



**DATE:** June 16, 2026

**TO:** Mayor and City Council

**FROM:** Director of Public Works

**SUBJECT:** Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan:  
Review and Adopt the 2025 Urban Water Management and 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plans

### **RECOMMENDATION**

That the City Council adopts two resolutions (Attachment II and Attachment III) approving the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

### **SUMMARY**

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires all urban water suppliers, including the City of Hayward, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and WSCP, and update them every five years. UWMPs provide a framework for long-term water resource planning at the local level to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet current and future demands.

The WSCP is a strategic planning document that provides steps and response actions to be taken by Hayward during water shortage periods.

The 2025 UWMP and WSCP must be adopted by the City Council and submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) by July 1, 2026. This report describes key elements of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

This item will not impact the City's General Fund or Measure C.

All costs are borne by the Water Enterprise Fund and there is no impact on the City's General Fund. The preparation of the 2025 update to the UWMP and WSCP cost approximately \$175,000 in staff time and consultant fees. Future costs of implementing water conservation and water supply projects, all within the Water Enterprise Fund, would be evaluated prior to implementation.

## **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 more than 38,000 service connections and annual deliveries of over 15,000 acre-feet of water last year, Hayward is subject to the provisions of the Act. In general, UWMPs are intended to document water supply planning and management, including projected water demand, water supplies, drought reliability, and water conservation. They also connect water supplies to land use planning, as well as climate change and other relevant issues. The Council adopted the 2020 UWMP, Hayward's last UWMP, in July 2021.

The DWR convened a working group, and held workshops in late 2024 and 2025, prior to issuing an updated Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook in January 2026, to help agencies ensure that all required UWMP elements are addressed. DWR has also continued to standardize the organization of the document and data tables to provide consistency among agencies and to facilitate State-wide compilation of the data. Staff utilized the services of a consultant firm, Maddaus Water Management, to support preparation of the draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP in accordance with DWR guidance.

Minor changes have been made to the California Water Code since Hayward's 2020 UWMP submission; primarily, several definition changes have been added. However, none of these changes affects the requirements for the 2025 UWMPs.

Hayward's 2025 UWMP incorporates the adoption by the SWRCB of the 2018 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary Quality (Bay-Delta Plan Amendment), which impacts the reliability of supplies from Hayward's wholesale water supplier, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). While implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment is uncertain for various reasons, impacts related to water supply limitations in dry years need to be considered, as well as by the SFPUC's other 25 wholesale customers. Staff coordinated with the SFPUC on issues related to potable water supply reliability. Staff also worked with Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) staff to develop water demand projections using a consistent methodology (Demand Study Model), and on other items of common interest among the SFPUC's wholesale customers. BAWSCA represents the interests of the 26 wholesale customers of the SFPUC.

## **DISCUSSION**

The 2025 UWMP addresses a range of issues related to water demand, supply reliability, and conservation. The following paragraphs highlight the information contained in the UWMP and related 2025 WSCP.

A note regarding units of measure: The DWR requires agencies to select a consistent unit of measure for reporting water volumes in UWMPs. Of the available options for reporting annual quantities, staff believes that million gallons (MG) is the most easily understood by readers and thus selected it for the 2025 UWMP. When appropriate, this unit is used in this

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 (Senate Bill X7-7) in Chapter 5, the measure used is gallons *per capita* per day (gpcd), which is a common measure of water use efficiency and utilized in the legislation.

### Projected Water Demand and Water Supplies

Hayward's per-capita water use, an effective measure of a community's water use efficiency, is one of the lowest among agencies that purchase water from the SFPUC. The City's mostly downward trending water use is the result of community's conservation endeavors, as well as continued efforts to decrease usage during drought periods (2007-2009, 2014-2017, and 2021-2023). Even with the presence of a state university, community college, a major hospital, and a vibrant industrial sector, Hayward has maintained low gross per-capita usage. This section describes the basis and factors considered in developing future water use demand projections.

