

Hey, Redwood City!



Got Water?

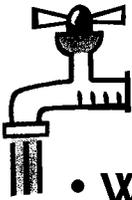
The City is updating its **URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (UWMP)**. This document outlines the City's **CORE POLICIES** for managing the **CONSERVATION** and **EFFICIENT USE** of our water supply.

REDWOOD CITY, THIS IS YOUR WATER!

Join your fellow community members and the City to talk about:

- **Water Supply and Projected Demand**

Conservation, recycled water, financing



- **Water Supply & Potential New Development**

Projected future connections and impact on supply

- **Water Supply Reliability**

Contingency plans, drought measures

Wednesday September 21
6 to 9 pm
Veterans Memorial
Senior Center
1455 Madison Avenue



Saturday September 24
9 am to noon
Community Activities
Building
1400 Roosevelt Avenue

Meetings have identical content
Refreshments will be served

Redwood City's **LONG TERM WATER SUPPLY** is important for everyone in our community, for today and the future. Our **HOMES, BUSINESSES, HOSPITALS, PARKS, SCHOOLS, and INDUSTRY** depend on water. Be a part of the discussion - bring your ideas, opinions, and suggestions and your community & neighborhood values as we plan for Redwood City's water future.

MORE INFORMATION: Call 650-780-7464 or visit
www.redwoodcity.org/water

¡Redwood City!



¡Cíenese Agua!

Las provisiones de agua a largo plazo de Redwood City son importantes para todos en la comunidad. Nuestras casas, negocios, hospitales, parques, escuelas, e industria dependen del agua.

La ciudad esta actualizando su PLAN DE AGUA URBANA. Este documento se enfoca en explicar como administrar eficientemente la conservación de nuestra agua potable.

¡Sea parte de la discusión - traiga sus ideas y díganos lo que es importante para usted mientras planeamos el futuro de nuestra agua en Redwood City!

Miércoles, 21 de Septiembre
6 a 9pm
Veterans Memorial
Senior Center
1455 Madison Avenue

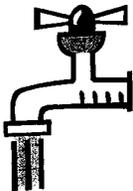


Sábado, 24 de Septiembre
9am a medio día
Community Activities
Building
1400 Roosevelt Avenue

El contenido de las dos juntas será idéntico ~ bebidas van a ser servidas
Un traductor estará disponible; favor de llamar para reservar su lugar para este evento al: 780-7464

¡REDWOOD CITY, ESTA ES SU AGUA!

Reúnase con otros miembros de la comunidad y
la ciudad para hablar sobre estos temas:



- Provisiones de agua y proyección de uso
- Provisiones de agua y posibilidad de nuevas construcciones
- Provisiones de agua y fiabilidad

PARA MAS INFORMACION: Llame a 650-780-7464 o visite
www.redwoodcity.org/water

Urban Water Management Plan
Community Meetings

Notes from Meeting

9-21-05

14 Community Participants

Priorities reported by groups at end of meeting:

Supply and Demand

1. Education

- a. Recycled water
- b. Wise use of water
- c. Conservation tips/strategies – in response to and preparation for water shortage or drought
- d. Landscaping tips/strategies
- e. Use children to communicate/teach greater community
- f. Water bill as medium
- g. Speakers bureau/T.V. spots
- h. Something special for new residents/businesses

2. Recycled Water

- a. Proper and appropriate uses
- b. Public and private access to recycled water would be something to look into
- c. Health effect education
- d. Need to look at building codes
- e. Education

3) Conservation results in water, but during a drought it makes it difficult to cut back, especially if the population increases.

Supply and Development

- a. People feel that new development should be halted, even if it is in the pipeline, until the City is sure there is going to be enough water.
- b. There is concern that projections of what can be saved, and projections of future costs of bringing new water, would be under estimated and cause current residents future shortages and unexpected costs.

Water Supply-Projected Demand Group

Small group questions and responses

Currently RWC gets 100% of its water from the Hetch Hetchy System. As our City's demand continues to outstrip our supply we need to consider other options:

How can the Community reduce the projected demand?

Conservation: Household/Public Agencies/ Businesses

As the price of water continues to rise, water customers may increase their own water conservation efforts to reduce their water bill. However, self-rationing due to the expense of water might not significantly reduce Redwood City's overage.

1. Where do you think the community would be willing to cut back on personal water usage? Where would you be willing to cut back? Do you think businesses are willing? Are Public Agencies willing?

Conservation (Outdoor)

- a. Everyone needs to be advised/informed that they will need cut back—education is necessary
- b. Sports fields (i.e. Astroturf) is a good way to cut back
- c. Parks are a major use of water
- d. Lawns are a place that we can cut back on—big water use/abuse
- e. Lawns—could the city impose a limit/restriction on lawns?
- f. Parks—how can we balance this reduction so we still have green space? Green space is important
- g. Are we really using too much water? Yes, over allocation, but do we really use too much? More that we have too many people

Conversation (Indoor)

- a. Low flow toilets
- b. Save grey water and use it outside
- c. Multi-use of water
- d. On-demand hot water heaters
- e. Multi-use is too foreign to people, maybe in drought, but not otherwise
- f. Double-piped homes—in new development
- g. How much water is wasted while waiting for water to get hot?
- h. "Fun facts" of how much water is being wasted-Could be included on our monthly water bills

Businesses

- It is unclear what businesses are doing to conserve

2. How would you feel if the City was forced to impose water rationing?

How would your life change?

- a. Willing to reduce usage to benefit the greater community
- b. Apartments have single meters, so individuals have little incentive to reduce
- c. Recycling grey water would be easiest to incorporate into lifestyle

- 3. Should the City set some kind of limits on water use? For each household? For Businesses? For Public Agencies? If so, how might that limit be determined?**
- a. Many people are already conserving water, so there isn't much room to reduce more
 - b. Reduction off lawns would reduce water usage greatly
 - c. New homes have water conservation measure built in

4. Should the City continue to use incentives to encourage water conservation?
Incentives

- a. Put in water bill education pieces
- b. Use less, and have to pay less
- c. Has to be monetary incentive -- respond to cost
- d. New people need to be informed that droughts occur here
- e. People need to make change because it's the right thing to do
- f. Water use per person -- needs to be into the planning process
- g. Start with kids. Educate through schools
- h. kids teach parents

5. Should the City set up fines or penalties for overuse (or not reducing water usage)? If so, how would overuse be determined and what would be the fine?

Fines and Penalties

- a. Huge fines and turning off water were used in past droughts
- b. This should be the case (\$ penalties)
- c. Many people don't care to reduce

6. How can the City increase the Water Supply?

Recycled water

- a. Continue to use recycled water because it allows use to keep green spaces, etc.
- b. Should open up for individual household use
- c. Recycled water can be problematic if there are children
- d. There are some drawbacks/consequences to recycled water (Allergies, children, etc.)
- e. There are many areas that recycled water can be used (medians, green space, etc.)
- f. There is fear about recycled water -- the research is inconclusive
- g. Many communities that use recycled water now were in the same position that Redwood City is now in
- h. Educating people about landscaping, zero-scape
- i. City should put in demo sites of zero-scape

Do you have thoughts about using recycled water on the grounds of businesses, public buildings, parks and public gardens?

Other resources

- a. Rainwater harvesting (water catchment system) can be used

- b. Is it an issue if the water doesn't hit the ground?
 - c. Storm drain water – create storage tanks for this so it can be used
 - d. Desalinization – is another possibility to look into
- Is there a concern of taking water away from other natural states? The impact it will have on big picture weather patterns?

Water Supply Reliability - Not addressed on 9/21/05

Water Supply/Potential New Development

Small Group Questions:

Currently RWC gets 100% of its water from the Hetch Hetchy. As our City's demand continues to outstrip our supply we need to consider other options:

- 1. Given what we know about Redwood City's current water supply, what are your thoughts about how new development, if approved and implemented, might affect your own water usage?**
 - a. Need 15% cutback, even before new development
 - b. Since residential is major user of water, there is concern the 7,000 units proposed we may not have water for
 - c. Can only cut so much – last time sewers failed – no drought for 10 years. Concern estimates may not take this into account

- 2. Is it important for the City to limit water usage for new businesses, industries and developments? If so how? Incentives? Penalties?**
 - a. In homes can be very careful – maybe can shorten waste of hot water
 - b. But businesses such as hair salons need water – already have minimized
 - c. Extrapolation error allowance needed – so often projections are grossly inaccurate
 - d. Money needed for leak prevention (\$2,000,000) pipe replacement funds already allocated
 - e. Folks see much irrigation waste
 - a. need seasonal adjustments four times a year
 - f. Suggest cartoons to educate on sprinklers etc. – number to call for someone from city to come give advice
 - g. Need to keep proposals to not allow water wasters

- h. (cross to #2): Emphasis on all means getting info out
- i. Legislate— all new industry must use recycled water
- j. Educate— then if persist raise rates to penalize
 - check first for leaks
 - try everything to help
 - some rich don't care
 - need to concentrate on younger generations
- k. Incentives
 - make available at discount drought resistant plants

3. How should projected water usage impact the consideration and approval process for new developments? (as compared to other factors such as the development's impact on traffic, housing and employment)

4. Should water conservation be required for new developments or proposed development already in the pipeline? If so how? If not why?

- a. If too much for water availability, don't issue permits
- b. New projects design should include piping for recycled water in toilets as well as irrigation
- c. Search new technology (i.e., Swedish high pressure toilets)
- d. Consensus— water is first priority in planning
- e. Largely covered
 - want drought resistant plants available to everybody
- f. If projects in the pipeline can't be guaranteed, modifications need to be made

5. How should the systems designed to provide water for new development be paid for?

- a. New developments (suggest 2/3) should pay their costs, but have to be careful they don't double pay as they become existing customer concern is for fairness— 56/44 should be reverse. Logic behind number?
- b. Cost of upgrading. By the time San Francisco approves it, plans will be higher (2 or more times)

6. Does the City's proposal for allocating costs and benefits of a new recycled water supply seem fair to you? What are your concerns. What would need to change so you feel the approach is fair?

- Can they sell some recycled water to others?

Urban Water Management Plan
Community Meetings

Notes from Meeting

9-24-05

11 Community Participants

Priorities reported by groups at end of meeting:

Supply and Demand/Reliability Combined Group

1. Explore other water sources (for drinking especially) so city is not 100% dependent on Hetch-Hetchy.
2. Improve communication between city and end users through water bill, community groups, retailers, and education of kids through schools. Informing them of consequences/rewards and conservation measures.
3. Recycled water should be promoted and used in non-controversial areas, but not forced. It should be used for industrial uses where there is no risk for children.
4. Conservation results in saving water, but during a drought it makes it difficult to cut back any more, especially if the population increases.

