PUBLIC DRAFT

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

CITY OF PLEASANTON
MAY 2026

THE CITY OF PLEASANTON

PREPARED BY:
eki environment & water

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

City of Pleasanton

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACWD	Alameda County Water District
ADU	accessory dwelling unit
ADWF	average dry weather flow
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	advanced meter infrastructure
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BARR	Bay Area Regional Reliability
CCR	California Code of Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CGC	California Government Code
CII	commercial, industrial, and institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CIP	capital improvement program
CMIP5	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
COLs	Chain of Lakes
COLCS	Chain of Lakes Conveyance System
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWC	California Water Code
DBP	disinfection byproducts
DCP	Delta Conveyance Project
DCR	Delivery Capability Report
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
DERWA	DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority
DFW	Department of Fish and Wildlife
DIM	dedicated irrigation meter(s)
DMM	demand management measure(s)
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon
DOF	California Department of Finance
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DSRSD	Dublin San Ramon Services District
DVWTP	Del Valle Water Treatment Plant
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DYTP	Dry Year Transfer Program
EBDA	East Bay Dischargers Authority

EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EO	Executive Order
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ETo	reference evapotranspiration
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft msl	feet above mean sea level
GMP	Groundwater Management Plan
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GPQ	groundwater pumping quota
GPSCD	gallons per service connection per day
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency(ies)
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan(s)
HOA	Homeowners Association
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
kWh	kilowatt hours
LAVWMA	Livermore Amador Valley Water Management Agency
LF	linear foot/feet
LOCA	Localized Constructed Analogs
LWRP	Livermore Water Reclamation Plant
µg/L	micrograms per liter
M&I	municipal and industrial
MCCWL	Making Conservation a California Way of Life
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFUV	Microfiltration and Ultraviolet
MG	million gallon(s)
MGD	million gallon(s) per day
MGDP	Mocho Groundwater Development Project
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PMC	Pleasanton Municipal Code
PPWTP	Patterson Pass Water Treatment Plant
PWS	Public Water System(s)
PWS ID	public water system identification number
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation
RW Project	Pleasanton's Recycled Water Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWTF	Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility

SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009
SBA	South Bay Aqueduct
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SFUV	Sand Filtration and Ultraviolet
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SNMP	Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
SRVRWP	San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program
SWC	State Water Contractors
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T&O	taste-and-odor
TDS	total dissolved solids
TOC	total organic carbon
TOD	transit-oriented development
UV	Ultraviolet
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
WDSCMP	Water Distribution System Capacity Master Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSE	Water Supply Evaluation
WTP	water treatment plant
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

☑ ***CWC §10630.5***

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

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) helps water suppliers assess the availability and reliability of their water supplies and current and projected water use to help ensure reliable water service under different conditions. This water supply planning is especially critical for California currently, as climate change alters rainfall and snowfall (impacting water supply availability) and development occurs statewide (increasing the need for reliable water supplies). The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers to develop UWMPs every five years. UWMPs evaluate conditions for the next 20 years, such that these regular updates ensure continued, long-term planning.

The City of Pleasanton (City) is a water retailer (also referred to as a retail urban water supplier, meaning it sells water directly to individual water users (e.g., residents and businesses). The City purchases most of its water supplies from Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7). Besides the City, Zone 7's retailers consist of the California Water Service (Cal Water), the City of Livermore (Livermore), and the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD). Because the City provides water to more than 3,000 users, it is required to prepare a UWMP.

This Executive Summary serves as a Lay Description of the City's UWMP, as required by California Water Code §10630.5.

California Water Code Requirements

The California Water Code (CWC) documents specific requirements for California water suppliers. The Urban Water Management Planning Act is included in the California Water Code and specifies the required elements of a UWMP, including discussing an agency's water system and facilities, calculating how much water its customers use (i.e., water demand) and how much it can supply, and detailing how it would respond during a drought or other water supply shortage. Also, a UWMP must describe what specific coordination steps were taken to prepare, review, and adopt the plan. Relevant portions of the code are provided at the beginning of each section.

The Urban Water Management Planning Act has been revised over the years. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (also known as SB X7-7) required retail water agencies to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20 percent by 2020. In 2020, retail water agencies were required to report on their compliance with SB X7-7.

The 2012 to 2016 drought led to further revisions to the Act to improve water supply planning for long-term reliability and resilience to drought and climate change. These revisions were formalized in the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation and include:

- Five Consecutive Dry-Year Water Reliability Assessment: Analyze water supply reliability for five consecutive dry years over the planning period of this UWMP (see **Section 7**).
- Drought Risk Assessment: Assess water supply reliability from 2026 to 2030 assuming that the next five years are dry years (see **Section 7**).

- Seismic Risk: Identify the seismic risk to the agency's water facilities and have a plan to address identified risks; the region's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan may address this requirement (see **Section 8**).
- Energy Use Information: If data are available, include reporting on the amount of electricity used to obtain, treat, and distribute water (see **Section 6**).
- Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP): Update the City's plan to include an annual process for assessing potential gaps between planned water supply and demands; conform with the State's standard water shortage levels (including a shortage level greater than 50%) for consistent messaging and reporting; and provide water shortage responses that are locally appropriate (see **Section 8**).
- Lay Description: Provide a lay description of the findings of the UWMP; this Executive Summary serves as the "Lay Description" for this 2025 UWMP.

Major components and findings of the City's 2025 UWMP are summarized below.

City Water System

The City's water facilities convey, store, and deliver drinking (i.e., potable) water to its customers, which include City residents and commercial customers, as well as customers in unincorporated Alameda County.

Currently, the City supplies all its drinking water with purchased treated water from Zone 7. The Zone 7 water enters the City's distribution system at multiple turnout points. The City owns and operates its own distribution system which includes an extensive network of pipelines and pumping facilities to deliver drinking water to its customers.

Besides drinking water, the City delivers recycled water to a portion of customers within its service area, mainly for landscape irrigation. Recycled water is highly treated wastewater that can be used for non-potable purposes like landscape irrigation, toilet flushing, and cooling. The City owns and operates a separate distribution system for recycled water, which includes storage, pumping, and a network of pipelines.

Water Use by City Customers

The City anticipates growth in the next 20 years, which would increase its demand for water. Thorough and accurate accounting of current and future water demands is critical for the City's planning efforts. To continue delivering safe and reliable drinking water, the City must know how much water its customers currently use and how much they expect to use in the future. To help the City plan for enough water supply into the future, this UWMP uses a higher end estimate for future water demands.

The City worked closely with Zone 7 to estimate water demands through the year 2045. This process involved reviewing the City's development and planning documents. By 2045, the City's potable and recycled water demand is expected to increase from 2025 levels by approximately 41% and 25%, respectively.

City Water Supplies

Historically, the City's water supplies consisted of purchases from Zone 7 (approximately 80% of supply in 2020) and groundwater pumped by the City (approximately 20% of supply in 2020). In November 2022, Pleasanton stopped production in all three of its active wells due to the detection of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Between 2023 and 2025, the City purchased nearly 100% of its potable supply from Zone 7. The City and Zone 7 have partnered on the Joint Groundwater Wells project, which

will give the City the ability to once again access its full groundwater pumping quota (GPQ). Zone 7's supplies are made up of 80% imported water from the State Water Project, and the remainder comes from groundwater and local surface water.

The future reliability of Zone 7's imported water is a concern. drought, sea level rise, and natural disasters threaten the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), a critical component of the delivery system bringing water to Zone 7. As a result, Zone 7 is participating in various projects that would provide alternate water supplies or protect the existing delivery system against threats. These projects include installing a pipeline system beneath the Delta , reusing highly treated wastewater, and participating in the construction of a new reservoir to store surplus water in wet years.

Based on Zone 7's efforts and the City's continued use of groundwater, the City's future water supplies are expected to keep pace with its water demands.

Conservation Target Compliance

In 2020, the City achieved its 20% reduction target in accordance with SB X7-7. This achievement was the result of continued water conservation by its customers following the 2014-2016 drought, in addition to using recycled water for irrigation in place of potable water.

City Water Service Reliability

The California Water Code asks agencies to evaluate their water service reliability by examining the impact of drought on their water supplies and comparing those reduced supplies to water demands. Specifically, agencies should calculate their water supplies during a single dry year and five consecutive dry years using historical records. For example, the City can estimate its supply during a single dry year by looking at how much supply was available during the driest year on record. If that historical "dry year" amount was reduced by 10%, then the City can conservatively assume a similar 10% reduction in supplies in a future dry year.

The City is well-positioned to withstand the effects of a single dry year and a five-year drought. The City's drought risk was specifically assessed between 2026 and 2030, assuming that the next five years are dry years. Based on Zone 7's ability to meet all its water demands during dry conditions, the City is expected to have enough water supplies to meet water demands for a five-year drought beginning in 2026. This remains true for five-year droughts beginning in 2030, 2035, and 2040. However, in the fifth year of a drought starting in 2045, Zone 7 predicts a 14% supply shortfall to all of its retailers including the City. The City's ability to supply its own groundwater and recycled water buffer that shortfall and the City projects a 10% supply shortfall in that scenario. With the implementation of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), the City can implement sufficient temporary water conservation to completely reduce the shortfall.

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

A WSCP describes an agency's plan for preparing for and responding to water shortages. The City updated its WSCP to include its process for assessing potential gaps between planned water supply and demands for the current year and the next potentially dry year. The City previously aligned its water shortage levels with the State for consistent messaging and planned for locally appropriate water shortage responses. The WSCP may be used for foreseeable and unforeseeable events and is adopted concurrently with this UWMP by separate resolution to allow for updates as conditions change.

UWMP Preparation, Review, and Adoption

The City developed this 2025 UWMP in coordination with Zone 7 and the public. While preparing its UWMP, the City notified other stakeholders (e.g., Alameda County, Cal Water, Livermore, DSRSD) of its preparation, its availability for review, and the public hearing prior to adoption. The City encouraged community participation in the development of the 2025 UWMP using newspaper advertisements and web-based communication. These public notices included the time and place of the public hearing, as well as where the plan would be available for public inspection.

The public hearing provided an opportunity for the City's water users and the public to become familiar with the 2025 UWMP and ask questions about the City's water supply, its continuing plans for providing a reliable, safe, high-quality water supply, and its plans to address potential water shortages. Following the public hearing, the City Council plans to adopt the 2025 UWMP on June 2, 2026. A copy of the adopted UWMP will be submitted to the Department of Water Resources and will be available on the City's website (www.PleasantonWaterConservation.com).

1 PLAN INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of the City of Pleasanton's (Pleasanton, or City) 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP or Plan), including the Plan's purpose, its relationship to the California Water Code (CWC) and to other local and regional planning efforts, its contents, and special considerations.

This 2025 UWMP has been prepared jointly by City staff and EKI Environment & Water (EKI), in accordance with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) 2025 UWMP Guidebook.[1]

1.1 Background and Purpose

The City is an urban retail water supplier that distributes water directly to individual water users (e.g., residents and businesses). The City purchases most of its supply from an urban wholesale water supplier, Alameda County Flood Control District Zone 7 (Zone 7 Water Agency [Zone 7]). In addition to the City, Zone 7 also supplies wholesale water to several other retailers: the California Water Service-Livermore District (Cal Water), City of Livermore (Livermore), and Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD).

This UWMP is a foundational document and information source that reflects Pleasanton's historical and projected water demands, water supplies, supply reliability and potential vulnerabilities, water shortage contingency planning, and demand management programs. Among other purposes, this UWMP may be used as:

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

This Plan is an update to Pleasanton's 2020 UWMP, which was adopted in 2021. This 2025 UWMP retains information from the 2020 UWMP that remains current and relevant, incorporates updates, and includes additional information required by subsequent amendments to the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) (CWC §10610-10657). Although this Plan is an update to the 2020 UWMP, it was developed to be a self-contained, stand-alone document and does not require readers to reference information contained in previous UWMP updates.

1.2 UWMP Act and California Water Code

The UWMP Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP every five years and to submit this plan to DWR, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. All urban water suppliers (either publicly or privately owned) in California are required to prepare a UWMP if they directly or indirectly supply municipal water to more than 3,000 customers or more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) (CWC §10617).

Initially enacted in 1983, the UWMP Act has been amended over time in response to water resources challenges and planning imperatives confronting California. A significant amendment was made in 2009

[1] The Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook is available at: https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/2025-uwmp-reporting

following the Governor's call for a statewide reduction in urban water use, referred to as the Water Conservation Act of 2009 or Senate Bill (SB) X7-7. This amendment required urban retail water suppliers to establish water use targets for 2015 and 2020 that would result in statewide water savings of 20% by 2020. To be eligible for state grants or loans, urban retail water suppliers were required to comply with SB X7-7 through reporting progress toward meeting SB X7-7 water use targets in 2015 and 2020 UWMPs. **Section 5** of this Plan addresses this requirement.

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

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

These elements are included in **Section 7** and **Section 8** of this Plan. Additionally, SB 606/AB 1688 set new requirements for urban water suppliers to further increase water use efficiency beyond SB X7-7. Beginning in 2024, agencies were required to report an annual Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO). Because compliance with the UWUO requirements falls under the authority of the SWRCB, it is not included in this Plan. **Section 4.9** of this Plan documents Pleasanton's continued compliance with the UWUOs.

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

1.3 UWMP Relationship with Other Efforts

This Plan provides information specific to water management and planning within Pleasanton's service area. However, water management does not happen in isolation; there are other planning processes that integrate with the UWMP to accomplish urban planning. Some of these relevant planning documents include:

- **Plan Bay Area.** Jointly developed by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, Plan Bay Area guides transit-oriented investments related to public transit, housing, land use, and sustainability across the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area. While Plan Bay Area 2050 is the most recent update, which involves a planning horizon through the year 2050, Plan Bay Area 2040 is referenced within this UWMP, as further explained in **Section 3.3**.
- **Pleasanton General Plan 2005-2025: Land Use Element**. The General Plan summarizes the City's historical and existing land uses and describes areas of special interest for ongoing development. The General Plan also provides policies and guidance for future development, including specific plans for individual projects and general guidance for encouraging sustainable growth while preserving Pleasanton's residential neighborhoods and open space.
- **Pleasanton 2023-2031 Housing Element**. The City's 2023-2031 Housing Element evaluates existing housing stock and inventories sites suitable for potential housing development. The 2023-2031 Housing Element compares the City's available housing supply to its assigned share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) and outlines a rezoning program to accommodate anticipated future housing needs in the City.

- **Pleasanton 2024 Water Distribution System Capacity Master Plan.** The City's Water Distribution System Capacity Master Plan (WDSCMP) identifies recommended capital improvements to the existing potable water distribution system to maintain the City's current level of service and support future growth through 2045. The WDSCMP relies on a hydraulic model of the distribution system to evaluate system performance under projected water demand growth and various supply scenarios.

Prepared in coordination with the City's Public Works Department, this Plan is integrated with the City's broader planning efforts. As further described in **Section 2.3.1**, Pleasanton also coordinated with its wholesale water supplier, Zone 7, to support consistency between their respective 2025 UWMPs.

1.4 Special Considerations

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

1.4.1 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Covered Actions

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) Reform Act of 2009 established the Delta Stewardship Council to create a comprehensive, long-term, legally enforceable plan to guide management of the Delta's water and environmental resources (i.e., the Delta Plan). The Delta Reform Act set the foundation for state policy to reduce reliance on the Delta in meeting future water supply needs by diversifying water supply portfolios through actions such as improved water use efficiency, water reuse, advanced water technologies, and other regional water supply projects.

Further, the Delta Reform Act established a process for demonstrating consistency of a proposed project (a "covered action") with the Delta Plan. Covered actions may include: (1) a multi-year water transfer, (2) a conveyance facility, or (3) a new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta.

Though not required under the UWMP Act, for urban water suppliers that anticipate participating in or receiving water from proposed project that is considered a covered action, DWR's UWMP Guidebook recommends UWMPs include information to support the certification process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1: Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 23, §5003).

The City's wholesale water supplier, Zone 7, is a contractor of the State Water Project (SWP) and, thus, relies on the Delta. Through Zone 7, the City anticipates participating in a covered action and, therefore, is required to demonstrate reduced Delta reliance. While Zone 7 imports about 80% of its water in a normal year from the SWP, it is pursuing various supply augmentation and demand management efforts to reduce reliance on the Delta. Supply-side efforts are further discussed in **Section 6** of this UWMP, which addresses existing and proposed projects that improve regional self-reliance. Also, **Section 9** describes demand management measures (DMMs) that the City has implemented. **Appendix C** demonstrates the City's consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1.

1.4.2 Permitting for Ocean Desalination Projects

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

Expedite Permitting recommends that UWMPs clearly demonstrate the need for future or proposed ocean desalination projects.

As discussed in **Section 6.6**, Pleasanton does not anticipate pursuing ocean desalination in the planning horizon of this UWMP.

1.5 Plan Organization

This Plan is organized based on the sequence outlined in DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook and includes the following sections:

- Executive Summary – including a lay description of the UWMP and includes information related to water service reliability and potential issues and strategies for managing reliability risks.
- Section 1 Plan Introduction
- Section 2 Plan Preparation
- Section 3 Service Area Description
- Section 4 Water Use Characterization
- Section 5 SB X7-7 Baseline, 2020 Target, and 2025 Reporting
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment
- Section 8 Water Shortage Contingency Planning
- Section 9 Demand Management Measures
- Section 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation
- Appendices – including supporting documentation and supplemental information

UWMP Act excerpts are included in text boxes at the beginning of relevant sections.

Per CWC §10644(a)(2), this Plan incorporates DWR standardized 2025 UWMP tables for reporting water use and supply information consistent with the UWMP Act. In addition, tables and figures beyond DWR's standard set are included as appropriate throughout to provide further context and connection to the City's related plans and efforts. To distinguish content related to DWR's standardized tables, the companion DWR table number is included in table titles throughout the Plan for accessible cross-reference.

Consistent with DWR's recommendation in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, the City has included a complete checklist of specific UWMP requirements and a copy of relevant standard reporting tables to assist DWR's review (**Appendix A** and **Appendix B**).

2 PLAN PREPARATION

This section describes the basis for preparing the City's 2025 UWMP and WSCP, the basis for reporting throughout the Plan, and related coordination and outreach conducted during the Plan's development.

2.1 Basis for UWMP Preparation

☑ ***CWC §10617***

"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

☑ ***CWC §10608.12***

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

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

☑ ***CWC §10620***

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

☑ ***CWC §10621***

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

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

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

Public Water Systems (PWS) provide potable (drinking) water for human consumption. The SWRCB's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) regulates PWSs and requires that suppliers report water use and other relevant PWS information via the electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program. Among other purposes, the State uses this information to determine whether a water supplier meets the definition of an "urban water supplier" and is subject to the requirements of the UWMP Act.

In 2025, Pleasanton distributed 12,663 AFY of potable water to 22,370 accounts through its PWS (**Table 2-1**) and is, therefore, required to prepare a UWMP.

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

Has there been a change in the number of affiliated PWSs since the 2020 UWMP? (OPTIONAL)			No
PWS Number	**PWS Name**	**Number of Municipal Connections 2025**	**Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AFY)**
CA0110008	City of Pleasanton	22,370	12,663
	Total	**22,370**	**12,663**

2.2 Basis for UWMP Reporting

2.2.1 Individual or Regional Plan

This 2025 UWMP has been prepared on an individual reporting basis covering only the City's service area (**Table 2-2**). The City does not participate in a regional alliance, and it has not prepared a Regional UWMP.

Urban retail water suppliers may report on the requirements of SB X7-7 individually or as a member of a "Regional Alliance." As described in **Section 5**, Pleasanton is not a member of a Regional Alliance.

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

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

2.2.2 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

☑ ***CWC §10608.20***

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

Pleasanton is an urban retail water supplier, as defined by CWC §10608.12(t), and not a wholesale supplier. Throughout this Plan, water volumes are reported in units of acre-feet (AF) and using a calendar year basis (**Table 2-3**). Volumes reported in this UWMP for 2025 cover the full 12 months of the year.

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

Type of Supplier	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier.
☒	Supplier is a retail supplier.
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☒	UWMP tables are in calendar years.
☐	UWMP tables are in fiscal years.
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	AF

2.3 Coordination and Outreach

The UWMP Act requires the City to coordinate the preparation of its UWMP and updates to its WSCP with other appropriate agencies and all departments within the City, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies. The City coordinated the preparation of this Plan with Zone 7, DSRSD, Livermore, and Cal Water. These agencies, community organizations, and the public participated in the coordination and preparation of this 2025 UWMP, including the WSCP update, as summarized in the following subsections.

2.3.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

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

Pleasanton is one of four urban water retailers that purchase supply from Zone 7 on a wholesale basis (**Table 2-4**). The City coordinated with Zone 7 to provide notification of the 2025 UWMP preparation and a copy of the Draft Plan. In addition, the City participated in the development of Zone 7's 2025 UWMP by providing the City's water demand projections and reviewing Zone 7's Draft UWMP. The City, in turn, received information from Zone 7 on its existing and planned water supplies and future supply reliability.

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

Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Alameda County Flood Control District Zone 7 (Zone 7)

2.3.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

☑ ***CWC §10620***

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

☑ ***CWC §10642***

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

In addition to coordinating the preparation of this 2025 UWMP and WSCP with Zone 7, Pleasanton also coordinated with DSRSD, Livermore, Cal Water, and DSRSD-East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) Recycled Water Authority (DERWA).

Pleasanton actively encourages community participation in water management activities and specific water-related projects. Pleasanton's public participation program includes both active and passive approaches for obtaining input from the community, such as mailings, public meetings, and web-based communication. Pleasanton's website describes on-going projects and posts announcements of planned rate increases to fund these water projects (www.cityofpleasantonca.gov).

As part of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP update, Pleasanton facilitated a public review period. Per Section 6066 of the California Government Code (CGC), the City provided public notification to commence a public comment period and to announce the date and location of the public hearing (**Appendix F)**. During the public comment period, the Draft 2025 UWMP, including the updated WSCP, was made available at the Pleasanton Public Library and was posted on the City's website (www.PleasantonWaterConservation.com).

The City held a duly noticed public hearing on June 2, 2026. The public hearing provided an opportunity for ratepayers and the public to become familiar with the UWMP and ask questions about the City's water supply and plans for continuing to provide a reliable, safe, high-quality- water supply.

2.3.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10621***

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

In December 2025, a notice of preparation was sent to the cities and counties and other stakeholders to inform them of the UWMP and WSCP update process and schedule, and to solicit input for the 2025 UWMP and updated WSCP. In addition to the agencies listed in **Section 2.3.2**, these include:

- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- Pleasanton Unified School District
- Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce
- Pleasanton Downtown Association
- Hacienda Business Park Owners Association

Copies of the notifications are included in **Appendix F**. The notifications to cities, counties, and other agencies are discussed in **Section 10**, along with the public hearing and adoption.

Pleasanton provided a 60-Day Notice to the entities and the communities it serves more than 60 days prior to the public hearing held on June 2, 2026, informing them that the Plan was going to be reviewed and updated. As a courtesy, Pleasanton also provided a 60-Day Notice to the County of Alameda, Livermore, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), and Cal Water due to geographical proximity and to ensure regional alignment in water management. The 60-Day Notice recipients are listed in **Section 10 (Table 10-1**)**,** and copies of correspondence with the agencies are provided in **Appendix F**.

3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

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

3.1 General Description

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier…

Pleasanton's inception can be traced back to the 1850's as a stagecoach stop along the main route to the gold fields. The City was incorporated in 1894, and in the twentieth century it grew into a thriving agricultural center with the production of grain, hay, and hops. Located in southeastern Alameda County at the junction of Interstate 580 and Interstate 680, Pleasanton is approximately 22 square miles. The city is bordered by Interstate 580 and the City of Dublin to the north, Livermore to the east, and unincorporated Alameda County to the south.

The city lies predominantly on flat land formed by alluvial deposits from prehistoric streams flowing through the Livermore, Amador, and San Ramon Valleys to the San Francisco Bay. Geologic activity in the area has resulted in varying deposits of sand and gravel in the northeastern portion of the city. While the area once supported the cultivation of crops and livestock, today, Pleasanton is predominately urbanized, except for several vineyards at the eastern edge of the city and livestock grazing on Pleasanton Ridge and in the Southeastern Hills.

The majority of Pleasanton occupies the Valley floor, which ranges in elevation from approximately 320 to 400 feet. Pleasanton is enclosed by hills on the west and southeast. The Pleasanton and Main Ridges to the west rise sharply above Foothill Road to peaks of 1,500 feet. These two ridges remain seismically active and feature complex terrain, densely wooded vegetation, and landslide prone soils. A series of gentle to steeply sloping hills extend south from Pleasanton into a valley containing the San Antonio Reservoir.

Pleasanton's water service area includes the city itself, as well as customers in Remen Tract (unincorporated Alameda County), along Happy Valley Road and Kilkare Canyon Road (just north of the unincorporated Town of Sunol), and west of Foothill Road. Pleasanton's service area lies within the Alameda Creek watershed, a drainage basin that covers about 675 square miles between Mount Hamilton and Mount Diablo (**Figure 3-1)**.

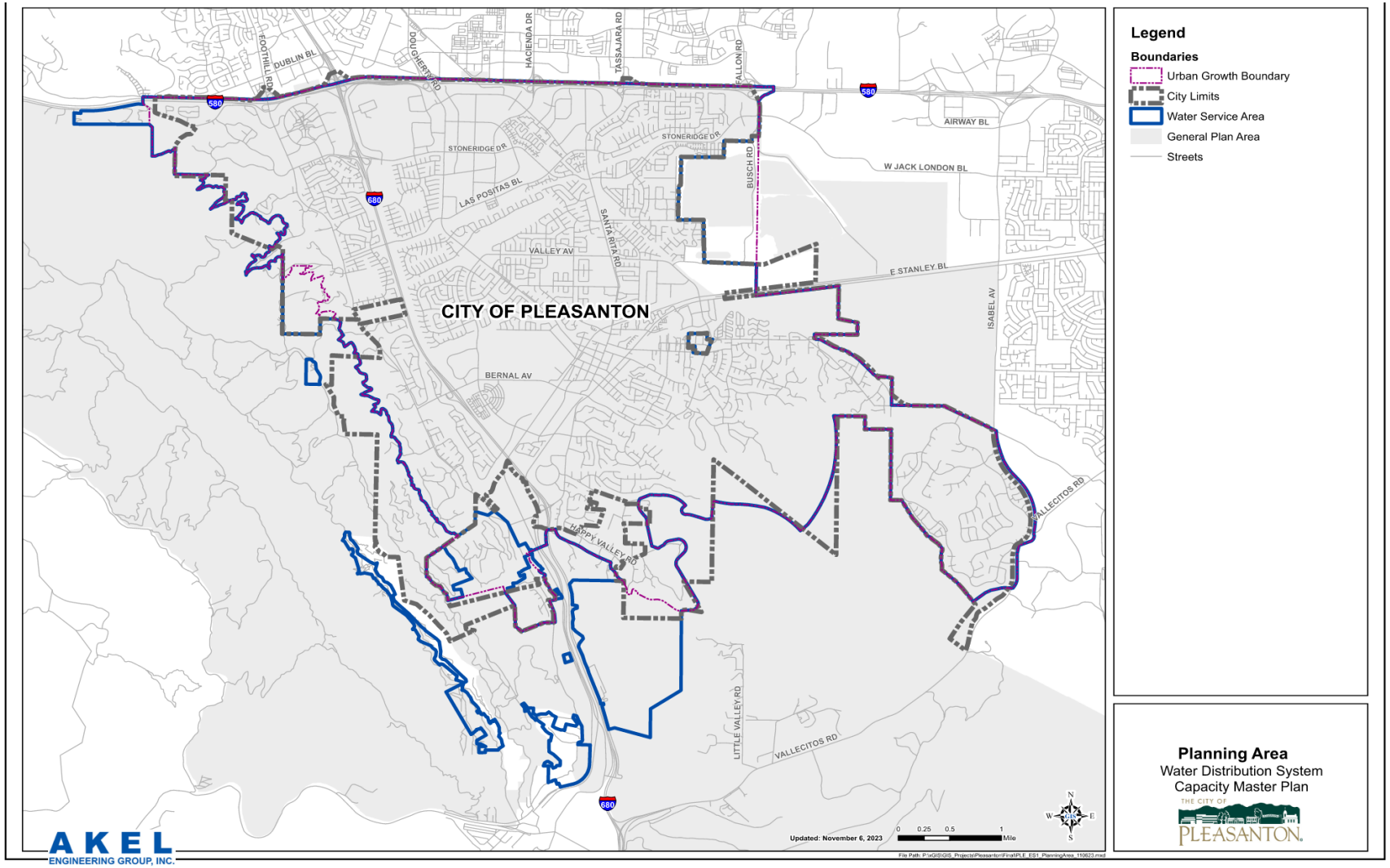


Figure 3-1 Pleasanton Water Service Area Boundary [2]

[2] Pending areas of annexation, including Merritt, Lester and Arroyo Lago, are not included in the current service area boundary.

3.2 Climate

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

☑ ***CWC §10635***

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

Pleasanton's climate is characteristically Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters, which is typical of the inland San Francisco Bay Area. This section discusses historical climate in City's water service area and potential effects of climate change.

Climate data was retrieved from the California Irrigation Management Information System's (CIMIS) Pleasanton Station (Station #191) for May 2004 through November 2025 (DWR, 2025). These data show that most rainfall typically occurs between December and March (see **Figure 3-2** and **Table 3-1**). On average, Pleasanton receives 18 inches of rainfall annually and experiences 52 inches of annual reference evapotranspiration (ETo). Maximum daily air temperature averages 86 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in summer months and 61°F in winter months.

