

# Drought Response Report

AUGUST 2021

## **Resolution 21-68 Implementation**

On June 9, 2021, the Board adopted Valley Water Resolution 21-68 which declared a water shortage emergency condition pursuant to California Water Code §350, called for water use restrictions of 15% compared to 2019, and urged the County of Santa Clara (County) to proclaim a local emergency. The County adopted a Resolution ratifying the proclamation of a local emergency due to the drought on June 22, 2021. California's Governor included Santa Clara County as part of a drought emergency proclamation on July 8, 2021. Valley Water activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) on June 16, 2021 to assist with resolution implementation and other drought-related efforts.

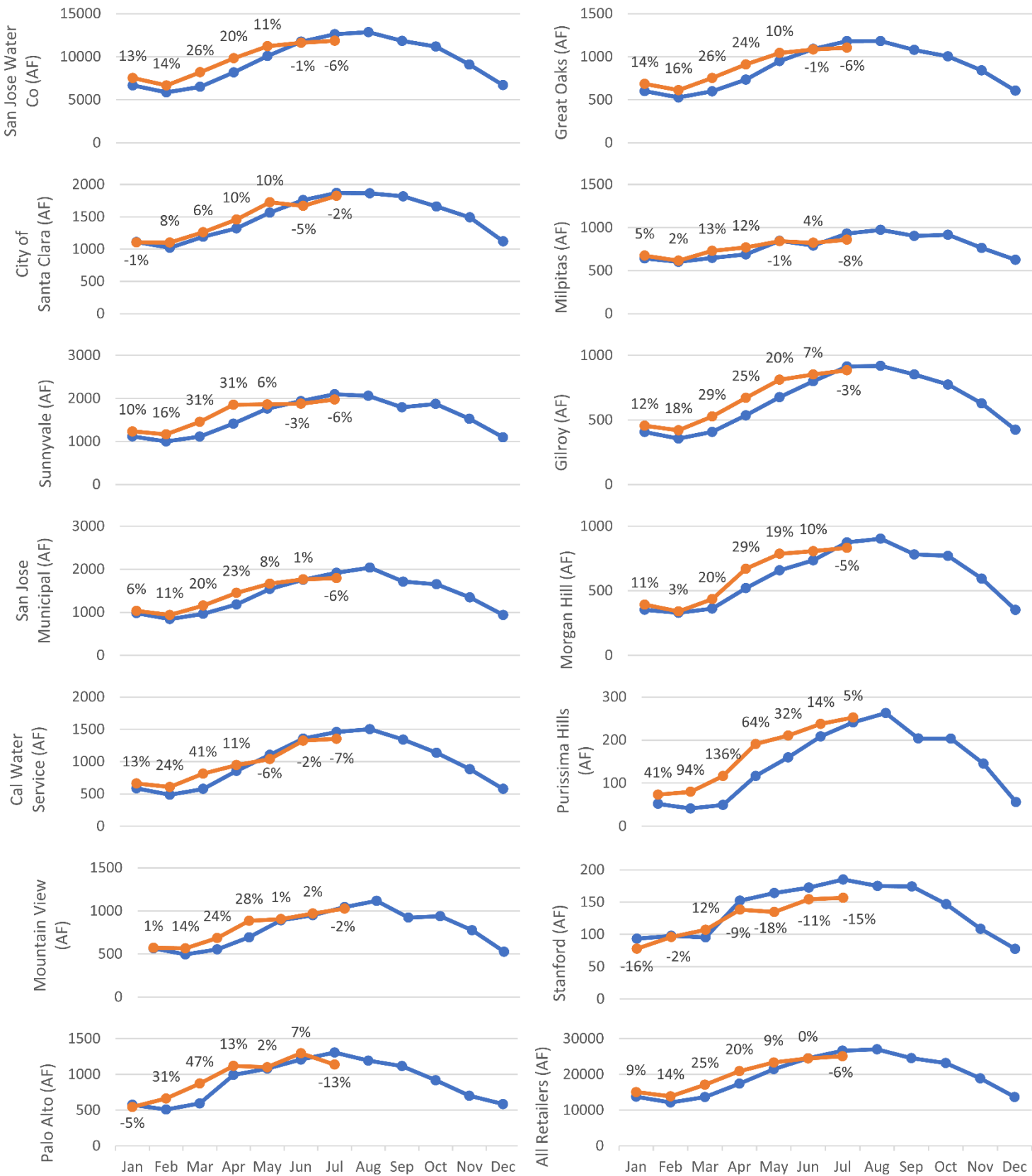
## **Retailer Water Use Reduction**

- Countywide, the percent change of water used compared to 2019 has been steadily decreasing since March 2021, showing that retailers, cities, and our communities are responding to the call for conservation.
- In March 2021, water use in Santa Clara County was 25% higher when compared to March 2019. In July 2021, Santa Clara County used 6% less water compared to July 2019.
- The graphs on the next page depict total water use by Valley Water's 13 retailers to help track progress towards achieving the 15% call for water use reduction made in June 2021. Valley Water anticipated that reducing water use countywide by 15% would be a gradual process. It is encouraging to see the numbers trending in the right direction.
- We thank jurisdictions and the community for the significant progress they are making in reducing water use countywide.

