

City of San Bruno Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A. San Bruno Municipal Code Chapter 10.16 Water Conservation

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AWIA	America’s Water Infrastructure Act
BAWSCA	Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency
Cal Water	California Water Service
City	City of San Bruno
County	San Mateo County
CWC	California Water Code
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
Legislature	California State Legislature
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
NCCWD	North Coast County Water District
PGAs	Peak Ground Accelerations
PIO	Public Information Officer
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
RWS	Regional Water System
SB	Senate Bill
SBMC	San Bruno Municipal Code
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This document presents the City of San Bruno's (City) Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which describes the strategic plan for preparing and responding to water shortages, including the water shortage stages and associated actions. Descriptions of the City's legal authorities, communication protocols, compliance and enforcement, and monitoring and reporting are also included. The San Bruno Municipal Code (SBMC) Chapter 10.16 *Water Conservation* (Appendix A) supports the City's WSCP.

Water shortages occur whenever the available water supply cannot meet the normally expected customer water use. This can be due to several reasons, such as climate change, drought, and catastrophic events. Drought, regulatory action constraints, and natural and manmade disasters may occur at any time.

In 2018, the California State Legislature (Legislature) enacted two policy bills, (Senate Bill (SB) 606 (Hertzberg) and Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 (Friedman)) (2018 Water Conservation Legislation), to establish a new foundation for long-term improvements in water conservation and drought planning to adapt to climate change and the resulting longer and more intense droughts in California. The 2018 Water Conservation Legislation set new requirements for water shortage contingency planning.

This WSCP provides a guide for the City to proactively prevent catastrophic service disruptions and has been updated to be consistent with the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation requirements. The City intends for this WSCP to be dynamic so that it may assess response action effectiveness and adapt to emergencies and catastrophic events. Refinement procedures to this WSCP are provided to allow the City to modify this WSCP independently of the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) process.

1.0 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

Chapters 6 and 7 of the 2020 UWMP present the City's water supply sources and reliability, respectively. San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) is the City's main water wholesaler, so the City's water supply reliability is fundamentally linked with SFPUC's water supply reliability. Findings show that during single dry years and multiple consecutive dry years, the City's supplies are not adequate to meet projected demands, starting as early as 2030. This shortfall is primarily due to significant cutbacks in the City's supply from SFPUC, which is significantly reduced in dry years due to the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment. In years with a supply shortfall, the City can implement its WSCP to reduce demands to the level of available supply.

Statewide water supply conditions, changes in groundwater levels, and actions by other agencies may impact the City's available water supply. A water shortage condition occurs when the available supply of potable water cannot meet ordinary water demands for human consumption, sanitation, fire protection, and other beneficial uses. In some cases, the City may foresee a water shortage, but the water shortage may also be caused by an unforeseen sudden or emergency event. In general, the City's water supply conditions may be affected by the following:

- Climatic variability and drought conditions;
- Water quality;
- Supply restrictions from the Regional Water System (RWS), operated by the SFPUC (including supply reductions associated with the Bay-Delta Plan Amendment);
- Other supply restrictions imposed by the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA);
- Groundwater pumping limitations;



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- Unforeseen Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) restrictions to available groundwater supply in the future; and
- Water supply facility failures (loss of turnouts, groundwater wells, pumps or tanks).

In future years, the City will conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment as described below in Section 2.0. The analysis associated with this WSCP was developed in the context of the City's water supply sources and reliability.

2.0 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

Beginning July 1, 2022, California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632.1 requires water suppliers to submit an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the Department of Water Resources (DWR). This section provides the procedures for the City to conduct its Annual Assessment, which will inform the City's Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report and assist the City with planning for potential water supply shortages. The objective of the Annual Assessment is to determine actual forecasted near-term supply conditions so that the City can prepare logistically and financially for any anticipated water supply constraints, as well as enact appropriate shortage response actions in a timely manner.

The Annual Assessment procedures below describe the steps the City may take to declare a water shortage emergency and associated water shortage stage (see Section 3.0) and implement water shortage response actions (see Section 4.0).

2.1 Decision-Making Process

The City will use the decision-making process described below to consistently determine its water supply reliability on an annual basis. The City may adjust and improve this process as needed.

The Water System and Conservation Manager is responsible for preparing the City's Annual Assessment and Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report and submitting the report to DWR by July 1st of each year (starting in 2022). The Water System and Conservation Manager will gather key data inputs described in Section 2.2 and conduct the assessment in accordance with Section 2.3. In April, the City will finalize the assessment based on water supply availability from SFPUC. The Water System and Conservation Manager will present the Annual Assessment and Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the Public Works Director, or designee, for review and approval. If the Annual Assessment finds that available water supply will be sufficient to meet expected demands for the current year and one subsequent dry year, no further action will be required. The final approved documents will be submitted to DWR by July 1st of each year.

The City will follow the schedule of activities shown in Table 1 for conducting the Annual Assessment. Due to variations in climate and hydrologic conditions, the start and end dates shown in the table are approximate and may be adjusted as needed. The intent of the schedule is to allow shortage response actions to effectively address anticipated water shortage conditions in a timely manner while complying with the State's reporting requirements.