Table 3-1 Climate Characteristics

Month	Average Temperature		Standard Average ETo (inches)	Average Rainfall (inches)
	Min (°F)	Max (°F)		
January	38	60	1.5	3.0
February	39	63	2.2	2.8
March	42	66	3.6	3.0
April	45	70	5.0	1.3
May	49	75	6.3	0.6
June	53	82	7.2	0.2
July	56	88	7.7	0.1
August	55	87	6.7	0.1
September	53	85	5.0	0.2
October	48	78	3.6	1.2
November	41	67	2.0	1.6
December	37	60	1.4	3.8
Annual	**46**	**73**	**52**	**18**

NOTES:
(a) ETo = reference evapotranspiration
(b) Climate data for May 2004-December 2025 from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station #191.

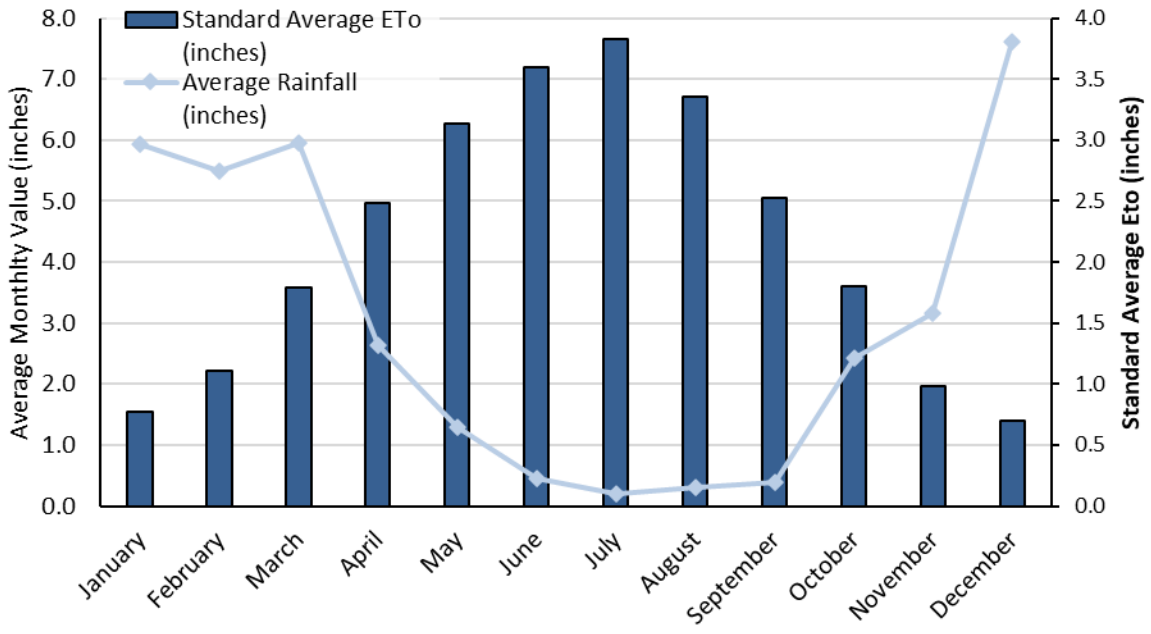


Figure 3-2 Average Monthly Climatic Conditions

Climate change is expected to impact both water availability (supplies) and water demand patterns across California. For example:

- Higher temperatures can lead to increases in water use, particularly for irrigation.
- Declining snowpack and earlier runoff patterns could result in changes in stream flows and reservoir operations.
- Frequent, severe, and prolonged droughts could lead not only to less available surface water, but could also exacerbate ongoing stressors in groundwater basins.

Some of these pressures are already apparent in California.

According to the Cal-Adapt tool, Pleasanton's service area experienced a 30-year average temperature of 72.5°F between 1961 and 1990.[3] Future projections using Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) downscaled Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5) model indicate an average increase in temperature of 3.5°F for medium emissions (Representative Concentration Pathway [RCP] 4.5) models and 4.4°F for high emissions (RCP 8.5) models by 2064 **(Figure 3-3)**.

Climate projections for precipitation for the area show greater uncertainty compared to temperature projections, exhibiting a wider range of possible outcomes. Cal-Adapt projections using LOCA downscaled CMIP5 models suggest that the maximum 1-day precipitation may increase slightly by 0.08 and 0.09 inches under medium emissions (RCP 4.5) and high emissions (RCP 8.5) scenarios, respectively, relative to historical conditions (**Figure 3-4**).

[3] The Cal-Adapt tool is available at: https://cal-adapt.org/tools/local-climate-change-snapshot

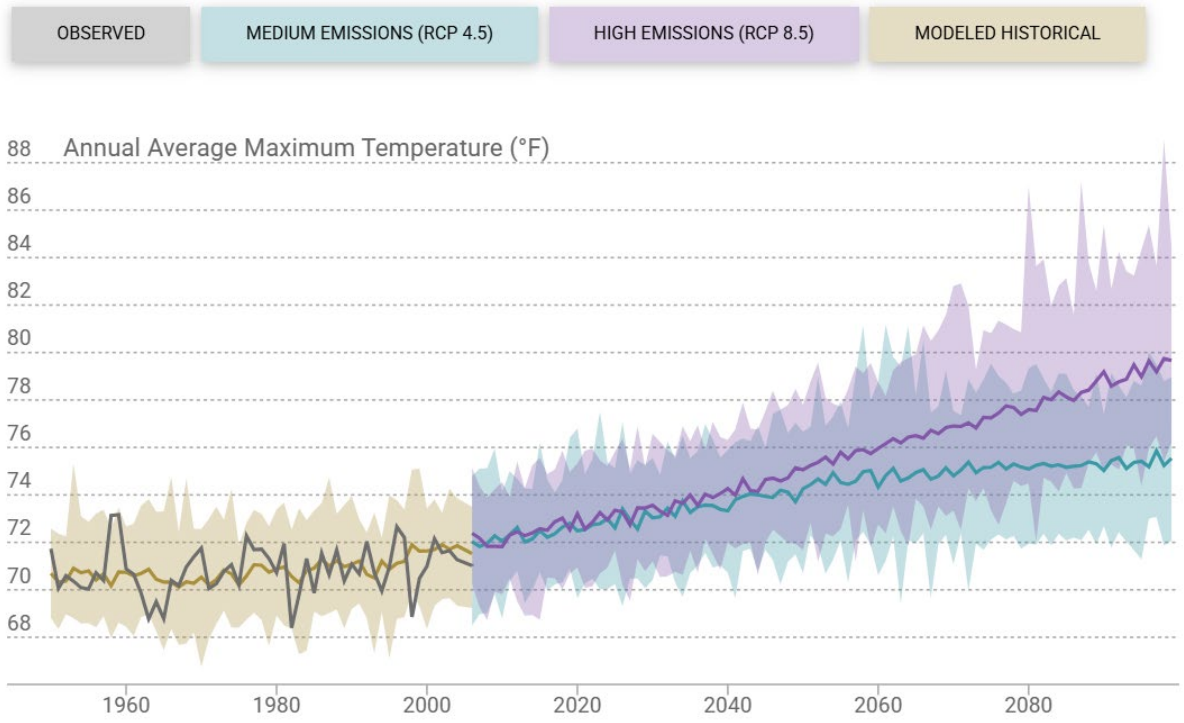


Figure 3-3 Temperature: Observed and Forecasted for Pleasanton's Service Area

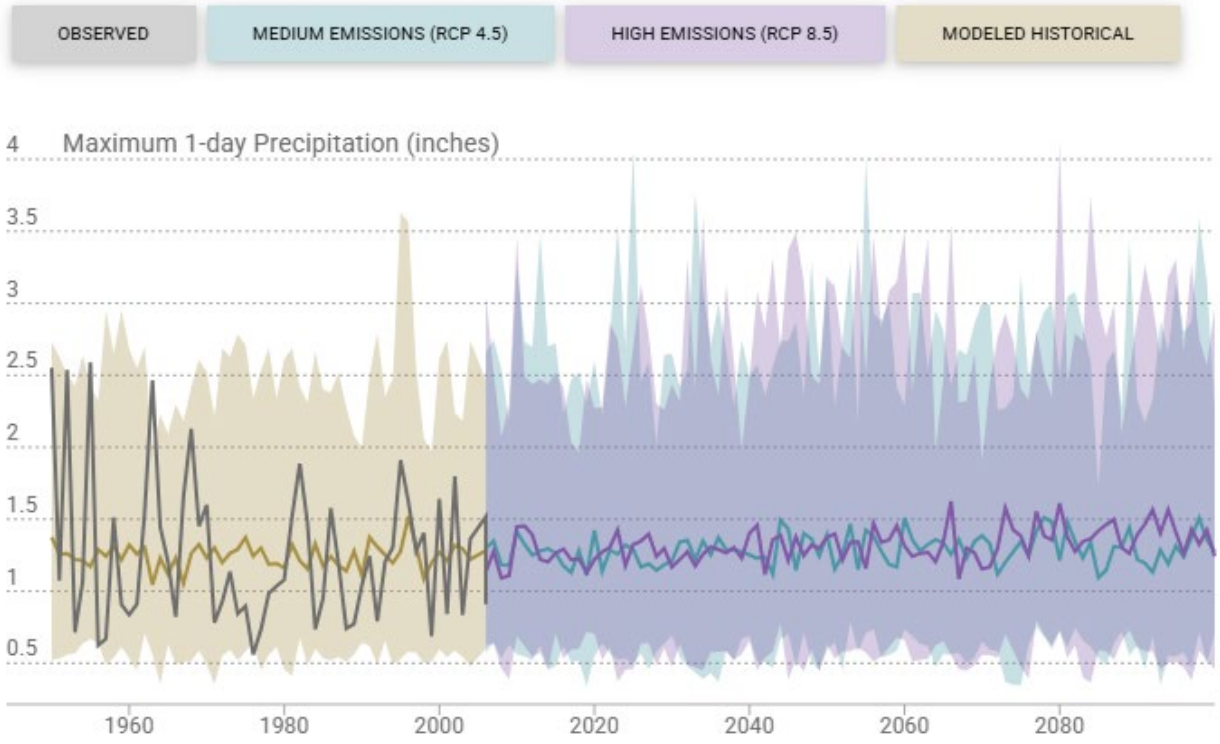


Figure 3-4 Precipitation: Observed and Forecasted for Pleasanton's Service Area

Pursuant to the CWC requirements and the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, this Plan incorporates climate change considerations into following relevant sections:

- Section 3 Service Area Description;

- Section 4 Water Use Characterization – specifically, **Section 4.7** discusses potential climate change impacts on water demands;
- Section 6 Water Supply Characterization – specifically, **Section 6.10.1** discusses potential climate change impacts on supplies; and
- Section 7 Water Supply Reliability Assessment.

3.3 Population and Demographics

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

As a midsize suburban city, the City is known as a desirable place to live and work, with a high-quality school system, parks and recreational facilities, a traditional downtown area, and a low crime rate. Land use planning within the City's service area is guided by the 2005-2025 General Plan and 2023-2031 Housing Element.

Single-family residential development remains the largest water customer sector in Pleasanton (46% of all potable demands in 2025).

3.3.1 Population

The estimated historical and current population served by the City is based on California Department of Finance (DOF) population estimates and Decennial Census data (**Figure 3-5**).

Pleasanton's service area population in 2025 was 77,232, a noteworthy decrease compared to the population in 2020. This decrease can be attributed to demographic fluctuations from the COVID-19 pandemic. Before 2020, the City experienced steady population growth, averaging approximately 1.1% annually over the previous two decades.

The City anticipates population growth to resume between 2025 and 2030 at a reduced rate of roughly 0.6% per year. Beyond 2030, population growth is projected to rebound to pre-pandemic rates, averaging approximately 1.2% annually. By 2045, the total population within Pleasanton's service area is expected to be 94,407.

Future population projections are consistent with other local planning documents, including DSRSD's Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Master Plan. DSRSD's WWTP Master Plan Update relies on Plan Bay Area 2040[4] projected population growth rates through 2040 (ABAG, 2017). Population projections are derived from the City's 2024 WDSCMP, which reflects the growth projected in the City's 2023-2031 Housing Element (Pleasanton, 2024).

Pleasanton's current and projected service area population are shown in **Table 3-2** and **Figure 3-5** in five-year increments through 2045.

[4] DSRSD's WWTP Master Plan update is currently in process of development and uses Plan Bay Area 2040 Projections by Jurisdiction, as summarized in the City of Dublin's 2023-2031 Housing Element. Plan Bay Area 2050 projections are not used because they are based on subcounty areas (super-districts), which are a combination of cities, towns, and unincorporated areas.

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

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
	77,232	79,395	84,202	89,024	94,407

NOTES:
(a) 2025 population per California Department of Finance (DOF) estimates for the City of Pleasanton (DOF, 2025b)
(b) Population projections were adapted from ABAG's Plan Bay Area 2040 population projections, and the City's 2024 WDSCMP (ABAG, 2017; and Pleasanton, 2024).

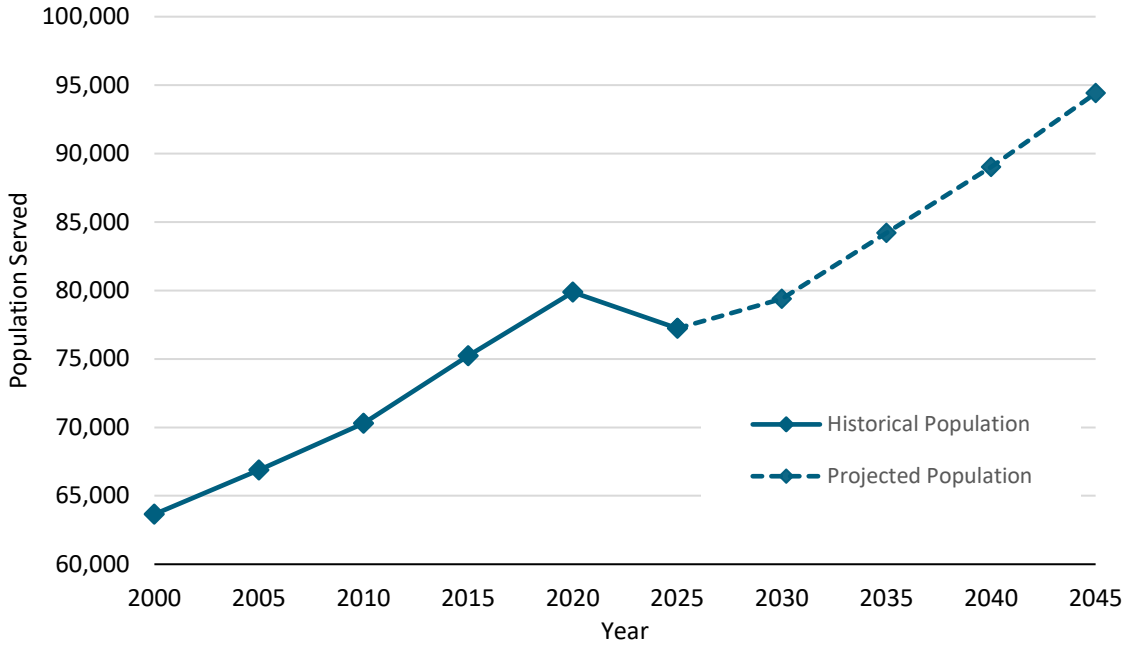


Figure 3-5 Historical and Projected Population Served

3.3.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

Table 3-3 summarizes demographics for Pleasanton's service area based on the U.S. Census American Community Survey 2024 5-Year Estimates (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024). The age distribution of Pleasanton's residents is similar to statewide demographics with 23% of the population under 18 years and 17% over 65 years. Educational attainment and median household income in Pleasanton are significantly higher than statewide demographics.

Table 3-3 Demographic Characteristics, 2020-2024

Demographics	Pleasanton	California
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years	4.2%	5.3%
Persons under 18 years	23.1%	21.3%
Persons 65 years and older	16.7%	16.5%
Female persons	50.7%	50.1%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone	38.4%	69.8%
Black or African American alone	1.8%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.4%	1.8%
Asian alone	43.9%	17.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.5%	0.5%
Two or More Races	11.4%	4.4%
Hispanic or Latino	12.5%	40.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.1%	33.6%
Families & Living Arrangements		
Persons per household	2.73	2.84
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+	89.4%	89.2%
Language other than English spoken at home, age 5 years+	43.6%	44.4%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, persons age 25 years+	96.5%	84.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, persons age 25 years+	69.9%	37.1%
Income & Poverty		
Median Household Income (2023 dollars)	$190,124	$99,122
Per capita income in past 12 months (2023 dollars)	$88,401	$49,513
Persons in poverty	5.3%	11.8%

Source: 2024 demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts website (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024).

The age composition of Pleasanton's housing stock is similar to that of the state: 30.5% of the homes in Pleasanton were built after 1990, compared to 32.5% for all California. Homes built after 1990 are more likely to have more efficient plumbing fixtures that are compliant with state and federal water and energy efficiency standards (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024).

3.4 Land Uses

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

This section describes Pleasanton's current and projected land uses in its service area. Land use information is based on the City's current 2005-2025 General Plan that was adopted in 2009 (Pleasanton, 2009). State law mandates the development and adoption of general plans to guide land use and development within cities (CGC §65030.1). The Land Use Element of the City's General Plan provides policies and maps that guide the use of public and open-space lands and specify the location, amount, and potential density and intensity for development of residential, commercial, and industrial lands.

Existing land use within the City generally consists of distinct residential neighborhoods typically separated from non-residential land uses to minimize the potential incompatibility of non-residential and residential uses. Almost every neighborhood has a school and a park within walking distance for its residents, and the City provides several larger public facilities including sports parks and community centers. Alameda County Fairgrounds are in Pleasanton.

The city was predominantly a residential community until 1980, when it saw increased development of industrial, commercial, and office uses. This non-residential development includes the Stoneridge Mall, seven major business parks, five major hotels, and a variety of service centers. Abundant open space surrounds the developed areas of the City, and the City's General Plan highlights the importance of preserving that open space.

The current General Plan encourages mixed land uses and transit-oriented development (TOD), particularly near the Bay Area Rapid Transit stations, for future growth. Mixed use development combines office, commercial, hotel, institutional, and residential land uses on a single site or adjacent, interrelated sites. TOD provides walkable, mixed-use communities designed around transit stations. Mixed use developments (including TODs) would provide people with the opportunity to use alternative modes of transportation to automobiles since residential and non-residential land uses would be combined or integrated on a single or nearby site.

The City's 2023-2031 Housing Element identifies planned/proposed new residential development, including approved projects, expansions of existing housing sites, accessory dwelling units (ADU), and a rezoning program to introduce new housing sites on select commercial and open space parcels.

While the area east of current City limits, between the cities of Pleasanton and Livermore, has historically been used for sand and gravel mining, both the City and Alameda County have in recent years received development review applications. The City is working with developers to review the feasibility of annexing this area of east Pleasanton area where new development is proposed and connecting that area to the Pleasanton water system. Also in that area, Kiewit Housing Project is a major housing development currently in construction, and construction of Costco was completed in 2024, which added a major commercial development in Pleasanton.

Section 4.5 provides more detail on the projected water demands associated with these new developments.

3.5 Water Distribution System

Pleasanton operates separate potable and non-potable water distribution systems. **Sections 3.5.1** and **3.5.2** describe the facilities and components of the two separate systems.

The non-potable system supplies recycled water treated at DSRSD's Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility (RWTF). Pleasanton's supply portfolio also includes recycled water, which the City receives from Livermore and through the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program (SRVRWP), which is operated by DERWA.

3.5.1 Potable Water Distribution System

Until 2023, Pleasanton purchased about 75% of its potable supply from Zone 7 in the form of treated water. The remainder was met through groundwater pumped from local wells owned and operated by the City. Water from the City's wells was treated with chlorine, ammonia, and fluoride prior to entering the water distribution system. However, due to contamination risk from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), the City chose to stop operating its groundwater wells in 2023. Pleasanton plans to reintroduce groundwater as a source for its system; more detail on groundwater supply is provided in **Section 6.2.**

Since 2023, Zone 7 has supplied all of the City's potable water. Supply from Zone 7 enters Pleasanton's water system at seven different turnout locations, as follows:

- Turnout 1 is located on Santa Rita Road near Stoneridge Drive
- Turnout 2 is located on Hopyard Road near Valley Trails Drive
- Turnout 3 is located at the east end of West Las Positas Boulevard near Gulfstream Street
- Turnout 4 is located on Hopyard Road at Stoneridge Drive
- Turnout 5 is located on Bernal Avenue at Nevada Street
- Turnout 6 is located on Machado Drive at Vineyard Avenue
- Turnout 7 is located on Vineyard Avenue at Ruby Hills Boulevard

All turnouts are equipped with facilities to fluoridate supply prior to introducing it into Pleasanton's potable water system. Turnouts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 directly supply the system, with Turnouts 3-5 serving the majority, and turnouts 6 and 7 connect to the Vineyard and Ruby Hills water pump stations, which pressurize the system.

Pleasanton's potable system currently consists of approximately 340 miles of pipelines and 22,370 water service connections. The system has 12 pump stations, 20 water storage reservoirs, and one hydropneumatic tank. The service area has 16 different pressure zones. Pressuring reducing valves and pump stations help to maintain appropriate pressures within each zone.

Pleasanton has emergency interties to connect the potable system with those of neighboring water suppliers, including two interties with DSRSD and one with Livermore. These interties are strictly for emergency conditions, such as a major pipeline break, supply contamination, or water service interruption that may be caused by earthquakes, floods, or other disasters.

In preparing the 2024 WDSCMP, the City recently evaluated the potable distribution system's current condition and its capacity to meet future water demands. While the evaluation concluded that capacity in much of the system is adequate to meet anticipated future demands, several improvements were recommended, including: increasing local storage, updating and upsizing aging water mains, and increasing looped connectivity within the system to enhance pressure distribution (Pleasanton, 2024).

Figure 3-6 identifies key aspects of the City's potable distribution system and its 16 pressure zones, as identified in the 2024 WDSCMP.

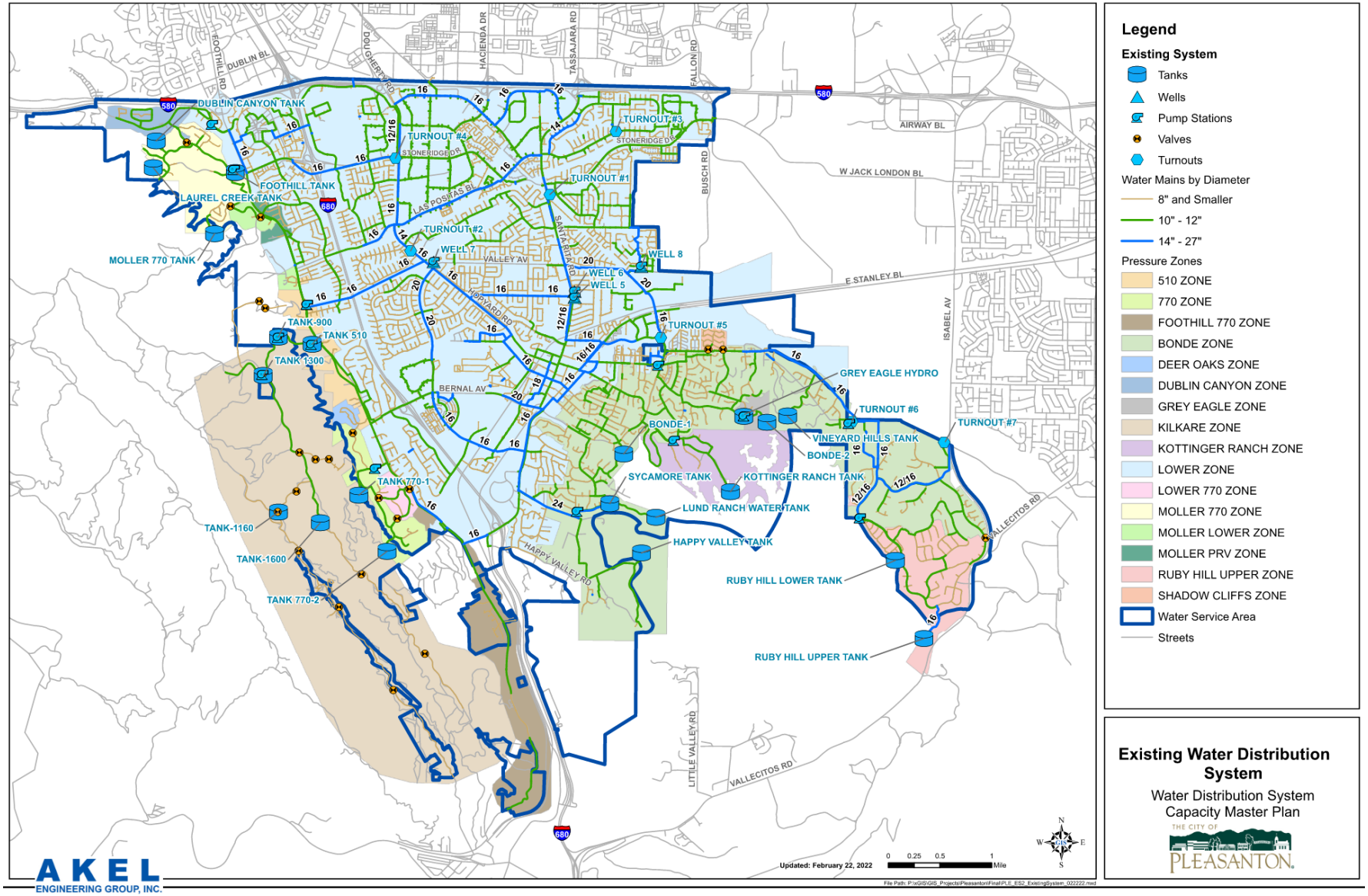


Figure 3-6 Pleasanton's Potable Water Distribution System

3.5.2 Non-Potable Water Distribution System

Over a decade ago, Pleasanton established its recycled water program with a goal of using recycled water in place of potable supply to meet irrigation demands along the alignment of its non-potable distribution system. The City purchases recycled water from DERWA and Livermore.

In June 2015, construction began on Pleasanton's Recycled Water Project (RW Project) with funding supported through a Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program loan and Proposition 1 Program Grant Agreement with the SWRCB. The City substantially completed construction of the RW Project by September 2016. The construction involved installing approximately 51,500 linear feet (LF) (or 9.8 miles) of new recycled water pipeline, ranging in diameter from 6 to 20 inches, and repurposing approximately 22,400 LF (4.2 miles) of existing potable pipeline for recycled water distribution.

The recycled water pipelines connect to DSRSD's RWTF and the City's existing 8 million gallon (MG) recycled water reservoir (Tassajara Reservoir), which was converted from a potable water storage facility in 2017. In 2019, the City also added a new recycled water pump station at the Ken Mercer Sports Park.

Livermore supplies recycled water to the northeast portion of Pleasanton. The City constructed that portion of the recycled water system concurrently with new development projects and initially began serving recycled water in 2013-2014 under Livermore's recycled water permit coverage, until Pleasanton obtained authorization under its own permit coverage in July 2015.

Currently, the City has 98 permitted sites with 150 metered connections (out of 161 targeted connections).

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

☑ ***CWC §10635***

(a) Every urban water Supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

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

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

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

This section describes and quantifies Pleasanton's historical, current, and projected water uses through 2045.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

Potable and non-potable water uses are accounted for separately in this section. Potable uses are served by Pleasanton's potable water delivery system. Potable water deliveries comply with Title 22 Drinking Water Standards. Non-potable water uses may include recycled and untreated raw water deliveries that do not meet potable drinking water standards. Uses of potable versus non-potable water are clearly distinguished in the tables included in this section of the Plan.

4.2 Water Use Sectors

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

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

(I) Agricultural.

(J) Distribution system water loss.

Demand within Pleasanton's water service area is measured using water meters installed at each customer account. Records of current and historical water use at each account are maintained by Pleasanton. Demand within Pleasanton's service area is tracked and reported for the following sectors:

- **Single Family Residential**: Attached or detached dwelling units that are individually metered.
- **Multi-Family Residential**: Two or more dwelling units served by a common water meter. Water use is predominately for indoor water use; irrigation water use for multiple family sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Commercial**: Includes commercial customers. Irrigation water use at these sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Industrial**: Includes industrial customers. Irrigation water use at these sites is usually separately metered and listed in the irrigation sector.
- **Landscape**: Water meters used exclusively for outdoor uses associated with multiple family residential customers (i.e., homeowner associations [HOAs]) and other irrigation sites.

Sales to other agencies, agriculture, saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof, as noted in CWC §10631(d)(1), do not apply to Pleasanton.

Pleasanton's total water demand is the sum of demand for potable and recycled water within its service area. The City's total potable demand includes water consumed by metered accounts in the service area (i.e., metered water use), authorized but unbilled uses (e.g., fire flow and distribution system flushing), and water loss within the system.

Pleasanton's recycled water demands are reported as the volume delivered to its recycled water distribution system and, therefore, is inclusive of any real or apparent water loss throughout the system.

4.3 Past and Current Water Demand

☑ ***CWC §10631***

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

Past water uses inform an understanding of water use trends which are crucial for developing water use projections. **Figure 4-1** shows recent historical and current water use from 2022 through 2025, and **Table 4-1**. shows the 2025 actual water use by sector. Total water use declined between 2022 and 2025, reaching a minimum in 2023. The most significant reductions occurred in the single family residential and irrigation sectors. These trends are likely attributable to a decrease in Pleasanton's population between 2020 and 2025 (see **Section 3.3**) and to climatic conditions, as 2023 was a relative. The decrease in population resulted in reduced single family residential demand, while increased precipitation resulted in reduced irrigation demand (i.e., outdoor water use for residential and dedicated irrigation meter [DIM] accounts).