Water suppliers are required to project their anticipated water use over a 25-year horizon. Developing water demand projections for an extended period of time 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, population, housing growth and other factors. Any one of these factors may significantly impact water use. In recent years, Hayward and the entire region have been affected by drought, economic changes (both negative and positive), and post-pandemic impacts that changed work, education and lifestyles, among other issues. Water demand projections require looking at historical records, including recovery from drought and economic downturns, current conditions, and future potential changes in demographics and development.

Demand projections were developed in 2025 using a detailed methodology that considers water usage in prior years, anticipated residential and business growth, and Council priorities. The Demand Study Model also incorporated water conservation savings, and increasingly stringent plumbing code standards and market-driven water efficient appliances. Staff reviewed the projections and assumptions used to verify their reasonableness for inclusion in the UWMP. As in past years, staff consulted with Planning Division and Economic Development Division personnel to ensure the projections developed for the 2025 UWMP captures all potential known development.

### *Population Estimates*

It is vital that water demand projections encompass the total potential usage to plan for sufficient supplies and reliable infrastructure. Future population projections were developed for the 2025 UWMP based on the Association of Bay Area Governments' (ABAGs) and Metropolitan Transportation Commission's (MTC's) Plan Bay Area 2050 dataset. The Plan Bay Area 2050 dataset reflects a modeled projection of demographic data with three datapoints for years 2015, 2035, and 2050. Projected population from 2030 and 2050 is based on the Demand Study model along with inputs provided by City staff, such as persons per household for single and multi-family, and projected housing units that are included in

the 2040 General Plan. The Demand Study model uses the rate of change from Plan Bay Area 2050 applied to historical demographic data developed in conjunction with Hayward staff's input.

According to the City's Planning Division, it is anticipated that the City's overall service area population will increase, particularly with the rise of high-density multi-family housing developments over the next several years. By 2045, the total population within Hayward's service area is estimated to be 215,644, which represents a 1.3% annual growth rate compared to 2025. While actual population growth may or may not reach the UWMP estimates, staff deems that pertinent factors were included to derive these figures.

*Water Demand Projections*

While most of the water demand will be met with potable water supplies from the SFPUC, staff also factored recycled water into overall projections. As the Council is aware, Phase 1 of Hayward's Recycled Water Project began deliveries to about 30 commercial, industrial and institutional customers in 2022, for irrigation of parks, schools, roadway medians, and landscaped areas around commercial and industrial buildings within Hayward. In 2025, recycled water demand was 72 MG per year, an average of about 200,000 gpd. Staff are currently developing a Recycled Water System Plan to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the production and use of recycled water to serve additional customers within Hayward over the next 20 years. Although the quantities of recycled water in the future will not be fully known until planning has been completed, staff have conservatively estimated annual deliveries of 191 MG, which equals an average of about 520,000 gpd, in 2050.

Taking these factors into account, the City's potable water use could increase to 7,229 MG in 2050, compared to 2025 deliveries of 4,984 MG. Recycled water could account for an additional 191 MG of water use by 2050. Table 1 summarizes projected water usage in five-year increments.

**Table 1 – Current and Projected Water Demand 2025 – 2050 (in MG)**

Source	2025 (Actual)	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Potable Water	4,984	5,398	5,734	6,162	6,651	7,229
Recycled Water	72	68	78	105	141	191
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>5,465</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>6,792</b>	<b>7,420</b>

*Notes: (1) For 2025, the totals for each category were sourced from billing customer category and align with the SFPUC billing period; (2) Source for water use projections including Non-Revenue Water is the Demand Study.*

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 reaches these levels, and how closely the increases align with the five-year increments, will depend largely on economic activity, residential and industrial development, climate conditions, water pricing, and other factors over which Hayward has little control. However, City staff

have to ensure that all possible use is documented in this 2025 UWMP to account for water supplies needed to accommodate both new development and community revitalization.

