential water use will increase. Even with water efficient landscaping, water is needed for plant establishment and lower amounts are required for maintenance. While it is true that new and renovated homes benefit from the installation of low-flow fixtures and water efficient landscaping, there is also potential for higher water use due to the number of water using devices, increased landscaping, and amenities such as pools and spas. With the Council’s desire to improve the overall appearance and livability of the City, residential water usage can reasonably be expected to increase accordingly.

There are other considerations that distinguish Hayward from some other Bay Area communities, including the expectation that Hayward will continue to grow in terms of population. The projected 23% increase in population, from the current population of just under 153,000 to 188,200 in 2040 (*per ABAG Projections 2013*), is a major contributing factor. Actual usage will be affected by the number and type of dwelling units constructed to accommodate the increased population.

Regarding non-residential water use, employment projections are common indicators of future commercial and industrial water use, and ABAG projects a nearly 20% increase in the number of jobs in Hayward by 2040. It is also important to consider the types of businesses that are expected to locate in Hayward. There is potential for underutilized warehouses and distribution space to be converted to manufacturing and research uses, which typically use more water, even if the net increase in jobs is not significant. Hayward offers relatively affordable space, Class A industrial structures, access to freeways, a qualified workforce, and public transportation. Industrial and commercial water use projections account realistically for these changes to the makeup of Hayward’s business sector.

Non-residential water use is also affected by institutional development. Hayward is home to a state university and community college, both of which have developed master plans to accommodate substantial growth in student population and facilities, including, in the case of California State University, additional student housing.

### Water Supply Sources

As shown in the table in the previous section, projected demand is expected to be met through a combination of potable and recycled water, with potable water demand obtained from SFPUC.

Since 1963, the City has received its entire water supply from the SFPUC regional water system, based on an agreement between Hayward and SFPUC that provides Hayward with the water it needs as long as supplies are within SFPUC's ability to deliver, that is, as long as water supplies are normal. The SFPUC meets its water supply obligations with an integrated system of imported water from Hetch Hetchy and local watershed facilities.

Recycled water, a drought-proof and reliable supply, will be used primarily to meet water demands from the Russell City Energy Center (RCEC), which is ultimately expected to be 2.5 mgd by 2020. In addition, a recycled water project is currently being implemented to deliver an average of 300,000 gpd to other customers within a two-mile radius of the treatment facility for irrigation and industrial use. The RCEC use was never included in potable water demand projections, so the use of recycled water at this facility will not result in a net reduction in the amount of SFPUC water that Hayward envisions purchasing. However, the additional 300,000 gallons would offset water supplies that, in the absence of recycled water, would need to be included in the potable water purchases.

Currently, the City delivers secondary treated wastewater to RCEC, where it is further treated by RCEC to a higher standard and used for cooling water. Staff is continuing to work with Calpine Corporation, the owner of the RCEC, to determine if the additional 300,000 gpd could be obtained from surplus treated supplies. If agreement cannot be reached with Calpine, the City would need to construct a new treatment facility located at the Water Pollution Control Facility, in addition to the planned distribution pipeline, storage tank, and customer laterals.

### Water Supply Reliability

SFPUC has verified its intent to deliver at least 184 mgd to wholesale customers through 2035, the equivalent of over 67,000 MG, during years of normal precipitation and is continuing to implement the Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) to increase the reliability of the regional water system in both normal and drought years. BAWSCA, which is comprised of twenty-six water agencies that purchase SFPUC water, including Hayward, has determined that the SFPUC supplies will be sufficient to meet normal year demand; however, a regional drought year supply shortfall exists. To address this potential shortfall, BAWSCA is implementing a long-term reliable supply strategy, which may include water transfers during drought conditions.

SFPUC has imposed an Interim Supply Allocation (ISA) to all agencies until at least 2018 as part of its adoption of the WSIP in 2008. In general, allocations were based on the lesser of the projected fiscal year 2018 purchase projections, at the time that the ISAs were adopted, or Individual Supply Guarantees.

Since Hayward's purchases are not governed by an Individual Supply Guarantee, its ISA is based on 2018 projected purchases of 22.9 mgd. SFPUC determined that this projection, developed in 2009, was a reasonable basis for Hayward's ISA. The City has not exceeded its ISA and is not expected to exceed it in any year before 2018. At this time, it is unknown whether SFPUC will extend, modify or eliminate the ISA beyond 2018.