In 2025, the total water use was 13,736 AFY with single family residential demand accounting for the largest portion (i.e., 46% of total demand), as shown in **Figure 4-2**.

Recycled water accounted for 8% of water use in 2025. Currently, recycled water is predominately used for landscape irrigation on public and private lands, including city parks, commercial landscaping and streetscape. A minor amount is used for dual-plumbing and construction. Detailed discussion of Pleasanton's recycled water program is provided in **Section 6.5**.

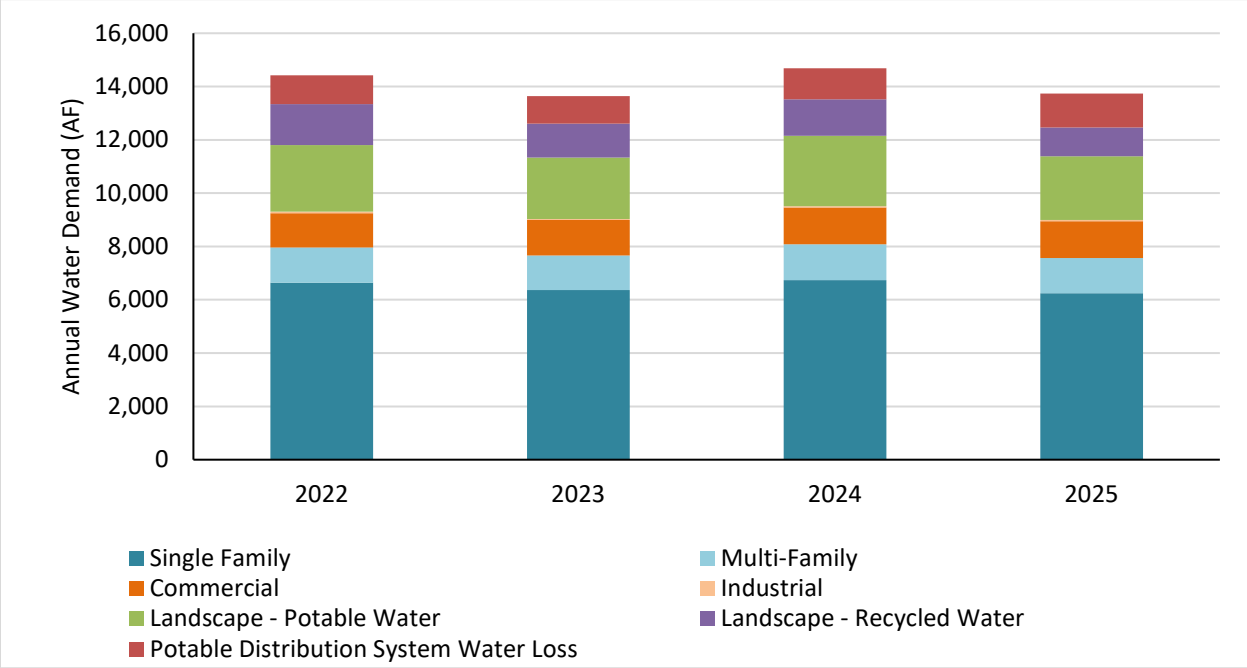


Figure 4-1 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water, 2022-2025 Actual

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

Use Type	Additional Description	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume (AFY)
Single Family		Potable	6,251
Multi-Family		Potable	1,320
Commercial		Potable	1,379
Industrial		Potable	44
Landscape (a)	Irrigation with Potable Water	Potable	2,392
Landscape (a)	Irrigation with Recycled Water	Non-Potable	1,073
Distribution System Water Loss (b)		Potable	1,277
		Subtotal Potable	12,663
		Subtotal Non-Potable (c)	1,073
		Total	**13,736**

NOTES:

(a) Landscape water use is separated based on whether demands were met by Pleasanton's potable water supply or recycled water supply.

(b) Distribution System Water Loss refers to real and apparent water losses from Pleasanton's potable water distribution system. Water losses from the recycled water distribution system are included in the reported recycled water Landscape use.

(c) Though a minor amount of recycled water is used for dual-plumbed buildings and construction, the volume is too low to show meaningful measure.

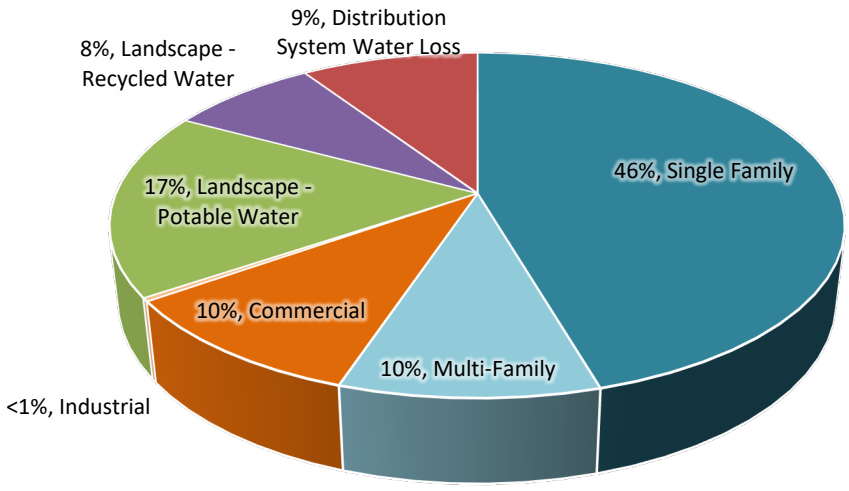


Figure 4-2 Total 2025 Water Demand by Customer Category

4.4 Distribution System Water Loss

☑ ***CWC §10631(3)***

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

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

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

Water loss is the sum of apparent and real losses. Apparent loss is associated with metering inaccuracies, billing and administrative errors, authorized unmetered uses (e.g., system flushing and firefighting), and unauthorized uses. Real loss is associated with physical loss of water through line breaks, leaks and seeps, and overflows of storage tanks. Since 2016, urban retail water suppliers have been required under CWC §10608.34 and CCR §638.1 et seq to quantify distribution system water losses using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Free Water Audit Software (i.e., "water loss audit reports").

Table 4-2 summarizes water loss audit reports submitted to DWR for the City's water system since 2020. The water loss audit reports are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.[5]

Table 4-2 Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A) (DWR Table 4-5)

PWS ID # (reported in DWR Table 2-1)	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
CA0110008	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes

In 2022, the SWRCB adopted water loss performance standards for urban retail water suppliers, aiming for a significant long-term reduction in real losses. Effective starting in 2023, the SWRCB established individual volumetric standards for each urban retail water supplier, calculated to reflect the life-cycle cost-effective level of water loss based on specific system characteristics. While annual reporting is ongoing, suppliers will be required to start meeting individual volumetric loss standards over a three-year period, with full compliance required by January 1, 2028. These standards constitute the water loss component of the MCCWL regulatory framework (SWRCB, 2022).

CWC §10631 (3)(c) requires that this UWMP demonstrate whether Pleasanton has met the distribution loss standards enacted by the SWRCB pursuant to CWC §10608.34. **Table 4-3** demonstrates that Pleasanton has met the 2028 Water Loss Standard for Apparent Water Loss but does not currently meet the Real Water Loss Standard. The City is in the process of requesting an adjustment to its Real Water Loss Standard from the SWRCB.

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

Table 4-3 Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard (DWR Table 4-6)

		Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
PWS ID #	Did the SWRCB Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this PWS? (y/n)	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day (a)	Units for Real Water Loss (b)	Number of Connections (c)	Volume of Total Real Loss (AF) (c)	**Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day**	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day (a)	Units for Apparent Water Loss (b)	Number of Connections (c)	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (AF) (c)	**Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day**
CA0110008	Yes	18.8	GPSCD	22,358	862	**34.3**	13.3	GPSCD	22,358	310	**12.4**

NOTES:
(a) Provided by SWRCB: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/conservation/docs/waterlosscontrol/standards-released.xlsx
(b) GPSCD = Gallons per Service Connection per Day.
(c) Sourced from Pleasanton's 2024 American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Report.

4.5 Projected Water Demand

Future water demands within Pleasanton's service area are estimated as the sum of demands associated with existing users and those associated with planned/proposed new development.

4.5.1 Basis of Demand Projections

The City's demand projections account for planned/proposed development projects within Pleasanton's service area. As part of the 2024 WDSCMP, the City evaluated future demands related to new development in its service area (see also **Section 3.4)**. The demand projections reflect new development for the following land uses:

- **Residential** – The City's RHNA allocation for the 6th Cycle (2023-2031 Housing Element) was 5,965 units. To meet this requirement, the City's 2023-2031 Housing Element identified planned/proposed single family and multi-family residential developments in four categories: (1) Approved Entitled Sites, (2) ADUs, (3) Housing Sites, and (4) Rezone Sites. The City estimated the number of new dwelling units within each category based on general site density information listed for each site, then calculated estimated water demand considering the number of people per dwelling unit and per capita water use. Larger multi-family residential developments are anticipated to include DIMs for landscape water use. Therefore, a portion of the water demand associated with these developments is accounted for as new irrigation demand, rather than residential demand.
- **Industrial** – A proposed new development in the east Pleasanton area involves a light industrial component. (The project also involves residential development that is identified in the Approved Entitled Sites portion of the 2023-2031 Housing Element and reflected in the future residential water use projections.) The additional water demand associated with the proposed industrial project (102 AFY by 2045) is treated as an incremental increase to those identified in the 2023-2031 Housing Element .

The WDSCMP projected that commercial water demands will remain relatively constant through 2045.The City estimates that planned development will increase the total water demand within its service area by 3,170 AFY between 2025 and 2045.

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

☑ ***CWC §10631(d)(4)***

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

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

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

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

Water savings from passive conservation may reduce water use intensity among existing and future customers. Passive conservation refers to water savings resulting from actions and activities from codes,

standards, ordinances, and/or land use changes (e.g., resulting from transportation or land use plans). Various factors contribute to passive savings, such as: (1) natural replacement of existing plumbing fixtures with higher efficiency models based on current plumbing code standards, (2) retrofits required under CALGreen Building Code Standards, (3) landscape retrofits for turf removal, native and drought-tolerant plant, and high efficiency irrigation, and (4) restricted use of potable water for nonfunctional turf irrigation on commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) properties consistent with AB 1572 and the MCCWL regulation.

Water savings from active conservation also reduce water use intensity. Pleasanton's Water Conservation Programs, including education programs, financial incentives (e.g., rebates), and other DMM, are further discussed in **Section 9**.

While both active and passive conservation savings are an integral component of the City's water management, these savings are not reflected in the City's projected future water demands included in this Plan (**Table 4-4**). As noted in **Table 4-4** and further described in **Section 4.5.4,** the City's water demand projections in this Plan include lower-income residential demands.

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

Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	**No**
If "Yes" to above: State the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	
Are Lower-Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	**Yes**
(OPTIONAL) If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	4-10

4.5.3 Projected Total Water Demand

Table 4-5 and **Figure 4-3** identify the City's projected total water demand (potable and non-potable) by sector in five-year increments through 2045. Pleasanton's total annual water demand is estimated to be about 19,172 AFY in 2045, including a potable demand of 17,832 AFY and a recycled water demand of 1,340 AFY.

As further discussed in **Section 6.5,** Pleasanton expects to increase recycled water deliveries by 112 AFY (when compared to 2020[6] recycled water use) by connecting seven new customers along the existing recycled water distribution line. Increased use of recycled water for irrigation will replace potable water use for existing customers and partially offset an increase in potable demand related to new development.

[6] The City's recycled water use in 2025 was lower than typical, whereas 2020 recycled water demand (1,228 AFY) aligns with the longer term average over recent years.

Table 4-5 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected (DWR Table 4-2)

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use (a)				
		Level of Treatment When Delivered	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		Potable	7,351	7,481	7,612	7,758
Multi-Family		Potable	1,623	1,806	1,991	2,197
Commercial		Potable	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610
Industrial		Potable	64	93	121	153
Landscape	Irrigation with Potable Water	Potable	2,989	3,430	3,873	4,367
Landscape	Irrigation with Recycled Water	Non-Potable	1,242	1,273	1,305	1,340
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	1,522	1,595	1,667	1,748
		Subtotal Potable	15,159	16,015	16,874	17,832
		Subtotal Non-Potable	1,242	1,273	1,305	1,340
		Total	**16,401**	**17,288**	**18,178**	**19,172**

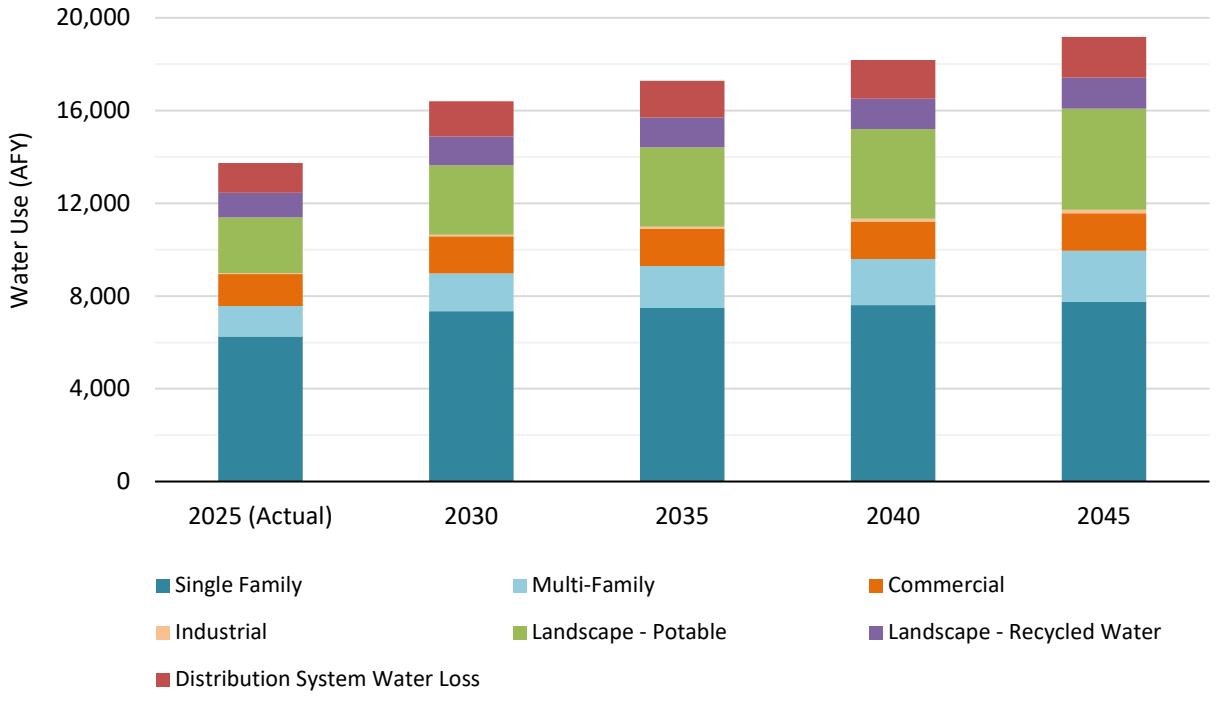


Figure 4-3 Total Uses of Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

4.5.4 Water Use by Lower Income Households

☑ ***CWC §10631.1***

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

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

Passed in 2005, SB 1087 Chapter 727 amended CGC §65589.7 and CWC §10631.1, requiring that local governments provide a copy of their adopted Housing Element to water and sewer providers. Additionally, it requires that water providers grant priority for service allocations to developments that include housing units for lower income families and workers. The UWMP Act requires that water providers estimate water demands by lower income single and multi-family households. Health and Safety Code 50079.5 defines a lower-income household as a household that earns less than 80% of the area median income.

Based on Pleasanton's 2023-2031 Housing Element (Pleasanton, 2023), about 20% of Pleasanton's dwelling units in 2023 housed residents earn less than 80% of Alameda County's area median income. The 2023-2031 Housing Element also identifies the number of low-income dwelling units needed through 2031. If future development in the City is realized as depicted in the 2023-2031 Housing Element , about 24% of the City's future residential water demand will be associated with lower income households. Water demand associated with these households were included in the total potable water demand projections described above.

Water demands associated with lower income households are included in the water use projections shown in **Table 4-5** (indicated in **Table 4-4**).

4.5.5 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

☑ ***CWC §10635***

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

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

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

In accordance with CWC §10635(b)(3), UWMPs must provide a five-year DRA (see **Section 7.5**). As a first step, DWR suggests that water suppliers estimate their unconstrained water demand for the next five years (2026-2030). Unconstrained water demand is water use in the absence of drought water use restrictions. These numbers can then be adjusted to estimate the five-years' cumulative drought effects.

The DRA accounts for this increase in unconstrained water demand. **Table 4-6** shows unconstrained demands for 2026-2030.

Table 4-6 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use (AFY)

2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
14,269	14,802	15,335	15,868	16,401

NOTE:
The table shows unconstrained demand (i.e., demand in the absence of drought water use restrictions).

4.6 Water Use Sectors Not Included in Demand Projections

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

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

4.7 Climate Change Considerations

As is common throughout California, water demands in Pleasanton exhibit seasonality with peak demands in summer months when outdoor water use is highest. Climate change may alter water demand patterns, particularly for outdoor water use, due to intense heat waves, rising temperatures, and changes in precipitation, wind, and humidity.

Climate change may impact Pleasanton's future water demand and use patterns. Warmer temperatures are expected to increase irrigation demand and lengthen the timeframe for seasonal outdoor water use. In addition, climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of wildfires, which could increase water demands. Increased water efficiency and conservation, along with expanded use of recycled water, could mitigate the effects of climate change on water demands.

The effects of climate change on future water demands are challenging to predict. The City's demand projections presented in **Section 4.5.3** do not explicitly account for potential climate change impacts. However, as discussed in **Section 7**, Zone 7 prepared the 2025 Demand Assessment, which involved conducting scenario planning to consider potential climate change impacts on water supply and demand. To account for potential climate change impacts on outdoor water use over the UWMP planning horizon, Zone 7 evaluated a scenario that incorporates a 5% increase to its retailers' demands using a linear adjustment from 0% in 2025 to 5% in 2045, resulting in a proportional increase in outdoor water demands over time. As the actual impact of climate change on water use becomes clearer, this value can easily be updated in the model that informs the 2025 Demand Assessment.

A general discussion regarding the potential impacts of climate change on Zone 7's water supplies is provided in **Section 6.10.1**.

4.8 Coordinating Water Use Projections

☑ ***CWC § 10631(h)***

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

Pleasanton purchases wholesale water supply from Zone 7. Compliant with CWC §10631(h), Pleasanton coordinated with Zone 7 throughout the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP and provided water demand projections through 2045 to inform Zone 7's UWMP.

4.9 Urban Water Use Objective

☑ ***CWC § 10609.20***

(a) Each urban retail water supplier shall calculate its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use conditions for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

☑ ***CWC § 10609.22***

(a) An urban retail water supplier shall calculate its actual urban water use no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter.

(b) The calculation shall be based on the urban retail water supplier's water use for the previous calendar or fiscal year.

☑ ***CWC § 10609.24***

(a) An urban retail water supplier shall submit a report to the department no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter. The report shall include all of the following:

(1) The urban water use objective calculated pursuant to Section 10609.20 along with relevant supporting data.

(2) The actual urban water use calculated pursuant to Section 10609.22 along with relevant supporting data.

(3) Documentation of the implementation of the performance measures for CII water use.

(4) A description of the progress made towards meeting the urban water use objective.

(5) The validated water loss audit report conducted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(b) The department shall post the reports and information on its internet website.

(c) The board may issue an information order or conservation order to, or impose civil liability on, an entity or individual for failure to submit a report required by this section.

In July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation (implementing SB 606 and AB 1668) to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. In part, this regulation requires water suppliers to calculate an annual UWUO and to implement Performance Measures for CII water users. The UWUO is a water budget-based approach to water use efficiency that is unique to each urban water supplier and reflects an aggregate of the following components: (1) residential indoor water standard, (2) residential outdoor water budget, (3) CII landscape outdoor water use standard (for landscapes with DIMs), (4) water loss standard, (5) variance, and (6) bonus. Per the MCCWL regulation, over the next 25 years, the

efficiency standards for indoor residential and outdoor residential and CII water use will become increasingly stringent.

Beginning in January 2024, urban retail water suppliers are required to calculate and report their annual UWUO. Pleasanton submitted its required reports in both 2024 and 2025, and in both years, water use was about 15% less than the City's UWUO. Pleasanton's UWUO submittals are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.[7]

Beginning in January 2027, urban retail water suppliers are required to assess and report compliance with their respective UWUO.

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

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

☑ ***CWC §10608.24 (b)***

Each urban retail water supplier shall meet its urban water use target by December 31, 2020.

☑ ***CWC §10608.28***

(a) An urban retail water supplier may meet its urban water use target within its retail service area, or through mutual agreement, by any of the following:

(1) Through an urban wholesale water supplier.

(2) Through a regional agency authorized to plan and implement water conservation, including, but not limited to, an agency established under the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency Act (Division 31 (commencing with Section 81300)).

(3) Through a regional water management group as defined in Section 10537.

(4) By an integrated regional water management funding area.

(5) By hydrologic region.

(6) Through other appropriate geographic scales for which computation methods have been developed by the department.

(b) A regional water management group, with the written consent of its member agencies, may undertake any or all planning, reporting, and implementation functions under this chapter for the member agencies that consent to those activities. Any data or reports shall provide information both for the regional water management group and separately for each consenting urban retail water supplier and urban wholesale water supplier.

SB X7-7 mandated a reduction in urban per capita water use across California by 2020. To achieve this goal, SB X7-7 required each urban retail supplier to establish an urban water-use target (2020 Target), contributing to the State's collective efforts.

Pleasanton's 2020 UWMP documents the data used to calculate the City's 2020 Target and demonstrates compliance based on per capita water use in 2020. Because the CWC does not set an end date for compliance reporting on the 2020 Target, **Table 5-1** summarizes the same metrics and values from the 2020 UWMP, consistent with DWR recommendations.

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

Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
No	Individual	197	159	**Yes**

6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

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

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

This section describes Pleasanton's existing and projected water supply portfolio under normal water year conditions. The availability of the City's water supplies under a single dry year and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, are detailed in **Section 7** of this UWMP.

The City's water supply portfolio consists of:

- **Zone 7 purchases** – Pleasanton's primary water source is treated potable supply purchased from Zone 7. As such, Zone 7's water supplies, storage operations, and future supply projects are discussed.
- **Groundwater** – Pleasanton typically supplements its Zone 7 purchases with groundwater pumped from City-owned wells in the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). The City's groundwater supply is limited by its groundwater pumping quota (GPQ), managed by Zone 7 as the local groundwater basin manager.
- **Recycled water** – The City augments its potable water supply with recycled water produced by DSRSD and Livermore.

This section also addresses the energy intensity used to operate the City's water distribution systems and wastewater collection system.

6.1 Purchased Water

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

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

6.1.1 Water Supply Purchases from Zone 7

Zone 7 is the Pleasanton's sole wholesale supplier for potable water. Under the existing agreement with Zone 7, the City is limited in developing other potable water supply sources. The treated water delivered by Zone 7 complies with the Requirements for Drinking Water of the California Department of Health Services and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or their successor regulatory agencies.

6.1.2 Zone 7 Water Supply Sources

This section details Zone 7's water sources and supply management. Zone 7's water supply has two major components:

- **Incoming water supplies** – Including supplies available through contracts and water rights and typically consist of annually allocated imported surface water supply and local surface water runoff.
- **Accumulated or "banked" water supplies** – Including supplies derived from previous years that are held in local and non-local storage locations.

To optimize use of its local resources, Zone 7 practices conjunctive use of the Basin, as detailed in **Section 6.2.3**. Zone 7 also stores local runoff from the Arroyo Valle watershed in the local reservoir (Lake Del Valle), which is owned and operated by DWR as part of the SWP.

Groundwater banking provides Zone 7 with additional flexibility in managing annual fluctuations in supplies. Zone 7 currently holds long-term water storage ("banking") agreements with two agencies in Kern County: Semitropic Water Storage District and Cawelo Water District. Additionally, Zone 7 is in the process of obtaining a new water storage agreement with another agency.

To mitigate the risk associated with significant reliance on imported water supply, Zone 7 continues to develop local sources of water to diversify its water supply portfolio. Zone 7 periodically conducts Water Supply Evaluation (WSE) Updates to assess future water supply conditions in the Tri-Valley to support long-term water supply reliability. In May 2023, Zone 7 completed its 2022 WSE Update to capture the latest assumptions for Zone 7's system, supply, and demands. The 2022 WSE Update also evaluated various potential future water supplies, discussed in **Section 6.8**.

6.1.2.1 Imported Water from the State Water Project

Zone 7's primary source is imported water from the SWP, which is owned and operated by DWR. On an average annual basis, SWP supply accounts for about 90%[8] of Zone 7's portfolio (Zone 7, 2026).

SWP water supply originates in the Feather River watershed, where water is captured in Lake Oroville, released into the Feather River to flow through the Delta, then conveyed through the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA). From the SBA, the supply may be stored in Lake Del Valle (along with local runoff) or conveyed to Zone 7 and/or two other water agencies (Valley Water and Alameda County Water District [ACWD]). Much of the SWP water continues to flow to southern California via the California Aqueduct.

SWP water is used by Zone 7 to meet potable demands from municipal and industrial (M&I) customers and untreated water demands from agricultural customers. When possible, Zone 7 also uses SWP to artificially recharge the Basin (**Section 6.2.3.3)** and to fill non-local groundwater storage (i.e., groundwater banks in Kern County; **Section 6.1.2.4**).

The following sections describe Zone 7's contract with DWR for SWP water and the types of water Zone 7 receives under this contract.

6.1.2.1.1 Contract with DWR

DWR provides water from the SWP to 29 water suppliers (State Water Contractors [SWC]) in exchange for contractor payment of all costs associated with providing that supply. DWR established substantially uniform long-term water supply contracts with each SWC in the 1960s, including Zone 7's SWP contract initially executed in 1961. That contract has been subsequently amended 28 times and currently terminates on December 31, 2085. Details regarding Zone 7's contract with DWR are provided in Zone 7's 2025 UWMP.

[8] This includes direct SWP deliveries, SWP carryover, and groundwater that originated from the SWP that was stored for later use.

6.1.2.1.2 Table A Allocation

Each SWC's individual contract sets a maximum annual SWP supply limit, specified in Article 6(c) and Table A of the contract. This supply limit is commonly referred to as "Table A." Following the initial agreement in 1961, DWR amended Zone 7's contract over the years and increased its Table A amount to 46,000 AFY in 1997. Since then, Zone 7's Table A amount has increased to 80,619 AFY through a series of five permanent transfers from other SWCs, including:

- In December 1999, Zone 7 secured Table A SWP allocations from Lost Hills Water District of 15,000 AFY and Berrenda Mesa Water District of 7,000 AFY.
- In December 2000, Zone 7 acquired 10,000 AFY of SWP allocation from Belridge Water Storage District.
- In October 2003, Zone 7 obtained an additional 2,219 AFY was obtained from Belridge Water Storage District.
- Finally, in 2003, Zone 7 acquired 400 AFY from the Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District.

In practice, the SWP water available to Zone 7 under the Table A allocation process (presented as % of the Table A allocation) varies from year to year due to hydrologic conditions, water demands of other SWCs, existing SWP stored water, SWP facility capacity, and environmental/regulatory requirements. The Table A allocation is typically less than 100% of the Table A amount. SWP reliability is defined based on the long-term average Table A allocation.

DWR prepares a biennial SWP Delivery Capability Report (DCR) to assist SWCs and local planners in assessing the availability of supplies from the SWP. DWR issued its most recent update, the Draft 2025 DCR, in December 2025. In this update, DWR provided SWP supply estimates for SWCs to use in their planning efforts, including for use in their 2025 UWMPs. The Draft 2025 DCR includes DWR's estimates of SWP water supply availability under both existing (2025) and future (2043) conditions.

DWR's estimates of SWP deliveries are based on the CalSim 3 computer model that simulates monthly operations of the SWP and Central Valley Project (CVP) systems. Key inputs to the model include the relevant facilities included, hydrologic inflows, regulatory and operational constraints, and contractor demands for both CVP and SWP water. In conducting its model studies, DWR develops assumptions and/or scenarios for these key inputs.

In the Draft 2025 DCR, for existing conditions, DWR assumes: existing facilities, hydrologic inflows based on 100 years of historical data (1921 through 2021) adjusted to incorporate recent changes to climate; current regulatory and operational constraints including 2018 Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA) Amendment, 2024 Biological Opinions, and 2024 SWP Incidental Take Permit; and SWC demands at maximum Table A amounts. The long-term average allocation reported in the Draft 2025 DCR for the existing conditions provides an appropriate estimate for current SWP water supply availability.

To evaluate SWP supply availability under future conditions, the Draft 2025 DCR includes three scenarios for climate change conditions in 2043 that represent different risk-informed levels of concern surrounding how climate change uncertainty will impact rising temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns, reduced snowpack, sea level rise, and other factors impacting future SWP water availability. The three risk-informed climate scenarios (50%, 75%, and 95% level of concern) are defined based on projected climate-informed system performance levels of April-to-July unimpaired runoff (Eight River Index) in the Delta watershed for 2028-2057. The 50% level of concern represents a middle-of-the-road or central tendency future, while the 75% level of concern scenario represents a worse than average future, and the 95% level of concern represents much worse. A 95% level of concern scenario depicts a future condition with lower SWP reliability than what results from 95% of model-informed climate outcomes.

