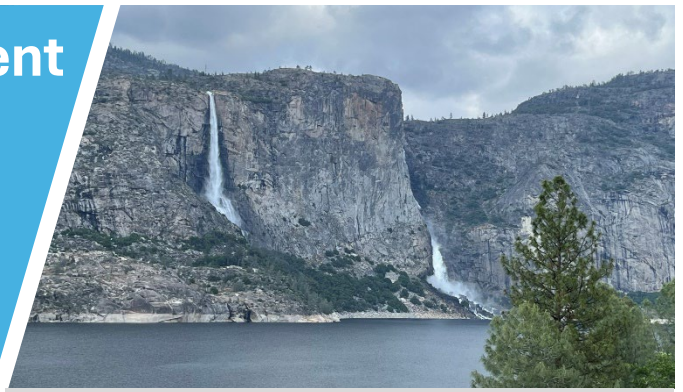


Proposed Water Supply Agreement (WSA) Contract Amendment

Regarding the Minimum Purchase Quantity (MPQ)

December 2024



What is the Minimum Purchase Requirement?

As early as the 1960s, four agencies with access to sources of supply not available to either San Francisco or the other Wholesale Customers were required to purchase a “minimum annual quantity of water” from the San Francisco Regional Water System (RWS).

The Minimum Purchase requirement guarantees an ongoing financial stake in the RWS and provides year-to-year financial stability for the RWS.

To encourage water conservation during droughts, MPQs are waived.

Why is the Minimum Purchase Amendment Needed?

The Minimum Purchase Quantities (MPQs) are no longer achieving their intended purpose given today’s conditions.

- Droughts, investments in water use efficiency, and development of local supplies have reduced demand on the RWS.
- The RWS is currently subject to severe drought and the SFPUC is investigating alternatives.
- MPQ agencies are well situated to develop local, drought resilient supplies, which improves reliability of the RWS for all users.
- Current MPQs disincentivize investments in local supplies.

Policy Considerations Driving the Minimum Purchase Amendment

- Acknowledge MPQ agencies' efforts toward permanent conservation and recycled water, while protecting the RWS from supply shifting based on cost.
- Reflect a realistic demand recovery period after droughts.
- Ensure cost impacts are shared between SF Retail and Wholesale Customers.
- Establish a process to prevent the current issues from recurring.

Proposed Amendment

The proposed amendment has three components:

1. MPQ Reset

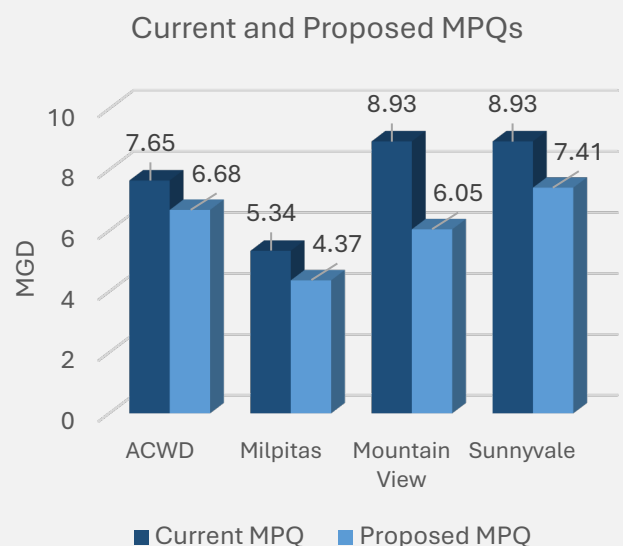
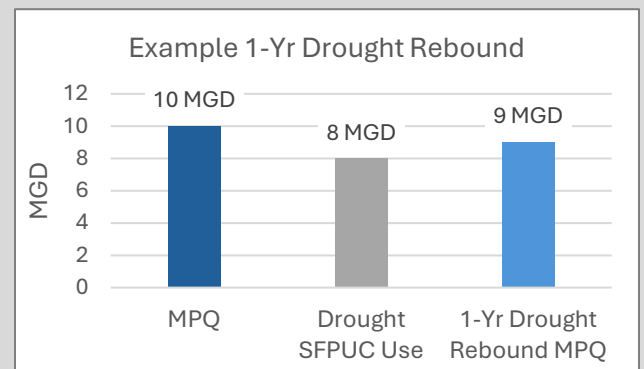
- MPQ reset at 80% of average SFPUC use from previous four non-drought years.
- Review every 10 years.

2. MPQ Family Plan

- Imputed sales will only be applied if the Minimum Purchase Agencies collectively use less than the sum of MPQ.