Under drought conditions, all purchasers of SFPUC water, including Hayward, are required to reduce usage. The extent of reductions would depend on available water supplies and seasonal usage by Hayward and other agencies. In December 2010, the City Council approved the Drought Implementation Plan, developed in coordination with all BAWSCA agencies, which allocates water among wholesale customers based on a formula that accounts for variation in seasonal (outdoor) usage in the years preceding the drought, as well as individual supply guarantees.

Although BAWSCA's Drought Implementation Plan expires in 2018, unless extended by BAWSCA member agencies, in the absence of a different methodology, staff has used its formula to forecast available water supplies in dry years for 2020 and beyond. Hayward's projected increased demand for potable water, coupled with the fact that the allocation factor (i.e., the percentage of water that would be available to Hayward) decreased due to changes in regional water use, causes the UWMP to show significant gaps between supply and demand, particularly in later years. At its most extreme, the gap is close to 40% in multiple dry years at the end of the planning period.

However, it is important to put the reductions into perspective. First, these unrealistically high percentage cutbacks result from the fact that demand increases in the out years without the benefit of adjusting the supply available to Hayward. The formula used in the 2015 calculations are based on current usage patterns by both Hayward and other SFPUC wholesale customers, whereas actual cutbacks will be aligned with usage in the years immediately preceding the drought. There will also be an opportunity in 2018 to revisit the allocation formula and address the disparity between the drought supplies and anticipated demands. Finally, these are theoretical numbers only, based on assumptions and factors that may or may not be realized.

The Drought Implementation Plan has not been utilized during the recent drought conditions. The Water Supply Agreement between SFPUC and wholesale customers specifies that the Plan would be activated in the event of a declared system-wide shortage of 20% or less. SFPUC's request for voluntary 10% reductions beginning in January 2014, coupled with the State's actions to achieve a 25% state-wide reduction in use, have proven sufficient so far.

Short term emergency supplies are available to Hayward through five wells, which can theoretically provide up to 13.6 mgd, as well as emergency interties with Alameda County Water District and East Bay Municipal Utility District. In addition to interties between Hayward and its neighboring agencies, a regional intertie, jointly owned by SFPUC and EBMUD, is located in Hayward and substantially relies on the Hayward distribution system for water delivery. This regional facility has a capacity of 30 mgd.

### Water Shortage Contingency Planning

Hayward's success in managing the current and previous water shortages largely shapes the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which is included in the UWMP. The WSCP was most recently updated in April 2015 to address State requirements and to prohibit non-essential water use to the

extent practicable. These uses include restrictions on landscape irrigation, vehicle washing, serving water in restaurants, and using non-recirculated water in fountains.

In the event of more severe shortages, the City would most likely implement a rationing program that would involve water allotments for all customers, with excess use charges assessed for usage above the allocations. All elements of a rationing program, including the methodology for allocations and excess use rates, would be subject to review and approval by the City Council.

### Demand Management

Demand management refers to the full range of efforts that an agency undertakes to control water demand, including water conservation. Hayward is among the lowest per-capita water use agency, compared to other agencies that purchase water from SFPUC, partially due to the fact that, as one of the original signatories to the California Urban Water Conservation Council Memorandum of Understanding, Hayward has long been committed to effective water conservation. The 2015 UWMP includes a full discussion of Hayward's water conservation programs.

Hayward currently implements a variety of demand management measures, including:

- Customer rebates for low-flow toilets, high efficiency washing machines and replacement of lawns with water efficient landscaping
- Distribution of low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators at no cost to customers
- School education programs
- Public information and water efficient landscaping classes
- Pay As You Save (PAYS) program to encourage installation of water efficient toilets and devices in multi-family dwelling units
- Aggressive system leak detection and water loss control
- Conservation pricing to provide financial incentives for conservation, consistent with the provisions of Proposition 218.
- Water efficient landscaping of City-owned sites and active irrigation management

Looking to the future, staff anticipates maintaining the existing programs, as long as they are cost effective, while continuing to evaluate and implement new efforts. One of the most exciting is the installation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) over the next three to five years, which will allow for comprehensive customer engagement, including the ability to monitor daily and hourly water use. The AMI system will also provide extensive data regarding customer use that will inform future water conservation efforts and help the City target resources more effectively.