From 2020 to 2025, Table A allocations ranged from 5% to 100%, resulting in substantial annual variability in Zone 7's SWP supply. DWR has projected decreasing reliability of Table A supplies. In the Draft 2025 DCR, DWR projects long-term average Table A allocations to decrease from 54% under existing conditions to 48% under future conditions in 2043 for the 50% level of concern scenario. Since the future conditions scenario incorporates impacts from climate change and sea level rise, it is more conservative than the existing conditions scenario.

Zone 7's 2025 UWMP assumes SWP supply availability for 2030 through 2050 considering Table A allocations under the 50% level of concern in the Draft 2025 DCR. This enables Zone 7 to consider the impacts of future climate change throughout the planning horizon. Zone 7 plans to further assess water supply reliability using the 75% and 95% level of concern in future studies to examine various scenarios.

As a SWC, Zone 7 has the option to store unused Table A water from one year to the next in the SWP's San Luis Reservoir when storage capacity is available. This "carryover" water is also called Article 12e or 56c water, in reference to the relevant contract terms. While Article 12e water must be taken by March 31 of the following year, Article 56c water may remain as carryover if San Luis Reservoir storage is available. Zone 7's UWMP analysis assumes an average of 10,000 AFY of carryover.

Article 21 Water (Interruptible or Surplus Water)

Article 21 of the SWP contract allows SWCs to take deliveries above the approved and scheduled Table A amounts for the current year when surplus SWP water is available. Article 21 water is only available for delivery on a short-term basis as determined by DWR when water is still available after operational requirements for SWP water deliveries, water quality, and Delta requirements are met. Article 21 deliveries cannot be stored in the SWP system.

This water becomes available during short periods in the wet season when storms bring excess water that DWR cannot store in San Luis Reservoir. When Article 21 water becomes available, SWCs can request delivery, and the available water is distributed generally in proportion to the Table A contract amounts of SWCs requesting delivery. Delivery of Article 21 water requires the ability to store the water in a non-SWP facility during very wet conditions and/or the ability to use the water directly without impacting scheduled Table A deliveries to Zone 7 (i.e., Article 21 delivery cannot be used to substitute scheduled Table A deliveries).

As described in the Draft 2025 DCR, Article 21 water deliveries are highly variable year-to-year, and also by month. Historically, these conditions have been difficult to meet for Zone 7 and have resulted in infrequent and low yields. On average, Article 21 water is available for Zone 7 about once every six years. Zone 7 last received Article 21 water in 2023, when it took 2,360 AF. Having access to additional storage in the future would increase Zone 7's access to Article 21 water.

6.1.2.1.3 Yuba Accord

In 2008, Zone 7 executed a contract with DWR to purchase additional water under the Lower Yuba River Accord (Yuba Accord). The original contract expired in 2025, and several amendments have been executed over the years, including a recent 2026 extension through 2056.

Four different types ("Components") of Yuba Accord water are made available as a water purchase or transfer. Zone 7 has the option to purchase Components 1, 2, and 3 water during drought conditions and Component 4 water when the Yuba County Water Agency has determined that it has water supply available to sell.

Water is primarily available during dry years under the Yuba Accord, and the amount is highly variable. Zone 7 has purchased Yuba Accord water in 12 of the last 18 years, purchasing as little as 41 AF in 2025 and as much as 3,159 AF in 2013. For planning purposes, Zone 7 currently does not assume any water

supply yield specifically from the Yuba Accord, although supply considered under "water transfers" could potentially include those from the Yuba Accord.

6.1.2.2 Local Surface Water Runoff

Along with ACWD, Zone 7 has a water right (Permit 11319 [Application 17002]) to divert flows from Arroyo Valle. Lake Del Valle, which is a SWP facility owned and operated by DWR, stores runoff from the Arroyo Valle watershed and imported surface water deliveries from the SWP. The lake also supports recreation and flood management. In late fall, DWR typically lowers the lake level in anticipation of runoff from winter storm events. Water supply in Lake Del Valle is made available to Zone 7 via the SBA through operating agreements with DWR. After accounting for permit conditions, inflows to Lake Del Valle are equally divided between Zone 7 and ACWD under their respective permits.

While Zone 7's historical average annual yield from Arroyo Valle ranges from 3,000-7,000 AFY, the most recent 10-year average (2016-2025) is 4,000 AFY. In the future, construction of the Chain of Lakes Conveyance System (discussed in **Section 6.8**) will allow for capturing more flow from Lake Del Valle storm releases and increase Zone 7's yield. Modeling conducted to support Zone 7's 2025 UWMP assumes an expected availability of 4,000 AFY in a normal year or at the beginning of a drought. Zone 7 plans to re-evaluate this assumption as more climate change downscaled information is developed and the Chain of Lakes (COLs) project progresses.

6.1.2.3 Local Storage

Zone 7 has two existing local storage options, Lake Del Valle (surface storage) and the Main Basin (groundwater aquifer), and stores SWP deliveries in both. Lake Del Valle also stores runoff from the Arroyo Valle watershed. Zone 7 can store up to about 7,500 AF of its share of Arroyo Valle runoff in the lake (Zone 7, 2022) and carry-over runoff collected from one year until the end of the following year. Zone 7 relies on the operational storage capacity of 126,000 AF in the Main Basin for conjunctive management and recharges the basin with SWP water (**Section 6.2**).

6.1.2.4 Non-Local Storage

In addition to local storage, Zone 7 currently participates in two non-local (out-of-basin) water banking programs, both in Kern County, and may enter into additional water banking agreements in the future. When Zone 7 has excess SWP available in wet years, the banking programs hold a portion of Zone 7's allocated SWP supplies for Zone 7 to access during drought years through an exchange. Like other storage options, these groundwater banks significantly enhance system reliability, and yet, they do not provide a net contribution to Zone 7's water supply over the long term. In fact, out-of-basin water banks result in some operational losses ("leave behind"). Also, certain conditions must exist to realize the benefit of these banks. That is, for Zone 7 to receive banked water supply, the Banks Pumping Plant (the major SWP pumping facility in the Delta) and the SBA must be operational. Low SWP Table A allocations (and generally low levels of outflow from the Delta) can limit the delivery of these banked supplies via exchange.

Point of Delivery Agreements with DWR and Kern County Water Agency (a fellow SWC) allow Zone 7 to store SWP water in Semitropic Water Storage District (Semitropic) and Cawelo Water District (Cawelo). Semitropic and Cawelo are member units of Kern County Water Agency, which manages water deliveries to these agencies. In November 2020, the Zone 7 Board of Directors (Zone 7 Board) authorized amendments to the Point of Delivery Agreements to extend water delivery terms for storage in Semitropic and Cawelo through 2030 and recovery of banked water through 2035.

Figure 6-1 shows Zone 7's total storage and annual deposits and withdrawals from the two Kern County banks over time. The use of these banks successfully augmented Zone 7's water supplies in 2021 and 2022 during the recent drought.

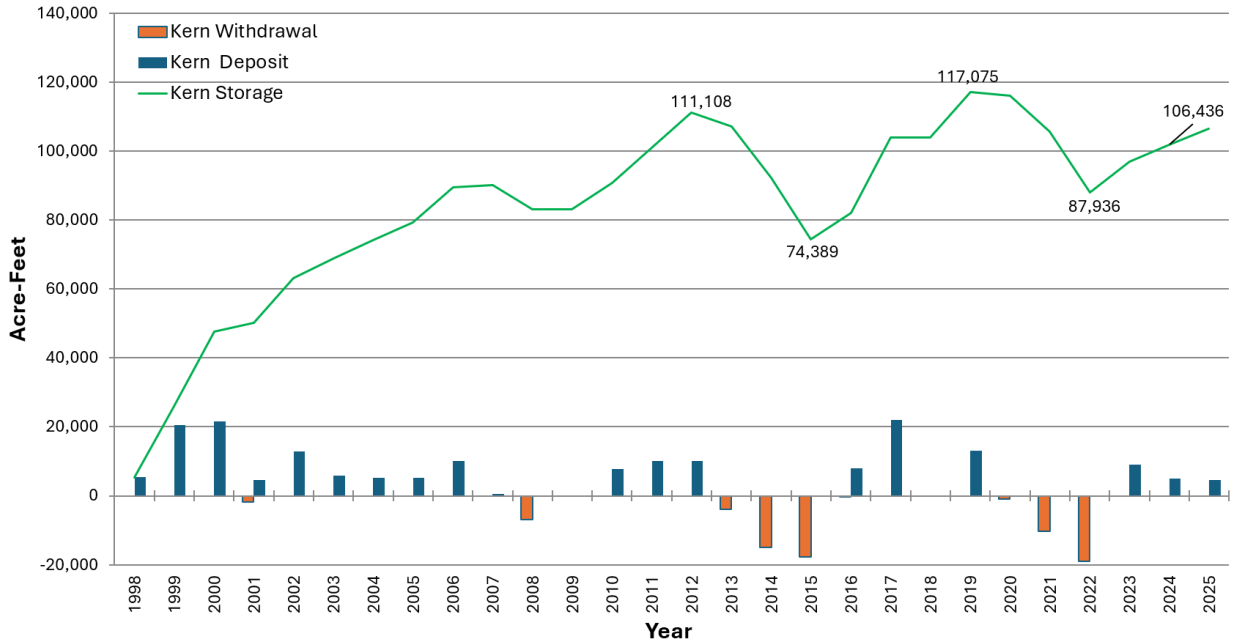


Figure 6-1 Zone 7's Kern County Groundwater Banks: Annual Storage, Deposits, and Withdrawals

6.1.2.4.1 Semitropic Water Storage District

Zone 7 initially established the water banking contract Semitropic in 1998. Water put into Semitropic is subject to a 10% leave behind. Under the current contract, Zone 7 has access to an operational storage capacity of 78,000 AF with an annual deposit limit of up to 5,883 AFY. In addition, Zone 7 can request up to 9,100 AFY of pumpback (i.e., water pumped out of Semitropic and delivered to the SWP system) and up to 8,645 AFY of SWP exchange water (i.e., water transferred between Zone 7 and Semitropic by adjusting the amounts of Table A water delivered to Zone 7 and Semitropic; the availability of this type of water depends on the SWP allocation). In certain years when SWP Table A allocation is above a certain percentage, Zone 7's pumpback can be increased to 12,241 AFY.

Between 2021 and 2025, Zone 7 stored approximately 13,500 AF (after losses) and withdrew approximately 20,100 AF from the Semitropic bank. As of January 1, 2026, Zone 7 had 79,570 AF stored in the Semitropic bank.

6.1.2.4.2 Cawelo Water District

Zone 7 established the water banking contract with Cawelo in 2006. Water put into Cawelo is subject to a 50% leave behind. Under the contract, Zone 7 has access to an operational storage capacity of 120,000 AF with an annual deposit limit up to 10,000 AFY. Thus, when Zone 7 deposits 10,000 AF to Cawelo in one year, the leave behind for Cawelo is 5,000 AF, and the amount Zone 7 can later access is 5,000 AF. Zone 7 can request up to 10,000 AFY of pumpback (or SWP exchange water) from Cawelo.

Between 2021 and 2025, Zone 7 stored approximately 5,000 AF after losses and withdrew approximately 8,000 AF from the Cawelo Water Bank. As of January 1, 2026, Zone 7 had 26,900 AF stored in the Cawelo bank.

6.1.2.4.3 San Luis Reservoir

In addition to the non-local groundwater banking programs described above, Zone 7 can store unused Table A water in San Luis Reservoir from one year to the next (Article 56 or carryover) as long as storage

in San Luis Reservoir is available. Zone 7 can lose water stored in San Luis Reservoir if the reservoir "spills" (i.e., DWR needs the storage capacity to store its SWP water) during a wet year. Zone 7 typically targets storing approximately 10,000 AFY of its Table A allocation as carryover in San Luis Reservoir. DWR is considering expanding the San Luis Reservoir by 130,000 AF, as further discussed in Zone 7's 2025 UWMP.

6.2 Groundwater

☑ ***CWC §10631***

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

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

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

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

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

This section describes the City's groundwater supply and Zone 7's management of the Basin as the exclusive Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) within its jurisdictional boundaries (**Figure 6-2**) as identified under the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

Zone 7's management of the Basin began over 50 years ago, long preceding the State's implementation of SGMA.[9] Each year, Zone 7 prepares an Annual Report which provides updates on groundwater conditions in the basin and the status of Zone 7's groundwater management actions (Zone 7, 2026). The 2025 Water Year Annual Report can be found on the Zone 7's website.[10]

6.2.1 Basin Description and Status

Pleasanton relies on groundwater from the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin; DWR No. 2-10). The City's local groundwater supply is within the Main Basin, which is the portion of the Basin that contains high-yielding aquifers and generally produces the best-quality groundwater.

[9] Zone 7, 2021. Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin, dated December 2021. Accessed From: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/alternative/periodiceval/preview/8.
[10] https://www.zone7waterca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2-010_wy_2025.pdf?1774635392

The Basin is not adjudicated. In its evaluation of California groundwater basins, DWR determined that the Basin is not in a condition of critical overdraft. [11]Rather, the Basin is designated as a medium priority basin under DWR's 2019 Phase 2 Basin Prioritization,[11] which scores basins on eight components and ranks their priority based on the scores. If a basin is assigned more than 14 but less than 21 total points, it is defined as "medium priority." In the case of the Basin, a total of 16 points were assigned, resulting in a designation as "medium priority." The main factors driving the Basin's designation include total population (3 out of 5 possible points), population growth (3 out of 5 possible points), numbers of public supply wells (3 out of 5 possible points), and total numbers of wells (3 out of 5 possible points).

The Basin covers an area of approximately 69,600 acres (109 square miles) and is located about 40 miles east of San Francisco and 30 miles southwest of Stockton within a structural trough of the Diablo Range. The Basin extends from the Pleasanton Ridge east to the Altamont Hills (about 14 miles) and from the Livermore Upland north to the Orinda Upland (about 13 miles). Surface drainage features include Arroyo Valle, Arroyo Mocho, and Arroyo las Positas as principal streams, with Alamo Creek, South San Ramon Creek, and Tassajara Creek as minor streams. Elevations within the Basin range from about 600 feet above mean sea level (ft msl) in the east, near the Altamont Hills, to about 280 ft msl in the southwest, where Arroyo de la Laguna flows into the Sunol Basin.

DWR's Groundwater Bulletin 118 and key documents described below provide additional details provided related to groundwater management in the Basin :

- The updated Livermore Valley Basin Alternative Groundwater Sustainability Plan ("Alternative GSP"), which includes current groundwater conditions, a hydrogeologic conceptual model, a water budget, local sustainable management criteria, and projects and management actions for maintaining sustainability in the Basin, available on the DWR's SGMA Portal website here: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/alternative/periodiceval/preview/8
- The Annual Report for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Program, 2025 Water Year, Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin, available on the Zone 7 website https://www.zone7waterca.gov/sustainable-groundwater-management-and-sgma
- The Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP), including detailed descriptions of local and regional hydrogeology, groundwater conditions, and groundwater monitoring practices, available on the Bay Area IRWMP website: http://bayareairwmp.org/irwm-plans/

[11] DWR, 2019. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act 2018 Basin Prioritization, State of California, dated January 2019.

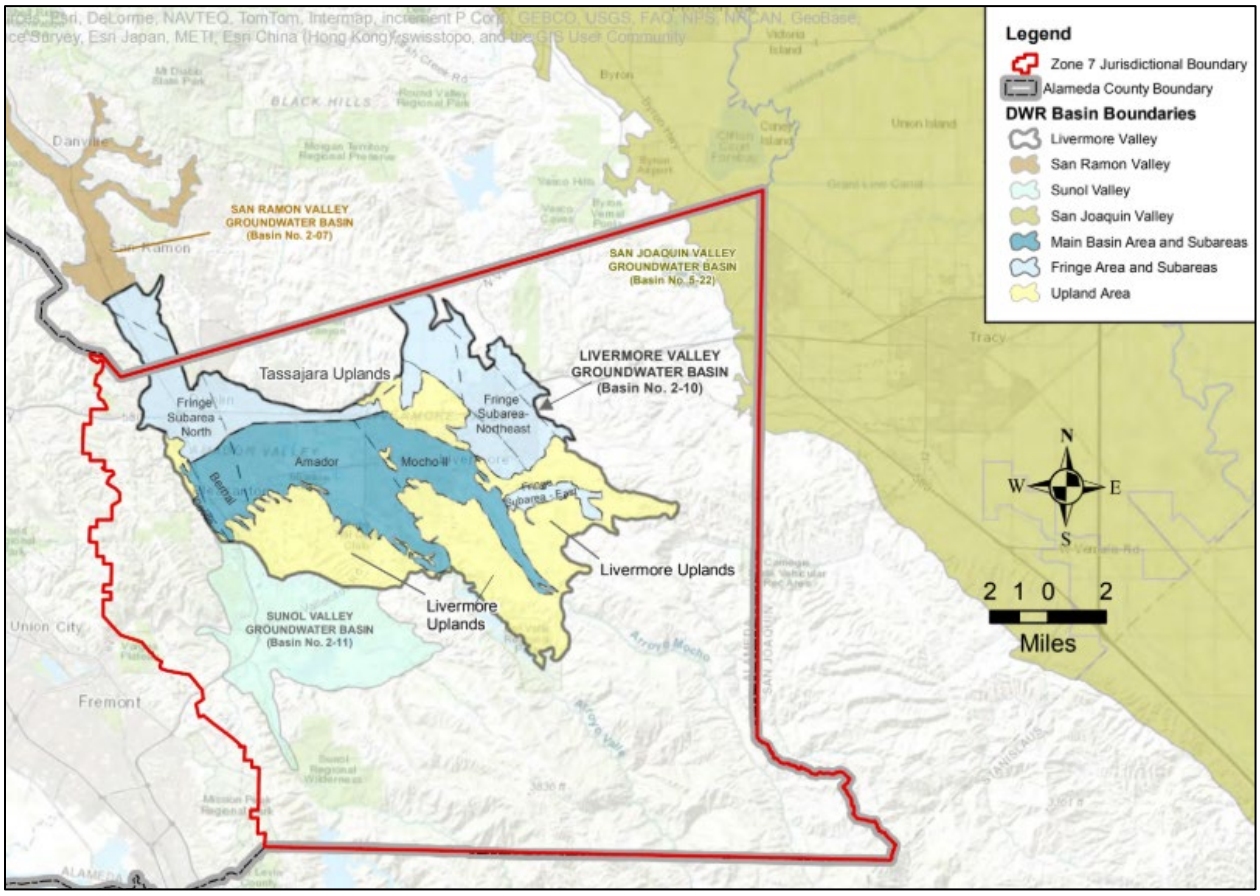


Figure 6-2 Groundwater Basins within Zone 7's Service Area

6.2.2 Pre-SGMA Groundwater Management

Before SGMA took effect, Zone 7 managed the Basin under its 2005 Groundwater Management Plan (GMP), which was developed to comply with the requirements set forth in the California Groundwater Management Planning Act (Water Code Section 10750, et seq.). The GMP established a formal framework for monitoring, protecting, and managing groundwater resources within the Basin. As part of the GMP, Zone 7 incorporated a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan to address long-term groundwater quality protection. In addition to monitoring and planning efforts, Zone 7 actively managed the Basin through conjunctive use operations, including artificial recharge using imported and local surface water supplies.

6.2.3 Groundwater Management Under SGMA

In 2014, the California State Legislature enacted SGMA with subsequent amendments in 2015. SGMA requires the formation of GSAs and the development and implementation of GSPs or Alternative GSPs for groundwater basins that are designated by DWR as medium or high priority. As discussed above, the Basin is medium priority and therefore subject to the requirements of SGMA.

Zone 7 is the exclusive GSA for the Basin. Under SGMA, Zone 7 submitted an Alternative GSP to DWR in December 2016. The Alternative GSP documented Zone 7's longstanding conjunctive use program, monitoring network, groundwater conditions, pumping management policies, and water quality protection efforts, all of which collectively demonstrate sustainable basin management. DWR approved the Alternative GSP on July 17, 2019.

Zone 7 submitted its first Five-Year Periodic Evaluation of the Alternative GSP (2021 Alt-GSP) in December 2021 to reflect updated Basin conditions, monitoring data, and refinements to sustainability criteria and

management actions. The update included revised minimum thresholds and measurable objectives where appropriate, updated water budget analyses, enhanced evaluation of interconnected surface water conditions, and documentation of ongoing management measures such as the GPQ, artificial recharge operations, and monitoring programs. DWR approved the first Periodic Evaluation of the Alternative GSP in June 2024, confirming that Zone 7 continues to meet SGMA requirements and is managing the Basin sustainably.

Under SGMA, Zone 7 is also responsible for annual reporting and Five-Year Periodic Evaluations to demonstrate continued progress toward sustainability. Zone 7's latest Annual Report was developed for Water Year 2025. The second Five-Year Periodic Evaluation of the Alternative GSP is being prepared and is due to DWR by December 21, 2026.

6.2.3.1 Sustainable Yield and Allocation across Main Basin Groundwater Users

Zone 7 continues to operate the Basin within its Sustainable Yield over a long-term period (10 years) and manage groundwater resources to prevent significant chronic lowering of groundwater levels and reduction of groundwater storage. Zone 7 determined historic lows by measuring groundwater elevations in multiple Main Basin wells and identifying the minimum observed level. Zone 7 also defines operational storage as the difference in surface water elevation between a full Main Basin and its historic low. The total storage capacity of the Basin is about 254,000 AF, of which about 126,000 AF is managed as operational storage (Zone 7, 2026). Moreover, pumping is managed to keep groundwater within the operational storage band and above emergency reserved levels.

Using over a century of hydrologic records and projected future recharge conditions, the long-term natural sustainable yield of the Main Basin was determined to be 13,400 AFY, which is about 11% of the operational storage. **Table 6-1** summarizes how this sustainable yield is allocated among non-Zone 7 groundwater users.

Table 6-1 Natural Sustainable Yield Demand Components

Demand Component of the Sustainable Yield	Sustainable Average (AFY)
Pleasanton	3,500
Cal Water	3,069
DSRSD	645
Other Groundwater Pumping	1,186
Agricultural Pumping	400
Mining Area Losses	4,600
Total	**13,400**

Each Zone 7 retailer has an established GPQ[12] that matches the sustainable yield averages shown in **Table 6-1**. Sustainable averages are maintained by allowance of "carryover", which is limited to 20% of the GPQ (i.e., 700 AFY for the City), when less than the GPQ is used in a year. A retailer must pay a "recharge fee" for pumping groundwater more than its GPQ and any carryover. The fee covers the cost of importing and recharging additional water into the Main Basin. This practice helps avoid repeating historical trends in over-drafting the Basin.

Historically, Pleasanton pumped its own GPQ; however, the City stopped operating its production wells in 2022 due to PFAS in the groundwater supply. Pleasanton is working with Zone 7 to construct and begin operation of new wells outside of the known PFAS contamination plume. The new wells are expected to come online before 2030 and will allow Pleasanton continue pumping its full GPQ.

In terms of the other Zone 7 retailers: Cal Water pumps its own GPQ; Zone 7 pumps DSRSD's GPQ; and Livermore has not utilized its GPQ for many years. The balance of the natural sustainable yield is pumped for other municipal, agricultural, and gravel mining uses.

6.2.3.2 Zone 7's Groundwater Pumping and Monitoring Strategy

Zone 7's groundwater production for its treated water system does not use the natural sustainable yield from the Main Basin; instead, Zone 7 pumps only water that has been recharged as part of its artificial recharge program using its available surface water supplies. During high-demand periods, groundwater is used to supplement surface water supply delivered via the SBA. Groundwater is also used when the SBA is out of service due to maintenance and improvements or when Zone 7's surface water treatment plants (WTP) are operating under reduced capacity due to construction, repairs, etc. Finally, Zone 7 taps into its stored groundwater under emergency or drought conditions, when there may be insufficient surface water supply available. Zone 7 also pumps groundwater out of the Main Basin during normal water years to help reduce the salt loading in the Main Basin in accordance with the Salt Management Plan.

6.2.3.3 Artificial Recharge and Groundwater Extraction by Zone 7

Before the construction of the SWP in the early 1960s, groundwater was the sole water source for the Livermore-Amador Valley. This resource has gone through several periods of extended withdrawal and subsequent recovery. The Main Basin was over drafted in the early 1960s when approximately 110,000 AF of groundwater was extracted. The Main Basin was allowed to recover from 1962 to 1983. It was during this era that Zone 7 first conducted a program of groundwater replenishment by recharging imported surface water via its streams or arroyos ("in-stream recharge" or "artificial recharge") for storage in the Main Basin, supplying treated surface water to customers to augment groundwater supplies, and regulating municipal pumping by other users.

Zone 7 actively manages the Basin under a conjunctive use strategy designed to balance natural recharge, artificial recharge, and groundwater extraction. Zone 7's operational policy is to maintain the balance between the combination of natural and artificial recharge and withdrawal or pumping to maintain groundwater levels above the emergency reserve storage, thereby preserving a reliable drought buffer. Artificial recharge operations provide the ability to store surplus imported and local surface water during wet periods for later recovery during dry conditions, enhancing overall supply reliability. This conjunctive use framework allows Zone 7 to adaptively shift between surface water and groundwater sources depending on hydrologic conditions, operational needs, and regulatory constraints. **Figure 6-3** shows Zone 7's artificial recharge and pumping from 1974 through 2025.

[12] The Groundwater Pumping Quota was formerly referred to as the "Independent Quota" in the original Municipal and Industrial Water Supply Contract between Zone 7 and each retailer.

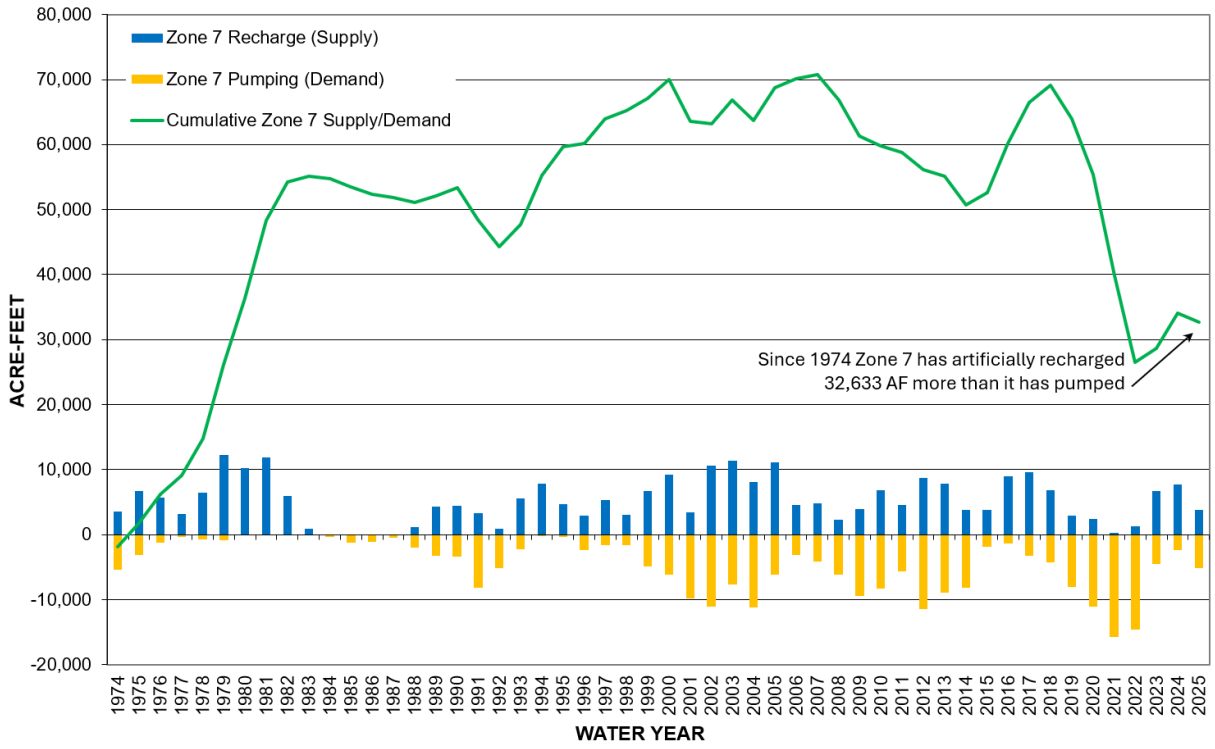


Figure 6-3 Artificial Recharge, Pumping, and Net Cumulative Impacts to Operational Storage

Over the past five years, Zone 7 has generally been able to meet groundwater production needs while maintaining basin storage within sustainable ranges. Although recent drought conditions resulted in temporary localized groundwater level declines that affected production at certain wells, these impacts were managed within the broader conjunctive use system which allowed groundwater levels to subsequently recover and did not compromise overall supply reliability. Zone 7 was able to meet its demand in all prior years.

Zone 7 has continued to operate the Basin within its Sustainable Yield over a period of at least 10 years and is meeting the sustainability goal defined for the Basin. Groundwater levels have remained stable or generally increased over the past 10 years, demonstrating continued sustainable groundwater management practices. Groundwater storage in the Basin from 1974 to 2025 is shown in **Figure 6-4**. Ongoing basin monitoring and implementation of the Alternative GSP ensure that groundwater extraction remains sustainable and protective of long-term basin health.