Supply and New Development

1. Identify optional/additional water supply sources.
2. General plan—cooperate with other cities—include all issues in water, traffic, etc.
3. Utilities some water supply from recycled water to create a buffer for drought all the citizens.

Water Supply-Projected Demand/ Reliability Combined Group

Small group questions and responses

(The following questions were taken from the questions on Reliability)

Supply Reliability

1. **Have you experienced a drought or water shortage?**
 - a. Not many have experienced a real shortage
 - b. During the drought in San Francisco in early '90s, water shortage was always on your mind
 - c. It was difficult, but was doable.

d. People had to cut back significantly. It was inconvenient, but not life threatening

4. What are your concerns when you think about water supply reliability?

- a. It is not a matter of survival. The baseline is there. We will be able to survive.
- b. There will still be water to drink
- c. People will lose landscaping

6. Are you confident that the city is taking the right steps to ensure that water is available for current and future needs?

- a. Get away from 100% H.H. reliance
- b. Diversify our water supply
- c. Relatively comfortable with how city is doing in terms of water, but not with fact that we have one water resource
- d. City needs to have more than one source of water (desalinization, rainwater, etc.)
- e. Think out of the box in water resources
- f. The city ought to look at other places/countries to learn from them (e.g., Australian uses rainwater)
- g. Look globally at what other places do with their water
- h. Look at other/alternative technologies that exist to uncover untapped water supplies
- i. City needs to look out of the box in ways to conserve/uncover water resources
- j. Wells: more information would be good. Who has them? Can we put in more?
- k. There is some question if well water can be drunk. What can be done to make it potable?
- l. Not just drought as possible shortage, also danger of possible terrorist attack

Supply/Demand

Currently RWC gets 100% of its water from the Hetch-Hetchy System. As our City's demand continues to outstrip our supply we need to consider other options:

How can the Community reduce the projected demand?

Conservation: Household/Public Agencies/ Businesses

As the price of water continues to rise, water customers may increase their own water conservation efforts to reduce their water bill. However, self-rationing due to the expense of water might not significantly reduce Redwood City's overage.

(Because this group considered questions from two different sets of questions, all questions were not covered.)

1) Where do you think the community would be willing to cut back on personal water usage? Where would you be willing to cut back? Do you think businesses are willing? Are Public Agencies willing?

Conservation:

- a. Get the message about water conservation to parents through kids
- b. Communicate with people through water bills
- c. Education should be pro-active (i.e. school programs) not limited to a time of crisis. Conservation needs to be seen as a preventive measure.
- d. Expand educational efforts that are already being implemented.
- e. Education through water bills would be effective. If printing time is an issue, use the bill to inform customers of non-time sensitive information and education.
- f. Let people know how much 1 gallon of water costs.
- g. Let people know about and encourage them to use "low flow" toilets/appliances.
- h. Retail stores should work with city to advocate for "low flow" toilets/appliances.
- i. Look at irrigation so watering doesn't happen when it isn't needed.
- j. City should use community groups to get information out to people, "Mother's Clubs".
- k. Use neighborhood association and community groups already in place to really reach people.
- l. Think about educating enough people to reach the "tipping point"—people take in information from people they know.
- m. Malcolm Smith's newsletter informed participants of today's meeting.
- n. Have city use "loose" community groups.
- o. Businesses, landscapers, schools, plumbers, retailer, etc.—get in with them to get people to make change.
- p. Explore "synthetic" turf for sports fields, businesses landscaping, and to replace lawns.

4. Should the city continue to use incentives to encourage water conservation? Penalties?

- a. Punishment/disincentives are more effective than rewards—at least for the masses.
- b. Common meters in condos/apartments might not be as effective (in terms of punishment).
- c. Common meters make it difficult to regulate the individuals.
- d. Need to look into creating individual accountability.
- e. Private/individual meters should be installed in new development and existing apartment/condos.
- f. It comes back to education- if people knew the "real" costs, they might cut back.
- g. The hope is that people develop a social conscience.
- h. Residents need a phone number and e-mail to report water gluttons.
- i. "Water police" need to inform people of the mechanism for being able to report/inform city if someone leaves their sprinkler on.

6. Do you have thoughts about using recycled water on the grounds of businesses, public buildings, parks and public gardens?

- a. Great for industrial use because there is no controversy.

- b. Collaborate with other cities—trade other cities our recycled water for their fresh water: 2 gallons of our recycled water for 1 gallon fresh.
- c. Recycled water should not be forced on residents.
- d. The state is pushing recycled water, so it will happen.
- e. There are incentives to use recycled water.
- f. Recycled water should not be used where children would be exposed.
- g. Retrofit big company buildings, like Oracle, in the future.

Water Supply/Potential New Development

Small Group Questions:

Currently RWC gets 100% of its water from the Hetch Hetchy. As our City's demand continues to outstrip our supply we need to consider other options:

- 1. Given what we know about Redwood City's current water supply, what are your thoughts about how new development, if approved and implemented, might affect your own water usage?**
 - a. Limiting use through requiring well remodeled homes. Would require use water of regulators
 - b. How about a buffer 60% - only build out to 60% of capacity for development.
 - c. The buffer could provide water availability in case of drought
 - d. Values of landscape, lawn for children.
 - e. What can developer do - contractor pays fee instead of providing water
 - f. Contractor can get water from across the Bay
 - g. Partner with other cities—desalinization, conservation plants. Get money from fees. Use co-generation—natural gas plant - to power desalinization
 - h. Identify optional water supplies
 - i. Developers pay a fee that in turn is used to generate more water – such as money used to build recycled water program.
 - j. More people-more water-more people cycle – all interrelated.

- 2. Is it important for the City to limit water usage for new businesses, industries and developments? If so how? Incentives? Penalties?**
 - a. Tell developers, you find your water, then you can build.
 - b. Traffic, space and other infrastructure problems. Redwood City will reach capacity. Must be careful not to ruin the quality of life.

- 3. How should projected water usage impact the consideration and approval process for new developments? (as compared to other factors such as the development's impact on traffic, housing and employment)**
 - a. General plan should have water component.
 - b. What is included for the growth curve? Incorporate projections and set limits in vision to provide for quality of life.
 - c. Community needs to be part of vision development and incorporate all areas related to water.

- d. In drought, do not have water - need to work with other agencies. Other cities may have excess. Talk to them (i.e., Palo Alto).
- e. Housing supply issue is not only Redwood City's issue, it is an area issue. Redwood City builds more housing than other areas, but more gets approved.
- f. Work with cities to look at building development growth in the Bay Area
- g. Cities (need to) cooperate on all issues (i.e., water, traffic, etc.)
- h. There is room for growth.
- i. Growth means revenue generation – so need to balance. to put boundary. More revenue and growth or less revenue and restricted growth.

4. Should water conservation be required for new developments or proposed development already in the pipeline? If so, how? If not, why?

- a. Advise more conservation – instructions for living in a desert landscape.
- b. Developers should be responsible for conservation, not the city.
- c. City Council needs to be more responsive to residents' views.
- d. Last ballot, no one asked the community — just went ahead with planning.
- e. Desert landscaping
- f. Redefine the landscaping for Redwood City – low water use is the key.
- g. Use incentives like the toilet program.
- h. Use of recycled for water parks, lawns. Development can fund the costs.

6. Does the City's proposal for allocating costs and benefits of a new recycled water supply seem fair to you? What are your concerns. What would need to change so you feel the approach is fair?

- a. Public acceptance of conserving water is needed.
- b. Concerns re increase in rates
- c. Recycled water - all residents are paying for bonds—but west of Hwy. 101, residents do not have access to recycled water.
- d. Not enough money – costs need to be equitable.
- e. Use water that is saved by use of recycled supply for the West side— as a drought buffer.
- f. Should the City look as far out as 2020? What will the need for water be then?

Friends of Redwood CityCommunity Issues Forum – **June 30, 2005**

www.forwc.org

WATER SUPPLY AND RELIABILITY OVERVIEW

Participant's comments from the evening's three group discussions centered around a series of questions on Redwood City's current water supply issues and future water reliability concerns.

In response to the question, "Should the City's General Plan public discussion include water supply/reliability issues?" participants felt strongly that water and future development are definitely linked and an opportunity for in-depth public discussions on water issues during the current General Plan update is important. There were concerns expressed that water supply and planning for housing/business growth should go hand-in-hand, that water issues should be analyzed with all new development early on in project proposals, and cumulative effects from multiple projects should be considered. Other comments included the need for Redwood City to determine how much population growth can be accommodated and that the economic burden of ensuring an adequate water supply should be placed on developers to minimize impacts on current residents.

Participants were asked the question "Should future development be capped at a lower level in order to provide residents with a buffer against future Hetch Hetchy rate increases and drought reductions?" Clearly impacts to residents from future droughts was considered an important issue. This was reflected in comments supporting a development cap to allow for a water supply buffer, providing incentives and public education on planting drought-resistant landscaping, and implementing stronger conservation efforts for residents and businesses now before the next drought occurs. Participants felt maintaining residential gardens and commercial landscaping is important to the City's quality of life. They expressed concern that future rate increases could threaten City landscapes, and the economic savings that residents are currently realizing from the toilet replacement program and other individual conservation efforts.

Finally, there was much discussion on Redwood City's recycled water program and other possible alternative sources for water. A number of residents living west of Highway 101 indicated they would utilize recycled water for landscaping if it became available. For some residents, the chloramine safety issue has not been resolved, and concerns about water quality and fluoridation also surfaced during the discussions.

WATER SUPPLY DISCUSSION COMMENTS

Water supply and housing must go hand-in hand. Businesses too.

Still behind even after recycling water and conservation efforts
Desalinization (mill Valley)

Why has RWC stopped using well water?

Recycled less expensive than desalinization

Additional housing linked with expanded recycled water

Drought must also be considered

Encourage city/residents/businesses to use drought resistant landscaping

Recycled water & conservation savings should be used to buffer Hetch Hetchy rate increases

Q: How many people living west of Highway 101 would use recycled water if it were available?

A: Moderate interest in using recycled water

Businesses should also have to conserve if residents must do so

We should not cap development – it prevents urban sprawl

Development should be capped

Water issues should be considered with all new development

Residents & business owners must know up front what effects new development will have on their water supply

Fee for water connections – adequate? Based on square footage?

Water supply should be considered early in project proposal

Not adequate monitoring of business water use for irrigation

Is there domestic water to put into new connections?

Cumulative effects of multiple projects should be considered

City should provide “water hotline” to report broken pipes/sprinkler heads – also for water abusers like businesses that water parking lots

A number of citizens do not want growth – indicated by defeat of Q

Why aren't we looking at double plumbing? – esp. in new homes

Q: How many people living west of Highway 101 would use recycled water if it was available?