As noted earlier, Hayward's per capita water use is one of the lowest amounts among the agencies that purchase water from the SFPUC, and a justifiable source of pride to the City. While it is true that the community as a whole is a good steward of water supply, it is also true that the low usage is due in part to a number of properties that have little or no landscaping. As neighborhood improvement strategies are implemented and Hayward's relatively affordable homes come under new ownership staff anticipates outdoor residential water use will increase. Even with the required use of water efficient landscaping, water will be needed to establish and maintain landscaping. Additionally, there is a potential for higher water use in renovated homes. Although new and renovated homes benefit from the installation of low-flow fixtures (plumbing code requirements) and water efficient landscaping (Landscape Ordinance), there is potential for higher water use due to the increase in water using devices, landscaping and amenities such as pools and spas. With the Council's desire to improve the overall appearance and livability of Hayward, residential water usage may reasonably be expected to increase accordingly.

The 2025 UWMP must reflect factors that distinguish Hayward from some other Bay Area communities, including the expectation that Hayward will continue to grow in population and dwelling units. There is significant pressure on Hayward to construct housing of all types, including low-income housing, and Hayward's affordable and available developable and re-developable land continues to attract developers. In addition, Hayward's Fiscal Year 2025 Strategic Roadmap includes measures that will impact overall water use, including strategies to produce housing, enhance businesses, and to become a more environmentally sustainable community, in part, by planting 1,500 trees annually.

Regarding non-residential water use, it is important to consider the types of businesses that are expected to locate in Hayward. Over the next 25 years, underutilized warehouses and distribution spaces have the potential to be converted to manufacturing, industrial, and research uses, which typically use more water. Hayward offers relatively affordable space, Class A industrial structures, access to freeways, a qualified workforce, and public transportation. Increased industrial and commercial water use projections account for expected changes to the makeup of the City'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 plans to accommodate substantial growth in student population and facilities, including, in the case of California State University, additional student housing.

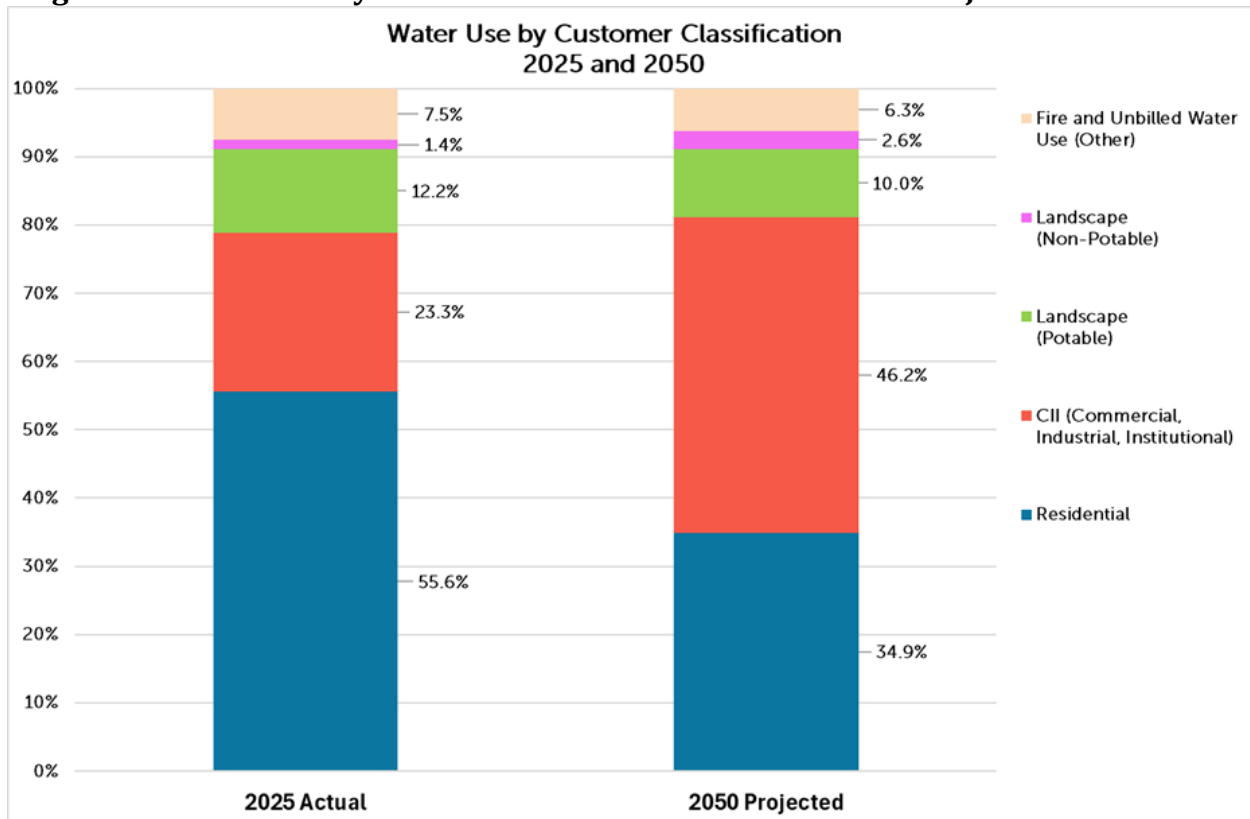
A relatively new contributing factor to water usage in Hayward is the emergence of the data centers. Data center water usage is dependent not only on their size, but where they are located. A data center in the Mediterranean climate of Hayward would use less water for cooling and humidity control than one in a warmer climate. The cooling water needs are likewise affected by the technology used. An open loop cooling system that uses the water once and disposes of it results in much higher water consumption than a closed loop system that circulates water within a closed system and is used for additional cooling cycles. A closed loop system ostensibly uses a fraction of the water used by open systems.