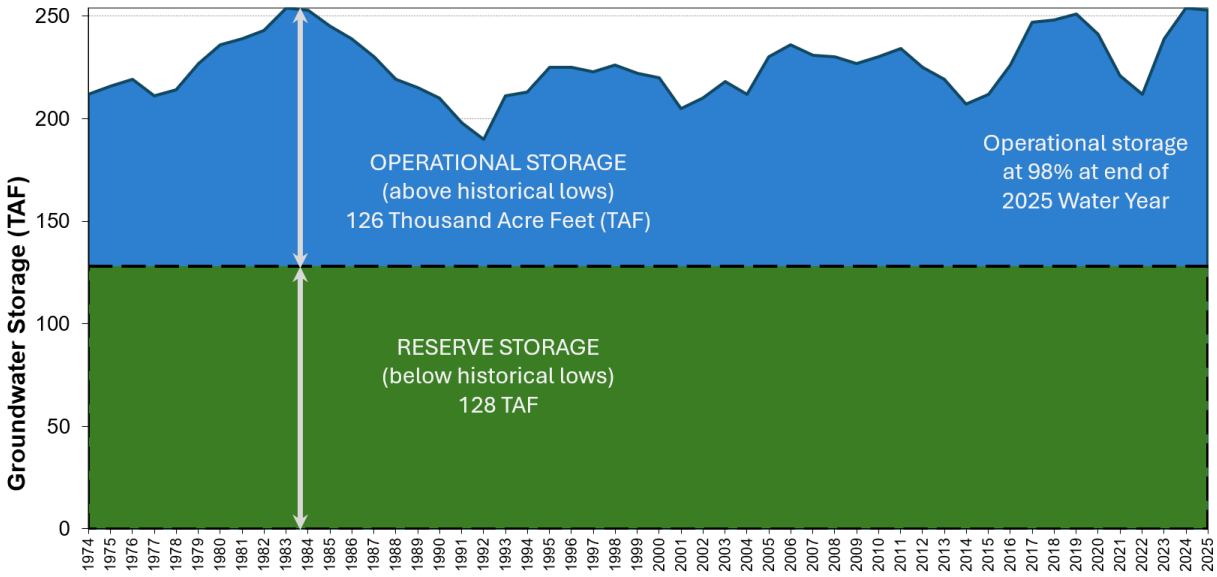


Figure 6-4 Main Basin Groundwater Storage

Zone 7 is continuing to study the Basin and develop new tools (including an improved groundwater model completed in 2025 and a Decision Support Tool completed in 2026) to better understand the levels of groundwater extraction possible under various conditions and contributing factors, such as groundwater connectivity, spatial distribution in the Main Basin, and others. These efforts strengthen Zone 7's ability to sustainably manage the Basin and maintain a resilient long-term water supply portfolio. **Section 7.1.2** presents additional information related to groundwater supply reliability.

6.2.3.4 Groundwater Quality Monitoring and Protection

Zone 7 chloraminates groundwater supply to match the disinfectant residual in the transmission system.

In terms of groundwater supply, several constituents of concern have been identified throughout the Basin. Zone 7 is actively implementing both monitoring and management programs to protect water quality in the Basin and ensure that Zone 7 continues to provide safe and reliable drinking water, as discussed in the following subsections and in **Section 7.1.2**.

6.2.3.4.1 Salinity and Nutrient Management

Zone 7 is actively implementing its Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP). Basin salt levels are being addressed primarily through groundwater pumping and demineralization using the Mocho Groundwater Demineralization Plant (MGDP) in the Mocho Wellfield. Simultaneously, the Basin is being recharged with water containing low salt concentrations. The facility allows for the export of concentrated minerals or salts from the Main Basin while improving the water quality of treated water. The MGDP is expected to be offline from 2026 to 2028 while a new PFAS treatment facility is constructed at the Mocho Wellfield. Zone 7 will continue its Basin management under the SNMP while the facility is down.

6.2.3.4.2 PFAS Management

In November 2022, Pleasanton ceased production in all three of its active municipal wells due to PFAS detections. Following the shutdown, in 2023, Pleasanton and Zone 7 agreed to collaborate on the Joint Groundwater Wells project. The project involves the design and installation (i.e., drilling and equipping) of new municipal production wells within the Bernal Subbasin, which is believed to be outside the existing PFAS plume based on Zone 7 testing and groundwater modeling.

The Joint Groundwater Wells project will give the City the ability to access its full GPQ. The Project is envisioned to include the following elements:

- Construction of new groundwater well(s) in the Bernal Subbasin with the goal to increase Zone 7's groundwater production capacity and drought resiliency for the overall Tri-Valley region, recover the City's GPQ, and produce water supply that meets and exceeds all state and federal water quality standards.
- Connection of the new groundwater well(s) to Zone 7's water supply system and expansion of treatment capacity at Zone 7's existing Zone 7 Hopyard Treatment Facility.
- Delivery of the City's GPQ via the Zone 7 water supply system (rather than the existing configuration that involves direct delivery from dedicated City wells).

Zone 7 will serve as the lead agency in the evaluation, permitting, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. Pleasanton will support the project by providing necessary land rights and paying the City's share of project costs.

The project is phased, as follows:

- **Phase 1** – In December 2025, the City and Zone 7 completed Phase 1 of the project, which involved assessing the feasibility of jointly constructing and operating new wells in the Bernal Subbasin. Phase 1 also involved drilling three test wells to confirm groundwater quality, well capacity, and aquifer sustainability. The study found that a joint groundwater supply project in the Bernal Subbasin is technically feasible, groundwater wells at Tennis Park and Hansen Park would provide sufficient water yield and quality, and Zone 7 groundwater modeling indicated the project would not affect groundwater basin sustainability[13]. The feasibility study will set the basis for future phases of work including full scale design and construction of the production wells and associated infrastructure and construction.
- **Phase 2** – Following the feasibility study and test wells, the project will move into design and construction of the new production wells. The target completion date is end of 2029.
- **Phase 3 –** Once the wells are installed and equipped and required permits to operate are in place, the City and Zone 7 will begin operating and maintaining the wells[14]. Pleasanton expects the new production wells to be operational by 2030, and therefore in this UWMP, the City is projected to utilize its full GPQ (an average of 3,500 AFY) starting in 2030.

Zone 7 is managing the Tri-Valley's broader efforts in the Basin related to PFAS. Seven of Zone 7's nine active municipal wells have detected elevated PFAS concentrations. To date, PFAS has not been detected in Zone 7's Hopyard Wellfield (i.e., Hop 6 and Hop 9 wells) located in the Bernal Subbasin (western portion of the Main Basin).

Zone 7 has developed a PFAS management strategy consisting of expanding and refining its PFAS monitoring network, blending and treating groundwater to manage water quality, and diversifying groundwater resources. In recent years, Zone 7 has implemented the following management activities[15]:

[13] For more information see the project description on Zone 7's website: https://www.zone7waterca.gov/post/joint-groundwater-wells-study

[14] More information can be found on Zone 7's website under the Joint Groundwater Wells Project (https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/our-government/pleasanton-water/joint-groundwater-wells-project/)

[15] Zone 7 Water Agency, 2026. Annual Report for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Program, 2025 Water Year (October 2024-2025), Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin. https://www.zone7waterca.gov/sustainable-groundwater-management-and-sgma

- Installed new PFAS treatment systems at Stoneridge Well and COLs Wellfield and began operations in 2023 and 2025, respectively.
- Installed a new monitoring well in 2024 between the Mocho and Hopyard Wellfields to monitor PFAS plume migration towards the Hopyard wells.
- Actively blending water pumped from the Mocho Wellfield to meet regulatory limits.
- Initiated design and construction of a PFAS treatment system in the Mocho Wellfield which is anticipated to come online in 2028.

6.2.3.4.3 Chromium Management

Zone 7 has several wells with naturally occurring hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) concentrations near the maximum contaminant level (MCL). In response, Zone 7 is actively managing flows from the affected wells. For example, Cr(VI) levels at the Stoneridge well are being managed through system blending and/or blending with other wells.

6.2.4 Historical Pumping and Supply Sufficiency

As described in **Section 6.2.3.1**, the City has a GPQ of 3,500 AFY in the Main Basin. Historical groundwater pumping from 2021 through 2025 is shown in **Table 6-2**. Pleasanton decommissioned its municipal wells in 2022, in response to PFAS detections. This reduced the total pumped volume in 2022, and by 2023, Pleasanton was sourcing nearly 100% of its supply from Zone 7 purchases. The City occasionally pumped groundwater between 2023–2025 to meet peak demands and to conduct regular monitoring and testing.

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

Groundwater Type	Water Type	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin	3,332	2,449	10	4	3
		Total	**3,332**	**2,449**	**10**	**4**	**3**

6.3 Surface Water

As described in **Section 6.1.2**, Pleasanton receives treated surface water from Zone 7, whose supplies include imported surface water from the SWP, and local surface water captured in the Del Valle Reservoir.

6.4 Stormwater

Stormwater can be beneficially reused as a water supply source to meet local water supply demands. Beneficial reuses include blending with other water supplies for groundwater recharge, redirecting it into constructed wetlands or landscaping, and diverting it to a treatment facility for subsequent reuse. Currently, Pleasanton does not implement any stormwater recovery systems.

6.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

☑ ***CWC §10633***

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

Pleasanton collects all the wastewater from its service area. Most of the city's sewage flow is conveyed to DSRSD's RWTF; however, wastewater generated from the Ruby Hills housing development is conveyed to Livermore's Water Reclamation Plant (LWRP) for treatment. Both facilities produce Title 22 tertiary disinfected recycled water, which Pleasanton then distributes to customers for non-potable uses to offset potable demands. The sections below describe the collection, treatment and discharge of wastewater as well as the coordination and use of recycled water within Pleasanton's service area.

6.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

In the early 1990s, DSRSD, Livermore, and Zone 7 undertook a Tri-Valley recycled water study and conducted a series of public workshops. As a result of that effort, the SWRCB issued a Master Water Recycling Permit (Order No. 93159) to the three agencies in December 1993. The permit established the requirements for recycled water irrigation, groundwater recharge, and other Title 22 approved projects.

DSRSD is responsible for treating and discharging treated wastewater for the cities of Dublin, South San Ramon, and Pleasanton. In addition, DSRSD owns and operates a water recycling plant at the RWTF and participates in DERWA, a joint powers authority between DSRSD and EBMUD that operates the SRVRWP. The SRVRWP provides recycled water that meets Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water requirements. The recycled water primarily serves landscape irrigation customers of DSRSD and EBMUD in the cities of San Ramon and Dublin (including Dougherty Valley) and the towns Danville and Blackhawk in Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Pleasanton began using recycled water from DERWA facilities in 2014 and plans to continue connecting remaining parcels along the distribution system.

Wastewater produced from Pleasanton's Ruby Hills housing development is sent to the LWRP. The City receives recycled water from Livermore for landscape irrigation servicing new development in the eastern portion of the City, referred to as the Staples Ranch region, which terminates at El Charro Road.

These two recycled water sources are described below.

6.5.1.1 DSRSD-EBMUD Recycled Water Authority

Currently, wastewater from Dublin, Pleasanton, and the southern portion of San Ramon are treated at DSRSD's RWTF. A portion of the secondary effluent is routed to DSRSD's water recycling plant for tertiary treatment and distribution through DERWA facilities. DSRSD coordinates with the planning departments in the cities of Dublin and San Ramon, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, and the U.S. Army Reserve to ensure that recycled water is used where it is available. DSRSD and EBMUD work together to manage recycled water supply demands.

Pleasanton and DSRSD each own 8.5 million gallons per day (MGD) of secondary treatment capacity at the DSRSD RWTF. Pleasanton maintains the first right to use the secondary effluent produced from wastewater originating from Pleasanton's wastewater collection system for recycling. DSRSD maintains the first right to use secondary effluent produced from the DSRSD collection system for recycling. According to the 2003 DERWA Water Sales Agreement, all recycled water produced by DSRSD is delivered to DERWA for subsequent wheeling to the EBMUD and DSRSD water service areas. DSRSD's tertiary treatment capacity is 16.2 MGD. Recycled water is delivered by DERWA on a first come first serve basis.

In 2019, DERWA determined that the SRVRWP cannot meet the combined peak demands of its member agencies (DSRSD and EBMUD) and Pleasanton (a retailer to DERWA). Thus, DERWA passed Resolution No. 19-3 (**Appendix E**) establishing a moratorium on new recycled water connections and requesting that its members and the City take action to reduce recycled water demands.

DSRSD monitors recycled water uses and files reports with DDW and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), in conformance with DSRSD's General Water Reuse Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW (General Order 2016).

The DERWA recycled water system has three components owned by three different agencies:

- DERWA owns the Pump Stations R1 (at the RWTF), R200B, and R200A, as well as Reservoirs R100 and R200.
- EBMUD owns and operates the recycled water distribution pipeline system contained within its service area and will have two pump stations and a reservoir (future facilities).
- DSRSD owns and operates the recycled water treatment facilities at its wastewater treatment plant that treat wastewater from Dublin, South San Ramon and Pleasanton, and the recycled water distribution pipeline system within its service area, along with three pump stations, R300A, R300B, and R20, and two reservoirs, R20 and R300.

Pleasanton connects to the DERWA system near the corner of the DSRSD Dedicated Land Disposal site, adjacent to Stoneridge Drive near the DSRSD RWTF.

6.5.1.2 Livermore Water Reclamation Plant

The LWRP can produce up to 6.0 MGD, or approximately 18 AF per day of recycled water. The LWRP produces approximately 2,460 AFY of recycled water. Of that, Livermore uses about 2,200 AFY within its municipal water service area, and Pleasanton uses the remainder.

6.5.2 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

☑ ***CWC §10633 (a)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10633 (b)***

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

Pleasanton owns and operates the community's wastewater collection system, which serves around 21,000 residential and CII customers. The sewer system consists of approximately 253 miles of gravity sewers, approximately 4.9 miles of force mains, 8 siphons, and 11 active pump stations. The average dry weather flow (ADWF) is approximately 6 MGD (Pleasanton, 2025). Pleasanton sends the majority of its sewer flows to DSRSD's RWTF for treatment, while it sends the sewer flows from the Ruby Hill area to the LWRP for treatment. When not re-used, treated wastewater effluent from both facilities is conveyed through the Livermore Amador Valley Water Management Agency (LAVWMA) pipeline by the East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA) and discharged to the San Francisco Bay.

6.5.2.1 DSRSD's Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility

DSRSD owns and operates the RWTF, which treats wastewater from Pleasanton, Dublin, and south San Ramon DSRSD by contract. The RWTF includes facilities for conventional secondary treatment, disinfected tertiary recycled water, and advanced water treatment. Conventional secondary wastewater treatment facilities include primary sedimentation, activated sludge secondary treatment, secondary sedimentation, chlorine disinfection, and effluent pumping. The secondary treatment facilities currently have an ADWF capacity of 17.0 MGD. At projected buildout, the ADWF capacity of secondary treatment facilities is anticipated to be 20.7 MGD with 10.4 MGD originating from DSRSD's own service area and the remaining 10.3 MGD attributed to flows from the City.

DSRSD's RWTF further treats a portion of the secondary effluent to produce Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. During the dry season when recycled water demands are high, recycled water is produced using sand filtration and ultraviolet (SFUV) disinfection facilities, which have a treatment capacity of 16.2 MGD. In 2023, Pleasanton submitted payment to DSRSD to buy into increased recycled water treatment capacity at the RWTF, which increased Pleasanton's capacity ownership to 2.7 MGD.

DSRSD's RWTF also includes microfiltration and ultraviolet disinfection facilities (MFUV) with a treatment capacity of 3.0 MGD. These facilities currently act as backup facilities for the SFUV facilities and are used during times of low and high demands. The SFUV facilities have less flexible startup and shutdown requirements, whereas the MFUV facilities have a wide turndown range; therefore, they are used during low flow periods. During high demand periods, the SFUV facilities are used, with the MFUV facilities serving as backup when units in the SFUV facilities are undergoing maintenance, repair, or replacement.

DSRSD's MFUV facilities were designed to produce recycled water suitable for both non-potable reuse and groundwater recharge, a potential future use that would replenish and improve local groundwater quality. MFUV construction was completed in 1999. The MFUV project is currently producing recycled water that meets California Title 22 requirements for unrestricted reuse and received approval for groundwater recharge from the California Department of Public Health (now under SWRCB as DDW) and RWQCB. Though Zone 7 and other retailers intend to further explore the option to purify recycled water through advanced treatment to enable potable reuse, the City has currently elected not to participate in the Tri-Valley potable reuse efforts.

Treated effluent that is not recycled is discharged into the San Francisco Bay through a pipeline owned by LAVWMA, a joint powers agency created in 1974 by DSRSD, Livermore, and Pleasanton. The LAVWMA pipeline began operating in September 1979 and expanded in 2005. With a capacity of 41.2 MGD, the 16-mile LAVWMA pipeline conveys treated effluent from Pleasanton to the EBDA system in San Leandro for dichlorination, then discharge to the San Francisco Bay through a deepwater outfall.

6.5.2.2 Livermore Water Reclamation Plant

Livermore owns and operates the LWRP, which treats wastewater collected from Livermore, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and Pleasanton's Ruby Hills housing development. From 2021 to 2024, the LWRP received an average daily flow of approximately 5.4 MGD. LWRP uses conventional primary and secondary wastewater treatment processes and applies tertiary treatment to produce recycled water.

LWRP's conventional wastewater treatment processes consist of the following:

- Primary sedimentation where heavy organic solids are removed from the raw sewage and sent to solids stabilization and dewatering facilities
- Secondary treatment utilizing the activated sludge process, which removes 85% to 95% of the remaining organic material after primary sedimentation
- Disinfection using sodium hypochlorite to reduce the bacteria levels in the secondary effluent prior to disposal
- Disposal of secondary effluent through the LAVWMA pipeline
- Solids stabilization using anaerobic digestion followed by belt pressing for dewatering prior to beneficial reuse as alternate daily cover or land application

LWRP's tertiary treatment for recycled water consists of the following:

- Mono-media filters, where 95% to 99% of suspended material is removed from secondary effluent

- Disinfection using ultraviolet (UV) light prior to disposal

The disinfected tertiary-treated effluent satisfies California Title 22 requirements for unrestricted water reuse and is used by the City for landscape irrigation. The LWRP treats an average of 2.2 MGD to tertiary standards. While the tertiary filtration capacity of the LWRP is approximately 10 MGD, the overall recycled water production capacity is limited by the UV disinfection capacity to 6 MGD.

6.5.2.3 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Discharge Within Service Area

The volume of wastewater collected and treated from Pleasanton's service area is shown in **Table 6-3**. The reported volumes sent to DSRSD's RWTF derive from DSRSD's influent meters, and the volumes sent to the LWRP are based on estimates from the City of Livermore. **Table 6-4** summarizes the service area wastewater treatment and discharge volumes.

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

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	**Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? (OPTIONAL)**	**Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025** (AF)	**Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number**	**Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?**
City of Pleasanton	Metered	6,442	DSRSD RWTF, Place ID 220792	Yes
City of Pleasanton (Ruby Hills Development)	Estimated	280	LWRP, Place ID 237195	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		**6,722**		

Wastewater treated at DSRSD's RWTF, which is located in Pleasanton's service area, includes wastewater that originated in Pleasanton and DSRSD's wastewater service area (Dublin and south San Ramon). **Table 6-4** identifies these volumes for 2025, along with the amount of recycled water from DSRSD's RWTF used in the Pleasanton's service area. This includes recycled water delivered to Pleasanton's distribution system and recycled water used for landscape irrigation at DSRSD's RWTF.

Though Pleasanton received approximately 90 AF of recycled water supplies from the LWRP in 2025, this value is not included in **Table 6-4** because the LWRP is not located in Pleasanton's service area.

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

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (as Reported in DWR Table 6-2)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (a)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area		Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use		Required Discharge for Instream Flow		Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment		
				Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
DSRSD RWTF, Place ID 220792	Yes	6,442	13,500	Tertiary	983	Tertiary	3,397	Secondary, Undisinfected	8,323	--	0	--	0	--
Total		6,442	13,500		983		3,397		8,323		0		0	

NOTE:
The volume of total treated water is greater than the sum of the wastewater treatment outcomes. As noted in the DWR 2025 UWMP Guidebook, this is often the case because of biosolids removal and treatment losses.

6.5.3 Recycled Water System Description

In March 2014, the City commenced delivery of recycled water from DSRSD, starting with Val Vista Park, and expanded the service under a contractual agreement in 2015 as part of the City's recycled water program expansion. The City constructed its non-potable distribution system to deliver recycled water landscapes from DSRSD's RWTF to landscapes previously irrigated with potable water. Construction of the recycled water distribution system involved installing about 51,500 LF of new recycled water pipeline (ranging from 6- to 20-inch diameter) and about 22,400 LF of pipeline converted from the City's potable distribution and repurposed for the recycled water system. The recycled water system connects to DSRSD's RWTF and the City's existing 8 million gallon (MG) recycled water reservoir (Tassajara Reservoir), which was converted from a potable water storage facility in 2017. In 2022, the City also added new recycled water pump station at the Ken Mercer Sports Park.

The City developed the recycled water distribution system on the north-east side of Pleasanton, which is serviced by Livermore, concurrent with new development projects. Recycled water deliveries from LWRP to that portion of the City began in 2013-2014, initially under Livermore's recycled water permit coverage and now under the City's own permit coverage that was established in July 2015.

Currently, the City has 98 permitted sites, which include 150 of the 161 metered connections initially targeted. The City provides recycled water primarily for irrigation customers, including City parks, schools, commercial property landscaping, streetscapes, and multi-family residential common areas. Additionally, the City has one customer with one dual plumbing and periodically supplies recycled water to construction sites during development. This supply offsets the use of potable water purchased from Zone 7 and local groundwater supplies.

The City's certified cross-connection specialist continues to work with the future customers along existing infrastructure in preparation for conversion to the recycled water system, as well as monitoring existing sites for regulatory compliance oversight.

6.5.4 Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

☑ ***CWC §10633 (c-g)***

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

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

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

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

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

Recycled water improves water supply reliability, preserves potable water supplies, and reduces wastewater discharges. Pleasanton's recycled water users were originally serviced under the authority of DSRSD or Livermore's General Order 96-011. In April 2020, Pleasanton, Livermore, and DSRSD transitioned

from San Francisco Bay RWQCB General Order 96-011 to SWRCB General Order 2016. The City currently permits the following recycled water uses:

- Landscape irrigation to designated irrigation meters
- Construction water, dust control, and surface washing
- Dual plumbing

In 2025, the City had a total of 98 permitted recycled water irrigation sites, including one dual plumbing site, and one permitted temporary hydrant service approved for construction use (dust control and surface washing). No permits have been issued that include impoundments. In 2025, these customers used a combined total of 1,073 AF of recycled water combined, primarily for landscape irrigation (with about 0.8 AF used for dual plumbing, and 0.1 AF for construction dust control).

Table 6-5 summarizes the amount of recycled water used in 2025 and projected for future use for various beneficial uses. In accordance with DERWA's Resolution No. 19-3, the City does not currently have plans to substantially expand its recycled water system. The City expects to connect seven irrigation customers located along the existing recycled water distribution system by 2045. These new customers are projected to increase recycled water demands to 1,340 AFY. Pleasanton projects that 100 AFY of the total demand will continue to be supplied by the City of Livermore and DERWA will supply the remaining 1,240 AFY. Pleasanton's 2.7 MGD ownership of the treatment capacity at DSRSD's RWTF is expected to be sufficient to meet projected annual demands. The actual and projected recycled water uses do not include system losses.

Table 6-6 compares the City's 2025 recycled water use as projected in the 2020 UWMP to actual use measured in 2025. The City's recycled water use in 2025 was less than the level projected in the 2020 UWMP due to DERWA's currently limited recycled water supply and the moratorium on new connections. As such, beyond the seven irrigation customers along the distribution system, Pleasanton does not have plans to expand its recycled water distribution system at this time, which has reduced the City's projected future recycled water demands compared to the projections shown in the 2020 UWMP.

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

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL):			DSRSD RWTF and LWRP						
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL):			City of Pleasanton						
Use Type	**Water Type** (After treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL)	**Additional Information** (As needed)	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	**Volume**	**Narrative page number** (OPTIONAL)
Landscape irrigation (excl. golf courses)	Non-Potable		1,072	1,241	1,272	1,304	1,339		
Other (a)	Non-Potable	Dual Plumbing	1	1	1	1	1		
Other (b)	Non-Potable	Construction uses	0	0	0	0	0		
		Total	1,073	1,242	1,273	1,305	1,340	**0**	

NOTES:
(a) Pleasanton's dual plumbing connection is expected to continue to contribute approximately 1 AFY of demand.
(b) Pleasanton's two construction connections are expected to continue to contribute less than 0.5 AFY of demand, which is rounded down to 0 AFY.

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

Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025 (a)	2025 Actual Use (a)
	(AF)	(AF)
Landscape irrigation (excl. golf courses)	1,500	1,072
Other (a)		1
Other (b)		0
Total	**1,500**	**1,073**

NOTES:
(a) Pleasanton's one dual plumbing connection contributed approximately 1 AF of demand in 2025.
(b) Pleasanton's two construction connections only accounted for 0.1 AF in 2025, which is rounded down to 0 AF in the DWR reporting tables.

6.5.5 Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Optimizing the use of recycled water is an important part of a reliable long-term irrigation supply for the City, which has the political support from City Council and City Management for implementing a robust recycled water program. Chapter 14.20 of the Pleasanton Municipal Code established a policy requiring irrigation customers directly along the recycled water distribution system to convert/connect to recycled water service consistent with all applicable legal requirements, except for specific defined exemptions. The major obstacle for the remaining identified customers that have yet to convert to recycled water are significant site-specific factors that require costly or currently impractical modifications to meet Title 22 site requirements for connection. Such sites will be connected during future new/redevelopment.

The City continues to encourage customers located along the existing recycled water distribution system to convert to recycled water. The connection fee to service new irrigation accounts is lower for recycled water than potable water. All new or redevelopment projects within the recycled water distribution area with irrigation meters (i.e., meters that service strictly landscape irrigation) are conditioned to convert to recycled water. Additionally, irrigation meters servicing City-owned properties within the recycled water distribution area have been converted to recycled water. The City's ongoing actions to encourage the use of recycled water are summarized in **Table 6-7**.

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

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
			(AFY)
Financial Incentives	Reduced connection fees for new recycled water meters	Ongoing	112
Conditional Requirement for New/Redevelopment Projects	All landscape irrigation meters will be converted to recycled water along the recycled water distribution system	Ongoing	0
		Total	**112**

6.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

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

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

Due to infeasibility, Pleasanton is not considering the development of a desalinated water system as a source of water within the planning horizon. This includes ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater desalination (though Zone 7 desalinates a portion of its groundwater).

6.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

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

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

Pleasanton currently does not have any potable water transfer agreements, nor does the Pleasanton anticipate participating directly in any such transfer opportunities in the future. Pleasanton has two existing pipeline interties with DSRSD and one pipeline intertie with the Livermore for rapid emergency response. These interties are strictly for emergency conditions, such as a major pipeline break, supply contamination, or water service interruption due to earthquakes, floods, or other disasters.

Zone 7 periodically supplements existing supplies with short-term transfers when needed and intends to more regularly acquire transfer water over the coming decade until major supply reliability project(s) come online starting around 2035. The proposed water transfers include supply from the Yuba Accord and the Dry Year Transfer Program (DYTP) administered by the SWCs. Transfers could also involve agreements between Zone 7 and other SWCs and/or between Zone 7 and other water purveyors. The DYTP coordinates and negotiates water sales between interested SWCs and sellers in the Feather River watershed. The most expedient and cost-effective transfer option is likely a transfer agreement with another SWC using the SWP system that Zone 7 already invests in. Transfer water would be conveyed to Zone 7 through the Delta and the SBA; the transfer amount could vary from year-to-year depending on hydrology. For the 2025 UWMP, Zone 7 is assuming 3,000 AFY in water transfers through 2035.

Additionally, in some years, Zone 7 participates in water transfers as a seller. For example, this was the case in 2023 and 2025 when Zone 7 transferred 8,000 AF and 4,000 AF (respectively) to other SWCs. These transfers were non-permanent Table A transfers.

Zone 7 will continue to pursue and evaluate transfer opportunities in the Bay Area and statewide. Through the Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) Partnership, Zone 7 participated in a regional project, funded in part by a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation grant, to develop the Bay Area Shared Water Access Program that identified water transfer opportunities and a roadmap to facilitate transfers and exchanges among water suppliers the Bay Area.

As discussed in **Section 6.8.1.1**, the Delta Conveyance Project may also create opportunities for long-term water transfers between SWCs across the state.

6.8 Future Water Projects

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

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

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

Pleasanton itself does not have any plans for new water supply projects (**Table 6-8**).

However, as described in **Section 6.2.3.4**, Pleasanton is working with Zone 7 to develop new groundwater wells to enable the City access to its full GPQ. This project is intended to allow Pleasanton to continue accessing its existing supplies (rather than developing new supplies).

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

☒	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply.

As Zone 7 purchases are Pleasanton's primary source for potable water, the City supports Zone 7's efforts to pursue opportunities to improve water supply reliability. As SWP reliability continues to decline and the Tri-Valley population grows, Zone 7 anticipates future supply deficits and, as a result, is pursuing several opportunities to obtain additional water storage and water supplies, address the need for alternative conveyance in the Delta, and improve access to groundwater and local emergency supplies.

As part of the 2022 WSE Update, Zone 7 evaluated potential future water projects and anticipated contributions to improving reliability of its water supply system. Zone 7 expects that a portfolio (i.e., likely a subset) of projects will be needed to address future supply deficits. Projects that Zone 7 is continuing to consider are described in the following subsections.

6.8.1 Supply Projects

6.8.1.1 Delta Conveyance Project

The Delta, a key conveyance component of the SWP, is increasingly threatened by ecosystem considerations, seismic risk, and climate change/sea level rise, reducing the reliability of the SWP system. The Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) will reduce these risks and partially restore the SWP's projected reliability.