A: Large number in group would use recycled water

Are there other sources of water we can look at like desalinization?

Concern that quality of tap water – taste buds say it's not as good

Concern about switch to chloramine

Equitability issues around recycled water users not having to cut back in drought & paying same cost – people without access pay for recycling too

There are benefits to gardens

Could we sell recycled water to other cities to help pay for it or get potable water in exchange?

We need to compromise on housing and have a mix of new housing to include affordable downtown housing for teachers, firefighters, etc. Compromise on Marina Shores development

There is a limit to how much population growth we can accommodate. We need to start determining this now

How will RWC make recycled water available?

Concern about city "saving water" by putting artificial turf on school playing fields

Concern about water costs increasing

Savings in water outweighs initial cost of artificial turf over long-term; maintenance costs down

City toilet cut water cost _ for one person – concern water rate increases will negate savings

City should educate people on drought tolerant plants

Public opportunity for input into UWMP

Why isn't there mandatory conservation right now?

Current rate structure does put pressure on people to conserve (example: bigger lawn – more water – higher bill)

Like toilet program – could city subsidize grey water systems for other residents (tied to equitability issue)?

All are benefiting from recycled water because it's freeing up more drinking water

Should city do more to get low flow toilets in public facilities?

Require new development to use X% recycled water and implement conservation measures as part of code

Put burden of where water will come from on developers so minimal impact on everyone else

Growth inevitable – should be high density – uses less water

Q: How many people living west of Highway 101 would use recycled water if it was available?

A: About 1/3 of group would use recycled water if access

Concern that – if always at or below target – will I be forced to cut back same as others who always exceed their target. Doesn't seem fair.

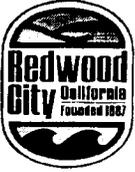
Where commercial establishments provide showers for employees is there a way under drought conditions that these showers be shut off?

We should cap future development at a lower rate

I am very concerned about fluoridation of our water despite all support from government agencies, health agencies, etc. (Fluoride 2000 Project). Also concerned about chloramine.

Encourage xeriscape/native planting for businesses (i.e., gas stations), county, city offices, etc.

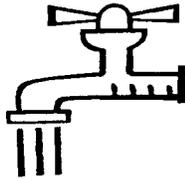
Ad 1 – Runs November 17



Redwood City – What do *You* Say About the Future of our Water Supply?

Our homes, businesses, hospitals, parks, schools, and industry *depend* on water. Please attend this final community workshop and help to update our **Urban Water Management Plan**. With your help, we can plan for managing the *conservation* and *efficient use* of our long-term water supply.

Wednesday
November 30th
7:30 – 9 pm
Veterans Memorial
Senior Center
1455 Madison Avenue



Read and comment on the Draft UWM Plan – it will be available as of November 19th on our website at www.redwoodcity.org/water, or at City Hall, the Downtown Library, or Public Works Services

Refreshments will be served

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Call 650-780-7464 or visit www.redwoodcity.org/water

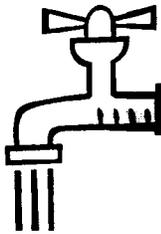
Ad 2 – Runs November 28 and 30



Redwood City – What do You Say About the Future of our Water Supply?

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Refreshments will be served

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Call 650-780-7464 or visit www.redwoodcity.org/water

City of Redwood City
Public Works Services Department
Urban Water Management Plan - 2005 Update
Final Community Meeting
November 30, 2005

Questions and Concerns from Small Groups

Staff responses to questions are shown in italics. Some of these responses were provided at the meeting.

Group # 1: Questions about the content of the UWMP draft

- a) No Draft UWMP document was available to review at designated locations. Since we didn't have an opportunity to read the Draft before this meeting, what can we do between now and the council meeting to submit comments?
Copies of the Draft UWMP were placed at City Hall, the Public Works Services Department and the Downtown Library on November 18, 2005. Staff regrets that citizens could not locate and use the copies easily. Comments on the Draft UWMP can be submitted up to and at the December 19 City Council public hearing. Staff will be pleased to assist anyone who needs assistance effectively providing comments to the Council as they consider adoption of the UWMP update.
- b) How much will hot water recirculation save?
According to Appendix F (Table 3), residential hot water recirculation systems save an average of 16.4 gallons per day per household. The City projects that 100 rebates could be issued as early as 2007, for a saving of five acre-feet.
- c) Can RWC require the installation of hot water recirculation when homes are sold or remodeled?
The City may want to consider such an ordinance. The Recycled Water Task Force was very positive on this potential program.
- d) What incentives and requirements can RWC set up for landscaping efficiency [with drought-tolerant plants]?
The staff is exploring the idea of setting up drought tolerant landscape demonstration gardens in public facilities, which would provide options of how to replace traditional lawns and planting beds with drought tolerant plants, and change irrigation systems to achieve higher water efficiency. Eventually, the nursery industry will respond as people's level of understanding and appreciation of drought tolerant landscaping increases.
- e) Can RWC encourage native and drought tolerant species?
See response to Item (d) above.
- f) Where and how big are the 15 large projects mentioned?
We assume this question is about projected developments that were listed in the 2003 UWMP appendices. As the staff report and attachments describes, the methodology for projecting future growth has been modified and the UWMP no longer will depend on specific project proposals or development sites for setting the "base demand forecast". However, a new table is proposed to be added to the final UWMP – Table 2-3. See "Recommended Changes to Draft UWMP".
- g) Can wells be used for some fields?
Local groundwater does exist, and is currently used by a limited number of private well owners for irrigation uses (See Section 3.4.2 of Draft UWMP). Aquifers near the Redwood City area are considered marginal as a source of municipal drinking water supply. However, per the recommendations of the Recycled Water Task Force, the

City is proceeding with a test well at Red Morton Park to determine the suitability of site-specific wells for irrigation of parks in the central and western parts of the city.

- h) How can citizens get the City to revisit the use of chloramines?

The decision to replace chlorine disinfection with chloramines throughout the service area of the Hetch Hetchy regional water system was made by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission at the urging of the California Department of Health Services. The change affects an estimated 2.4 million water customers in dozens of communities. Despite some opposition before and after the changeover, staff is not aware of any commitment from the SFPUC to consider reversal of their decision. There is a large body of information available via the health care and medical fields: City staff can assist residents in finding information.

- i) How can residents remove chloramines and fluoride from their individual water supply?

There are some filter products available for homeowners. Contact the Redwood City staff at 780-7464 to get assistance.

Group # 1: Concerns about the plan in its current form

- a) It may be a problem if other Cities do not choose hot water recirculation.

The concern is that unless cities band together, cost effectiveness of devices such as hot water recirculators will be difficult to achieve. BWASCA has been very successful in offering member agencies with subscription-based, regional rebate programs for cloths washers and restaurant pre-rinse nozzles. Redwood City staff will collaborate with BAWSCA to explore the feasibility of including recirculators in the future.

- b) Concerned about the continued use of chloramines

See responses to questions h) and i) above.

Group # 2: Questions about the content of the UWMP draft

- a) What controls does Redwood City have over build-out in Emerald Hills? (review, permit restrictions, etc.)

Since the Redwood City Planning staff, Planning Commission and City Council have no land use jurisdiction or authority over the building permit process in unincorporated San Mateo County, they must rely on influencing policy decisions that affect Redwood City. Many years ago, Redwood City's supply assurance was adjusted to include future water supply for the Emerald Hills service area of Redwood City's water system, based on build-out projections at the time. Section 2.4 of the Draft UWMP indicates that there are approx. 250 to 300 remaining undeveloped single-family parcels. This potential future new demand is included in the base water demand forecast of the UWMP update.

Group # 2: Concerns about the plan in its current form

- a) In Table 3-1, the 2015 – 2030 projections include volumes that exceed supply assurance figures. But, the Draft UWMP says RWC can't get more water. If we compare Table 4-3 to Table 3-1, it's confusing. The forecast purchases exceed supply assurances figures.

In 2004 the SFPUC asked wholesale customer agencies to provide "best estimates" of their purchase needs up to 2030 – irrespective of the current contractual supply assurance limit (the Master Sales Agreement expires in 2010). Appendix D of the Draft UWMP provides detailed correspondence and documents related to that work. Table 3-1 shows only water supply – both the "best estimate amounts given to the SFPUC and new, recycled water. Revised Table 4-3 and new Table ES-1 indicate

that the lower end of the range of Redwood City demand on SF water in the future may be less than the current supply assurance. Staff believes that planning within a range of a 25-year period is a good resource management practice, and staff also advocates that the Council's policy assumption via the UWMP at this point in time should be that Redwood City will not to get more water from the regional system than we currently get.

- b) On page 4-4 under "future water supply reliability" – 3rd paragraph, RWC is being penalized for being proactive regarding water recycling. We need something in the UWMP to address this via BAWSCA.
Regionally, the reality is that there is no "extra" water. But communities can transfer water. The City Council may use recycled water as leverage and could exchange recycled water for additional drinking water with other agencies. Developers may buy water rights from another agency and have that amount credited to Redwood City. However, it is easy to understand the broad perception that the bottom line is: the more you save in times of normal water supply, the more you get punished in times of drought.

Group # 2: Suggestions for improving this draft:

- a) RWC should supply more information about recycled water and how it can be used safely for landscaping, firefighting, etc.
The recycled water project is described in Chapters 3 and 7 of the Draft UWMP, and much more information is available on the City's web site. The City has implementing an extensive public outreach and information program about recycled water – which is available to all Redwood City water customers, irrespective of the location of their homes or businesses relative to the recycled water service area. Because the Recycled Water Project is now in a phased implementation / construction process, and due to the many actions and decisions that the Council take in the years ahead, for the purpose of the UWMP, staff suggests that the current draft provides a good level of non-time sensitive information and that it does focus on supply projections primarily – and as it should.
- b) RWC should not expand its recycled water activities until "savings penalty" issue is fixed.
See response to Group 2 - b) above. The City Council's approach to date has been one of preparedness for the next drought and having a drought-proof new water supply that can provide maximum benefit to the City and perhaps to neighboring communities.
- c) Many of the tables don't give units or give varying units – acre/ft, housing units, etc. Need to standardize on something easy to understand.
The units used in the UWMP have been selected to be consistent with other city planning systems and documents. All tables have been revised to indicate more clearly what the measurement units are.
- d) Chart showing changes between old/new water management plan does not show connections with General Plan and does not list the [detailed] backup projections. Please re-insert list of specific projects that were used for the projections. More detail in Table 2-2 (page 2-3).
As the staff report and attachments describes, the methodology for projecting future growth has been modified and the UWMP no longer will depend on specific project proposals or development sites for setting the "base demand forecast". However, a new table is proposed to be added to the final UWMP – Table 2-3. See "Recommended Changes to Draft UWMP".