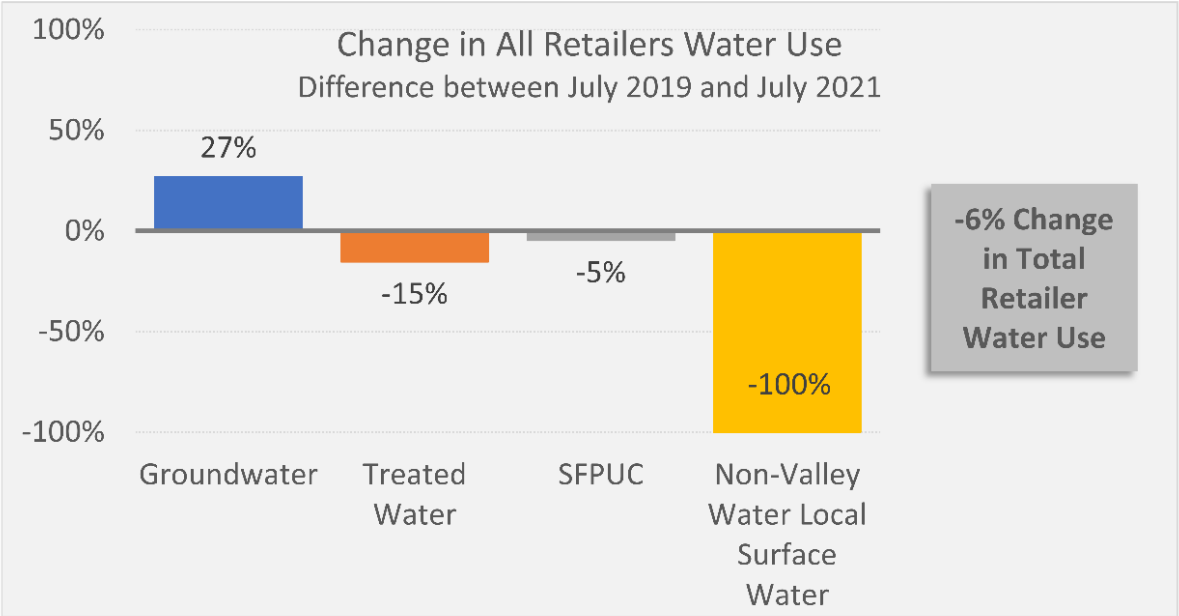
# Monthly Water Use by Retailer (AF)

2019 2021

The percent increase (+) or percent decrease (-) in water use from 2019 to 2021 is shown for each month.



The graph below shows that water use in July 2021 was 6% lower than in July 2019. It also depicts changes between the retailers’ different types of water use. As expected, the proportion of groundwater use tends to increase during drought.



The table below shows Valley Water retailers’ water usage volumes by type.

Water Retailer	Total Water Use in Acre-Feet (Jan - Jul 2019)					Total Water Use in Acre-Feet (Jan - Jul 2021)				
	Ground Water	Treated Water	SFPUC	Non-Valley Water Local Surface Water	Total	Ground Water	Treated Water	SFPUC	Non-Valley Water Local Surface Water	Total
San Jose Water Company	15,200	34,200	-	10,600	60,000	32,100	34,100	-	800	66,900
Santa Clara, City	5,400	2,600	1,900	-	9,800	5,800	2,200	2,200	-	10,100
Sunnyvale	100	4,100	6,300	-	10,400	100	5,500	5,900	-	11,400
San Jose Municipal Water	500	6,000	2,700	-	9,200	500	6,700	2,600	-	9,800
California Water Service	1,400	5,000	-	-	6,400	2,500	4,300	-	-	6,700
Palo Alto	-	-	6,300	-	6,300	-	-	6,700	-	6,700
Mountain View	100	500	4,500	-	5,200	100	500	5,000	-	5,600
Great Oaks	5,700	-	-	-	5,700	6,200	-	-	-	6,200
Milpitas	-	1,700	3,500	-	5,100	-	2,000	3,300	-	5,300
Gilroy	4,100	-	-	-	4,100	4,600	-	-	-	4,600
Morgan Hill	3,800	-	-	-	3,800	4,300	-	-	-	4,300
Purissima Hills Water	-	-	900	-	900	-	-	1,200	-	1,200
Stanford	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	900	-	900
Total	36,300	54,100	27,100	10,600	127,900	56,200	55,300	27,800	800	139,700

Collaboration with the County, Retailers, and Cities

- As of August 31, 2021, the County of Santa Clara and 11 cities in Santa Clara County have acted in response to the extreme drought conditions and to Valley Water's call to reduce water use by 15% compared to 2019 levels. These actions ranged from adopting local emergency resolutions to encouraging residents and businesses to use less water through ceremonial drought awareness proclamations and social media campaigns, as well as providing information on Valley Water’s water conservation rebates and programs on cities’ websites. Many jurisdictions also activated their citywide Water Shortage Contingency Plans to immediately implement mandatory water-use restrictions and other conservation measures. The cities of Monte Sereno, Mountain View, Palo Alto, and San Jose have not yet taken formal action.
- Retailers’ latest restrictions are posted on their websites, and links are provided by Valley Water (<https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/find-your-water-retailer>). As requested by the Water Conservation and Demand Management Committee on July 26, 2021, a detailed summary of each retailer’s restrictions was provided to the Board on August 10, 2021. This has been updated to include all retailers and cities and the latest information, and has been provided as Appendix A.
- The investor-owned retailers additional water reduction measures are shown in the table below.