3. Drought Rebound

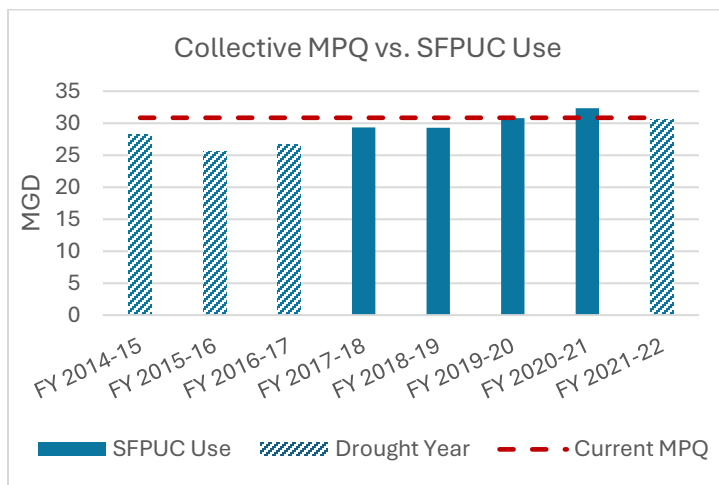
- One-year drought rebound MPQ set at the mid-point between drought use and MPQ.



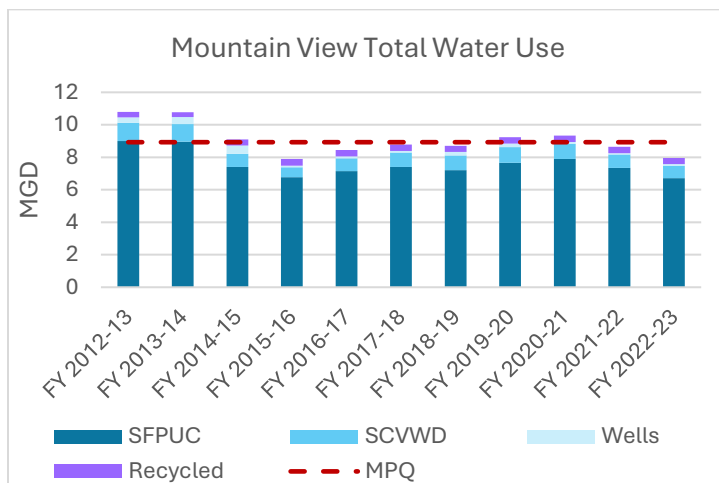
How does the Minimum Purchase Agencies' SFPUC use today compare to MPQs set in the 1980s?

Long-term investments in recycled water and water use efficiency have lowered demand on the RWS. Reductions in water use in response to SFPUC and state mandates for wise water use during droughts often persist for several years after restrictions are lifted. While MPQs are waived during droughts, they are reinstated immediately afterward, even though demand may take several years to rebound to pre-drought levels.

During the four non-drought years between the 2015-17 and the 2021-23 drought, the Minimum Purchase Agencies' collectively RWS purchases were at or below the total MPQ in all but one year.



More specifically, Mountain View's total water use from all potable supplies was below its MPQ in eight of the last 11 years (i.e., Mountain View doesn't have the demand in its service area to use the minimum amount of water it's required to purchase from the RWS).



What are the key Protections for the Wholesale Customer Provided by the Proposed Amendment?

Maintains purpose of the Minimum Purchase requirement:

- Ensures that Minimum Purchase Agencies don't shift purchases away from the RWS.

Improves the reliability of the RWS for all users:

- Allows Minimum Purchase Agencies to develop local supplies, reducing demand on the RWS.
- Extends duration that the 184 MGD Supply Assurance will meet Wholesale Customer demand.
- Cost shared proportionately between San Francisco and Wholesale Customers.

Enhances future stability of the WSA:

- Aligns intent of different sections of the WSA regarding development of local supplies while maintaining financial stability of the RWS.

What are the impacts to the WSA?

Cost Analysis

Given proportional allocation of costs based on purchases from the RWS, future analysis is imprecise (i.e., unit cost of water is based on variables that are hard to predict, such as total purchases).

Based on historical analysis, the cost increase of the amendment, in non-drought years, may be between \$0.007 to \$0.040 per ccf (0.13% to 0.72%). There is no impact in drought years.

Benefits Analysis

Removes barrier for MPQ agencies to develop drought-resistant local supplies, which improves reliability of the RWS and benefits all RWS users.

Ensures agencies are not charged for unused water.

Why is this Minimum Purchase amendment moving forward with the Tier 2 Plan?

The updated Tier 2 Plan imposes higher drought cutbacks on Minimum Purchase Agencies, further reducing RWS use below their MPQs and increasing the risk of paying for unused water once the drought restrictions are lifted. The proposed WSA amendment addresses this issue and other long-standing concerns raised by the Minimum Purchase Agencies.