Group # 3: Questions about the content of the UWMP draft

- a) Resident went to the second UWMP Community Dialogue meeting. He was told the information would be presented to the {PWS} Water Dept. [staff]. Was it?
As part of the Public Works Services Department's commitment to on-going employee training and education, the director will present the UWMP and debrief department staff on the City Council's deliberations and decisions, following the Dec. 19 Council meeting.
- b) Can gray water be used on our own property?
Yes. The City has no regulatory authority over the residential use of gray water. Once drinking water is sold to customers, it's their water, and they can use it as they want to – and they should to exercise good practices for the safe and efficient use of this untreated water resource.

Group # 3: Concerns about the plan in its current form

- a) The UWMP was not readily available at designated locations such as the Library and City Hall. The Library only had one copy and would not let patrons copy it. City Hall also only had one copy
See response to Group 1-a) above.
- b) The number one concern at the 2nd meeting [in September] was finding additional sources of water supply. This is not reflected in the UWMP draft.
The City's ability - or lack thereof - to pursue other sources of water supply is discussed in the Draft UWMP, Chapter 3. Staff's position has been that options for additional water supply will be increasingly limited and costly, and that Redwood City's best policy direction is to assume that no additional supply on drinking water will be available, therefore we should maximize the benefits of local/regional conservation and water recycling. However, constant vigilance in watching for new possibilities is important: The added UWMP Executive Summary speaks to this.
- c) The "Buffer" [in water demand vs. supply] is not clear. Numbers are not matching up with tables. It is not obvious that RWC is working to establish a buffer. Not identified in the document as a buffer.
The newly compiled Executive Summary and its Table ES-1 – based on revised and refined projections - shows that Redwood City can manage its way into a positive difference between supply from SF and demand, reaching nearly 1,000 AF/yr by 2015, and falling off to approx. 500 AF/yr by 2030. Staff will recommend to the Council that good stewardship of the City's future water supply should include a positive gap as is shown, and that not allocating the entire water supply to existing and future customers is good public policy.
- d) RWC is already conserving water. How are we to handle a 20% cutback [in the next drought, and how can we secure more] reliability?
*The refined water reliability chapter of the UWMP illustrates that Redwood City will be able to manage a short-term, 10% reduction shortage. However, making the leap to a second-year or sustained 20% cutback will be difficult to achieve and very damaging to the community's landscape investment.
The newly-compiled Executive Summary and companion staff report for the Dec. 19 Council meeting highlight the importance of persuading the SFPUC to seriously consider and study the benefits and costs associated with a 90% level of regional supply reliability, in lieu of 80%*
- e) If everyone cuts back will there be enough flow to move sewage?
In a drought, water use cutbacks result in lower flows in the sanitary sewer system, which drains by gravity. The use of more efficient toilets with lower gallons per flush also decreases flow. The City's sewer system is in better condition now as many

repairs have been performed on it. However, the sewer system needs certain amount of flow to make it drain properly, so sustained drought may cause some localized problems.

- f) The formula for cutback allocations in regional water is based on one- third of three years usage. This is unfair to cities that have been conserving water.
The "Interim Water Supply Allocation Plan" is based on two fixed and one changing metric, and it can be seen as having built-in disincentives for conserving water now with the consequence of higher relative cut-backs in times of drought. When the IWSAP expires in 2010, there will be an opportunity to try to renegotiate the basis of cutback allocations with the SFPUC. Fortunately, at the retail customer level, Redwood City will base its cutbacks on the amount of water needed, vs. the historic amount used.
- g) In the past, people who had used a lot of water didn't suffer as much during a drought as people who were already conserving. Under the current formula the entire community will suffer.
See response to item f) above.
- h) RWC residents who do not have access to recycled water will be penalized under the current system.
While no recycled water will be served to individual homes and gardens, to the degree that existing large landscapes are converted to recycled water from drinking water, there will be more water for all customers to share in a shortage.
- i) City should be more concerned about development and water supply.
The 2005 update of the UWMP has been coordinated with the schedule for the City's General Plan update process, with the UWMP preceding the General Plan. Given the Planning Commission's active interest in the UWMP and the nexus to future land use decisions, it may be fair to say that the community is much more concerned about – and engaged in – the issues associated with water supply.

Group # 3: Suggestions for improving this draft:

- a) Policy goals and implementations should be color-coded and comments from the community should be added in the margins. This would make it a lot easier for community to see the value of their input.
This was a good suggestion, which ultimately lead staff to conclude that the difficult of interpreting community comments, questions and concerns and attempting to assign them to specific areas of the Draft UWMP was unlikely to meet the need. Instead, the UWMP team devised the "response" format along with the recommended changes table, supported by the new Executive Summary and companion staff report.
- b) North County has been filling up an aquifer for 4 – 5 years. RWC should look into something similar.
RWC will receive indirect benefit from this project because it becomes an indirect, regional emergency back-up supply. RWC has no plans to do something similar, as the local groundwater is unreliable and there is no aquifer storage capacity.
- c) Figure out a way to expand recycled water to more of RWC.
See UWMP Chapter 7 for a discussion of opportunities to expand the recycled water system. As designed, the storage, pumping and distribution system are highly flexible for meeting future and unanticipated needs and opportunities.
- d) Encourage the City to do more citizen education on the merits and safety of recycled water.
See response to Item 3(b) for Group #2.

- e) Would like more equity and rewards built into the regional policy for Redwood City's conservation efforts.
See response to Group 3, question f) above.

Issues Discussed at September Community Roundtables

To engage Redwood City citizens in the UWMP update, the City conducted two community workshops in September 2005. These 3-hour workshops were held on a weeknight and a weekend day, to accommodate various work schedules. The agenda for both meetings was identical. The purposes of the workshops were:

1. To build on the City's ongoing commitment to community engagement by providing an opportunity for Redwood City residents to explore and discuss core policies reflected in the UWMP and provide thoughtful input to be used in updating the plan, so that the updated document reflects the values of the community.
2. To build on the community input gathered in recent public forums that addressed the issue of water supply and demand.

The desired outcomes from the UWMP workshops were:

1. Members of the community will have participated in the UWMP planning process and questions raised during the workshops will be considered as the UWMP is updated.
2. Redwood City residents will better understand issues related to water resource management, and the final Plan will reflect the will and values of the community.

The format of the workshops included a brief presentation by City staff, followed by breakout into small group discussions, and ended with the breakout groups reporting to all of the participants. Each of the small groups focused on three primary issues: 1) water supply/projected demand; 2) water supply reliability; and 3) water supply/potential new development. The table facilitators asked a series of questions for each issue to generate discussion.

Following is a synopsis of the discussion of each issue, and where/how those issues are addressed in the 2005 UWMP.

Water supply/projected demand

For the water supply/projected demand issue, participants felt that education of citizens in the wise use of water was important to help improve conservation efforts. Communications through water bills, community groups, and schools were suggested as potential venues for education. It was felt that recycled water should be promoted and used in non-controversial areas, but should not be mandatory and should be used where there is no risk to children. Parks and lawns were identified as large water users, and a potential place where additional restrictions on water use could be made, such as exploring the use of more artificial turf.

The UWMP addresses conservation efforts, including programs directed at education and communication, in Chapter 6. Chapter 6 also describes the City's artificial turf replacement program. Chapter 7 describes the City's recycled water project.

Water supply reliability

With regard to the water supply reliability issue, many participants expressed the concern that the City should pursue other water sources (i.e., diversify its water portfolio) to reduce its reliance on Hetch Hetchy water. Other sources such as desalination, harvesting rainwater and stormwater, groundwater wells, trading recycled water for potable water, etc. were suggested.

The UWMP addresses the City's water supply sources and the reliability of those sources in several chapters of the UWMP. Water supply sources, including the potential for desalination, groundwater, and recycled water are described in Chapter 3. The reliability of supply, both currently and into the future, is discussed in Chapter 4. The potential for expanding the City's recycled water system is discussed in Chapter 7.

Water supply/potential new development

On the water supply/new development issue, there was a strong sentiment that new development should not be approved unless a secure water supply was available. Perhaps the potable water use saved by the introduction of recycled water could be used as a "buffer" for future development. There was a suggestion that new projects should include dual piping for recycled water use in toilet flushing as well as landscape irrigation. Developers should pay adequate fees to help develop new water supplies, including recycled water, and the City should promote the use of drought-tolerant landscaping (i.e., xeriscapes). There was consensus that the General Plan should have a water component, and that growth and water use projections should be used to set a limit for how much development can ultimately occur.

The 2005 UWMP includes a discussion of the linkage between the City's water supply planning and the General Plan update (see Chapter 1).

Friends of Redwood City Community Issues Forum

The Friends of Redwood City (FORWC) hosted a Water Supply and Reliability Forum on June 30, 2005. Following is a synopsis of issues discussed at the forum and where/how those issues are addressed in the 2005 UWMP.

Participant's comments from the forum's three group discussions centered on a series of questions on Redwood City's current water supply issues and future water reliability concerns. In response to the question, "Should the City's General Plan public discussion include water supply / reliability issues?" participants felt strongly that water and future development are definitely linked and an opportunity for in-depth public discussions on water issues during the current General Plan update is important. There were concerns expressed that water supply and planning for housing/business growth should go hand-in-hand, that water issues should be analyzed with all new development early on in project proposals, and cumulative effects from multiple projects should be considered. Other comments included the need for Redwood City to determine how much population growth can be accommodated, and the economic burden of ensuring an adequate water supply should be placed on developers to minimize impacts on current residents.

As noted above, the 2005 UWMP includes a discussion of the linkage between the City's water supply planning and the General Plan update (see Chapter 1).

In response to the question “Should future development be capped at a lower level in order to provide residents with a buffer against future Hetch Hetchy rate increases and drought reductions?” participants felt that impacts to residents from future droughts were considered an important issue. This was reflected in comments supporting a development cap to allow for a water supply buffer, providing incentives and public education on planting drought-resistant landscaping, and implementing stronger conservation efforts for residents and businesses before the next drought occurs.

The UWMP and its proposed changes forecast a much more balanced picture of Redwood City’s future water supply and demand. As the Dec. 19th staff report describes, the City Council will be asked to subsequently consider additional development review tools and to further explore the creation of a Water Element for the City’s General Plan update. The premise that has guided staff in formulating recommendations is that the Planning Commission and the City Council should have the ability to make informed land use choices and know clearly what the impacts and trade-offs on water supply and reliability will be.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

REDWOOD CITY DAILY NEWS

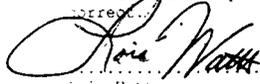
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of San Mateo

The undersigned declares: That at all times hereinafter mentioned, affiant was a permanent resident of the United States, over the age of eighteen years old, and was at and during all said times the Classified Representative of the REDWOOD CITY DAILY NEWS newspaper of general circulation published daily in the County of San Mateo, State of California. The notice mentioned was set in type no smaller than nonpareil and was preceded with words printed in black face type not smaller than size 7, describing and expressing in general terms, the purpose and character of the notice intended to be given; that the

PUBLIC NOTICE

of which the annexed is a printed copy, was published and printed in said newspapers 2 times commencing on the 2nd. Day of December 2005 and ending on the 9th. Day of December

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.