Investor-owned Water Retailers			
	San Jose Water Company	Great Oaks Water Company	California Water Service
CPUC Status	Approved	Approved	Approved
Surcharge for Exceeding Drought Allocation	No	\$6.9804/CCF	No
Fees for Violating Water Waste Restrictions	No	Yes	Yes

- Valley Water continues to meet with retailers at numerous Subcommittee meetings to provide drought updates, track progress towards drought response efforts, and ensure consistent messaging. Valley Water has initiated a new monthly Ad Hoc Retailer Drought Subcommittee meeting focused on these purposes and had its first meeting on August 9, 2021. A monthly update for drought-related operational updates was also initiated and a meeting was held on August 12, 2021.

Water Conservation Programs

Valley Water is actively promoting ways people can save water through rebates, free water-saving devices, and behaviors. The Landscape Rebate Program provides rebates for converting high-water use landscape to low-water use landscape, as well as retrofitting existing irrigation equipment with approved high-efficiency irrigation equipment. The Shopping Cart Program offers free water-saving devices to homes and businesses. The Water Waste Program enables callers to confidentially report water waste and leaks, which Valley Water addresses by providing educational assistance to the owner of the leak. The table below shows the latest monthly participation data available from 2021.

Valley Water has received a significant increase in applications for our landscape rebates, requests for water-saving devices, and reports of water waste. In August, Valley Water received 376 applications for the Landscape Rebate Program, 974 orders for water-efficient devices from our website (a new record high) and 236 water waste reports. These are signs that people are taking this drought seriously and are taking actions to support water use reduction.

Program	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
Landscape Rebate Program Applications <sup>1</sup>	47	64	87	233	252	185	592	376	1,836
Water-saving Device Orders <sup>2</sup>	2	7	9	372	750	490	865	974	3,469
Water Waste Reports	5	4	28	42	53	181	250	236	799

<sup>1</sup>Starting July 1, 2021, the landscape rebate was increased from \$1 to \$2 per square foot and the maximum rebate was increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for single-family homes.

<sup>2</sup>The Shopping Cart Program, launched in April, led to an increase in conservation device orders.

Drought and Water Conservation Outreach

- Valley Water’s multilingual water conservation campaign promotes water conservation as a way of life, being drought-ready, and Valley Water’s many conservation programs. The campaign includes ads on TV, radio, online, social media and print.
- Valley Water’s social media content has seen a dramatic increase in interest due to new water-conservation posts, “Drought Ready” videos and a contest highlighting water-saving tips. The contest will run through October with weekly winners receiving a bucket with free water conservation tools inside.
- Media interest continues to be high for drought and water-conservation content. Staff sent out a media advisory highlighting a video comparing reservoir levels from 2017 to 2021 and received several inquiries and interview requests. The video was also shared extensively on social media.
- The Office of Communications and the Office of Government Relations facilitated 13 drought presentations in August and will continue to look at ways to increase and grow the program as staff is brought on to facilitate the effort and reach even more organizations and groups across Santa Clara County.
- Valley Water is also conducting monthly meetings with the Farm Bureau to highlight Valley Water’s conservation programs. Director Santos and Director Varela are participating in these meetings. The first meeting was held on August 27, 2021.
- Statistics for public outreach efforts are shown below.

Outreach Type	Aug 2021
<b>Social Media</b> <sup>1</sup>	
Impressions <sup>2</sup>	3,940,246
Engagements <sup>3</sup>	38,342
Link Clicks	11,095
<b>Website Page Views</b>	
Water conservation webpages	102,339
BeHeard.ValleyWater.org/drought-information	3,752
<b>Media</b>	
Media Mentions <sup>4</sup>	832
<b>Speakers Bureau</b>	
Presentations <sup>5</sup>	13

<sup>1</sup>Includes Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn.  
<sup>2</sup>Impressions are the number of times a post is displayed in a newsfeed.  
<sup>3</sup>Engagements are the number of times a user interacts with a post, such a retweet, click, and more.  
<sup>4</sup>Includes TV, radio, social media, online and print.  
<sup>5</sup> Office of Communications and Government Relations

Drought and Water Conservation Education

In August, the Education Outreach team reached 99 students through 8 virtual summer camp presentations and a “Wonders of Water Wednesday” presentation, all of which include drought themes and messaging. The team also supported 8 educators through virtual engagements. The table below shows participation rates in the education programs in 2021. Participation tends to be higher when school is in session.

Program	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Educators/Teachers	52	19	93	8
Classes/Groups	58	18	27	8
Students	1,483	415	499	99

Additionally, in August, the Office of Civic Engagement held a virtual meeting with the Water Ambassadors, who are graduates of our 3-month long intensive Water 101 Academy, to discuss ways to help educate and engage their community on drought and conservation efforts. The ambassadors were introduced to the BeHeard page to access resources to share with their friends, families and neighbors. Several ambassadors expressed interest in writing articles for their local papers to help spread the information and coordinating presentations with their neighborhood groups.