Available industry data indicates that a conventional open-loop system at a 50MW data center can use around 50,000 gallons per day of water, while a closed loop system would use a portion of that. For comparison, water consumption at a large industrial laundromat can be 100,000 gallons per day or more.

This UWMP does not specifically account for very large data centers or multiple data centers of moderate sizes. The City would need to evaluate their impact on the City’s water system through the permitting process when they are submitted.

The left column in Figure 1 below illustrates the water use among various customer classes as a percentage of total usage in 2025. About 56% of all use is attributed to residential customers, with industrial and commercial/institutional use (including educational facilities) accounting for about 23%. Landscape irrigation accounts for about 14%, and the remainder is due to unbilled water due to system losses, firefighting, main flushing and other factors.

**Figure 1 – Water Use by Customer Classification in 2025 and Projected in 2050**



The right column in Figure 1 indicates that future water use among customer classes is expected to shift by 2050, with the majority of water use attributed to industrial and commercial/institutional use at about 46%. It is anticipated that residential use will decrease, and account for about 35% of the total. Landscape use is expected to decrease slightly to 13% as irrigation systems become more efficient. While unbilled water as a percentage of total SPFUC purchases is expected to increase, the City will maintain a proactive leak detection and repair program to minimize losses to the extent practicable.

### *Water Supply Sources*

As shown in Table 1 in the previous section, projected demand is expected to be met through a combination of potable and recycled water, with all potable water demand obtained from the SFPUC.

Since 1963, the City has received its entire water supply exclusively from the SFPUC Regional Water System (RWS), based on an agreement between Hayward and the SFPUC. The provisions of the agreement provide Hayward with water to meet its demands as long as the SFPUC's water supplies are "normal". The SFPUC meets its water supply obligations with an integrated system of imported water from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and local watershed facilities. The City maintains the water distribution system, guided by the Water Distribution System Plan, in a manner that ensures reliable and well-maintained infrastructure.

Recycled water is a drought-resistant and reliable supply that is increasingly sought after in Hayward for irrigation and specific industrial purposes. In 2022, Phase I of the Hayward Recycled Water Project began deliveries to about 30 customers. In 2025, the project provided about 200,000 gpd of recycled water for irrigation use, offsetting the demand for potable water. Staff have initiated a Recycled Water System Plan to evaluate opportunities to expand the production and use of recycled water within Hayward over the next 20 years.

The City currently has four groundwater wells on standby that are permitted for emergency use only. Hayward is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the portion of the East Bay Plain Groundwater Subbasin that underlies Hayward. In cooperation with the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), the GSA for the remainder of the Subbasin, the agencies prepared a joint Groundwater Sustainability Plan (submitted to DWR in 2022) to manage the Subbasin in a sustainable manner. There are no plans to use groundwater as a potable supply source; however, it is in Hayward's best interest to maintain authority over its groundwater supply.