### Update on Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7)

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also referred to as SB X7-7, was enacted in November 2009 to reduce statewide urban per capita water use by 10% in 2015 and by 20% in 2020. To this end, retail agencies subject to the provisions of SB X7-7, including Hayward, were required to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020, based on a selected methodology, and adopt the methodology as part of the 2010 UWMP. For the 2015 UWMP, agencies must verify or update the calculations prepared in 2010 and demonstrate compliance with the 2015 targets. It should be noted that per capita water use refers to

gross water use by all customers: residential, commercial, institutional and industrial. In essence, per capita water use means the total water consumed in the City divided by the number of residents.

### *Provisions of SB X7-7*

As a brief background, the major provisions of SB X7-7 require water agencies to do the following:

1. Calculate ten-year base gross per capita water usage.
2. Determine per-capita water use targets for 2015 and 2020, using one of the four methods allowed by the legislation.
3. Compare the calculated per-capita water use targets to minimum reduction requirements.
4. Set interim and final water use targets at either the level calculated by the selected methodology or at the minimum reduction requirement, whichever is lower.
5. Document calculations in the 2010 UWMP and report on progress in the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs.

### *Recalculation of Ten-Year Base Usage*

The ten-year base gross per capita water usage was calculated in 2010 using the population data that was then available from the California Department of Finance. Since that time, it has been determined that significant discrepancies exist between this data and subsequent revised populations based on United States Census data, published in 2012. Agencies were required to update the base year calculations using the revised population data. As a result, Hayward's ten-year base gross per capita water usage increased slightly from 130 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) to 131 gpcd. More relevant to Hayward is the fact that the population data also affects the minimum reduction targets, as discussed further along in this report.

### *Selected Methodology and Comparison to Minimum Reduction Target*

In 2010, the City selected a method by which water use reduction targets were set at 95% of the applicable hydrologic region target. This was the most favorable method, given Hayward's already low water use and the fact that Hayward is located in the San Francisco Bay Area hydrologic region, distinguished by its moderate climate. Although the legislation provides an opportunity for agencies to change their methodology in the 2015 UWMP, staff has confirmed that the selected method provides the optimal target for Hayward and does not recommend changing it. Under this methodology, Hayward's final 2020 target is 124 gpcp. The interim 2015 target is set at the midpoint between the final 2020 target and the ten-year base use. For Hayward, this results in an interim target of 128 gpcd.

SB X7-7 requires agencies to calculate a minimum reduction target by determining average per capita use during a five-year period and reducing that average by 5%. The minimum reduction requirement is then compared to the calculated water use target, and the final target is set at the lower of the two numbers. In 2010, Hayward was subject to the minimum reduction requirement; however, the revised population data results in a final 2020 minimum reduction that is higher than Hayward's selected method, so the minimum requirement no longer applies.

The following table summarizes the 2015 and 2020 reduction targets, based on the the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region targets, and compares them to the minimum water use reductions. Hayward's targets are the lower of the two.

<b>Table 2 Interim and Final Water Use Targets Amended Based on Updated Population</b>	
<b>Interim 2015</b>	<b>Final 2020</b>
95% of San Francisco Bay Hyd128	<b>124</b>
Minimum Water Use Reductio130	127

*Comparison of 2015 Water Use with Interim Water Use Target*

The following table compares Hayward’s Interim 2015 target with actual 2015 use. With gross per capita usage of 89 gpcd in 2015, Hayward is well in compliance with its 2015 interim target of 128 gpcd. It should be noted however that the actual water use in 2015 was affected significantly by the drought conditions and does not represent normal usage.

<b>Table 3 Comparison of Interim Target and Actual 2015 Water Use (in gpcd)</b>		
<b>Interim 2015 Target</b>	<b>Actual 2015 Water Use</b>	<b>Target Achieved?</b>
128	89	Yes

*Comparison of UWMP 2020 Projections with Final Water Use Target*

Hayward’s 2020 water use target of 124 gpcd is higher than the projected per capita use, based on potable water demand projections shown in Table 1, divided by ABAG projected population in 2020. In that Hayward is looking ahead to future economic growth and development, it will be a challenge to comply with SB X7-7 while pursuing other City goals of business attraction and retention, improved community appearance, development of vibrant institutions of higher learning, and neighborhood revitalization. Staff balanced these important goals with sustainable future water use in preparing the water demand projections for the UWMP.