Committee Updates

Drought-related updates are being provided regularly at Committee meetings to receive feedback and guidance. These updates were provided to the Joint Water Resources Committee with Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill on August 4, 2021 and the Water Conservation and Demand Management Committee on August 30, 2021.

## **Water Supply Operations and Outlook**

### **Imported Water**

- State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) allocations have remained stable at the following:
  - SWP – 5%
  - CVP Ag- 0%
  - CVP M&I – 25% (71,500 AF including conditionally approved Public Health & Safety or PHS Supplies)
- Of the 71,500 AF CVP M&I allocation, about 28,500 AF was secured as PHS water from Reclamation with deliveries of this water planned for July through October.
- Reclamation has been borrowing water from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in San Luis Reservoir to meet demands of CVP contractors, including Valley Water’s PHS request. The borrowing of water in San Luis has been gradually bringing the reservoir down, by approximately 4,000 AF per month, to storage levels which may impact water quality.
- As of the end of August, total storage in San Luis Reservoir is 275,000 AF or 13% of total capacity.
- To date in 2021, Valley Water has secured agreements for about 50,000 AF of transfer supplies, before taking into account conveyance losses across the Delta.
- In addition to the 50,000 AF of transfer supplies, approximately 8,000 AF of transfer supplies remain uncertain as issues with the South Feather transfer agreement are resolved.
- It is possible that some transfer supplies could be subject to water rights curtailment, which could reduce the final transfer amount.
- Semitropic recoveries continue as scheduled with Valley Water regularly coordinating with DWR to secure reliable delivery of this supply, about 35,000 AF in 2021.
- Project planning has begun with Valley Water, DWR, and Semitropic to ensure delivery of VW’s banked water if 2022 is a dry year.

### **Treated Water**

- Due to impacts of drought and San Luis Reservoir reaching a low level, Valley Water’s raw water sources were being impacted by taste and odor and cyanotoxins compounds in month of August.
- Staff conducted process adjustments at affected treatment plants and collected additional samples to gauge effectiveness.
- There were no reports of taste or odor issues for treated water in August 2021. All other treated water quality parameters continued to be within acceptable ranges.

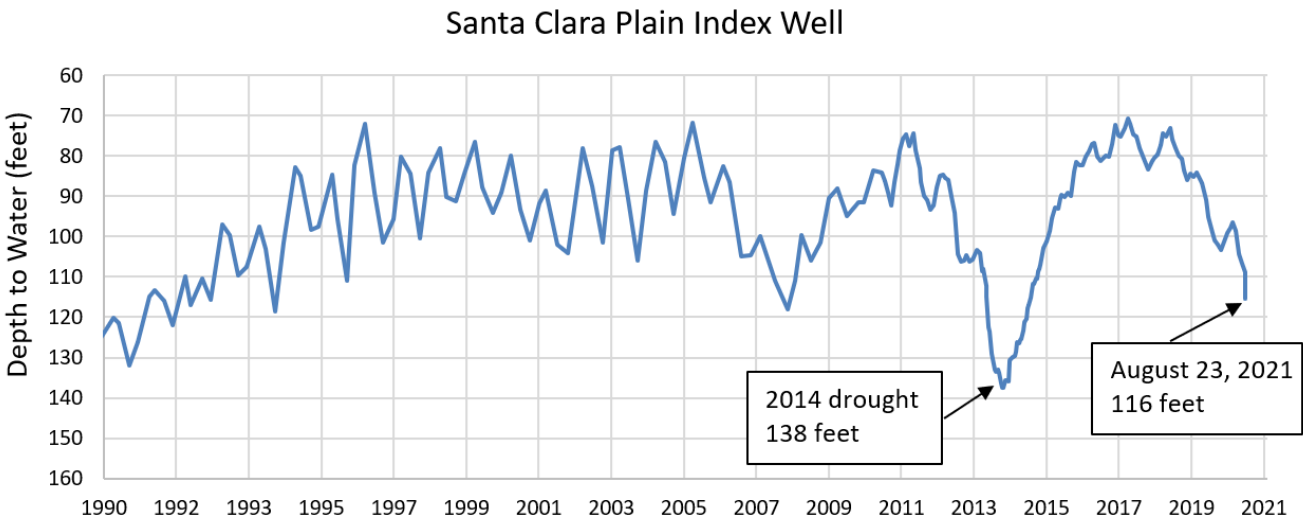
### **Groundwater Recharge**

- In May 2021, the managed groundwater recharge program was scaled back due to reduced imported water allocations.
- In August, Valley Water received conditional approval of PHS water supply, and the operations plan was modified to provide additional groundwater recharge. The revised operations plan for calendar year (CY) 2021 provides a total of about 60,000 AF of managed groundwater recharge in Santa Clara County.
- Imported water is being released into a limited number of groundwater recharge ponds in North County, mainly in the Guadalupe and Los Gatos recharge systems.
- Imported water is not being released into Santa Clara County streams except for up to 25 cfs into Coyote Creek and 1 cfs into Calero Creek.
- Due to low storage conditions in Valley Water’s reservoirs after an exceptionally dry winter, minimal water releases are being made from local reservoirs to provide groundwater recharge and benefit the aquatic and riparian habitats.