### *Water Supply Reliability*

Water agencies are required to evaluate water supply reliability during normal years and multi-year droughts. The SFPUC has verified its intent to deliver sufficient supplies to meet projected wholesale demand through 2050 during years of normal precipitation. However, under dry-year scenarios, particularly during extended 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.

During a drought, supplies would be allocated among wholesale customers on the basis of two agreements for system-wide shortages of up to 20%: 1) Tier 1 allocations determine the quantities available to the 26 wholesale customers in aggregate, and to the SFPUC's retail-in-City customers; and 2) Tier 2 allocations determine the quantities available to each wholesale customer based on an agreed-to formula. For system-wide reductions greater

than 20%, the SFPUC and the wholesale customers will meet to discuss appropriate retail and wholesale customers' shares of available water.

Currently, a critical issue affecting supply reliability is the potential implementation of the adopted Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. The Plan 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/San Joaquin Delta. The Bay-Delta Plan Amendment requires the release of 30-50% of the “unimpaired flow” on the three tributaries from February through June in every year type.

If fully implemented, the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment could reduce SFPUC RWS supplies by up to 43% during prolonged droughts. This would mean a supply shortage of up to 49% for the wholesale customers, including Hayward.

Table 2 illustrates the potential impacts during multiple year droughts:

**Table 2 - Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (in MG)**

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First year	Supply totals	3,776	3,907	4,085	4,325	4,625
	Demand totals	5,465	5,812	6,266	6,792	7,420
	Difference	(1,690)	(1,904)	(2,181)	(2,467)	(2,795)
	Percent Shortage	31%	33%	35%	36%	38%
Second year	Supply totals	3,180	3,341	3,478	3,667	3,907
	Demand totals	5,465	5,812	6,266	6,792	7,420
	Difference	(2,285)	(2,471)	(2,789)	(3,125)	(3,513)
	Percent Shortage	42%	43%	45%	46%	47%
Third year	Supply totals	3,180	3,341	3,478	3,667	3,907
	Demand totals	5,465	5,812	6,266	6,792	7,420
	Difference	(2,285)	(2,471)	(2,789)	(3,125)	(3,513)
	Percent Shortage	42%	43%	45%	46%	47%
Fourth year	Supply totals	3,180	3,341	3,478	3,667	3,907
	Demand totals	5,465	5,812	6,266	6,792	7,420
	Difference	(2,285)	(2,471)	(2,789)	(3,125)	(3,513)
	Percent Shortage	42%	43%	45%	46%	47%
Fifth year	Supply totals	3,180	3,341	3,478	3,667	3,907
	Demand totals	5,465	5,812	6,266	6,792	7,420
	Difference	(2,282)	(2,471)	(2,789)	(3,125)	(3,513)
	Percent Shortage	42%	43%	45%	46%	47%
NOTE: (a) Supply and demand include both potable water and recycled water.						

For planning purposes, the supply shortfalls in the 2025 UWMP are based on information provided by the SFPUC. “Scenario 1”, represents the worst-case situation and assumes full implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. However, uncertainties could affect the potential supply shortfalls and amount of cutbacks including:

- Active litigation at appellate level regarding the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment implementation
- Ongoing negotiations regarding implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment and potential agreement regarding the Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement (referred to as Tuolumne River Healthy Rivers and Landscape Program Agreement)
- Potential for increased supplies from SFPUC
- Potential changes in overall demand projections for the SFPUC RWS
- Uncertainty regarding the actual frequency and duration of cutbacks
- Development of a methodology for allocating available supplies among wholesale purchasers when cutbacks exceed 20%

Short term emergency supplies are available to the City through four groundwater wells, which can theoretically provide up to 10.6 mgd, as well as emergency interties with Alameda County Water District (ACWD) and EBMUD. In addition to interties between Hayward and its neighboring agencies, a regional intertie, jointly owned by SFPUC and EBMUD and operated and maintained by the City, 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 PLAN**

Hayward's proposed WSCP is designed to guide the City's response to drought conditions based on the severity of the supply shortage. Hayward's WSCP is included in Chapter 8 of the 2025 UWMP and has also been prepared as a stand-alone document. For 2025, water agencies are encouraged by DWR to adopt WSCPs as stand-alone documents so modifications that may be needed to respond to supply conditions can be accomplished without amending the UWMP. Staff recommends this approach for Hayward as it will give the Council greater flexibility in implementing the WSCP as water supply conditions change.