In early 2019, Consistent with Executive Order N-10-19, the state announced a single tunnel project, which proposed a set of new diversion intakes along the Sacramento River in the north Delta for the SWP. In 2019, DWR initiated planning and environmental review for the single tunnel (i.e., the DCP) to protect the reliability of SWP supplies from the effects of climate change and seismic events, among other risks. On December 21, 2023, DWR certified the Environmental Impact Report and approved the DCP selecting Bethany Reservoir Alignment for further engineering, design, and permitting. DWR received the Incidental Take Permit for the DCP from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) in February 2025. Currently, DWR is in the process of obtaining a change in point of diversion permit from the SWRCB to

add the two proposed DCP diversion intakes to the SWP's water rights. In October 2025, DWR certified that DCP is consistent with the Delta Plan. DWR is continuing with design refinements, environmental planning and permitting through 2026-27, including resolving appeals on its Delta Plan certification. DCP will potentially be operational in 2045 following extensive planning, permitting and construction.

DWR estimates of SWP supply reliability in the Draft 2025 DCR are based on existing facilities and do not include the proposed DCP. Since this UWMP uses DWR's Draft 2025 DCR to estimate SWP supplies at 2043, any changes in SWP reliability resulting from the proposed DCP are not included in this UWMP. Most recent DWR estimates indicate that the DCP is expected to increase SWP Delta exports by about 467,000 AFY on a long-term average under current climate conditions.

The Zone 7 Board has approved funding and participation in planning, permitting, and other pre-construction work of the DCP through 2027. The Zone 7 Board has not yet decided whether to participate in construction of the project. For planning purposes, the 2025 UWMP does not include DCP, since it is expected to come online around 2045, near the end of Zone 7's future planning period.

Continued participation by Zone 7 in the planning efforts will allow Zone 7 to elect to participate in the DCP implementation in the future based on information developed in the planning process, allow access by Zone 7 to information related to benefits and costs, and provide Zone 7 influence throughout the process. The work over the next two to four years will inform the Zone 7 Board's decision-making as the DCP continues to advance.

6.8.1.2 Potable Reuse

Potable reuse involves advanced treatment of recycled water to produce purified water to supplement potable water supplies. Though Zone 7 does not currently have a potable reuse project planned, Zone 7 and its three other Tri-Valley retailers are evaluating this option as a potential source of new supply. While recycled water for non-potable uses (e.g., irrigation) has been available for many years in the Tri-Valley, potable reuse would be a new use of local wastewater resources collected by DSRSD and Livermore, if implemented. Its main benefits include local production and control, drought-resilient supply, and resource recovery.

Although Zone 7 does not provide recycled water, its retailers have provided recycled water service for many years. Initiating potable reuse in the Tri-Valley would involve a partnership between Zone 7 and its participating retailers to manage the wastewater collection and treatment, and purified water production and distribution/storage. Local wastewater resources would be collected by DSRSD and/or Livermore and treated to meet drinking water standards. Following treatment, potential purified water uses could include: 1) groundwater augmentation or recharge, 2) storage in the COLs, and/or 3) raw water augmentation to Zone 7's Del Valle Water Treatment Plant (DVWTP).

Zone 7 collaborated with Tri-Valley retailers to develop the Joint Tri-Valley Potable Reuse Feasibility Study in 2018, which evaluated the feasibility of potable reuse in the Tri-Valley. An updated study may be developed in upcoming years. Zone 7 also participated with ACWD, Livermore, DSRSD, LAVWMA, and Union Sanitary District on a project which developed outreach materials in 2025 to support purified water awareness.

This 2025 UWMP does not include potable reuse as a future supply for the City and does not assume potable reuse to be part of Zone 7's supply portfolio.

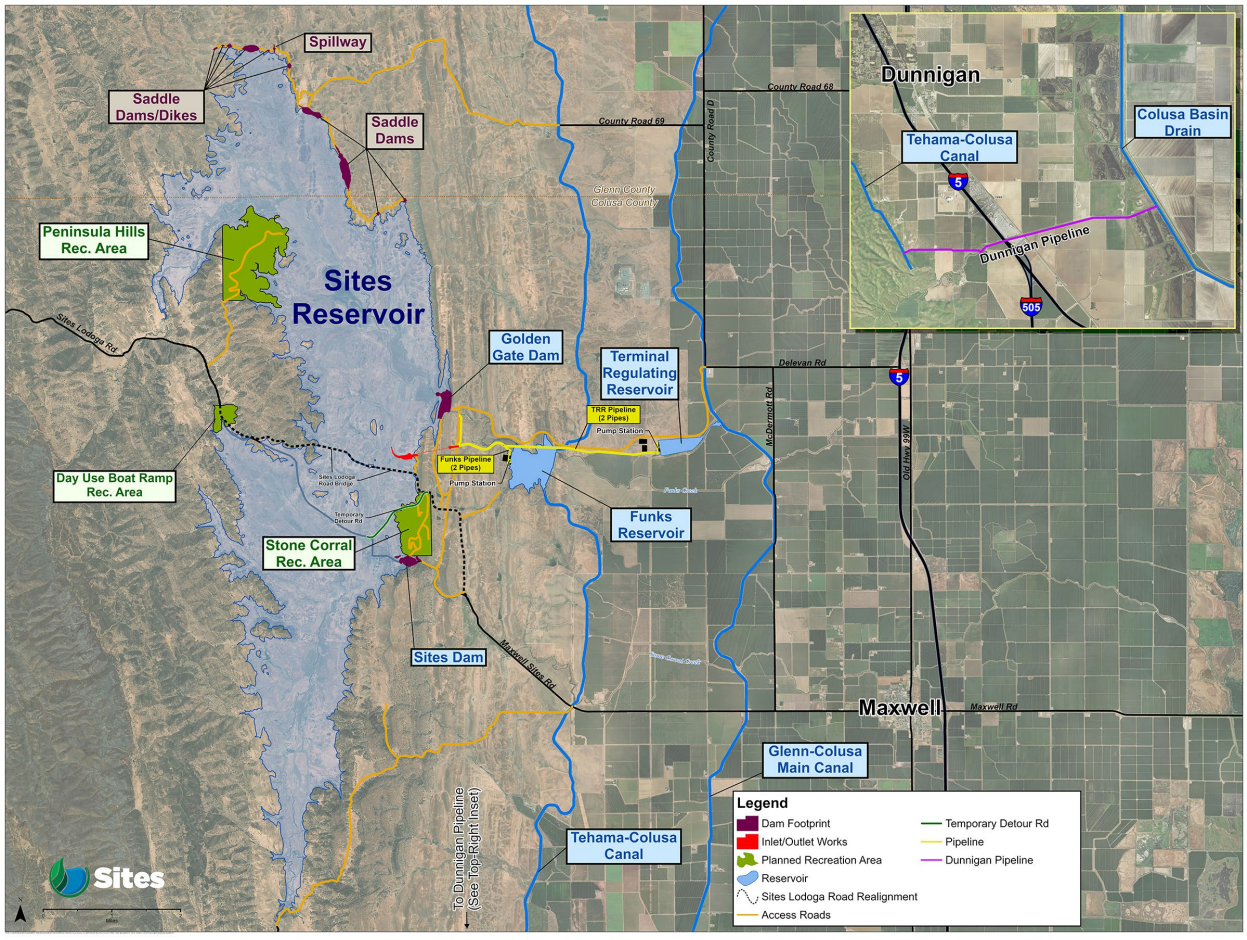
6.8.1.3 Sites Reservoir

Sites Reservoir is a proposed new 1,500,000 AF off-stream storage reservoir in northern California near Maxwell. Sacramento River flows will be diverted during excess flow periods and stored in the off-stream reservoir and released for use in the drier periods. Shown in **Figure 6-5**, Sites Reservoir is expected to

provide water supply, environmental, flood and recreational benefits. The proponents of Sites Reservoir include 30 entities including several individual SWP Public Water Agencies. Sites Reservoir is expected to provide approximately 205,000 AF (Sites Reservoir Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, Table 5-30, Alternative 3) of additional deliveries on average to participating agencies under existing conditions. Sites Reservoir is currently undergoing environmental planning and permitting. Sites Reservoir project filed a water rights petition and is expected to receive a water right permit in 2026 from the SWRCB. DWR estimates of SWP supply reliability in its Draft 2025 DCR are based on existing facilities, and do not include the proposed Sites Reservoir.

Zone 7 participates in the project as a member of the Reservoir Committee. Composed of 22 water suppliers from across California that are investing in the project, the Reservoir Committee provides recommendations to the Sites Project Authority to help advance the project.

For planning and budgeting purposes, Zone 7 anticipates its share of flow releases from Sites Reservoir to average 5,000 AFY. Yet, the average annual water supply from Sites Reservoir is estimated to be 4,000 AFY after accounting for carriage water (i.e., supply losses as the water flows through the Delta). This level of water supply is equivalent to Zone 7's likely share of storage in the reservoir, assumed to be about 31,170 AF (or 3% of the storage capacity allocated to participating water agencies). As currently envisioned, Sites Reservoir would be utilized by Zone 7 as a water supply for all year types (i.e., wet, average, and dry years).



Source: Sites Project Authority

Figure 6-5 Sites Reservoir Project: Location and Facilities

In December 2016, the Zone 7 Board authorized participation in Phase 1 of the project. In January 2022, the Zone 7 Board authorized participation through the completion of Phase 2 at the end of December 2024. Phase 2 focused on completing the environmental documentation, securing key permits, advancing design to a 30% level, and preparing for long-term financing. Additionally, in January 2026, the federal government approved the Record of Decision for the project.

Sites Reservoir is expected to break ground in late 2026 and is planned to be fully operational in 2034. For this 2025 UWMP, 4,000 AFY of future supply from Sites Reservoir will be available to Zone 7 by 2034.

6.8.2 Infrastructure Projects

6.8.2.1 Chain of Lakes Conveyance System

Zone 7 is planning the Chain of Lakes Conveyance System (COLCS), a project that interconnects retired gravel quarries with existing water supplies for local surface water storage. This project will have multiple benefits, including:

- provide Zone 7 with an emergency supply during a prolonged SWP outage,
- enhance drought supplies,
- improve recharge of the local groundwater basin,
- make water available for transfers,
- allow Zone 7 to divert surplus water, and
- perfect local water rights.

The current phase of the project involves two of the retired quarry lakes, Lake I and Cope Lake, which Zone 7 already owns. The project would build a two-way pipeline to allow them to be used as a reservoir. During wet periods, the project will enable the storage of local and SWP water that would otherwise be lost or require non-local storage. This water would then be pumped back to Zone 7's DVWTP during dry periods, thereby enhancing water supply reliability.

The project involves constructing a 42-inch diameter, 6.5-mile bidirectional pipeline between DVWTP and Lake I, in addition to inlet and outlet facilities at Lake I, a pump station, and PFAS treatment facilities at DVWTP. Lake I and Cope Lake have a combined storage capacity of approximately 36,400 AF. Over the coming years, additional quarries are slated to be transferred to Zone 7 and integrated into this project, adding storage capacity or other multi-benefit opportunities. As shown in **Figure 6-6**, the COLs includes ten lakes named Lakes A through I and Cope Lake, which cover approximately 1,500 acres.

In 2023, Zone 7 completed a pipeline alignment study to evaluate the cost and benefits associated with potential pipeline alignments. The West Alignment was chosen as the preferred alternative due to its shortened route compared to other alternatives, use of an existing access road/recreational trail, and avoidance of construction through the quarries. In 2024, a feasibility study was done, and from 2025-2026, three facilitated brainstorming workshops were conducted to define and develop the project. If approved by the Zone 7 Board, planning efforts over the next few years include preliminary engineering and design, permitting, and obtaining right-of-way easements.

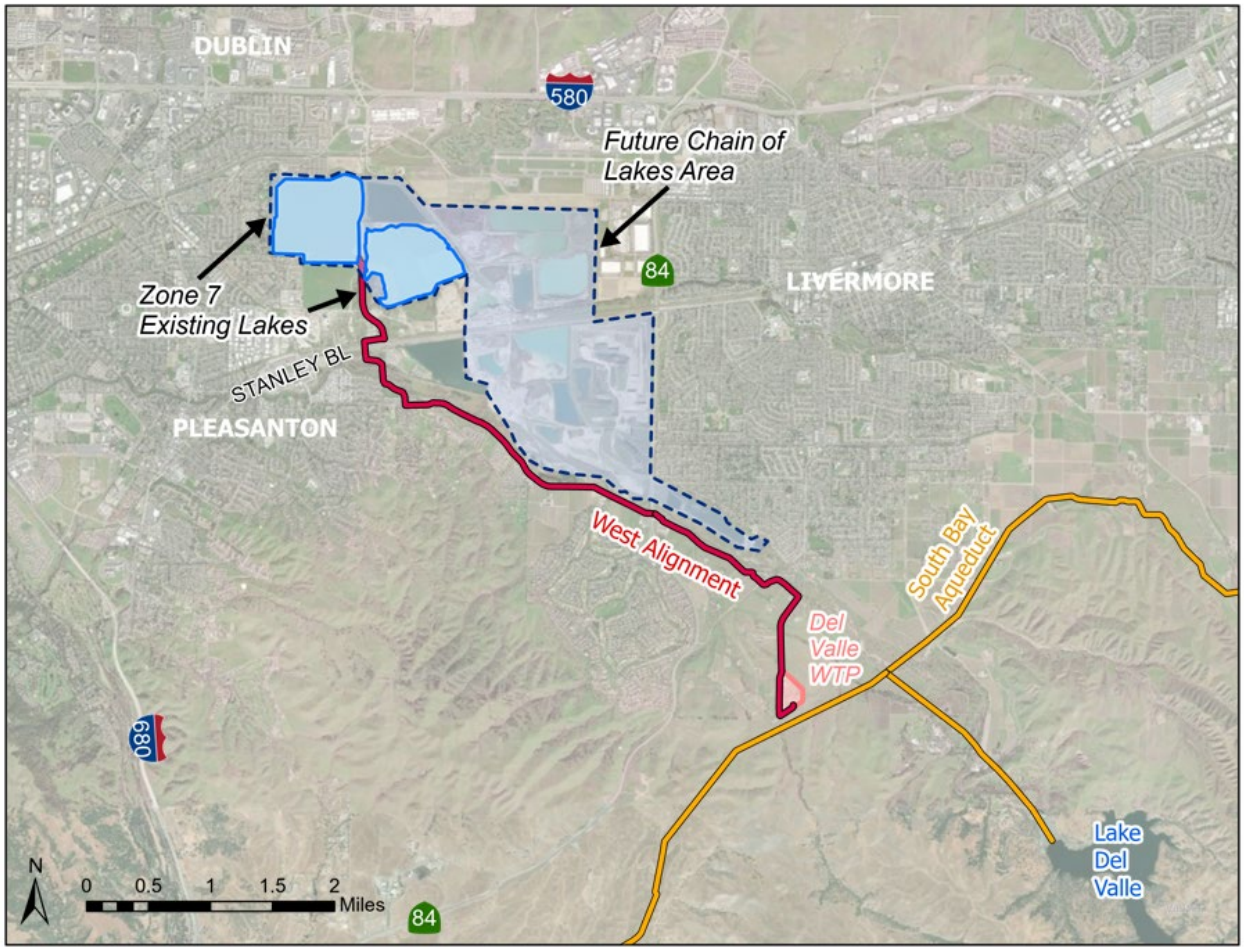


Figure 6-6 Chain of Lakes: Existing and Planned Facilities

6.8.2.2 New Wells

Additional municipal water supply wells could maximize access to existing local storage in the Main Basin during droughts and facility outages. Zone 7's Mocho I well has been out of service since 2019. Zone 7 has since been seeking opportunities to recover groundwater production by adding additional wells to replace Mocho I.

As discussed in **Section 6.2.4**, Zone 7 and Pleasanton are evaluating the feasibility of constructing additional municipal supply wells in the Bernal Subbasin. This Joint Regional Groundwater Wells project would serve both Zone 7 and Pleasanton. The project would enable the City to access its annual GPQ (3,500 AFY) and would expand Zone 7's existing Hopyard Wellfield in the Bernal Subbasin, an area currently outside of the PFAS plume. If successful, the project is expected to improve the region's water supply reliability and drought resilience.

6.9 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

☑ ***CWC §10631(b)***

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

☑ ***CWC §10631(b)(2)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10631(b)(4)(D)***

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

Pleasanton's water supplies consist of potable water purchased from Zone 7, recycled water produced by DSRSD and Livermore, and groundwater pumped by the City. **Table 6-9** summarizes the actual water supply volumes produced in 2025. Groundwater accounted for nearly 0% of Pleasanton's water supplies in 2025, because Pleasanton has had to decommission its existing production wells, as described in **Section 6.2.** As noted in **Table 6-10**, Pleasanton does not reduce salinity in either groundwater or surface water prior to distribution.

With the implementation of the Joint Groundwater Wells Project (see **Section 6.2.4**), Pleasanton expects to begin pumping its full GPQ (3,500 AFY) again, starting in 2030. Purchased water from Zone 7 is expected to increase in the future to meet increased demands, while groundwater and recycled water supplies will stay constant. Pleasanton's total water supply projections are shown in **Table 6-11** in five-year increments through 2050.

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

Water Supply	Additional Description	2025		
		Water Type	Actual Volume	Total Entitlement
			(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	Zone 7 Wholesale Water	Potable	12,660	--
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Livermore Valley Basin	Potable	3	3,500
Recycled Water	DSRSD RWTF and LWRP	Non-Potable	1,073	--
		Subtotal Potable	12,663	--
		Subtotal non-potable	1,073	--
		Total	**13,736**	**--**

Table 6-10 Source Water Desalination by Urban Water Supplier (DWR Table 6-8 DS)

☒	Checked box indicates Supplier does not reduce salinity in either groundwater or surface water prior to distribution.

Table 6-11 Water Supplies – Projected (DWR Table 6-9)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply							
			2030		2035		2040		2045	
Water Source	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Water Type	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL)
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Purchased or Imported Water	Wholesale Water	Potable	11,659	--	12,515	--	13,374	--	14,332	--
Groundwater (Not desalinated)	Livermore Valley Basin	Potable	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Recycled Water	DSRSD RWTF and LWRP	Non-Potable	1,242	--	1,273	--	1,305	--	1,340	--
Subtotal Potable			15,159	3,500	16,015	3,500	16,874	3,500	17,832	3,500
Subtotal Non-potable			1,242	0	1,273	0	1,305	0	1,340	0
Total			16,401	3,500	17,288	3,500	18,178	3,500	19,172	3,500

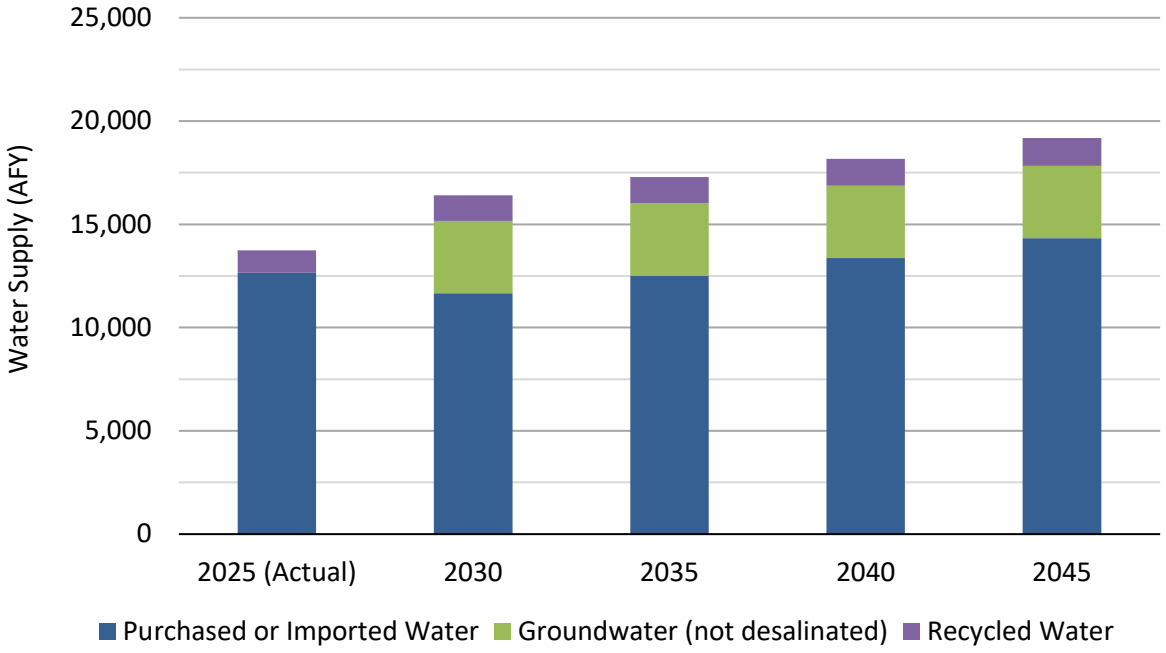


Figure 6-7 Water Supplies – Current and Projected

6.10 Special Conditions

Special conditions related to water supplies (including climate change effects, regulatory conditions and project development) are described in the following subsections.

6.10.1 Climate Change Effects

Pleasanton and its wholesaler, Zone 7, are committed to incorporating climate change into their ongoing water supply planning. **Section 4.7** of this UWMP includes a description of plausible changes to projected demands under climate change conditions.

Since the SWP is the main source of Zone 7's water supplies, climate change impacts to the SWP could significantly impact Zone 7. Supplies derived from the SWP, including Table A deliveries, groundwater (i.e., stored SWP water), and SWP carryover, represent roughly 90% of Zone 7's supplies now and in the future. As described in **Section 6.1.2.1.2**, the scenarios in the Draft 2025 DCR that were used for this UWMP account for climate change impacts based on 2043 emissions level and 15 centimeter (cm) sea level rise; therefore, these impacts have been incorporated into Zone 7's water supply planning efforts.

In the 2022 WSE Update, Zone 7 evaluated the impacts of climate change on its water supplies (SWP, Arroyo Valle, Main Basin) using a conservative risk-based analysis. As downscaling of climate change data is further refined, the City will incorporate local climate change impacts in future UWMPs and other planning efforts.

6.10.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Pleasanton currently plans to develop new wells in partnership with Zone 7 as described in **Section 6.2.4**. This project is in response to PFAS detections and the subsequent decommissioning of Pleasanton's production wells. With the EPA's recent adoption of MCLs for several PFAS compounds, this project is particularly important for meeting water quality standards and maintaining the City's access to safe and reliable water supply.

6.11 Energy Intensity

☑ ***CWC §10631.2***

(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:
(1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.
(2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.
(3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.
(4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.
(5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.
(6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.
(7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.
(b) The department shall include in its guidance for the preparation of urban water management plans a methodology for the voluntary calculation or estimation of the energy intensity of urban water systems. The department may consider studies and calculations conducted by the Public Utilities Commission in developing the methodology.
(c) The Legislature finds and declares that energy use is only one factor in water supply planning and shall not be considered independently of other factors.

This section presents the City's energy intensity related to the extent that the information is available, in accordance with CWC §10631.2(a). Energy intensity is the amount of energy used on a systemwide basis over a one-year period to take water from the location where a supplier acquires the water to its point of delivery. For Pleasanton, this metric includes energy used to treat groundwater (when local wells are in use), pump, and distribute the City's water supply within the system it owns and operates. This metric does not include the energy used by Zone 7 to convey and treat raw water and/or to deliver treated potable water to the City.

Assessing energy intensity can help to inform water supply management and system operation strategies, such as:

- Identifying opportunities to reduce operational costs of water delivery by reducing energy use;
- Calculating energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions associated with water conservation programs;
- Identifying potential opportunities for receiving energy efficiency funding for water conservation programs;
- Informing climate change mitigation strategies; and
- Benchmarking energy use at each water acquisition and delivery step and comparing energy use among similar agencies.

Energy intensity is reported as kilowatt-hours (kWh) per unit of water delivered. **Table 6-12** shows Pleasanton's emergency intensity for potable water in 2025.

Table 6-12 Recommended Energy Reporting: Single Delivery Product, Total Utility Approach (DWR Table O-1B)

Water Delivery Product	Retail Potable Deliveries	Only for Water Delivery Products Under Pleasanton's Operational Control		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)		12,663		12,663
Energy Consumed (kWh)		1,238,681		1,238,681
Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		300		300
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
100,883	kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Data is provided by the City from flow meters in the water distribution system and electric meters at its water facilities				
Narrative:				
Water management processes consuming energy include distribution/pumping, storage tank operations and groundwater pumping and treatment. At one of its wells, the City has photovoltaic solar panels that generate renewable energy. The amount of energy that Zone 7 requires to treat raw water and deliver potable water to the City is excluded from this table.				

As discussed in **Section 6.5**, the City owns and manages its sewage collection system and transports the sewer flow to wastewater treatment plants owned and operated by DSRSD and Livermore. Pleasanton also operates its recycled water distribution system, which has two facilities with significant energy requirements: the Tassajara Storage Tank and the recycled water pump station at Ken Mercer Sports Park. **Table 6-13** shows the energy intensity associated with the City's wastewater and recycled water services (excluding treatment) in 2025.

Table 6-13 Recommended Energy Reporting: Wastewater and Recycled Water (DWR Table O-2)

Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under Pleasanton's Operational Control**			
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025				
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No	**Water Management Process**			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	Collection / Conveyance	Treatment	Discharge / Distribution	Total
Volume of Wastewater Entering Process (AF)		6,722	--	--	6,722
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)		369,242	--	--	369,242
Wastewater Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		**169**	**0**	**0**	**169**
Volume of Recycled Water Entering Process (AF)		--	--	1,073	1,073
Recycled Water Energy Consumed (kWh)		--	--	120,157	120,157
Recycled Water Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		**0**	**0**	**344**	**344**
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy related to recycled water and wastewater operations					
0	kWh				
Data Quality					
Metered Data					
Data Quality Narrative:					
Data is provided by the City from flow meters in the water distribution system and electric meters at its water facilities					
Narrative:					
Pleasanton operates its own wastewater collection system and recycled water distribution system but does not provide treatment.					

7 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

☑ ***CWC §10620 (f)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10630.5***

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

This section describes the City's water service reliability under various hydrologic conditions, including a severe drought for the next five years. The City's existing and planned water management tools for increasing water supply reliability are also addressed. Responses to actual water shortage conditions are detailed in **Section 8** of this plan.

The reliability of the City's potable water supply is largely dependent upon its water supply from Zone 7 and Zone 7's water supply reliability policy. On October 17, 2012, the Zone 7 Board approved a revised Water Supply Reliability Policy (Resolution No. 13-4230), which adopts the following level of service goals to guide the management of Zone 7's treated water (also referred to as M&I) supplies and its Capital Improvement Program (CIP):

- **Goal 1**: Zone 7 will meet its treated water customers' water supply needs, in accordance with Zone 7's most current Contracts for M&I Water Supply, including existing and projected demands as specified in Zone 7's most recent UWMP, during normal, average, and drought conditions, as follows:
  - At least 85% of M&I water demands 99% of the time
  - 100% of M&I water demands 90% of the time
- **Goal 2:** Provide sufficient treated water production capacity and infrastructure to meet at least 80% of the maximum month M&I contractual demands should any one of Zone 7's major supply, production, or transmission facilities experience an extended unplanned outage of at least one week.

To evaluate water service reliability, Zone 7 developed an advanced water supply management model for the 2022 WSE Update, which superseded the previous spreadsheet-based model developed for the 2019 WSE Update. The model is implemented in RiverWare and simulates Zone 7's updated demand, integrated supply, storage, conveyance, treatment, and groundwater operations on a monthly time step, allowing the analysis to reflect seasonal patterns, operational constraints, water rights, and year-to-year carryover storage behavior. Hydrologic uncertainty is represented using the Index Sequential Method, which generates multiple hydrologic "traces" by shifting through the historical record so that wet, average, and dry sequences (including multi-year droughts) are preserved while providing many plausible future sequences for evaluation. The historical hydrologic inputs (e.g., SWP availability and local hydrology proxies) are adjusted to account for climate change impacts and aging infrastructure in the SWP. Each trace is simulated across the full planning horizon (2025-2050). In this modeling effort, Zone 7 defines operating rules that represent how the system is managed as different supply sources come online or go offline—this includes priorities for use of SWP deliveries, local surface water, groundwater pumping, storage drawdown and refill targets, and use of banking and transfers—along with key physical constraints (e.g., conveyance capacities, treatment limits, pumping limits, and storage capacities). For this 2025

UWMP, the results are presented in DWR's required tables, listing the supply availability and potential shortages under normal, single dry, and multi dry year periods from 2025 to 2050.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources

This section discusses the constraints on Pleasanton's potable water supply from Zone 7 and the recycled water supply that it produces. Strategies for managing the risks associated with each supply are also discussed.

7.1.1 Purchased Water Supply from Zone 7

One of the main limitations of Zone 7's water system is the lack of interties. All of Zone 7's imported water supplies are conveyed through the Delta and the SBA; Arroyo Valle water is also conveyed through the SBA. Zone 7 has been working closely with DWR, VW, and ACWD to improve the reliability of the SBA. Between 2003 and 2012, DWR made improvements to the SBA within Zone 7's service area to increase capacity and improve reliability. The work included a new pump station (180 cubic feet per second (cfs)), inline reservoir (500 AF) and increased the canal carrying capacity to 380 cfs. As part of this project, Zone 7 had an emergency slide gate installed to maintain service in the event of a pipeline rupture downstream. Zone 7 will continue coordinating with DWR and South Bay Contractors to improve the reliability of the entire SBA system

In addition, Zone 7 is pursuing the following projects to diversify its conveyance options:

- **Reliability Intertie** – Zone 7 is also planning for the construction of a reliability intertie with another major water agency that would provide an alternative means of conveying water to Zone 7's service area when the Delta and/or the SBA undergo an outage. For example, an intertie with EBMUD could convey treated water supply to the western portion of Zone 7's service area.
- **Chain of Lakes Conveyance System** – This project would allow for access to water stored in the COLs as an alternative local water supply; water would be accessible to the Del Valle Water Treatment Plant (WTP) via one of the SBA turnouts.