Lois Watts

Dated at Palo Alto, California, this 3rd. Day of January 2006.

City of Redwood City
Public Hearing on Update of Urban Water Management Plan

California law requires that we review and update our Urban Water Management Plan every five years. The City Council will hold a public hearing to consider proposed revisions and updates to the Plan for 2005-2010. The hearing will be held:

Monday, December 19, 2005
7:00pm
City Council Chamber, City Hall
1017 Middlefield Road

Go to www.redwoodcity.org/water to download the entire draft Plan or individual chapters. Alternatively, printed copies of the Draft 2005 Plan are available for review at City Hall (1017 Middlefield Road), the Downtown Library (1044 Middlefield Road), and at Public Works Services (1400 Broadway). You may also call 780-7464 and request your own printed copy.

Patricia Howe, City Clerk
November 28, 2005

Published in the Redwood City Daily News on December 2, 2005
and December 9, 2005

APPENDIX A-1

SEPTEMBER 2005 COMMUNITY ROUNDTABLE PRESENTATION SLIDES

	<p>Hey Redwood City! Got Water?</p>
	<p>2005 Urban Water Management Plan Update</p> <p>Community Roundtable</p> <p>Sept. 21 & 24, 2005</p>

	<p>Hey Redwood City! Got Water?</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">☞ Welcome☞ Hand-outs☞ Introductions☞ Roles for this meeting

	<p>Hey Redwood City! Got Water?</p>
	<p>Meeting Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build on the City's ongoing commitment to community engagement by providing an opportunity for Redwood City residents to explore and discuss core policies reflected in the UWM Plan and provide thoughtful input to be used in updating the Plan, so that it reflects community values. • To build on community input gathered in recent public forums that addressed the issues of water supply and demand

	<p>Hey Redwood City! Got Water?</p>
	<p>Desired Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members will have participated in this planning process and questions raised during this meeting will be considered as the Plan is updated • Residents will better understand issues related to water resource management • The final Plan will reflect the will and values of the community

	Hey Redwood City! Got Water?
	Overview of Agenda (Hand-out)

	Hey Redwood City! Got Water?
	Process Map (Hand-out) <ul style="list-style-type: none">☛ How and when you can give your ideas☛ Schedule☛ Decision-making – who and when?☛ Linkage to General Plan update

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Current UWM Plan

- Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1984
- 2001 update – Added Water Use Forecast 2000 – 2020
- 2003 update – Added “Active Conservation” and Recycled Water
- 2005 – Next update of Plan

Refer to “Policy Assumptions” (hand-out)

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

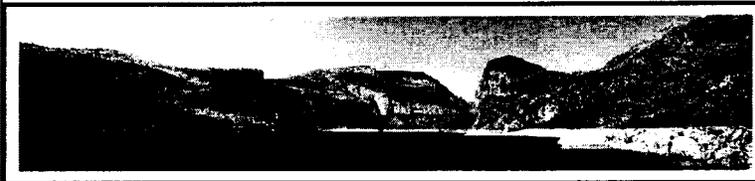
First, some definitions and “water words”

- “Acre Feet / Yr”
- “Supply Reliability”
- “Demand” – current/future (“projections”)
- “Contract” with SF
- “Landscape Irrigation” uses / meters
- “Recycled water”

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

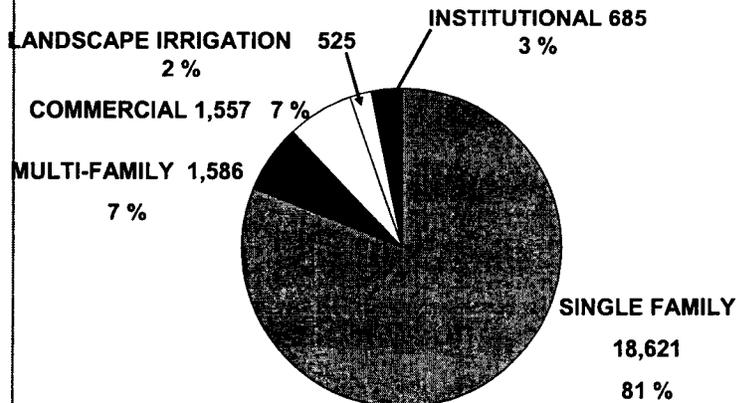
What is our water supply situation?

- 100% of our drinking water is from the Hetch Hetchy regional water system
- System will reach capacity by 2010
- Contract expires in 2010



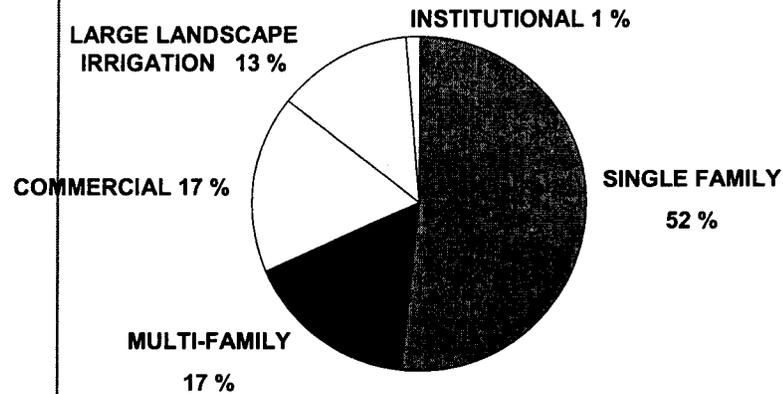
Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Who are our customers?



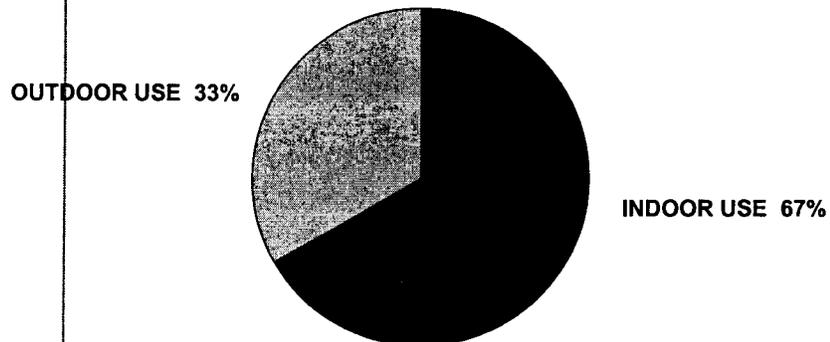
Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Who is using the water now?



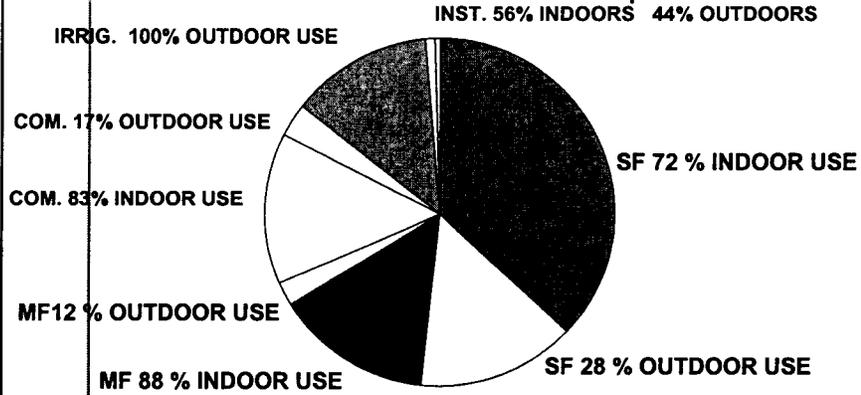
Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

What is the indoor / outdoor split?



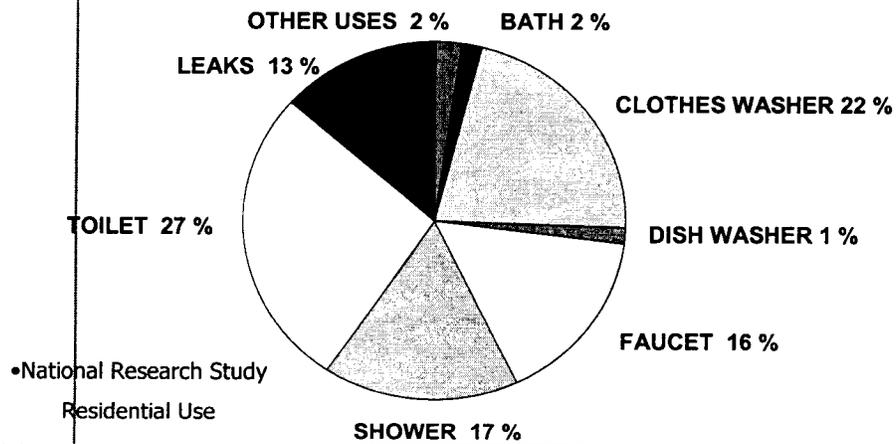
Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

What is the indoor / outdoor split?



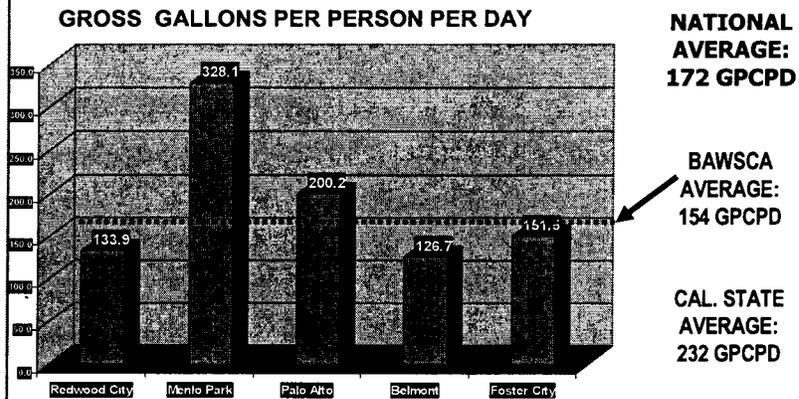
Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

How is water used indoors? *



Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

How efficient are we in our water use?



Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Conclusions:

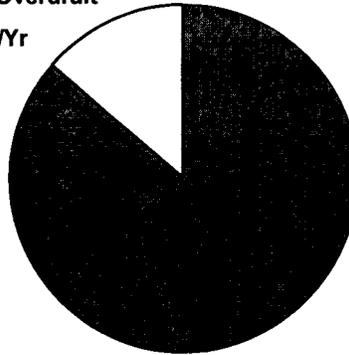
- Redwood City's per person water use is less than State and Regional averages
- Indoor Conservation Programs are increasing water use efficiency
- Outdoors water savings potential 15%-20% needs to be realized with an aggressive strategy

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

What was the projected supply problem?

Projected 2010 Overdraft

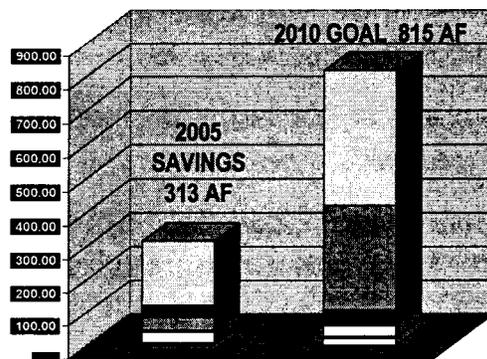
1,935 AF/Yr



Redwood City
Supply Assurance
From Hetch Hetchy
12,243 AF/Yr

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

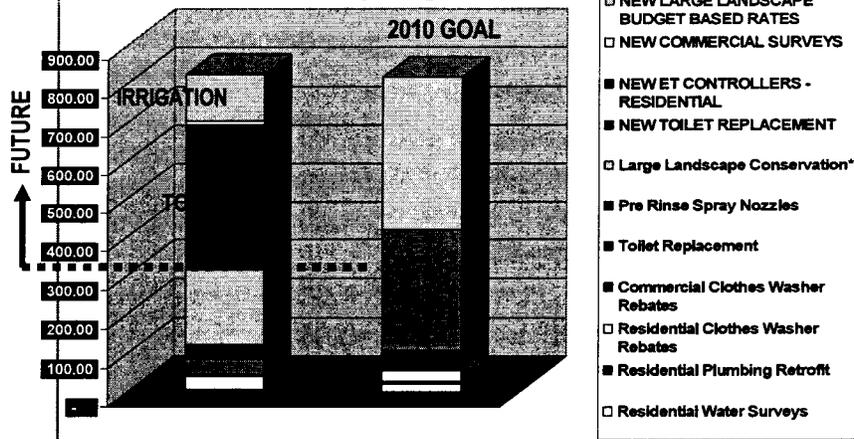
Actions / programs in place now:



- Large Landscape Conservation*
- Pre Rinse Spray Nozzles
- Toilet Replacement
- Commercial Clothes Washer Rebates
- Residential Clothes Washer Rebates
- Residential Plumbing Retrofit
- Residential Water Surveys

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Future Actions / programs:



Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Closing the gap: Recycled water

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

By 2010 we'll be saving:

815 acre feet
of drinking
water through
**active
conservation**

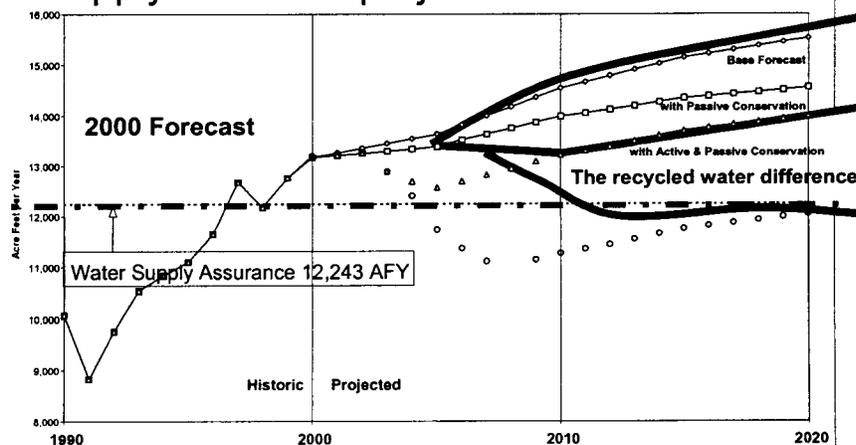
900 acre feet of
drinking water
through use of
recycled water

**Total
1,715
acre feet**



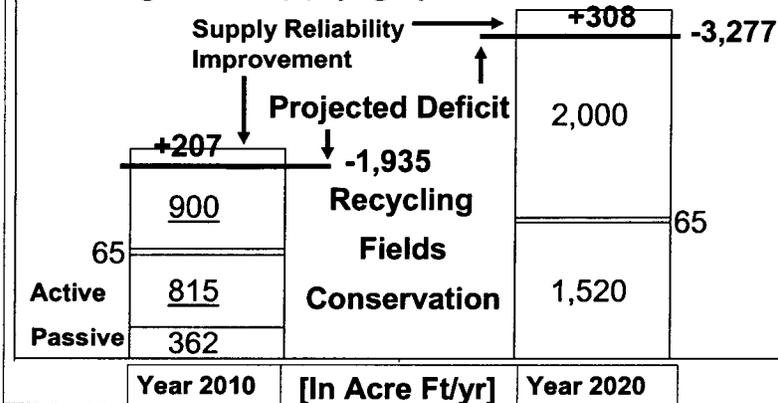
Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Supply / demand projections



Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Closing the supply gap



Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Who is paying for:

- Current supply / services?
- Conservation?
- Future / new supply (recycled water)?
 - ✓ 56% of costs or 1,100 AF/yr: Existing customers
 - ✓ 44% or \$37M: Future customers, or about \$9,500 per new MF unit

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

Why is supply “reliability” important?

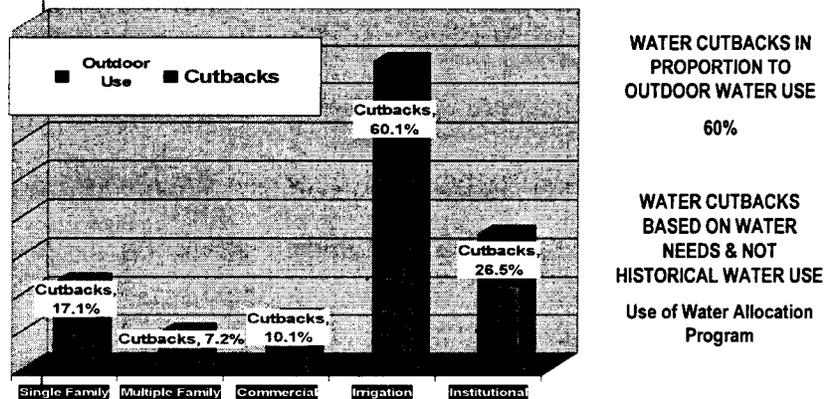
Reliability = Water supply exceeds water needs in normal supply conditions, such that drought impacts are mitigated

Higher reliability will result in:

- *Less severe cutbacks during drought*
- *Less risk of damaging shortages to existing institutions and businesses*
- *Lower losses of irrigated landscapes*

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

20% Drought cut-back scenario



Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

What can be done about water wasters?

Suggested Policy: *Water for maximum beneficial use by eliminating water waste.*

Prohibitions:

- Irrigation run-off and unreasonable overspray
- Non-repaired leaks or breaks
- Use of a water hose without a shut-off nozzle
- Hosing of hard surfaces & other....

Enforcement: Notification / Penalties / Termination of service.

Exceptions: Fire fighting; Water quality flushing & sanitation; Use of private wells or rain water.

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

New / future development

- SB610 – *Water Supply Assessment* before CEQA
- SB221 – *Water Verification* at subdivision map
- Redwood City's approach

Hey Redwood City! Got Water?

☞ Thank you!!!

☞ Small group break-outs:

- Water Supply & Projected Demand
- Water Supply Reliability
- Supply & Potential New Development

APPENDIX B

**CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ADOPTING 2005
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

ORIGINAL

RESOLUTION NO. 14683

RESOLUTION ADOPTING URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act ("Act"; Water Code Section 10610 et seq.) requires that every supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually shall prepare an Urban Water Management Plan ("Plan"), an important objective of which is to provide for conservation and efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS, the City of Redwood City is an urban supplier of water providing water to over 83,000 residents and businesses; and

WHEREAS, the Act requires that the Plan shall be updated at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City of Redwood City has prepared and circulated for public review a draft Urban Water Management Plan, and duly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the City Council on December 19, 2005.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REDWOOD CITY, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That certain Plan entitled, "City of Redwood City, California, Urban Water Management Plan 2005," a copy of which is on file in the offices of the Public Works Services Department, to which copy reference is hereby made for the full particulars thereof, is hereby and adopted.

2. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to file the aforesaid Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days from adoption of this resolution.

3. The Department of Public Works Services is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Plan adopted hereby, including the Water Conservation Programs set forth therein.

* * *

Passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Redwood City at a Regular Meeting thereof held on the 19th day of December, 2005 by the following votes:

A YES, and in favor of the passage and adoption of the foregoing resolution,

Council members: Aguirre, Bain, Foust, Hartnett, Howard, Ira, and Mayor Pierce

NOES: None

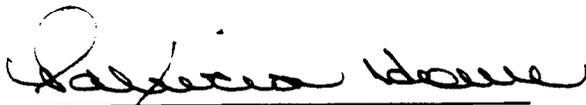
ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None



BARBARA PIERCE
Mayor of the City of Redwood City

Attest:



Patricia Howe
City Clerk of Redwood City

I hereby approve the foregoing resolution this 19th day of December, 2005.