There are several important considerations that bear further discussion. First, as noted earlier, Hayward’s current per capita water use is already among the lowest in the Bay Area and in the State. Achieving City Council priorities will necessarily result in higher water use that could cause an increase in per-capita usage. Also, Hayward did not experience very high water use during the base period, with a subsequent significant decline during periods of economic decline. Some nearby agencies benefit from the fact that their base period usage was very high, in some cases due to businesses that are no longer located within their service areas and are not expected to return. Therefore, there is room for their per capita water use to increase while still meeting SB X7-7 targets. Hayward’s water use pattern, which has been more stable, makes it more difficult to achieve the targets without impacts on community and economic development.

Another factor to keep in mind is that SB X7-7 includes a provision which allows economic adjustments in water use to account for substantial changes in commercial and industrial water use in evaluating compliance with the water use target. This provision was added, in part, to acknowledge differences in agencies in terms of local economic development. It may be appropriate to deduct some of Hayward’s industrial and institutional usage in 2020 for the purpose of SB X7-7 compliance, given that a significant portion of the projected use is related to growth in the industrial sector and development of the California State University and Chabot campuses.

Finally, it is important to recognize that the UWMP is a planning document only, based on the best information available at the time of preparation. While actual usage may or may not reach the projected levels, it is important for planning purposes that Hayward identifies all potential water use.

Staff understands the importance of striving to achieve the SB X7-7 water use targets as part of the City's Council's overall commitment to sustainability and resource use efficiency. To this end, the City's current and future water conservation programming, implementation of the AMI system, and careful management of water supplies will play a key role in keeping Hayward's per-capita use as low as possible, while working towards other important community goals.

Currently, SB X7-7 states that agencies not in compliance with water use targets after 2015 will not be eligible for state water grants or loans. No financial penalties or other punitive actions are identified. It is possible that, in the future, the State could impose more severe penalties for non-compliance. As a point of information, unlike the State Revolving Fund (SRF) for wastewater projects, State water grants and loans are not typically available to agencies with adequate water supply systems, such as Hayward, and the City is not currently pursuing any State water grants or loans.

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT**

There are no direct fiscal impacts associated specifically with adoption of the 2015 UWMP. The costs of developing future water supplies, including recycled water, would be fully assessed prior to implementation to ensure that the costs do not outweigh the benefits.

Continued implementation of water conservation programming to achieve water use reduction targets, as required by SB X7-7, would need to be recovered through water rates. To that extent, there would be an economic impact to the community. Actual costs would depend on the types of programs, participations levels, and other factors. Staff would actively pursue grant funding, collaboration with other water agencies, and other means of keeping the costs as low as possible.

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

There are no direct fiscal impacts associated with adoption of the 2015 UWMP. Future costs for water conservation programs and water supply development would be evaluated at the time of implementation.

## **SUSTAINABILITY FEATURES**

Water: Efficiency and conservation.

The 2015 UWMP includes a section on demand management and water use efficiency. The ongoing and future water conservation programs are expected to result in reduced demand. In addition to active conservation efforts, the demand projections consider savings from passive conservation such as changes in efficiency standards for appliances and implementation of green building codes.

## **PUBLIC CONTACT**

Public contact for this item consisted of postings on the City's website and two public hearing notices published in the *East Bay Times*. A draft copy of the UWMP has been available for review on the City's website, at the Hayward public libraries, and in the City Clerk's office. Staff coordinated with SFPUC and BAWSCA to ensure complete and accurate information on potable water supplies. In addition, other BAWSCA member agencies, including Alameda County Water District (ACWD), as well as EBMUD and the County of Alameda, were notified of Hayward's intent to update its UWMP.

Going forward, staff is mindful of the need to listen and respond to the public in terms of the types of water conservation programming that would be effective and desired in Hayward, both for residential and non-residential customers. Through staff's presence at community and business events and participation in regional conservation activities, staff will continue to develop and evaluate potential programs, and, with Council support, implement cost effective water conservation in the community.

### **NEXT STEPS**

Assuming City Council approval, staff will finalize the 2015 UWMP and submit it to the State in accordance with required timelines. The final document will be posted on the City's website and serve as a planning tool for water resource planning, water conservation program implementation, water shortage contingency planning and water supply development.

*Prepared by:* Marilyn Mosher, Senior Management Analyst

*Recommended by:* Alex Ameri, Director of Utilities & Environmental Services

Approved by:



Fran David, City Manager

Attachments:

Attachment I

Resolution