7.1.1.1 SWP Supplies

Constraints on the SWP water supplies, including Delta conveyance, water quality, and SBA conveyance are discussed below.

7.1.1.1.1 Delta Conveyance

Zone 7's long-term contract with DWR for SWP supply provides Zone 7 access to Table A water, Article 56c carryover water, and Article 21 water. As a SWC, Zone 7 can use SWP facilities to convey water transfers or exchanges of SWP water (from another contractor) or from another water agency outside of the SWP system. SWP water moves through the Delta before it is conveyed by the California Aqueduct and the SBA to Zone 7's water facilities.

The instability of the aging levees in the Delta (including their vulnerability to seismic events and climate change, further discussed in **Section 7.1.5**), regulatory uncertainty, water quality issues such as saltwater intrusion, and the impacts of climate change on water supply (such as reduced snowpack, altered runoff timing, and increased drought frequency), along with the declining health of the Delta ecosystem, all challenge the long-term reliability of the SWP and, more generally, the Delta's water conveyance capability. These issues directly challenge the Tri-Valley's long-term water supply reliability since a majority of Zone 7's water supply is and will continue to be tied to the Delta and SWP system. Zone 7's 2025 UWMP discusses additional current and future constraints on Delta conveyance, including

regulatory constraints from the Coordinated Operations Agreement; operational constraints due to the Endangered Species Act; emergency management constraints necessary to prepare for potential Delta outages or interruptions from floods, earthquakes, and other risks; and impacts from subsidence.

Further, Zone 7 and other SWCs are currently working with DWR and other key stakeholders to address the many complex issues undermining the Delta through the proposed DCP, as discussed in **Section 6.8.1.1**. The proposed new diversion structure in the northern Delta provides alternative intakes in case the Delta is affected by an earthquake, levee failure, or some other catastrophic event that impacts water quality and prevents pumping from the Delta. The DCP would also provide alternative intakes that could be used to minimize harm to endangered and threatened species in the Delta. DWR is working closely with regulatory and natural resource agencies to address regulatory uncertainty and protect the Delta ecosystem using an adaptive management framework based on the best available science. With these benefits, the DCP is expected to significantly alleviate constraints on SWP operation and provide more water supply reliability.

7.1.1.1.2 Water Quality

Until the DCP is constructed and operational, there continues to be water quality concerns associated with transport through the Delta. In 1982, DWR formed the Interagency Delta Health Aspects Monitoring Program to monitor water quality in the Delta and protect human health. The program was renamed the Municipal Water Quality Investigations Program in 1990. From a municipal water supply perspective, water quality issues in the Delta are associated with salinity from seawater intrusion, wastewater effluent discharges, agricultural drainages from the island surfaces, and recreational activities. Water quality issues of specific concern to Zone 7 are:

- **Algal byproducts:** Parameters of concern include compounds that cause taste-and-odor (T&O) and algal toxins. T&O is primarily a problem in the warmer months, when algal blooms may be present. It can affect supplies from the Delta and from Lake Del Valle (which stores SWP water). Algae produce geosmin and 2-methylisoborneol, which are key T&O-causing compounds in surface water supply. Algal toxins derived from blue-green algae can also be a concern. Zone 7's ozonation facilities (installed at DVWTP and Patterson Pass Water Treatment Plant [PPWTP]) effectively treat algal byproducts. Without ozonation, high levels of algal byproducts in both Delta and Lake Del Valle supplies may necessitate temporarily switching to groundwater supplies; blending of sources is also an option depending on the source of algal byproducts and severity.
- **Total and dissolved organic carbon (TOC/DOC):** Zone 7 treats organic carbon with coagulant and disinfectant chemicals, and therefore higher levels of organic carbon increase costs. In addition, TOC and DOC help form disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which are regulated compounds in drinking water. Historically, Zone 7's WTPs have managed high TOC/DOC by increasing coagulant dosages. However, this operational change results in greater sludge production and limits plant production. The use of ozone reduces coagulant and chlorine demands, thus reducing typical chlorination DBPs; however, formation of ozonation DBPs, such as bromate, will need to be controlled.
- **Turbidity:** Like TOC/DOC, turbidity affects the amount of chemicals used in treatment and Zone 7's ability to meet drinking water standards. It can also reduce the production capacities of Zone 7's WTPs, requiring increased groundwater production under high demands. Coagulant dosages can be adjusted to address high turbidity (which can happen after big storms), but if filters require more frequent backwashing, then production may decrease.
- **Salinity or Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):** Salinity has significant impacts on SWP operations and the availability of water. To meet the salinity objectives in the Delta, water exports from

the Delta may be restricted, reducing the amount of water supply available during certain times of the year. Salinity intrusion can be a problem during dry years, when there is insufficient freshwater to repel salinity. Sea level rise due to climate change is also expected to increase salinity in the Delta. Finally, levee breaks due to earthquakes and other factors would result in significant saltwater intrusion from the Bay as water floods affected islands that are below sea level in the Delta.

- **Algal blooms:** In addition to T&O and the threat of algal toxins, algal blooms can significantly degrade filter performance through clogging. Filter clogging reduces plant production capacities and could require supplemental groundwater use.

As noted above, Zone 7 has state-of-the-art ozonation facilities at the DVWTP and PPWTP. Ozonation improves treatment of T&O, TOC/DOC, turbidity, and algal blooms and significantly increases the surface water system's reliability.

In 2008, the SBA contractors (Valley Water, ACWD, and Zone 7) developed the SBA Watershed Protection Program to protect water quality once the water from the Delta reaches the SBA. The primary objectives of the SBA Watershed Protection Program include developing a Watershed Management Program for the SBA system, including Lake Del Valle and Bethany Reservoir, and protecting local drinking water and water resources from identified contaminant sources (e.g., septic tanks) for urban, agricultural, recreational, and environmental uses.

Additional information on Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan) is included in the Zone 7 2025 UWMP.

7.1.1.1.3 SBA Conveyance

A limitation of Zone 7's water supply system is its dependence on the SBA. All of Zone 7's imported water supplies are conveyed through the Delta and the SBA; Arroyo Valle water is also conveyed through the SBA. Zone 7 has continuously worked with DWR, Valley Water, and ACWD to improve the reliability of the SBA. Between 2003 and 2012, DWR made improvements to the SBA within Zone 7's service area to increase capacity and improve reliability. The work included building a new pump station (180 cfs) and Dyer reservoir (500 AF) and increasing the canal carrying capacity to 350 cfs. As part of this project, DWR installed an emergency slide gate to maintain service to Zone 7 in the event of a pipeline rupture downstream. Zone 7 will continue coordinating with DWR and the other SBA contractors to improve reliability of the entire SBA system.

A recent possible threat to Zone 7's primary water supply emerged in 2024 when DWR discovered Golden Mussels in the Delta. Since then, these organisms have proliferated throughout the SWP system as far away as southern California. This species, which is more resilient than the previously discovered Zebra Mussel, has the potential to clog water systems by settling and growing in pipes, valves, pumps, gates, canals or any other surface suitable for settling. Individual specimens have been found in the SBA, but colonies have not yet been confirmed. DWR, in collaboration with DFW, is developing a Golden Mussel management plan including chemical injection, UV radiation and physical removal at critical facilities. Experts have stated that it is unlikely that this invasive species can be fully eradicated, but measures can be taken to minimize their impact. Zone 7 is carefully monitoring the situation and is taking precautions to avoid disruption to its water supply. Zone 7 is also obtaining guidance from DFW on developing a Golden Mussel control plan.

In addition, Zone 7 is pursuing the COLCS project to reduce its reliance on the SBA. This project would allow for access to water stored in the COLs as an alternative local water supply and storage source; water would be pumped to DVWTP for use.

7.1.1.2 Groundwater

Refer to **Section 7.1.2** for constraints on groundwater supplied by Zone 7 and the City.

7.1.1.3 Arroyo Valle and Lake Del Valle

ACWD and Zone 7 both have water rights to divert water from the Arroyo Valle. This water is captured and stored in Lake Del Valle, which is owned and operated by DWR. DWR utilizes Lake Del Valle for flood control, water supply, and recreation. Typically, DWR lowers the lake elevation after Labor Day, allowing Zone 7 and ACWD to put runoff from the Arroyo Valle to beneficial use. In the summer months, lake elevations are raised for recreational purposes. Historically, access to Zone 7's stored water in Lake Del Valle has not been problematic, unless there is an outage on the Del Valle Branch pipeline. Zone 7 closely coordinates use of Arroyo Valle water with both ACWD and DWR.

Water collected from the local watershed is protected under the SBA Watershed Protection Program Plan. In general, the water quality of Arroyo Valle runoff is good and does not affect the reliability of this water supply; however, as noted above, T&O can also affect supplies from Lake Del Valle. Zone 7 treats T&O using ozonation, although a switch to groundwater supplies is sometimes necessary under excessive levels of T&O compounds. Algal blooms in the lake can also reduce production capacities, though adding ozonation at DVWTP and PPWTP has significantly reduced the impact.

7.1.1.4 Local Storage

Constraints for Zone 7's existing local storage options, the Main Basin and Lake Del Valle, are discussed in **Sections 7.1.2** and **7.1.1.3**, respectively. The COLCS project, once constructed, will increase Zone 7's local storage. Currently, Zone 7 is planning to construct the project using the two lakes that are available, Lake I and Cope Lake. These lakes will provide additional local storage in the near term. However, the transfer dates for the remaining lakes are uncertain, as the timing of gravel mining operations and reclamation is not yet known, and a full transition may extend through 2060. Zone 7 continues to work closely with mining companies and quarry operators to coordinate planning efforts. Through this project, Zone 7 can enhance its use of the available lakes during the interim period before all lakes are transferred to Zone 7's ownership.

7.1.1.5 Non-Local Storage

Access to banked water in Semitropic and Cawelo, which are both downstream of Zone 7, requires exchange(s) with other SWCs located south of Kern County (e.g., Metropolitan Water District of Southern California). There must be sufficient water flowing through the Delta and California Aqueduct system to facilitate these exchanges, which could be challenging during a drought. Furthermore, the banked water must be conveyed through the Delta, rendering this supply susceptible to the Delta disruptions described in **Section 7.1.1.1.1**.

During the 2020-2022 drought, access to banked water became uncertain because of the historically low Table A allocation (leading to minimal amounts of water moving through the SWP) and the potential cessation of pumping in the Delta to control salinity intrusion. DWR was able to manage salinity so that Delta pumping could continue, and with coordination among stakeholders including Zone 7, DWR prioritized the delivery of banked water to Zone 7 and other SBA contractors. Ultimately, despite severe drought conditions in 2021 and 2022 and historic low 5% SWP allocation, Zone 7 was able to successfully recover 20,000 AF from both groundwater banks. Between 2020 and 2022, Zone 7 recovered approximately 21,000 AF from non-local storage.

Zone 7 will continue to coordinate closely with DWR, other SWCs, Semitropic, and Cawelo to ensure the future reliability of the banked water supplies. Zone 7 will also continue to pursue new non-local groundwater banking opportunities.

Additionally, some of Semitropic's wells are contaminated with arsenic and trichloropropane. This is currently being managed through treatment before the affected groundwater is pumped into the California Aqueduct. The DWR Facilitation Group established arsenic criteria for this "pump-in" to mitigate any impacts to the downstream SWCs. Semitropic and the banking partners have developed a coordination process for discussing arsenic treatment. While the presence of arsenic in the Semitropic groundwater bank may increase the cost of this water storage option, it is not likely to affect overall reliability levels.

7.1.1.6 Water Exchanges and Transfers

Transfer water can be used to supplement Zone 7's existing water supplies. Advantages of water transfers include: 1) they can be pursued as needed in any given year and 2) they do not require new infrastructure. Annual water transfers are subject to water market conditions. Generally, water transfers are less expensive in wet years when extra water is available and more expensive in dry years when extra water is scarce. One strategy Zone 7 could utilize is purchasing more water during wet years at a lower cost to store for later use in dry years. Zone 7 continues to pursue and evaluate water transfer opportunities in the Bay Area and statewide.

7.1.2 Groundwater

Section 6.2 details the issues affecting Zone 7's use of the Main Basin, specifically water quality management and prevention of overdraft.

Zone 7 is actively implementing its SNMP. Basin salt levels are being addressed primarily through groundwater pumping and demineralization using the MGDP in the Mocho Wellfield. Simultaneously, the Basin is being recharged with water containing low salt concentrations. The facility allows for the export of concentrated minerals or salts from the Main Basin while improving the water quality of treated water. The MGDP is expected to be offline from 2026 to 2028 while a new PFAS treatment facility is constructed at the Mocho Wellfield. Zone 7 will continue its Basin management under the SNMP while the facility is down.

PFAS have been detected above the EPA's proposed MCLs and the Response and Notification Levels established by DDW in several of Zone 7's wellfields. Zone 7 is managing PFAS under its PFAS management strategy by monitoring contaminant levels, blending and treating groundwater, and diversifying groundwater resources. Zone 7 is planning a dedicated Mocho PFAS Treatment Plant at the existing Mocho Well 3 facility. This facility, which will be Zone 7's third PFAS treatment project following the Stoneridge and COLs PFAS plants, will use ion exchange technology to remove PFAS from Mocho Wellfield groundwater and restore production reliability. Planning, environmental review, and funding efforts are underway, with design anticipated in 2026 and construction expected to follow. Zone 7 continues to meet water quality standards and is currently meeting the PFAS MCLs ahead of the EPA's deadline.

While Zone 7 has several groundwater wells with naturally occurring hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) concentrations, the levels have been below the current MCL, 50 micrograms per liter (µg/L) MCL. On October 1, 2024, the SWRCB reduced the Cr(VI) MCL to 10 µg/L, effective October 1, 2026. Zone 7 has detected Cr(VI) at levels near the upcoming 10 µg/L MCL at several wells and continues to monitor groundwater for Cr(VI) and research treatment options if necessary for elevated concentrations. Zone 7 is currently delivering treated groundwater with Cr(VI) concentrations below the upcoming 10 µg/L MCL.

Zone 7 continues to study the groundwater basin and utilize new tools (e.g., a recently improved groundwater model) to better understand the volumes of groundwater extraction possible under various Basin conditions while maintaining groundwater elevations above the historic-low groundwater elevations that have been reached in certain portions of the Main Basin ("historic lows"). Zone 7 also plans to augment its ability to recharge the Main Basin (e.g., through the COLs) to increase local storage and allow for more pumping when necessary. Recharging the Main Basin will improve both water supply reliability and salt management. Zone 7 is evaluating opportunities to construct and operate an additional demineralization facility to continue to decrease the salt content of the Main Basin.

Finally, the City and Zone 7 are advancing the Joint Groundwater Wells Study to evaluate the feasibility of adding new municipal production wells in the Bernal Subbasin. The goal of these additional wells is to increase groundwater production capacity, enhance drought resiliency, and provide greater operational flexibility in managing groundwater sustainability during extended droughts or surface water supply constraints.

The City has a GPQ of 3,500 AFY from the Main Basin, which comprises approximately 20% of its water supply. The City may also carry-over any unused portion of its annual GPQ up to a total of 700 AF. The successful completion of the Joint Groundwater Wells project will allow the City to once again pump its full GPQ and reduce the risk of future PFAS contamination. Zone 7 established GPQs for the Main Basin based on the natural sustainable yield. As such, the City's groundwater supply from its GPQ is considered reliable under all hydrologic conditions.

7.1.3 Recycled Water

The recycled water that the City receives comes from DSRSD's RWTF and the LWRP, which are described in **Section 6.5.2**. Both facilities produce Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. The City anticipates no significant changes to the land uses in either DSRSD's or Livermore's wastewater service area; therefore, it does not anticipate any changes to the quality of the wastewater effluent used to produce recycled water. The City does not expect recycled water quality issues to impact its ability to reliably deliver recycled water to its customers.

On March 25, 2019, DERWA found that it cannot meet the combined peak demands and projected demands of its member agencies (DSRSD and EBMUD) and its retailer, Pleasanton. DERWA approved Resolution No. 19-3 (**Appendix E**) requesting that its member agencies take action to reduce recycled water demands and implement a connection moratorium. As discussed in **Sections 6.5.2** and **6.5.4**, the City maintains the first right to use the secondary effluent produced from wastewater originating from the City's wastewater collection system for recycling. As of 2023, the City also owns the treatment capacity rights of up to 2.7 MGD of recycled water from DSRSD's RWTF While the City's recycled water supply is limited by the secondary wastewater effluent from its service area and the treatment capacity of DSRSD's RTWF, this supply is expected to meet the City's current and projected recycled water demands.

7.1.4 Water Quality

☑ ***CWC §10634***

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

Impaired water quality also has the potential to affect water supply reliability. Pleasanton has and will continue to meet all state and federal water quality regulations. All drinking water standards are set by the EPA under the authorization of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974. In California, the SWRCB's

DDW can either adopt the EPA standards or set more stringent standards, which are then codified in Title 22 of the CCR. There are two general types of drinking water standards:

- **Primary MCLs**: health protective standards established using a very conservative risk-based approach for each constituent that considers potential health effects, detectability and treatability, and treatment costs. PWSs may not serve water that exceeds Primary MCLs for any constituent.
- **Secondary MCLs**: standards based on the aesthetic qualities of the water such as taste, odor, color, and certain mineral content, and are considered limits for constituents that may affect consumer acceptance of the water.

Pleasanton and Zone 7 routinely monitor water quality in wells and treatment facilities, and the City routinely monitors water quality in the distribution system to ensure that water delivered to customers meets these drinking water standards. The results of this testing are reported to DDW following each test and are summarized annually in Water Quality Reports (also known as "Consumer Confidence Reports"), which are provided to customers electronically/ by mail and made available on Pleasanton's website:

https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/our-government/pleasanton-water/water-quality-safety/.

Although there is the potential for some regulated constituents to be present in source water, as documented in the Water Quality Reports, Pleasanton and Zone 7's monitoring, management, and treatment result in delivering high quality drinking water that meets all drinking water standards. Pleasanton and Zone 7 tracks changes in constituent concentrations to proactively address water quality issues before they impact supply reliability. If water quality constituents are detected in source water at concentrations requiring treatment, Pleasanton and Zone 7 can implement appropriate treatment. Further, as part of the siting process for all new wells, Pleasanton evaluates the presence of groundwater contamination and avoids placing wells in areas of known contamination.

Additional water quality discussion specifically on purchased or imported water is provided in **Section 7.1.1.1.2** and on groundwater in **Section 7.1.2**. Given Pleasanton and Zone 7's proactive monitoring and management of water quality in its source water supplies, water quality is not expected to impact the reliability of Pleasanton and Zone's available supplies within the planning horizon (i.e., through 2045).

7.1.5 Climate Change

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b) (1)***

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

Section 6.10.1 provides a summary of potential climate change impacts on supplies that Zone 7 has considered when evaluating water supply availability and reliability. As discussed, Zone 7 is actively working to further quantify and consider future climate change impacts as part of its ongoing supply and operations planning. Zone 7's 2025 UWMP provides additional details on how climate change effects were incorporated into the reliability modeling of Zone 7's SWP supplies and discusses DWR efforts to reduce climate change impacts on the SWP.

7.2 Reliability by Type of Year

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b)***

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

☑ ***CWC §10631 (b)(1)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10635 (a)***

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

The City's potable water supply reliability and vulnerability are directly related to seasonal and climatic shortages that impact Zone 7's water supplies. The quantity available from different supply sources varies annually depending on hydrologic conditions. Consequently, Zone 7 reviewed historical data and developed a projected yield for each water supply source (including the Main Basin) under three conditions: (1) normal water year, (2) single dry year, and (3) five-consecutive-year drought. Each condition is defined as follows:

- A normal hydrologic year represents the water supplies available under normal conditions; Zone 7 uses the median outcome at demand year 2045 based on the index sequential method modeling;
- A single dry year represents the lowest available water supply, which was chosen to be the driest year in the historical record, 1977; and
- A five-consecutive year drought represents the driest five-year period in the historical record. Selection of the design drought corresponds with the driest five-year sequence on record, 1987-1991.

Zone 7's water supply reliability is used to represent the City's available supplies during the above hydrologic conditions. In its 2025 UWMP, Zone 7 provides a basis of water year data table (DWR Table 7-1) for each of its water supply sources. For simplicity, this plan leaves DWR Table 7-1 blank (**Table 7-1**) and summarizes Zone 7's base year information and water supply availability in **Table 7-2** and **Table 7-3**, respectively.

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

	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
	☒	Checked box indicates quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location: **Table 7-2** and **Table 7-3**

Table 7-2 Basis of Water Year Data for Zone 7 Supplies

Water Source (a)	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multi-Year Drought				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
SWP – Table A	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
SWP – Carryover	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Water Transfers	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Arroyo Valle	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Sites Reservoir	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
From Storage							
Main Basin	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Non-Local Storage Programs (b)	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Chain of Lakes	1922-2021 Median	1977	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991

NOTES:
(a) This table is based on Zone 7's 2025 UWMP (Section 7.2 and Tables 7-1 to 7-9), where the reliability of each water supply source is discussed.
(b) Non-local storage programs include storage in Semitropic and Cawelo, as well as other future programs.

Table 7-3 Zone 7's Water Supply Volume Available

Water Source(a)	Normal Year	Single Dry Year	Multi-Year Drought				
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
SWP – Table A (b)	36,574	1,229	9,303	7,961	32,793	4,897	5,185
SWP – Carryover (c)	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,858	8,864	6,802	0
Water Transfers (d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arroyo Valle	4,000	4,000	4,000	209	258	60	4,381
Sites Reservoir(e)	2,185	10,511	8,909	12,085	1,834	214	755
From Storage							
Main Basin(f)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,343
Non-Local Storage Programs(g)	19,741	16,600	16,600	16,600	19,268	16,600	9,448
Chain of Lakes(h)	11,700	11,700	11,700	14,586	13,868	0	0
Total	**114,200**	**84,040**	**90,512**	**90,299**	**106,885**	**58,573**	**44,112**
Percent of Normal	**100%**	**74%**	**79%**	**79%**	**94%**	**51%**	**39%**

NOTES:

(a) This table is based on Zone 7's 2025 UWMP (Section 7.2 and Tables 7-1 to 7-9), where the reliability of each water supply source is discussed.

(b) Based on DWR's modeling of SWP availability in the Draft 2025 DCR. Zone 7 applied the hydrologic time series from the DCR's 2043 50% level-of-concern to model the reliability of its Table A allocations.

(c) Zone 7's operational target is typically 10,000 AF for normal years.

(d) Beyond 2035, Zone 7 assumes that zero transfers will be available, and therefore, the values in this table are zero.

(e) Supplies from Sites Reservoir are assumed to be available by 2035.

(f) These are estimated available supplies, not necessarily what would be pumped. Zone 7's typical operational target is around 5,000 AFY for normal years.

(g) Includes available supplies from Semitropic and Cawelo Water Districts, as well as other future supply programs. Zone 7 does not typically use these available supplies during normal years.

(h) The Chain of Lakes Conveyance System, which provides access to water stored in the Chain of Lakes (COLs), is assumed to be completed around 2035. During the five-year drought, the operational storage in COLs is depleted by years four and five.

7.3 Supply and Demand Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10635(a)***

Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

This section presents comparisons of projected water supplies and demands from 2025 through 2045 under the following hydrologic conditions: normal year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years. The City's projected demands are presented in **Section 4**, while supply sources are described in **Section 6**. Unless otherwise noted, it is assumed demand projections will not change with hydrologic conditions. In other words, demands are assumed to be unconstrained unless they are limited by available supplies.

7.3.1 Normal Year Supply and Demand Assessment

The City's normal year supplies include:

- Purchased supplies from Zone 7
- 3,500 AFY of groundwater pumped by the City from the Main Basin
- Up to 1,340 AFY of recycled water

Based on the reliability assessment in the 2025 UWMP, Zone 7 predicts they can meet all retailer demands during a normal year. Therefore, **Table 7-4** shows that in normal years the City's supplies are adequate to meet projected demands. The supply and demand totals are consistent with those in **Table 6-11** and **Table 4-5**, respectively.

Table 7-4 Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-2)

	2030	2035	2040	2045
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals (from DWR Table 6-9)	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
Use totals (from DWR Table 4-2)	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

7.3.2 Single-Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

In Chapter 7 of its 2025 UWMP, Zone 7 has indicated it can meet retailer demands during single dry years through 2045. Therefore, Zone 7 supplies to the City are assumed to equal the City's projected potable water demands after accounting for the City's GPQ. Recycled water supply is assumed to be unaffected by the dry conditions. **Table 7-5** shows that the City's supplies are adequate to meet projected demands during single dry years.

Table 7-5 Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison – District Total (DWR Table 7-3)

	2030	2035	2040	2045
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
Use totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0

7.3.3 Multiple Dry Year Supply and Demand Assessment

Zone 7's 2025 UWMP indicates the ability to meet retailer demands during five-year droughts beginning in 2030, 2035, and 2040. However, beginning in 2045, Zone 7 is projecting a 14% shortfall for the fifth year of a five-year drought. Because the City anticipates the ability to access its full GPQ of 3,500 AFY will be restored through the Joint Groundwater Project, the assessment of future water supply reliability assumes that the City will rely upon groundwater to meet 3,500 AFY of its potable demands in each year of a five-year drought through 2045 and that the remaining balance will be met through Zone 7 supply purchases. For the fifth year of a five-year drought in 2045, the projected 14% reduction in Zone 7 supply availability translates to a 10% shortfall for the City.

In the event of a shortfall at this level, the City anticipates enacting its WSCP at Shortage Level 2 (see **Appendix D** and **Section 8**), which is anticipated to fill the gap as shown in **Table 7-6**.

Table 7-6 Five Consecutive Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison (DWR Table 7-4)

		Volume (AF) [a]			
		2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Use totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Second year	Supply totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Use totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Third year	Supply totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Use totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fourth year	Supply totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Use totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fifth year	Supply totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	17,212
	Use totals	16,401	17,288	18,178	19,172
	Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(1,960)**
	Planned WSCP Actions				
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0	0	0	0
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0	0	0	1,960
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTE:
While this reliability assessment is prepared based on the prescribed approach in DWR's 2025 Guidebook, the City anticipates that it would implement WSCP in earlier years of drought.

7.4 Water Supply Management Tools and Options

☑ ***CWC §10620 (f)***

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

Pleasanton and Zone 7 coordinate to increase regional supply reliability and reduce reliance on water imports. Pleasanton focuses on demand reduction, specifically prioritizing water conservation and encouraging recycled water use. Zone 7 promotes regional supply reliability and reduced reliance on water imports by:

- Pursuing new water supply projects such as the COLCS and Sites Reservoir, which will reduce the need for imported water purchases during dry years;
- Evaluating and pursuing new water supply options, including right-sizing water supply and storage options and studying the potential for potable reuse as a water supply;
- Supporting the continued use of recycled water for irrigation;
- Working closely with its retailers to implement an active conservation program; and
- Optimizing and expanding local storage, such as the COLCS.

As part of its existing CIP, Zone 7 is planning to invest in a diverse set of projects to support long-term water supply reliability. Zone 7's CIP includes a regional wells project to expand the groundwater production system, investment in Sites Reservoir, and investment in local storage via the COLCS project, and continued study of the potential for potable reuse in the region.

In addition, Zone 7 is a member of the Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) partnership, which brings together eight Bay Area water agencies to improve regional water supply reliability. In addition to Zone 7, these agencies include: ACWD, EBMUD, SFPUC, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency, Contra Costa Water District, Marin Municipal Water District, and Valley Water. The BARR partners have agreed to work cooperatively to address water supply reliability concerns and drought preparedness on a mutually beneficial and regionally focused basis. Near- and long-term joint water supply reliability projects may be evaluated through BARR, such as use of the capacity of existing facilities, changes to infrastructure (including new interties, recycled water, water conservation, expanded treatment, regional desalination, and water transfers and exchanges), and other projects or institutional arrangements that encourage a regional approach to achieving water supply reliability in the Bay Area.

7.5 Drought Risk Assessment

☑ ***CWC §10635(b)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.5.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Condition

Similar to the reliability analysis described in **Section 7.2**, Pleasanton's DRA is based on Zone 7's DRA due to Pleasanton's reliance on water purchases from Zone 7.

As presented in Section 7 of Zone 7's 2025 UWMP, the DRA assumes 30%, 10%, 41%, 6%, and 6% Table A allocations for 2026-2030, respectively. Data for 2026 reflects projected water year supply availability based on currently available data. Data for 2027-2030 reflect the last four years of the multiple-dry year scenario previously discussed (1988-1991). Zone 7's supply projections are based on existing facilities and the expected availability of supplies from various sources given the constraints previously described. A five-year modeling analysis using 2025 conditions as the initial baseline was conducted. This approach accounts for differences in demand levels and the availability and timing of supply sources during the 2026-2030 planning period.

7.5.2 Drought Risk Assessment Individual Water Source Reliability

Table 7-7 summarizes Zone 7's available supplies for each year of the DRA. In addition to potable water supplies from Zone 7, the City is expected to produce 3,500 AFY of groundwater in each year of the drought. For the DRA, recycled water supplies are assumed to be sufficient to meet recycled water demands.