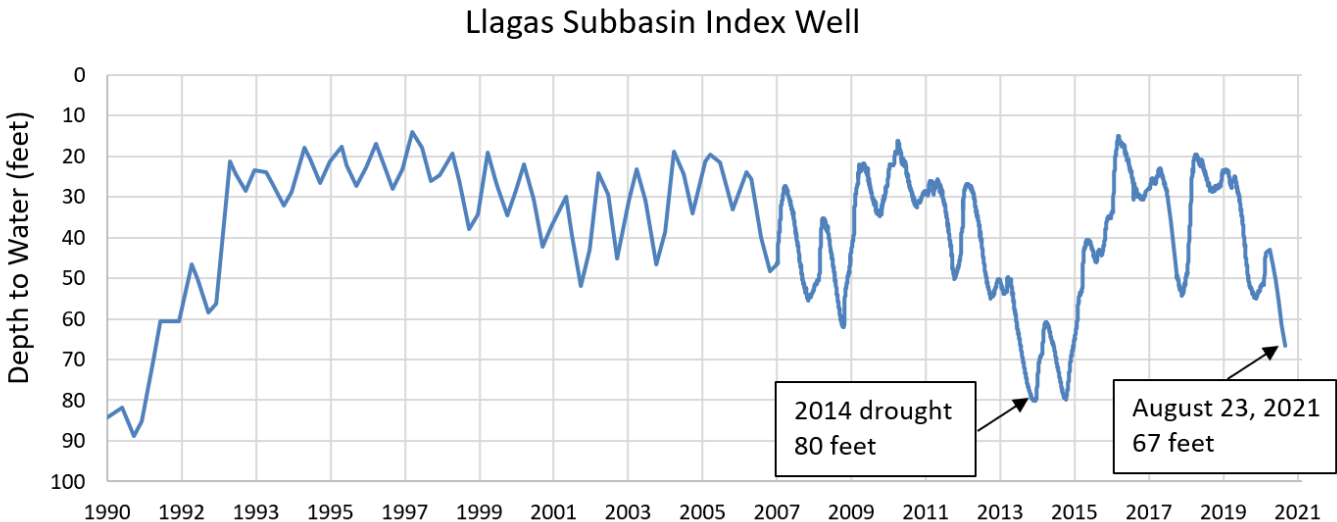
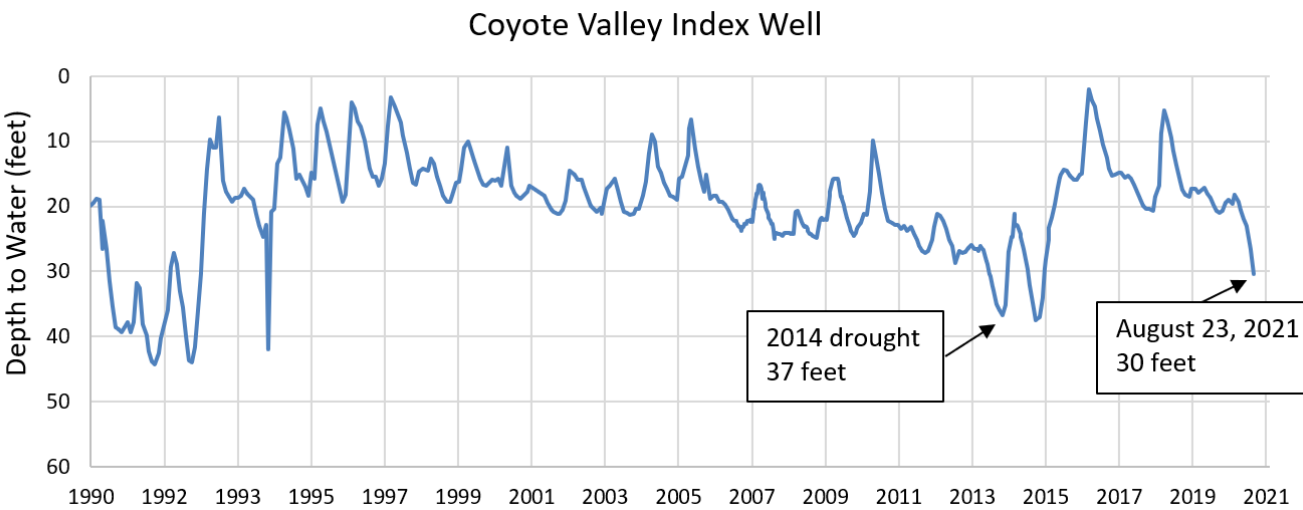
### **Groundwater Conditions:**

- Countywide groundwater levels and storage continue to decline due to the extreme drought and increased pumping. Without emergency imported water supplies and additional water use reduction by the community, groundwater levels and storage in 2022 are projected to drop well below what was observed in the 2012 to 2016 drought. This would greatly increase the risk of resumed subsidence in North County and wells going dry, particularly in South County. Current conditions in both areas are described below.
- North County Conditions
  - Groundwater conditions continue to worsen due to the drought and increased pumping, which is 133% of the five-year average.