The WSCP provides proactive mitigation measures to assist the City during periods of water shortages. Hayward's WSCP includes the level of shortage actions needed to achieve the best response as appropriate to the conditions. WSCPs are required by the state to allow water suppliers to plan for a greater than 50% supply shortage.

Staff reviewed the City's current six levels of reduction strategies, along with the suggested actions developed by DWR, and included measures for each shortage level that would be most effective in achieving the water savings needed. Both the residential and non-residential customers would be impacted. In the most severe shortage scenarios, Levels 5 (50%) and 6 (greater than 50%), it is proposed that Hayward adopt a moratorium or net zero demand limitation on new connections. This type of action would be very rare.

The actions, summarized in Table 3, document how the City could achieve target reductions in the event of a supply shortage. The Council would have an opportunity to modify the actions when it declares a water shortage as long as the estimated water savings meet the target reductions. The WSCP also gives Council the ability to implement other measures

besides those listed in the Plan if needed to achieve water savings.

Section 11-2.47 of the Hayward Municipal Code, the Prohibition of Wasteful Water Practices Ordinance, already prohibits many wasteful-water activities, regardless of water supply conditions. The Ordinance, which was most recently updated in 2017, makes permanent many of the actions that were prohibited during the 2014-2017 and 2021-23 droughts, such as only serving water in restaurants upon request, requiring automatic shut-off nozzles on hoses, and other such common-sense measures. Since these types of activities are already prohibited, they do not appear on the list below.

Table 3 summarizes the shortage levels and the recommended reduction measures. Note that the actions are cumulative; that is, the measures that would be implemented for a specific shortage level would include all measures up to and including that shortage level.

**Table 3 – Summary of Water Shortage Levels and Demand Reduction Actions**

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage	Demand Reduction Actions
1	Up to 10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand public education and community messaging</li> <li>• Prohibit irrigation between 9 am and 6 pm</li> <li>• Provide rebates for turf replace (either enhance or more aggressively promote existing program)</li> <li>• Require leaks and broken irrigation equipment be fixed within 5 days</li> <li>• Require that non-residential customers properly maintain water-using equipment</li> <li>• Encourage covers for pools and spas</li> <li>• Encourage washing full loads of dishes or clothes</li> </ul>
2	11% to 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibit non-essential water use for commercial and industrial purposes</li> <li>• Limit irrigation to 3 days per week</li> <li>• Require leaks and broken irrigation equipment be fixed within 4 days</li> <li>• Provide rebates on plumbing fixtures and devices</li> <li>• Prohibit refilling ornamental ponds with potable water</li> <li>• Decrease water line flushing</li> <li>• Require covers for pools and spas</li> </ul>
3	21% to 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit irrigation to 2 days per week</li> <li>• Require leaks and broken irrigation equipment to be fixed within 3 days</li> <li>• Decorative water features that use potable water must be emptied and kept dry</li> <li>• Require construction contractors to show how impacts on water use will be mitigated, e.g., for dust control</li> </ul>

<b>4</b>	31% to 40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit irrigation to 1 day per week</li> <li>• Prohibit refilling of pools with potable water and no new pool permits to be issued</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	41% to 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on new connections</li> <li>• Reduce water allocations in all categories</li> <li>• Prohibit watering of parks, school grounds and recreation fields</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	Over 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce water for commercial, manufacturing and processing</li> <li>• Provide water use for public health and safety only, including customer rationing if necessary</li> <li>• Prohibit all irrigation</li> <li>• Authorize City to shut off non-essential water services</li> </ul>

Demand Management

Demand management refers to the full range of efforts that an agency undertakes to control water demand, including water conservation. As mentioned previously, Hayward’s per-capita water use is one of the lowest, compared to other agencies that purchase water from the SFPUC, partially because Hayward has long been committed to effective water conservation. The 2025 UWMP includes a full discussion of Hayward’s water conservation programs.