BARBARA PIERCE
Mayor of the City of Redwood City

APPENDIX C

DWR GUIDANCE CHECKLISTS

**Redwood City 2005 Urban Water Management Plan
DWR Guidance Checklist – Relevant State Water Code Sections**

Water Code Section	Items to Address	2005 UWMP Chapter and Section (if applicable)
10620(d)(1-2)	Describe whether your agency participated in area, regional, watershed or basin wide plan and the anticipated benefits. Describe the coordination of the plan preparation.	Chapter 1, Section 1.2
10620(f)	Describe water management tools/options to maximize resources and minimize need to import.	Chapter 3, Section 3.5
10621(a)	Update UWMP every five years, submit by due date.	Chapter 1, Section 1.1
10621(b)	Notify cities and counties in service area of opportunity to participate in UWMP update process.	Chapter 1, Section 1.2.1
10631(a)	Describe service area information, including population, climate, and other demographic factors.	Chapter 2
10631(b)	Identify and quantify existing and planned water supply sources.	Chapter 3, Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
10631(b)(1-4)	If groundwater is part of water supply, describe basin management plan, basins, and plans to eliminate overdraft; analyze location, amount and production of past 5 years; analyze location and amount projected to be pumped in next 25 years.	Chapter 3, Section 3.4.2
10631(c)(1-3)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Chapter 4
10631(d)	Describe opportunities for short- and long-term water exchanges and transfers.	Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1
10631(e)(1-2)	Quantify past, current, and future water use by sectors.	Chapter 5
10631(f)	Describe the supplier's water demand management measures, including those currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation.	Chapter 6
10631(g)	Provide an evaluation of the demand management measures described in (f) above that are not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation.	Chapter 6, Section 6.6
10631(h)	Describe expected future water supply programs and projects.	Chapter 3, Section 3.5
10631(i)	Describe opportunities for development of desalinated water.	Chapter 3, Section 3.4.3
10631(j) 10631.5	If supplier is a CUWCC member, it is optional to include annual demand management measure reports.	Redwood City is CUWCC member, but chooses not to include annual reports.
10631(k)	Provide written demand projections to wholesaler; receive written quantification of water supply availability from wholesaler.	Appendix D
10632(a)	Provide stages of action to be undertaken in response to water supply shortages.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.2
10632(b)	Identify the driest 3-year period, and quantify the minimum water supply available by source for the next three years.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.3
10632(c)	Provide catastrophic supply interruption plan.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.4
10632(d)	List the mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.6
10632(e)	List the consumption reduction methods for the most restrictive water shortage stages.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.6
10632(f)	List the penalties or charges for excessive use.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.6
10632(g)	Provide analysis of impacts of water supply shortages to revenues and expenditures, including measures to overcome these impacts.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.7
10632(h)	Attach a copy of draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Appendix E
10632(i)	Describe mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use.	Chapter 5, Section 5.5.5
10633	Describe coordination effort for water recycling plan.	Chapter 7, Section 7.2
10633(a)	Describe and quantify wastewater collected and treated, and methods of wastewater disposal.	Chapter 7, Section 7.2

**Redwood City 2005 Urban Water Management Plan
DWR Guidance Checklist – Relevant State Water Code Sections**

Water Code Section	Items to Address	2005 UWMP Chapter and Section (if applicable)
10633(b-c)	Quantify recycled water being discharged and recycled water being used, including type/place/quantity of use.	Chapter 7, Section 7.2
10633(d-e)	Describe and quantify current and projected uses of recycled water within service area. Compare 2000 UWMP projections with 2005 UWMP actual use (this section not applicable to Redwood City).	Chapter 7, Sections 7.2 and 7.4
10633(f)	Describe actions to encourage recycled water use.	Chapter 7, Section 7.4
10633(g)	Describe plan for optimizing recycled water use.	Chapter 7, Section 7.4
10634	Analyze and describe how water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Chapter 4, Section 4.1
10635(a)	Compare the projected water supply to projected water demand under normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years.	Chapter 4, Section 4.4
10635(b)	Provide water supply reliability section of UWMP to cities and counties to which the agency provides water supply no later than 60 days after submission of UWMP to DWR.	To be provided.
10642	Encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area; make UWMP available for public review and hold public hearing (provide notice of hearing).	Chapter 1, Section 1.2.2, Appendix A and A-1
10644(a)	Provide 2005 UWMP to cities and county no later than 30 days after adoption.	To be provided.
10645	Make UWMP available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.	To be provided.

**Redwood City 2005 Urban Water Management Plan
DWR Guidance Checklist – DWR Tables**

DWR Table #	Table Title	Report Chapter	Report Section, Table or Text
Table 1	Agency Coordination	Chapter 1	Section 1.2.1, in text
Table 2	Population Projections	Chapter 2	Section 2.4, Table 2-2
Table 3	Climate Summary	Chapter 2	Section 2.3, Table 2-1
Table 4	Current and Planned Water Supplies	Chapter 3	Section 3.1, Table 3-1
Table 5	Groundwater Pump Rights	Not applicable	
Table 6	Groundwater Pumping History	Not applicable	
Table 7	Groundwater Pumping Projections	Not applicable	
Tables 8,9	Dry Year Supply Projections	Chapter 4	Section 4.3, Table 4-2
Table 10	Factors Affecting Supply	Chapter 4	Section 4.4, in text
Table 11	Transfer and Exchange Opportunities	Chapter 3	Section 3.4.1, in text
Table 12	Past, Current, Projected Water Use by Type	Chapter 5	Sections 5.3 and 5.4.3, Table 5-1
Table 13	Sales to Other Agencies	Not applicable	
Table 14	Additional Water Uses (including Unaccounted for Water Use)	Chapter 5	Section 5.4.3, Table 5-1
Table 15	Total Water Use	Chapter 5	Section 5.4.3, Table 5-1
Table 16	Cost from Non-Implemented DMMs and Other Water Supply Projects	Chapter 6	Section 6.6 in text
Table 17	Future Water Supply Projects	Chapter 3	Section 3.4, in text
Table 18	Desalination Opportunities	Chapter 3	Section 3.4.3, in text
Table 19	Agency Demand Projections Provided to Wholesale Suppliers	Appendix D	
Table 20	Wholesaler Water Supply Projections to Agencies	Appendix D	
Table 21	Wholesale Supply Reliability	Chapter 4	Section 4.3, Table 4-2
Table 22	Factors Affecting Wholesaler's Supply	Chapter 4	Section 4.1, in text
Table 23	Water Shortage Stages and Conditions	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.2, Table 5-2
Table 24	Three-Year Estimated Minimum Supply	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.3, ref to Table 4-2
Table 25	Preparation Actions for Catastrophe	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.4, in text
Table 26	Mandatory Prohibitions	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.6, in text
Table 27	Consumption Reduction Methods	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.6, in text
Table 28	Penalties and Charges	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.6, in text
Tables 29,30	Fiscal Impacts and Measures to Overcome	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.7, in text
Table 31	Water Use Monitoring Mechanisms	Chapter 5	Section 5.5.5, in text
Table 32	Participating Agencies in Recycled Water	Chapter 7	Section 7.2, in text
Table 33	Wastewater Collected and Treated	Chapter 7	Section 7.3.1, Table 7-2
Table 34	Disposal of Wastewater	Chapter 7	Section 7.3.1, Table 7-2
Table 35a	Recycled Water Uses – Actual	Chapter 7	Section 7.2, Table 7-1
Table 35b	Recycled Water Uses – Potential	Chapter 7	Section 7.4, Table 7-3
Table 36	Projected Future Use of Recycled Water in Service Area	Chapter 7	Section 7.4, Table 7-3
Table 37	Recycled Water Use – 2000 Projection Compared with 2005 Actual	Not applicable	
Table 38	Methods to Encourage Recycled Water Use	Chapter 7	Section 7.4, in text
Table 39	Water Supply Changes due to Water Quality	Chapter 4	Section 4.1, in text
Tables 40-42	Supply vs. Demand – Normal Year	Chapter 4	Section 4.4, Table 4-3
Tables 43-45	Supply vs. Demand – Dry Year	Chapter 4	Section 4.4, Table 4-3
Tables 46-57	Supply vs. Demand – Multiple Dry Year	Chapter 4	Section 4.4, Table 4-3

APPENDIX D

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SFPUC REGARDING WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

7.A-1

REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
From the City Manager

November 8, 2004

Subject

"Best Estimate" of Redwood City water purchases in 2030 from the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System for planning purposes

Recommendation

By Motion:

- I. Find that - for San Francisco's planning purposes - a range of 11.6 to 12.6 million gallons per day (MGD), or 12,969 to 14,107 acre feet per year (AF/yr) is a reasonable estimate of the amount of water that will come from the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System to meet Redwood City's projected needs in 2030;
- II. Find that this "Best Estimate" is consistent with the 2003 Redwood City Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) insofar as the current UWMP spans from 2002 to 2020;
- III. Find that the "Best Estimate" reasonably reflects City Council policy direction to date concerning local water supply and conservation; and
- IV. Authorize the City Manager to sign and submit the SFPUC Capital Improvement Program – Best Estimate submittal form.

Background

For the past 19 months, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) staff and consultants have been working with the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) staff and all member agencies to develop a model to forecast future water demands on the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System for the year 2030. The purpose of this project is to support the successful implementation of the SFPUC Capital Improvement Program (CIP) – and to repair / replace the Hetch Hetchy regional system. Project objectives for each of the 28 BAWSCA agencies:

- 1) Prepare total water demand projections for 2030, which incorporate anticipated water savings via plumbing code changes (defined as "passive conservation" in the UWMP);
- 2) Identify a range of reasonable conservation savings; and
- 3) Identify future purchases from the Hetch Hetchy Regional System for the year 2030

The SFPUC will conduct a two-track environmental review process for the regional water system CIP, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A comprehensive "Programmatic Environmental Impact Report" (PEIR), and multiple, project-specific environmental reviews. Additionally, the Commission will be considering significant policy direction for PEIR development in the coming months, including water treatment, regional system demand and purchases, water system reliability, water supply reliability and environmental protection. The SFPUC will consider BAWSCA agencies' "Best Estimates" in the PEIR, however, it is important to note that the SFPUC has made no commitment to meeting some or all of the future increased needs as the "Best Estimates are submitted in November 2004.

7.A-2

Redwood City staff, with assistance from consultant John Whitcomb and BAWSCA staff, has spent considerable time analyzing the SFPUC's forecast model and base assumptions on conservation and, in general, the end forecast results for 2030 appear reasonably achievable for Redwood City, recognizing that estimates for future purchases from the SFPUC cannot be exact at this time. Additionally, there are significant unknowns, including costs for future water, uncertain reliability of the future regional supply, and other contractual needs and commitments that may or may not be agreed to when the current Master Sales Agreement expires in 2010.

Staff has concurred with the estimates for the first two objectives:

- 1) Redwood City's total demand projection for 2030, including the plumbing code, is estimated at 13.40 MGD; and
- 2) The potential conservation range of 4.4% to 7.6%, using the mid-point of 0.80 MGD.

Additionally, Redwood City intends to implement a water recycling project, with the goal of creating a minimum of 1.5 MGD of new water supply. In order for the project to be constructed the City Council must first: a) adopt a project financing plan; b) adopt water rate increases to pay for recycled water facilities; c) adopt water pricing policies; and d) authorize the sale of revenue bonds for the purpose of project financing. Action of these four items is anticipated by Jan. 2005.

Therefore, staff recommends that for San Francisco's planning purposes, a range of 11.6 to 12.6 MGD, or 12,969 to 14,107 AF/yr is a reasonable "Best Estimate" for Redwood City's water needs in 2030. The attached summary provides the basis for calculating the amount of the estimate.