- As shown below, groundwater levels in the Santa Clara Plain index well continue to decline, with a similar pattern as the 2012–2016 drought. The current water level is about 22 feet above the minimum water level in 2014. The water level at this well has dropped about 14 feet compared to this time last year.
- Groundwater levels are more than 33 to 100 feet above thresholds established to minimize the risk of permanent subsidence.
- No reports of dry wells have been received.



- South County Conditions
  - Groundwater pumping is 118% to 109% of the five-year average in the Coyote Valley and Llagas Subbasin, respectively.
  - Groundwater levels in the Coyote Valley and Llagas Subbasin index wells have dropped about 10 to 18 feet compared to this time last year and continue to decline as shown below. The current water level in the Coyote Valley and Llagas Subbasin index wells is about 7 to 13 feet above the respective minimum water levels in 2014.
  - No reports of dry wells have been received.





## State and Federal Coordination

- On August 3, 2021, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted new water rights curtailment regulations for the Delta Watershed and on August 20, 2021 the State Board issued curtailments to 4500 water rights holders. The State Board announced that the agency has hired 75 new staff in August and plans to hire more than double that number by the end of October to enforce the curtailments through public reports, investigation, and fines for illegal diversions. Valley Water's written comments on the curtailment regulations had supported enhanced enforcement. To date, these curtailments have only impacted one of Valley Water's emergency water transfers (with the City of Sacramento), and staff continues to advocate with senior State Board officials to ensure that Valley Water's imported water allocations and other emergency water transfers and exchanges are not impacted.
  - The Legislature continues to negotiate key budget bills on the drought response package, the climate resilience package, and the wildfire response package. The end of the legislative session for 2021 is scheduled for September 10, 2021. Staff has been strongly advocating for up to \$20 million for the Cross Valley Pipeline Extension which will provide critical groundwater recharge in Coyote Creek amid drought and the Anderson Dam project construction. A delegation sign-on letter and a business stakeholder sign-on letter were sent to the Governor and legislative leaders on August 23, 2021, and Senator Laird has been actively working to convince his colleagues to support a direct appropriation for the project. Staff has met with administration officials and key legislators' offices and staff and Directors continue to push to increase awareness about the current water supply situation in Santa Clara County, the importance of Valley Water's emergency water transfers, and to build further support for state funding of the Cross Valley Pipeline Extension.
  - As Congress continues to work on its infrastructure and budget reconciliation packages, staff is currently identifying opportunities to secure additional dollars for drought relief and resilience. This funding could support projects like our Recycled and Purified Water projects, as well as our conservation and water efficiency programs.
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## Staffing and Resources

- A full-time Water Conservation Specialist position became vacant in July. Conservation is in active recruitment for the following positions: two Water Conservation Specialists I/II, one Management Analyst I/II, two temporary staff, and 4 interns. Additionally, the Senior Water Conservation Specialists are beginning the process to replace two of the current full-time temporary staff.
  - Conservation and Procurement teams are collaborating to identify vendor support for two programs. A potential vendor to support the eCart is in review, and Procurement is identifying options for pursuing a cooperative contract for outdoor conservation field services.
  - Drought emergency expenses are expenditures supplemental to the regular budget that would have been adopted had there been no drought. The only expense for drought emergency costs included in the Fiscal Year 2021-22 Adopted Budget are \$20 million for supplemental water and an additional \$3.3 million for water banking expenses to bring approximately 32,000 acre-feet of water banked at Semitropic Water Storage District into the county. Budget adjustments will be brought to the Board for any additional expenses incurred during the year.
  - Expenses for the month of July 2021 totaled approximately \$450 thousand for a small draw of water from Semitropic Water Storage District and labor expenses for staff time bringing together Valley Water's drought response program. There were no services and supplies expenses for the month.
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## Expanded Opportunities

### Advanced Purified Water

- Valley Water continued to negotiate agreements with Palo Alto for a lease and Reverse Osmosis (RO) concentrate management. Additionally, a meeting with the Regional Board was held on RO concentrate management considerations.
- The Valley Water selection panel continued evaluating the responses received to the Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for the Purified Water Project Public Private Partnership (P3) posted April 30, 2021. Interviews were conducted with all 8 teams.



### Model Water Efficient Ordinance for New Development

The Model Water Efficient New Development Ordinance (MWENDO) was developed in 2015 and updated in 2018 by a task force consisting of Valley Water, Santa Clara County, cities, and other stakeholders to ensure new development meets strong water efficiency standards.

- The adoption of the MWENDO will be highlighted during the upcoming Drought Summit as a call to action to ensure water conservation becomes a way of life in Santa Clara County.
- The Drought Summit is planned for October 23 and is expected to be attended by local, state, and federal elected officials and stakeholders representing the region.

### Leak Assistance Program Pilot

Valley Water and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) are conducting a pilot leak detection certification program for professionals. California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) is the contractor for this pilot.

- Valley Water has reviewed a draft Memorandum of Agreement and is working on insurance questions with CalWEP.