Table 7-7 Projected Zone 7 Supplies for Drought Risk Assessment

Water Source	Available Supply (AFY)				
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Equivalent Hydrologic Year	***Actual***	***1988***	***1989***	***1990***	***1991***
SWP Table A	24,186	7,961	32,793	4,897	5,185
SWP Carryover	14,000	8,441	9,270	9,098	5,946
Water Transfers	1,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
Arroyo Valle	5,000	2,672	4,934	2,876	3,014
Chain of Lakes	0	0	0	0	0
Main Basin (Local Groundwater)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Non-Local Storage Programs	13,379	19,287	21,955	19,287	19,287
Sites Reservoir	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**87,565**	**71,361**	**98,952**	**69,157**	**66,431**

7.5.3 Drought Risk Assessment Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

In Chapter 7 of its 2025 UWMP, Zone 7 has indicated it can meet retailer demands during a five-year drought beginning in 2026. Therefore, Zone 7 supplies are assumed to equal the City's projected potable water demands after accounting for the City's GPQ (3,500 AFY). Recycled water supply is assumed to be unaffected by dry conditions and therefore recycled water supply is also equal to demand. Demands for 2026-2029 are linearly interpolated from 2025 actual use to 2030 projected uses.

As shown in **Table 7-8**, during a five-year drought beginning in 2026, the City's supplies are adequate to meet projected demands through 2030, even without water conservation. However, the City may still prioritize water conservation under such drought conditions to reduce demand and conserve supply for potentially future dry years.

Table 7-8 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables (DWR Table 7-5)

2026	Total (AFY)
Total Water Use	14,269
Total Supplies	14,269
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2027	**Total (AFY)**
Total Water Use	14,802
Total Supplies	14,802
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2028	**Total (AFY)**
Total Water Use	15,335
Total Supplies	15,335
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2029	**Total (AFY)**
Total Water Use	15,868
Total Supplies	15,868
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**
2030	**Total (AFY)**
Total Water Use	16,401
Total Supplies	16,401
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action	**0**

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

☑ ***CWC §10640***

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

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

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

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

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

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

☒	Checked box indicates the supplier uses the standard six levels of water shortage (and supplier will not complete this table).

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

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels?		
Shortage Level	**Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**	**Additional Explanation or Reference**
1	No action taken		
2	No action taken		
3	No action taken		
4	No action taken		
5	No action taken		
6	Stored emergency supply	Up to the shortage gap	Request for the expansion of the groundwater pumping quota from Zone 7

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

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	15-20%	PMC 9.30.080 A.1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 13. - Prohibit Irrigation with Potable Water in a Manner that causes Runoff (including prohibition of irrigation outside of the hours 9pm - 6 am or during and 48 hours after measurable rainfall)
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.3. - Prohibit Use of Potable Water to Wash Sidewalks and Driveways; Prohibit the Use of Potable Water for Street Washing
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.4. - Require Shut-Off Nozzles on Hoses for Vehicle Washing
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.5. - Require Repair of all Leaks within 24 hours
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.7. - Prohibit Serving Drinking Water other than upon Request in Eating or Drinking Establishments
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.8. - Provide Linen Service Opt Out Options
1	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.11. - Require Pool Covers
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.12. - Prohibit Potable Water Use for Decorative Water Features that do not Recirculate Water
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	<1%	Agency Action - Gardening Workshops; Establish Drought Hotline; School Education Program; Media Campaign, Newspaper Articles, Website; Promote Water Conservation / Rebate Programs; Water Efficiency Workshops, Public Events; Water Bill Inserts; Home or Mobile Water Use Reports

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
1	Adjust Customer Billing	Percentage	<1%	Agency Action - Move to Monthly Metering / Billing
1	Reduce System Water Loss	Percentage	0-2%	Agency Action - Reduce Distribution System Pressures; Promote / Expand Use of Recycled Water; Audit and Reduce System Water Loss; Establish Retrofit on Resale Ordinance
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 B.2. - Outdoor irrigation of lawn and ornamental landscaping limits (one day / week November-February; no more than three non-consecutive days per week March-October).
2	Expand Public Information Campaign (Enhanced)	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 B.3. & Agency Action - Commercial customer requirements for conservation messaging and expanded public education program
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction activities	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 A.4. - Prohibit use of potable water for construction activities
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	0-5%	PMC 9.30.080 C.2. - Outdoor irrigation of lawn and ornamental landscaping shall be limited to one day per week November through February, and no more than two non-consecutive days per week March through October.
3	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 C.3. - Restaurant kitchens shall be equipped with low-flow rinse nozzles.
3	Decrease Line Flushing	Percentage	<1%	Agency Action - Decrease Frequency and Length of Line Flushing
3	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	0-5%	Agency Action - Implement Drought Rate Structure
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 D.2. - Prohibit Vehicle Washing Except with Recycled Water; Wash Car at Facility that Recycles the Water

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	**Demand Reduction Actions**	**How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?**		**Additional Explanation or Reference** (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value	
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	0-5%	PMC 9.30.080 D.3. - Outdoor watering restrictions for all customers. Single-family residential: hand-watering using a hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, drip, or subsurface irrigation on two non-consecutive days per week. All other customers (excluding certain industries): hand-watering using a hose with a positive shut-off nozzle, drip, or subsurface irrigation to two non-consecutive weekdays; specified as Mondays and Thursdays. Commercial nurseries, public sports fields, golf courses, and other water-dependent industries: as approved by the Agency Director.
4	Offer Water Use Surveys	Percentage	<1%	Agency Action - Conduct CII Surveys Targeting High Water Users; Conduct Irrigation Account Surveys; Conduct Water Use Surveys Targeting High Water Users
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 E.2. - Prohibit Filling of Pools
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	<1%	PMC 9.30.080 E.3. - Prohibit use of potable water for decorative ponds, basins, lakes, waterways, and fountains.
6	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	0-5%	The irrigation of turf or lawn using potable water is prohibited. All water customers, with the exception of commercial nurseries, golf courses, sport fields, and other water dependent industries, shall be limited in the use of all other non-lawn area watering to hand-watering from a container of less than five-gallon capacity on no more than two days per week. The aforementioned water dependent industries shall work with city staff under the direction of the director to develop an approved irrigation schedule.
6	Other	Percentage	<1%	Laundromats are prohibited from using non-efficient washing machines.
NOTES: Actions listed in PMC §9.30.100 are listed by the closest available demand reduction action in the DWR reporting table dropdown list.				

9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

☑ ***CWC §10631 (e)***

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

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

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

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

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

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

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

Pleasanton implements DMMs to sustainably manage its water resources. Implementing DMMs can help improve water service reliability and help meet City and State water conservation goals. This section describes the City's historical and existing water conservation program, status of DMMs, and projected future implementation of water conservation measures.

Pleasanton has long been committed to reducing the demand for potable water through conservation and has implemented a recycled water program to offset potable water demands. The City's customers have responded positively to these conservation programs. In this section, narrative descriptions addressing the nature and extent of each DMM implemented over the past five years (2021-2025) are provided. Planned or continued implementation of each of the DMMs are also discussed.

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

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

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances

(ii) Metering

(iii) Conservation pricing

(iv) Public education and outreach

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

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

(vii) Other DMMs

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

9.1.1 DMM 1 – Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

The City prohibits water waste within its service area, as defined by Pleasanton Municipal Code (PMC) §14.04.060 with permanent wasteful water use violations of water service. In 1991, the City approved Ordinance No. 1508, which added Chapter 9.30 (Water Management Plan) of the PMC and established water conservation stages and additional prohibitions to prevent water waste. In March 2014, City Council approved a significant update to the Water Management Plan, which updated the definitions of water shortage stages with associated levels of water rationing, the expected water conservation measures under each stage, and prohibitions of wasteful water use. The Water Management Plan was further updated in 2016 and 2022 to align the shortage stages with the DWR standard shortage levels and further refine the conservation actions.

A water shortage emergency can be declared by either the City Manager or by resolution of the City Council. As described in **Section 8**, a water shortage can expand the City's water use restrictions, depending on the shortage stage as defined in the City's Water Management Plan.

To protect and preserve the community water supply, eliminating water waste is always essential, regardless of the water supply level. Therefore, PMC Chapter 14.04 defines wasteful water use as violations of water service. To incorporate the importance of recycled water as an alternative to landscape irrigation service within the City's recycled water distribution system, PMC Section 14.04.060 was updated in February 2018 to include a new definition of water waste: use of potable water for outdoor landscaping through a DIM within the City's recycled water use area. The City also updated PMC 14.04.060 in 2025 to incorporate the state's recent prohibition on the use of potable water for irrigating non-functional turf. The City's current definitions of water waste include:

1. Use of potable water between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to irrigate grass, lawns, groundcover, shrubbery, crops, vegetation, and trees, except for hand watering and drip irrigation.
2. The application of potable water to outdoor landscaping in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.
3. Use of potable water to irrigate outdoor landscaping during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall.
4. Use of potable water to wash down sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, open ground or other hard surface areas by the direct application of water thereto, unless needed for health or safety reasons.
5. Use of potable water in non-recirculating decorative ponds, fountains and other water features, except for child water play features.
6. Allowing potable water to escape from breaks within the person or consumer's plumbing system for more than eight hours after the person or consumer is notified or discovers the break.
7. Use of potable water for outdoor landscaping through a DIM within the City's recycled water use area unless exempted by the director of operations and water utilities for existing water customers, or City Engineer for new development.
8. Any use of potable water in violation of CWC (https://municipal.codes/CA/WAT/), including, but not limited to, the use of potable water on non-functional turf.

In addition to the above water waste prohibitions, the Water Management Plan includes additional regulations aimed at reducing wasteful water use. These regulations apply even during normal supply conditions and include the following:

1. The use of potable water for washing vehicles and/or machinery from a hose equipped with a shutoff nozzle is permitted if water does not enter the storm drain system.
2. Reduce other interior or exterior uses of water to minimize or eliminate excessive runoff or waste.
3. Restaurants shall serve water to their customers only when specifically requested.
4. Operators of hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily. The hotel or motel shall prominently display notice of this option in each guestroom using clear and easily understood language.
5. The use of water for construction activities should utilize recycled water, rather than potable water. Such use shall occur in a manner that does not result in runoff or illicit discharge into the storm drain system.
6. Commercial power washing should utilize recycled water, in a manner that does not result in water discharging into the storm drain system.
7. Pools should remain covered when not in use to prevent evaporation and should be equipped with recirculating pump(s).

9.1.2 DMM 2 – Metering

☑ ***CWC §526 (a)***

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

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

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

☑ ***CWC §527 (a)***

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

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

All 22,353 water connections within the City's service area are metered, and all customer sectors are billed by volume of use, as discussed in **Section 9.1.3**.

Between 2016 and 2017, the City implemented an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project, which involved replacing most small and large water meters. The AMI project increased meter accuracy due to the replacement of older meters that naturally decline in performance over time. The City replaced all water meters with Ultrasonic AMI, except approximately 300 meters that could not be replaced due to issues with connectivity and physical meter location.

The City continues to monitor water meters for accuracy through unusual consumption trends in billing software and AMI reporting. Meters that are stuck or are showing high degrees of variability are flagged for inspection and/or replacement.

The City has a customer water portal that allows customers to view their hourly water use in near real time and to sign up to receive automated potential leakage notifications when the system detects continuous consumption over a specific threshold of time. For customers not receiving potential leakage notifications (including those not registered on the portal), water conservation staff reviews AMI reports on a weekly basis to identify meters showing constant consumption. Customers with meters exceeding a specific threshold are sent notification by email, phone, or regular mail.

As the water meters are reaching the end of their useful life, the City plans to fully replace them with new Ultrasonic Water meters starting in 2026 with the target completion of late 2027 to early 2028. The effort will allow the City to continue achieving accurate water meter reporting and water meter performance. The new water meters will enhance the City's ability to trace water loss, enabling the City to address issues accurately and promptly in the future.

Implementation of this DMM is ongoing and expected to help the City achieve its water use targets by providing accurate and timely water use information to the customer and the City. It also helps customers make informed decisions about their water consumption. The City plans to continue outreach on the availability of the customer water portal to receive automatic alerts of potential leaks, as well as continued customer education on how to use the water portal to view and keep track of customer water use.

9.1.3 DMM 3 – Conservation Pricing

The City's water rate structure encourages conservation by incorporating a volumetric charge in addition to the fixed meter charge. Consequently, water usage reductions directly reduce cost to the metered customer, while excessive water use results in increased costs.

Implementation of this DMM is ongoing and expected to help the City achieve its water use targets by ensuring water customers pay the true cost of water and to adequately fund water system operations and maintenance, including repair and replacement programs and water conservation programs.

9.1.3.1 Potable Water Rates

The City's potable water rates include a fixed meter charge based on the size of the water meter and a consumption charge based on the quantity of water used. The City had been billing single family residential customers on an inclining block rate structure since 1980, however, the 2026 water charges removed the block rate structure and made the volumetric water rates uniform across all potable water use sectors. Potable water rates include Zone 7 fixed and variable costs, and City distribution costs. The City's current water rates are available on the City's website[16].

The Zone 7 water rate is provided to the City and is a direct pass through to the City's customers. The City does not determine this rate, which is subject to change each January 1.

9.1.3.2 Recycled Water Rates

As described in previous sections of this 2025 UWMP, the City purchases and delivers recycled irrigation water to commercial customers in various areas within its service area. Recycled water rates are available on the City's website[16] and are based on the costs associated with providing recycled water service, purchases from DERWA and Livermore, and delivering water through its distribution system.

Each December, customers will be notified of the rate that will be effective January 1st of the following year.

9.1.4 DMM 4 – Public Education and Outreach

The City has been actively involved in providing the community with information and education on the value of water and water conservation for many years. This includes participating at local events, such as green fairs, corporate fairs, school events and farmers markets, hosting and co-hosting water-wise workshops, and meeting with business leaders and corporate green teams to discuss and answer

[16] The most recent Water Rate charges for both potable and recycled water service can be found here: https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/our-government/pleasanton-water/water-rates/#rate-setting-process.

questions on water efficiency. Brochures, handouts, model displays, and general discussion are offered to the public during local events.

The City is part of the Tri-Valley Water Partners, which is a collaboration between Zone 7, the regional wholesaler, and local water retailers including Pleasanton, Cal Water, Livermore, and DSRSD. The partnership promotes multiple outreach programs including education about outdoor conversation and the WaterSense program's "Fix a Leak Week" campaign. During Fix a Leak Week, Zone 7 and the local water retailers provide education around identifying and finding leaks, encourage customers to fix common leaks (faucets, toilets and showerheads) and educate the public on the value of water efficiency and the meaning of the WaterSense label.

The City's Water Conservation Program provides guidance to internal staff to ensure effective communication with the public on matters of water conservation and programs that are available to the public to increase water efficiency. Water conservation programs include high-efficiency washer rebates, water efficient landscape rebates, weather-based irrigation controller rebates, water-efficient irrigation rebates for irrigation customers, and controller assistance program service visits. These programs are discussed in more detail in **Section 9.1.7**.

As detailed in **Section 9.1.2**, between 2016 and 2017 the City prioritized the implementation of AMI with interconnection to a customer water portal. Since these systems were implemented, an important part of the City's Water Conservation outreach efforts has included educating customers on how to use the customer water portal to monitor their water use and sign up for automatic leak notifications. This allows customers to quickly investigate potential leaks and make repairs as needed to reduce water use.

In addition, Water Conservation staff works with the City's Communications Manager to post seasonal water efficiency messaging on social media platforms and the City's website. The City's main water conservation website (https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/our-government/pleasanton-water/water-conservation-programs/ shortcut: www.PleasantonWaterConservation.com) provides water customers with water efficiency information and upcoming events and learning opportunities on water efficiency.

Implementation of this DMM is ongoing and expected to help the City achieve its water use targets by educating water users about the importance of improving water use efficiency and avoiding water waste.

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

The City measures water pressure at entry points (i.e., turnouts and groundwater wells) and booster stations within its distribution system. Tank levels are also measured within the distribution system. All measurements are continuously monitored by the City's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to indicate any unusual activity or trends that could indicate water loss. Identified distribution system leaks are repaired by trained staff who are available 24 hours a day. As described in **Section 9.1.4,** Pleasanton also partners with other water suppliers in the Tri-Valley to increase awareness and provide information to their customers about how to identify common leaks, and to encourage the customers to fix the leaks.

As described in **Section 4** of this plan, the City conducts an annual audit of production versus consumption to determine water losses. The water loss audit reports are available through DWR's Water Use Efficiency Data Portal.[17] The City's calendar year 2025 audit is in progress, but water loss estimated from production and billing data was approximately 10.1%.

The City will continue to perform water system audits, the accounting of water losses vs. system input, and leak detection programs. Water system audits and leak detection activities are performed on an

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

ongoing, year-round basis. Implementation of this DMM is expected to help the City achieve its water use targets and comply with future water loss standards by quickly identifying sources of water loss so repairs can be made and losses minimized.

9.1.6 DMM 6 – Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Since the 1990s, the City has staffed one to two temporary, 1,000-hour and/or 1,500-hour water conservation interns or assistants. This position devotes 100% of their time to water conservation. In 2011, the City hired a half time Water Conservation Manager. Duties performed by the Water Conservation Manager include:

- Coordination and oversight of conservation programs
- Coordination of joint programs with Zone 7, the retailers, and outside agencies
- Communication of water conservation issues to management
- Preparation and submittal of reports to various parties
- Preparation and updates of water conservation plan

In 2015, a full time Water Conservation Technician was also added to assist with the above activities, as well as provide irrigation surveys to customers. The Water Conservation Technician was also a certified cross connection specialist and also conducted coverage testing and cross connection testing assistance to irrigation customers converting to recycled water. In recent years, to reflect the incorporation of the water conservation and recycled water programs under the Environmental Services Division, a new position classification was developed and approved for Environmental Services Specialist, which assumes the same responsibilities as the Water Conservation Technician classification, as well as additional environmental compliance functions. Two Environmental Services Specialist positions now provide support to the City's water conservation and recycled water programs to address the transition of the Water Conservation Manager to the Environmental Services Manager, following the recent Environmental Services Division reorganization, and expanding regulatory obligations.

Additional City staff are also responsible for DMM program implementation. Customer Service Center staff provide general water conservation program information to customers and refer customers to Water Conservation Program staff for further assistance with water rebates and other water conservation programs. The Managing Director of Utilities and Environmental Services is responsible for overseeing the following: system water audits, leak detection, and repair; metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections; and participates in conservation pricing.

Following departmental strategic planning, in 2018 the Environmental Services Division was formed within the City's Operations Services Department. Staff supporting Water Conservation, Recycled Water regulations, and Environmental Compliance all fall under the Environmental Services Division. The Environmental Services Manager directly oversees each of these areas. The integration between these programmatic areas helps to ensure recycled water inclusion into the City's overall water conservation strategy, as well as the integration of public outreach education interconnection between the conservation of water and clean water program (water way pollution prevention).

Implementation of this DMM is ongoing and is expected to help the City achieve its water use targets by making water conservation and implementation of the City's water conservation program a priority among City employees.

9.1.7 DMM 7 – Other Demand Management Measures

In addition to the six DMMs described above, the City also implements various free distribution and rebate programs, which are summarized in **Table 9-1.** These programs have all been active within the last five

years and help the City achieve its water use targets by incentivizing customers to increase water efficiency. Each program is described below.

Table 9-1 DMMs Available to Customers

DMM Measures (Rebate, Direct Install, and Free Distribution Programs)	Use Type Eligibility	
	Residential	Commercial
Water-Efficient Landscape Program (a)	Yes	Yes
Controller Assistance Program (b)	Yes	Yes
Free Indoor Water-Efficient Device Program	Yes	No
Free Water Conservation Lavatory Signs Program	No	Yes
Free Compost Program (c)	Yes	Yes
Rebate Programs		
Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers	Yes	Yes
Water-Efficient Irrigation Equipment	No	Yes
Water-Efficient Washing Machines	Yes	No
Pool Covers	Yes	Yes

NOTES:

(a) Pleasanton customers are eligible for both Pleasanton's and Zone 7's lawn conversion programs, and the two programs can be combined for maximum benefit. Customers must have at least 100 square feet of lawn that is currently irrigated regularly and that they plan to replace with low water use plants.

(b) Open to residential and non-residential customers that have landscaping and are responsible for their water bill.

(c) Free self-haul compost is available to all Pleasanton residents. There are no specific restrictions on the end use of compost; however, it is not intended for bulk pickup/delivery.

9.1.7.1 Water-Efficient Landscape Program

The City offers $0.50 per square foot to residential customers (up to $575) and $0.75 per square foot to irrigation customers (up to $4,000) who replace existing front lawns or sidewalk visible lawns with water efficient, drought tolerant landscaping with ecologically friendly methods. This rebate program can be combined with Zone 7's Water-Efficient Lawn Conversion Rebate, such that customers can get up to $3,575 (residential) or $24,000 (commercial/irrigation) by participating in both programs.

Irrigation meter customers participating in the City's Water-Efficient Landscape Program are eligible for rebates towards qualifying water efficient irrigation equipment used on functional turf. Refer to **Section 9.1.7.6.2** for details.

9.1.7.2 Controller Assistance Program

The City offers free controller assistance visits to residential and non-residential water customers. This service includes a walkthrough site/irrigation system evaluation of the customer's property and irrigation controller programming assistance. The Controller Assistance Program is open to all water customers with landscaping that are responsible for the property water bill.

9.1.7.3 Free Indoor Water-Efficient Device Program

Homes built prior to 1992 may not have water-efficient indoor plumbing, such as low flow or high-efficiency toilets, showerheads, and faucet aerators. Starting with the U.S. Energy Policy Act of 1992, standards were established for water fixtures, including ultra-low flow toilets (i.e., 1.6 gallon per flush [gpf]), showerheads (2.5 gallon per minute [gpm]), and faucets (2.5 gpm) commercially available after January 1994. In 2002, to promote indoor water conservation, the City piloted program to provide residential customers with free water-efficient showerheads. However, the showerheads were not well received, likely due to poor aesthetic appeal, and the program was discontinued for several years.

In 2008, the City began its existing Free Indoor Water Efficient Device Program with more aesthetically appealing equipment. This program continues to offer all City water customers low flow showerheads (limit 3 per water account) and bathroom aerators (limit 3 per water account). Additionally, the City provides free toilet dye strips for toilet leak detection. These items are provided by request and offered by water staff to customers. A display at the City's Customer Service Center counter displays the offer of this program. The program is also advertised during local events where a City water conservation table is present.

9.1.7.4 Free Water Conservation Lavatory Signs

The City provides commercial customers with easy-to-use water conservation signs that can be posted on lavatory mirrors. These signs remind customers and employees to be mindful of water waste.

9.1.7.5 Free Compost for Pleasanton Residents

The City is piloting a self-haul compost program offering free compost for Pleasanton residents. Compost enriches soil, improves water retention, and supports healthier gardens, all while reducing landfill waste and greenhouse gas emissions. The compost provided is SB 1383-compliant.

9.1.7.6 Rebate Programs

The following rebate programs reimburse the City's customers for upgrading existing equipment and appliances with more water-efficient models.

9.1.7.6.1 Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers

The City also partners with Zone 7 to provide a Weather-Based Irrigation Controller Rebate Program, which is available to single- and multi-family residences and non-residential customers. Installing weather-based irrigation controllers qualifies customers for a rebate of up to 50% of associated costs, up to a maximum of $125 for residential customers, or $3,000 for non-residential/HOA properties.

9.1.7.6.2 Water-Efficient Irrigation Equipment

Irrigation customers participating in the City's Water-Efficient Landscape Program are eligible for rebates towards qualifying water-efficient irrigation equipment utilized on functional turf. Qualifying equipment includes rain sensors, pressure regulating devices, and rotary nozzles. The maximum rebate is $200 per site.

9.1.7.6.3 Water-Efficient Washing Machines

Since 1998, Zone 7 has had a Residential Clothes Washer Rebate Program available to Livermore-Amador Valley water customers. The rebate is for the purchase of qualifying high efficiency clothes washing machines. In 2008, Zone 7 partnered with Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and other San Francisco Bay Area water agencies on a regional strategy to increase water and energy efficiency. The current program offers a rebate of up to $200 for installation of an "Energy Star Most Efficient" clothes washer. Though

PG&E terminated their joint participation in the rebate program in 2018, Zone 7, the City, and the other Zone 7 retailers agreed to support the continuation of this rebate to the City's water customers.

High-efficiency washing machines use about 50% less water than conventional, top-loading models; using only 20 to 30 gallons of water per load compared to 40 to 45 gallons. The estimated savings for a typical household is about 5,100 gallons per year. This program has been very successful in the City's service area, and the City plans to continue to support this program through Zone 7 as an effective regional program to further reduce future water demand in the City's service area.

9.1.7.6.4 Pool Covers

The City also partners with Zone 7 to provide its residents with a pool cover rebate program. Pool covers provide a range of benefits for owners including reduced evaporation, limiting debris and retaining heat. The new pool covers must overlay at least 75% of the pools surface area, and the program will cover up to 50% of the cost, up to $100. This program is available to single family and multi-family residential customers, and non-residential customers.

9.2 Implementation over the Past Five Years

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most programs were either suspended or experienced reduced participation in 2021, followed by a substantial rebound beginning in 2022. Overall, program participation peaked in 2023, likely driven by increased outreach and public awareness during the 2021–2022 drought. Implementation data were not available for some programs. For example, participation in the free compost program is not tracked, as it operates on a self-haul basis without onsite staff. **Table 9-2** summarizes program implementation over the previous five years and includes only those programs for which participation data were available.

Table 9-2 Implementation of Customer DMMs: 2021-2025

DMM Measures	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Water Efficient Landscape Program (Participants)	21	19	28	18	11
Controller Assistance Program (Participants)	13	35	48	47	28
Weather Based Irrigation Controller Rebate (Controllers)	(a)	31	71	57	22
Pool Cover Rebate (Covers)	(a)	40	62	67	13
Water Efficient Washing Machines (Machines)	(b)	(b)	34	14	12
Low Flow Showerheads (Showerheads)	(a)	32	22	25	(a)
Faucet Aerators (Aerators)	(a)	44	24	36	(a)

NOTES:
(a) No data.
(b) Not offered.

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

Implementation of the DMMs described above has contributed to Pleasanton achieving its water use targets and the City plans to continue and possibly expand these programs to comply with future water use targets.

Pleasanton's SB X7-7 per capita water use target for 2020 was confirmed to be 197 GPCD in its 2015 UWMP, and as described in **Section 5,** the City was able to reduce its per capita water use to 159 GPCD in 2020.

As described in **Section 4.9**, in July 2024, California enacted the MCCWL regulation implementing SB 606 and AB 1668 to support long-term water conservation and drought resilience. Starting in 2023,

CWC §10609 requires that urban retail water suppliers develop UWUOs based on established standards for certain water use sectors. Pleasanton's water use is currently below its UWUO based on the two optional reports the City submitted in 2024 and 2025. The City anticipates continuing and possibly expanding its water conservation program, if needed, to maintain compliance with the MCCWL regulations.

10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

☑ ***CWC §10621 (b)***

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

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

10.1 Inclusion of All 2025 Data

This UWMP includes water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2025, per DWR's 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

☑ ***CWC §10642***

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. Notices by a local public agency pursuant to this section shall be provided pursuant to Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Prior to adopting the Plan, Pleasanton held a public hearing to present information on its UWMP and WSCP on June 2, 2026, at 7:00 pm.

Relevant entities were notified of the UWMP and WSCP review at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, including: Zone 7, DSRSD, Livermore, Cal Water, DERWA, Alameda County, SFPUC and the public. These same entities were noticed again with the specific date, time and location of the hearing at least two weeks prior to the public hearing. The notice to the public, as specified in CGC §6066, and letters to relevant agencies can be found in **Appendix F**.

10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

☑ ***CWC §10631 (a)***

A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter that shall do all of the following:

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

Table 10-1 lists the cities and counties that were notified. Copies of these letters are provided in **Appendix F**.

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

City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Pleasanton	Yes	Yes
County Name	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
Alameda County	Yes	Yes

10.2.2 Notice to the Public

Notification to the public and to cities and counties also provided instructions on how to view the UWMP and WSCP prior to the hearing, the revision schedule, and contact information of the UWMP and WSCP preparer. A copy of this notice is included in **Appendix F**.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

☑ ***CWC §10608.26***

(a) In complying with this part, an urban retail water supplier shall conduct at least one public hearing to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Allow community input regarding the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(2) Consider the economic impacts of the urban retail water supplier's implementation plan for complying with this part.

(3) Adopt a method, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 10608.20, for determining its urban water use target.

☑ ***CWC §10621 (b)***

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

The deadline for public comments on the UWMP and WSCP was June 2, 2026, the date of the public hearing. Pleasanton's City Council will formally consider adoption of the 2025 UWMP on June 2, 2026, and

the City submitted the Final Plan to DWR within 30 days of approval. **Appendix G** presents a copy of the signed Resolution of Plan Adoption. **Appendix F** contains the following:

- Letters sent to and received from various agencies regarding this Plan, and
- Correspondence between Pleasanton and participating agencies.

10.4 Plan Submittal

☑ ***CWC §10621 (e)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10635 (c)***

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

☑ ***CWC §10644 (a)***

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

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

This UWMP and WSCP were submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and by the July 1, 2026 deadline. The submittal was done electronically through Water Use Efficiency Data Portal, an online submittal tool. The adopted UWMP and WSCP were also sent to the California State Library and to the cities and counties listed in **Table 10-1** no later than 30 days after adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

☑ ***CWC §10645***

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

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

On or about May 18, 2026, an electronic version of the draft UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review by visiting: www.PleasantonWaterConservation.com.

10.6 Notification of Public Utilities Commission

☑ ***CWC §10644 (b)***

If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

As a publicly owned utility, Pleasanton is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

10.7 Amending an Adopted UWMP or Water Shortage Contingency Plan

☑ ***CWC §10644 (b)***

If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

If Pleasanton amends either the UWMP or WSCP, the City will follow the required steps for notification, public hearing, adoption and submittal will also be followed for the amended document.

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