Alternatives

1. Submit to San Francisco a higher estimated amount of water for 2030. The City Council has set a policy of "active" water conservation as delineated in the adopted UWMP. As such, if there are challenges to the adequacy of conservation efforts within the service area of the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System shown in the SFPUC's PEIR, Council policy and the "Best Estimate" will likely be in conflict.
2. Submit to San Francisco a lower estimated amount of water for 2030. The recommended "Best Estimate" could be submitted excluding any recycled water offset to the demand for drinking water from the Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System. City Council policy direction for the Recycled Water Project to date has been affirmative; however, the policy threshold of a "funded, committed project" has not yet been reached. Until the Council considers – and acts on – a project financing plan with long-term water pricing and rate increases to pay for it, the status of the Project could be considered to be in a final planning phase, for the purpose of San Francisco's planning process ahead.

Fiscal Impact

Submittal of the "Best Estimate" to San Francisco for planning purposes at this time does not commit Redwood City to any changes in future quantity of water to be purchased and/or pricing of future water. Therefore, there is no direct, long-term fiscal impact associated with water purchases as a result of this San Francisco planning effort. However, if the SFPUC CIP is successfully implemented, wholesale water rates are now projected to increase from the current rate of \$1.13 per unit to \$3.19 per unit by 2015, a 282% increase.

7.A.3

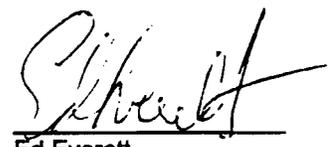
A related expense of \$10,000 to \$20,000 will be incurred in early 2005 to update the UWMP, and extend its planning horizon from 2020 to 2030. Staff intends to forward updated projections of future water use to the SFPUC and BAWSCA when completed.



Manny Rosas
Public Works Superintendent



Peter Ingram
Director, Public Works Services



Ed Everett
City Manager

Attachments

1. Summary - Redwood City Demand on the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water Supply
2. SFPUC Capital Improvement Program – Best Estimate submittal form

7.A.4

Summary - Redwood City Demand on the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water Supply

Contractual Supply Assurance from SFPUC shown in Million Gallons per Day (MGD) and Acre Feet per Year (AF/yr)		10.93		12,241.3
Historic Actual Water Use				
	MGD Total	MGD Over	% Over	AF/yr AF/yr Over
Fiscal Year 1998/99	11.42	0.49	4.5%	12,790.1 548.8
Fiscal Year 1999/00	11.85	0.92	8.4%	13,271.7 1,030.4
Calendar Year 2000 *	11.82	0.89	8.2%	13,241.3 1,000.0
Fiscal Year 2000/01	11.78	0.85	7.8%	13,193.3 952.0
Fiscal Year 2001/02	11.84	0.71	6.5%	13,036.5 795.2
Fiscal Year 2002/03	11.40	0.47	4.3%	12,767.7 526.4
Fiscal Year 2003/04	12.19	1.26	11.5%	13,652.5 1,411.2
Six-year average:	11.71	0.78	7.2%	13,118.6 877.3
2030 - Range of "Best Estimate" for SF potable purchases				
With Conservation "Level B" & no recycled water				
Demand Projection submitted to the SFPUC	12.8	2.5	22.6%	15,007.7 2,766.3
Low end of range of Conservation savings (4.4%)	12.4	1.9	17.2%	14,347.3 2,106.0
High end of range of Conservation savings (7.6%)		1.5	13.3%	13,867.1 1,625.8
Mid-point of Conservation savings range - water saved:	(0.8)			(896.0)
With Conservation "Level B" & no recycled water	12.6	1.7	15.2%	14,107.2 1,665.9
With Conservation "Level B" plus 1.5 MGD recycled water				
Demand Projection submitted to the SFPUC	13.4	2.5	22.6%	15,007.7 2,766.3
1.5 MGD of recycled water (Project "Alternative TF" - offset SFPUC)	(1.5)			(1,680.0)
Mid-point of Conservation savings range, less 60% for outdoor use**	(0.3)			(358.4)
With recycled water and conservation adjusted for outdoor savings	11.6	0.7	5.9%	12,969.3 728.0
*60% of identified conservation savings are associated with outdoor use that would be moved to recycled water once that project is on line				

** Calendar year 2000 data was the basis for the Redwood City Water Use Forecast for 2000 to 2020, prepared by John Whitcomb, PhD (dated June 20, 2002). The forecast includes water supply projections associated with future housing, employment, and population, and projects 1,386 AF/yr of new demand from 2000 to 2010. Based on the forecast, the 2003 update of the Redwood City Urban Water Management Plan, and recent shortage contingency planning, the City will need additional water supplies to meet both current and future needs. For additional information, visit <http://www.redwoodcity.org/water>.

7.A-5

SFPUC CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

WHOLESALE CUSTOMER BEST ESTIMATE OF WATER PURCHASES FROM THE SFPUC

Wholesale Customer/Agency Name: City of Redwood City
 Address: 1400 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 94063
 Contact Person: Manny Rosas, Public Works
Superintendent
 Phone: (650) 780-7468
 E-mail: mrosas@redwoodcity.org

BEST ESTIMATE OF WATER PURCHASES FROM THE SFPUC

Based on the information collected and analyses conducted in developing the overall Demand Projections, the City of Redwood City estimates that it will purchase 12.6 mgd (annual ave.) from the SFPUC in 2030.

(Wholesale Customer/Agency)

It is understood that this estimate will be used by the SFPUC for purposes of planning and environmental review and that it conforms with the 2030 Water Demand Projection of 13.4 mgd, and the Conservation Savings Range of 0.59 to 1.02 mgd. The estimate is subject to change based on changed conditions, such as the future cost of water, new pricing structures, and other modified contract arrangements.

If your Agency prefers to provide a range of purchase estimates for 2030, please provide a brief explanation for the range:

The estimated range of 2030 purchases is 11.6 to 12.6 mgd (annual ave.) Redwood City intends to implement a water recycling project, with a goal of a minimum of 1.5 mgd of new water supply. Since 60% of identified conservation savings are associated with outdoor use that would be moved to recycled water once that project is on line, the net difference in SFPUC water is estimated at 1.0 mgd. In order for the project to be constructed the City Council must first: 1) adopt a project financing plan; 2) adopt water rate increases to pay for recycled water facilities; 3) adopt water pricing policies; and 4) authorize the sale of revenue bonds for the purpose of project financing. Action of these four items is anticipated by Jan. 2005.

Signature of person with authority to provide estimates of water purchases from the SFPUC:

Name: Ed Everett
 Title: City Manager

Signature _____ Date _____

Please complete form in full and return via mail or fax by November 19, 2004 to Nicole Sandkulla and send a copy to Ellen Levin:

Nicole Sandkulla
 Bay Area Water Supply and
 Conservation Agency
 155 Bovet Road, Suite 302
 San Mateo, CA 94402
 Tel: (650) 349-3000
 Fax: (650) 349-8395

Ellen Levin
 San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
 Planning Bureau
 1145 Market Street, Suite 401
 San Francisco, CA 94103
 Fax: (415) 934-5751

MINUTE ORDER
CITY COUNCIL MEETING

November 8, 2004
MO. 04-207

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
Redwood City

DATE: November 9, 2004

Attention: City Attorney
Public Works Department

SUBJECT: "Best Estimate" of Redwood City water purchases in 2030 from the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System for planning purposes

AGENDA ITEM: 7. A (802)

Joint Meeting of the City Council and Redevelopment Agency on November 8, 2004.

Present: Council Member Bain, Foust, Hartnett, Howard, Vice Mayor Pierce and Mayor Ira

Absent: Council Member Ruskin

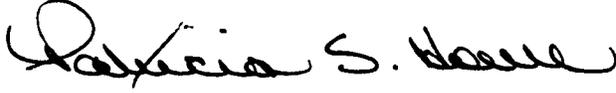
The following motion was made, carried and entered into the Minutes
M/S Foust/Howard

By motion:

1. To find that – for San Francisco's planning purposes – a range of 11.6 to 12.6 million gallons per day (MGD), or 12,969 to 14,107 acre feet per year (AF/yr) is a reasonable estimate of the amount of water that will come from the San Francisco Hetch Hetchy Regional Water System to meet Redwood City's projected needs in 2030;
 2. To find that this "Best Estimate" is consistent with the 2003 Redwood City Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) insofar as the current UWMP spans from 2002 to 2020;
 3. To find that the "Best Estimate" reasonably reflects City Council policy direction to date concerning local water supply and conservation; and 4.
-

4. To authorize the City Manager to sign and submit the SFPUC Capital Improvement Program – Best Estimate submittal form

The motion passed by a unanimous roll call vote by all those present.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patricia S. Howe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'P'.

Patricia S. Howe
City Clerk

SFPUC CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

WHOLESALE CUSTOMER BEST ESTIMATE OF WATER PURCHASES FROM THE SFPUC

Wholesale Customer/Agency Name: City of Redwood City
Address: 1400 Broadway
Redwood City, CA 94063
Contact Person: Manny Rosas, Public Works
Superintendent
Phone: (650) 780-7468
E-mail: mrosas@redwoodcity.org

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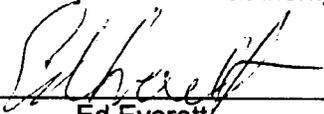
(Wholesale Customer/Agency)

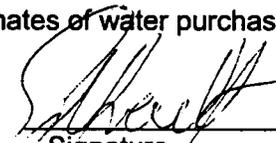
It is understood that this estimate will be used by the SFPUC for purposes of planning and environmental review and that it conforms with the 2030 Water Demand Projection of 13.4 mgd, and the Conservation Savings Range of 0.59 to 1.02 mgd. The estimate is subject to change based on changed conditions, such as the future cost of water, new pricing structures, and other modified contract arrangements.

If your Agency prefers to provide a range of purchase estimates for 2030, please provide a brief explanation for the range:

The estimated range of 2030 purchases is 11.6 to 12.6 mgd (annual ave.) Redwood City intends to implement a water recycling project, with a goal of a minimum of 1.5 mgd of new water supply. Since 60% of identified conservation savings are associated with outdoor use that would be moved to recycled water once that project is on line, the net difference in SFPUC water is estimated at 1.0 mgd. In order for the project to be constructed the City Council must first: 1) adopt a project financing plan; 2) adopt water rate increases to pay for recycled water facilities; 3) adopt water pricing policies; and 4) authorize the sale of revenue bonds for the purpose of project financing. Action of these four items is anticipated by Jan. 2005.

Signature of person with authority to provide estimates of water purchases from the SFPUC:


Name: Ed Everett
Title: City Manager


Signature
Date: 11/14/04

Please complete form in full and return via mail or fax by November 19, 2004 to Nicole Sandkulla and send a copy to Ellen Levin:

Nicole Sandkulla
Bay Area Water Supply and
Conservation Agency
155 Bovet Road, Suite 302
San Mateo, CA 94402
Tel: (650) 349-3000
Fax: (650) 349-8395

Ellen Levin
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
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1145 Market Street, Suite 401
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