### Agricultural Water Use Baseline Study

Valley Water is conducting an Agricultural Water Use Baseline Study (Study), expected to be completed in 2022. The Study aims to better understand current agricultural water use practices and identify opportunities to expand water conservation programs offered to the agricultural community.

- Valley Water is currently working with the contractor to collect necessary data to complete the Study and is exploring the feasibility of a potential drought-time agricultural land fallowing incentive for interested farmers.

### Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge (Flood-MAR) Study

Valley Water is collaborating with a team of experts from the University of California Security and Sustainability Research Initiative (UC Water) to conduct a prefeasibility study on implementing Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge (Flood-MAR) in Santa Clara County. The study will provide Valley Water a geographic information system (GIS)-based tool for identifying potential Flood-MAR sites in Santa Clara County and provide an evaluation on institutional requirements for implementing Flood-MAR projects. The study is expected to be completed December 2022.

- Valley Water is currently working with the contractor to collect data to develop the GIS-based tool. In addition, Valley Water has held three workshops to support the evaluation of institutional requirements for implementing Flood-MAR projects.
- The next step is to synthesize workshop information and summarize institutional requirements.

**APPENDIX A: Retailer Water Use Restrictions as of August 19, 2021**

The following tables are a summary of water use restrictions according to water retailers and cities within Santa Clara County. Some of these restrictions are permanently in place while others are temporary, such as 2-day or 3-day per week irrigation limits. The temporary restrictions become active when an agency activates their respective Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). All water retailers must develop and adopt their own WSCP. Cities that do not manage their own water system, such as Campbell, Los Altos, and Los Gatos, may rely on the water use restrictions of their water retailer in lieu of adopting and implementing their own WSCP; however, these cities may also have codified drought measures within their respective municipal codes.

Agencies activate their WSCP as a call to action in response to local drought conditions and/or mandated reduction targets imposed by Valley Water or the State. An agency activates their WSCP through either City Council approval, or, in the case of the County’s investor-owned retailers, through approval by the California Public Utilities Commission. Within a WSCP, there are multiple stages, typically 4-6, that relate to specific ranges of water shortages; as the stages increase, so does the severity of corresponding water use restrictions, however, the stages and restrictions are not consistent county wide.

The text of the water use restrictions has been generalized to compare restrictions that may not use the exact same language but share the same intent.

Table Legend	
(R)	Water Retailer
(CR)	City Operated Water Retailer
X(R)	Indicates a Water Retailer’s restriction is active in the absence of a City’s own water use restriction

Retailers & City Retailers													
Active Water Use Prohibitions (8/19/2021) (R=Retailer, CR=City Retailer)	<a href="#">SJWC</a> (R)	<a href="#">Great Oaks</a> (R)	<a href="#">Cal Water</a> (R)	<a href="#">Purissima Hills</a> (R)	<a href="#">Stanford</a> (R*)	<a href="#">Gilroy</a> (CR)	<a href="#">Milpitas</a> (CR)	<a href="#">Morgan Hill</a> (CR)	<a href="#">Mountain View</a> (CR)	<a href="#">Palo Alto</a> (CR)	<a href="#">San Jose -Muni</a> (CR)	<a href="#">Santa Clara</a> (CR)	<a href="#">Sunnyvale</a> (CR)
Irrigation time of day	10AM-8PM		8AM-6PM		9AM-6PM	9AM-5PM	9AM-6PM	9AM-7PM			10AM-8PM		9AM-6PM
Irrigation days per week	2 Even = Tu/Fr Odd = M/Th					2 Even = Tu /Fr Odd/Other = M/Th	3 Even = Tu/Fr/Su Odd = M/Th/Sa Other = M/Th/Su	2 Even = Tu/Fr Odd = M/Th Other = Tu/Fr				3 Even = Tu/Fr/Su Odd = M/Th/Sa Other = M/Th/Sa	
Irrigating for more than 15 minutes per day per station						X		X			X		X
Leaks must be fixed within ____ business days	3	5	5		7	2		2	10		5		

Use of water in a manner that causes excessive runoff	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Irrigating within/during 48 hours of rainfall	X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X
Use of water for washing sidewalks/driveways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Use of water for washing buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard surfaces	X	X				X	X	X	X			X	X
Operation of commercial car washes that do not recycle the potable water	X	X 50% of water				X	X	X		X	X	X	
Restaurants serving water unless requested	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Restaurants not using water conserving dish wash spray valves						X					X		
Hotel/motel must offer option to not launder linens daily	X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X
Water features that are not recirculating	X		X	X	X	X		X				X	X
Use of water for filling/re-filling decorative fountains, ornamental lakes, or ponds	X	X				X	X	X		X		X	
Washing of vehicles, except at a commercial car washing that utilizes recycled water or re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water	X							X Can clean windshields, windows, & mirrors with bucket					
Washing vehicles with a hose unless connected to a shut-off nozzle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washing commercial aircraft, cars, buses, boats, trailers, or		X											