The City currently implements a variety of demand management measures, including:

- Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance
- Advanced Metering infrastructure (AMI) on all meters to automatically transmit water consumption for billing purposes, and customer portal to access real-time information about water consumption, leaks, and other useful data
- Water bill information broken down by use per day, comparison of use with prior year, and use for the previous 12 billing periods in chart form
- Customer rebates for replacement of lawns with water efficient landscaping
- Rain barrel rebates
- Commercial/Industrial/Institutional irrigation hardware rebates
- Distribution of low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators at no cost to customers
- Public outreach and education, including very popular water efficient landscaping classes
- School education, including in-class curriculum and assembly programs
- Landscape water budgets and bimonthly water use reports for selected customers with large-landscaped areas
- Residential self-audit tool program for residents to participate in a self-administered home water audit
- Conservation pricing to provide financial incentives for conservation
- Water efficient landscaping of City-owned sites and active irrigation management
- Water efficient landscaping ordinances and guidelines

- Online water waste reporting
- Assessment and repair of system leaks to address distribution system losses

As demand management is a constantly evolving field, staff will continue to research and evaluate programs and technology to provide City customers with additional water use efficiency opportunities, and to assist Hayward in meeting its long-term water efficiency targets.

Compliance with 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. 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 2020 UWMP, agencies were required to verify whether they achieved their adopted water targets.

Table 4 compares Hayward’s 2020 target with actual 2020 use. With gross per capita usage of 87 gpcd in 2020. 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 use means the total water consumed in Hayward, divided by the number of residents. Hayward met its target within the required time frame and is well in compliance.

**Table 4 – Comparison of 2020 Water Use Target and Actual Water Use (in gpcd)**

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?
No	Individual Target	124	87	Yes

Notes: Targeted reduction for 2020 information was provided in the 2020 UWMP.

In accordance with California Water Code Section 10652, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of the Urban Water Management Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, as they do not constitute a project(s) under CEQA.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT**

There are no direct economic impacts associated with the UWMP. It is a local planning document and serves to assist with state-wide water supply and reliability analysis. The UWMP documents the reliability of the City’s water supplies, which can strengthen economic conditions and foster sustainable growth.

## **STRATEGIC ROADMAP**

Although the 2025 UWMP and WSCP are not specified projects in the City's FY 2025 Strategic Roadmap, this agenda item supports measures related to housing production and preservation, efforts to enhance and protect water supplies, as well as the planting of additional trees to both combat climate change and beautify the City. Strategic Priority 2: Preserve, Protect & Produce Housing for All, Priority 3: Confront Climate Crisis, and Priority 4: Investing in Infrastructure.

## **SUSTAINABILITY FEATURES**

The 2025 UWMP provides an opportunity for Hayward to practice sustainable water management planning through integration of water supply and demand using a methodical process to address short- and long-term conditions. An assessment of water supplies and reliability helps the City prepare for sustainable growth and challenges that may arise as climate and economic conditions change. The 2025 WSCP provides response actions to be taken should Hayward experience water shortage periods preserving water supplies.

## **PUBLIC CONTACT**

The public review draft of the UWMP was released on June 2, 2026, to give the public an opportunity to comment prior to City Council consideration. Staff will provide Council with an update on any comments received. Staff also released an announcement to the community by email and published the public notice twice in the *Daily Review* on May 29, 2026, and June 5, 2026.

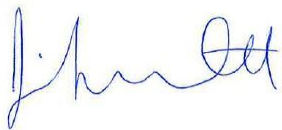
## **NEXT STEPS**

If the Council adopts the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, staff will work with the consultant to submit them to the State in a timely manner and utilize the Plans to manage water supplies and respond to water shortages as needed.

*Prepared by:* Cheryl Muñoz, Water Resources Manager

*Recommended by:* Alex Ameri, Director of Public Works

Approved by:



---

Jennifer Ott, City Manager