other commercial vehicles at any time, except at specialized facilities designed to avoid wasteful water use													
Irrigating outside of new construction		X Minimal use for landscaping allowed	X Newly constructed homes			X Newly constructed homes	X Newly constructed homes	X				X Newly constructed homes	X Newly constructed homes
Use of water to irrigate turf, lawns, gardens, or ornamental landscapes in violation of local ordinances or government imposed outdoor watering restrictions		X				X	X	X		X Ornamental landscapes only (between 10AM-6PM)		X	X
Use of water for construction purposes, if other actions to accomplish the same purposes without water are feasible and/or permitted or if recycled water is reasonably available as determined by a government agency	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
Use of water for single pass cooling process						X	X	X	X			X	X
Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash down for construction (if street sweeping is not feasible)		X								X			
Use of potable water for street cleaning		X								X			
Use of potable water to flush hydrants		X									X	X	X
Use of potable water for the filling or refilling of swimming		X											

pools in violation of applicable state and local ordinances													
New and existing pools that do not use a pool cover or solar blanket to reduce water loss						X	X	X					
Other restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies	X		X										
Typical exclusions: use of recycled water, use of drip/micro-spray irrigation, irrigating with hand-held bucket or hose with shut-off nozzle, cleaning for health & safety.													
*Stanford is not an Urban Water Supplier (less than 3,000 AF/3,000 connections); only the County's rules apply.													

Non-Retailer Cities								
Active Water Use Prohibitions (8/19/2021) (R=Retailer, CR=City Retailer)	<u>Campbell</u> (+ SJWC rules)	<u>Cupertino</u> (+ SJWC or Cal Water rules)	<u>Los Altos</u> (only Cal Water rules)	<u>Los Altos Hills</u> (only Purissima Hills or Cal Water rules)	<u>Los Gatos</u> (+ SJWC rules)	<u>Monte Sereno</u> (only SJWC rules)	<u>Saratoga</u> (only SJWC rules)	<u>Unincorporated Areas</u> (County rules)
Irrigation time of day	10AM-8PM			8AM-6PM(R)	9AM-5PM	10AM-8PM(R)	10AM-8PM(R)	9AM-6PM
Irrigation days per week	2 Even = Tu /Fr Odd/Other = M/Th	2 Even = Tu /Fr Odd = M/Th Other = M/Th			3	2(R) Even = Tu/Fr Odd = M/Th	2(R) Even = Tu/Fr Odd = M/Th	
Irrigating for more than 15 minutes per day per station	X							
Leaks must be fixed within ____ business days	2		5(R)	5(R)	5	3(R)	3(R)	7
Use of water in a manner that causes excessive runoff	X	X	X(R)	X(R)	X	X(R)	X(R)	X
Irrigating within/during 48 hours of rainfall	X	X	X(R)	X(R)	X	X(R)	X(R)	
Use of water for washing sidewalks/driveways		X	X(R)	X(R)	X	X(R)	X(R)	X
Use of water for washing buildings, structures, patios, parking lots, tennis courts, or other hard surfaces					X	X(R)	X(R)	

Operation of commercial car washes that do not recycle the potable water						X(R)	X(R)	
Restaurants serving water unless requested	X	X	X(R)	X(R)		X(R)	X(R)	
Restaurants not using water conserving dish wash spray valves								
Hotel/motel must offer option to not launder linens daily	X	X	X(R)	X(R)		X(R)	X(R)	
Water features that are not recirculating			X(R)	X(R)	X	X(R)	X(R)	X
Use of water for filling/re-filling decorative fountains, ornamental lakes, or ponds	X	X			X	X(R)	X(R)	
Washing of vehicles, except at a commercial car washing that utilizes recycled water or re-circulating water system to capture or reuse water						X(R)	X(R)	
Washing vehicles with a hose unless connected to a shut off nozzle	X	X	X(R)	X(R)	X	X(R)	X(R)	X
Washing commercial aircraft, cars, buses, boats, trailers, or other commercial vehicles at any time, except at specialized facilities designed to avoid wasteful water use					X			
Irrigating outside of new construction		X Newly constructed homes	X(R) Newly constructed homes	X(R) Newly constructed homes	X Newly constructed homes			
Use of water to irrigate turf, lawns, gardens, or ornamental landscapes in violation of local ordinances or government imposed outdoor watering restrictions								
Use of water for construction purposes, if other actions to accomplish the same purposes without water are feasible and/or permitted or if recycled water is reasonably available as determined by a government agency	X				X	X(R)	X(R)	
Use of water for single pass cooling process		X						

Use of potable water for street cleaning with trucks, except for initial wash down for construction (if street sweeping is not feasible)								
Use of potable water for street cleaning								
Use of potable water to flush hydrants								
Use of potable water for the filling or refilling of swimming pools in violation of applicable state and local ordinances	X Except for topping off pools up to one foot from the top of the pool				X			
New and existing pools that do not use a pool cover or solar blanket to reduce water loss								
Other restrictions on the use of potable water as prescribed from time to time by the Commission or other authorized government agencies		X	X(R)	X(R)		X(R)	X(R)	
Typical exclusions: use of recycled water, use of drip/micro-spray irrigation, irrigating with hand-held bucket or hose with shut-off nozzle, cleaning for health & safety.								

San Jose Water Company serves: Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, San Jose, Saratoga

Cal Water Company serves: Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Sunnyvale

Great Oaks Water Company serves: San Jose

Find a property’s water retailer at: [valleywater.org/find-my-retailer](https://valleywater.org/find-my-retailer)



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