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Table 1. Schedule of Annual Assessment Activities		
Schedule	Activities	Responsible Party
January to April (may continue over the year)	Monitor water supply, demand, and hydrologic condition trends.	Water System and Conservation Manager
April	Determine water supply sources and water demands for the current year and one subsequent dry year. Describe sources, demand types, and quantities considering factors affecting supply and demand, as described in Section 2.2.	Water System and Conservation Manager
April	Calculate the City's water supply reliability for the current year and one subsequent dry year using the methodology described in Section 2.3. Determine if a water shortage condition is expected and recommend associated actions.	Water System and Conservation Manager
April to Early May	Based on determinations of Annual Assessment, prepare the Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report with recommendations on water shortage condition determination and response actions. Submit to Public Works Director, or designee, for review.	Water System and Conservation Manager
May	Review Annual Assessment and Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report and provide comments as needed.	Public Works Director
May	Revise the Annual Assessment and Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report based on comments, as needed.	Water System and Conservation Manager
June	Finalize and approve Annual Assessment and Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report.	Water System and Conservation Manager / Public Works Director
Before July 1	Submit Annual Assessment and finalized Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR.	Water System and Conservation Manager

In the event that the Annual Assessment finds that available supply will not meet expected demands, the City will coordinate interdepartmentally, with the region's other water service providers, and with San Mateo County (County) for the possible proclamation of a local emergency. The Public Works Director will present the finalized assessment to City Council, along with recommendations on water shortage condition determination and actions. Recommended actions may include declaration of a water shortage emergency, declaration of a water shortage level, and water shortage actions.

Based on the findings of the Annual Assessment, the City Council will determine if a water shortage condition exists and, if needed, adopt a resolution declaring a water shortage emergency and an associated water shortage stage and authorizing water shortage actions. The Water System and Conservation Manager will then prepare the City's Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report, incorporating City Council determinations and approved actions. The schedule of decision-making activities is provided in Table 2. The start and end dates and the activities shown in this table are approximate and may be adjusted as needed.



Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Table 2. Schedule of Decision-Making Activities		
Schedule	Activities	Responsible Party
Mid-March to Mid-April	Based on finalized determinations of Annual Assessment regarding water shortage condition and recommended actions, prepare recommendations on water shortage condition determination and actions.	Public Works Director and City Manager
Mid-April to Mid-May	Prepare ordinances or resolutions approving determinations and actions.	Public Works Director and City Attorney
May	Coordinate interdepartmentally, with the region's water service providers, and with the County for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Public Works Director
May	Present finalized determinations and recommendations, along with ordinances or resolutions approving determinations and actions.	Public Works Director and City Attorney
Mid-May to Mid-June	Receive presentation of finalized determinations and recommendations. Make determination of degree of emergency and act on resolutions that declare a water shortage emergency condition. Authorize water shortage response actions for implementation.	City Council
June	If a water shortage emergency condition is declared, implement the WSCP and the water shortage response actions as approved by City Council.	Public Works Director and City Attorney
July 1	Finalize Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report (see Table 1).	Public Works Director

2.2 Key Data Inputs

The Annual Assessment requires evaluating supplies and demands for the current year and one subsequent dry year. In reviewing planned water supplies, the Annual Assessment will consider the following key inputs, as applicable:

1. Hydrological conditions
2. Regulatory conditions
3. Contractual constraints
4. Surface water and groundwater quality conditions
5. Groundwater well production limitations
6. Infrastructure capacity constraints or changes
7. Capital improvement projects implementation

Planned water supply sources and quantities will be described and should be reasonably consistent with the supply projections in Chapter 6 of the City's most recent UWMP. Should the planned supply sources deviate significantly from projections, an explanation for the difference will be provided.



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In reviewing planned unconstrained (i.e., without conservation) water demands, the Annual Assessment will consider the following key inputs, as applicable:

1. Weather conditions
2. Water year type
3. Population changes (e.g., due to development projects)
4. Anticipated new demands (e.g., changes to land use)
5. Pending policy changes that may impact demands

Planned water demands types and quantities will be described and should be reasonably consistent with the demand projections in Chapter 4 of the City's most recent UWMP. Should the planned demands deviate significantly from projections, an explanation for the difference will be provided.

2.3 Assessment Methodology

In preparing the Annual Assessment, the City will use the following assessment methodology and evaluation criteria to assess water supply reliability for the current year and one subsequent dry year.

The City uses a spreadsheet to plan for current year and future year supplies and demands. Planned supply and demand inputs described in Section 2.2 will be entered in the spreadsheet in annual increments, or closer time intervals as necessary during water shortage conditions.

Supply and demand will be compared to determine the reliability of the City's water supply in the current year and one subsequent dry year. The City's water supply for the current year and the subsequent dry year will be deemed reliable if projected water supply can meet projected water demands. If the projected water supply cannot meet the projected water demands in the current year or the subsequent dry year, the extent of the water shortage condition will be determined, and the City will prepare response actions in accordance with this WSCP.

The Annual Assessment findings will be presented to the City Council, along with recommendations for action for City Council consideration.

3.0 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

To provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions, the 2018 Water Conservation Legislation mandates that water suppliers plan for six standard water shortage levels that correspond to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent, and greater than 50 percent shortages from the normal supply condition. Each shortage condition should correspond to additional actions water suppliers would implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages.

For each of the State's standard shortage levels (also called "stages"), Table 3 summarizes the water shortage range (i.e., percent shortage from normal supplies) and a brief narrative description of the corresponding water shortage condition and shortage response actions. These water shortage stages apply to both foreseeable and unforeseeable water supply shortage conditions. The City's 2015 UWMP included four stages that addressed up to 50 percent water demand reduction. Table 3 presents the City's reorganized stages, which align with the State's standard stages.



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Table 3. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative description)
1	Up to 10%	Implement voluntary water conservation measures that are promoted through a public information campaign aimed at increasing awareness through the distribution of literature and bill inserts, newspaper advertisements, and educational speakers for schools and other groups.
2	Up to 20%	Implement mandatory water conservation measures as determined necessary by the City Council and the Public Works Director, intensify public information campaign, and increase voluntary water allocations. Conservation measures may include the nonessential water uses listed in SBMC §10.16, or any additional measures deemed necessary to meet the target use reduction.
3	Up to 30%	Implement mandatory water allotments for all accounts, increase intensity of public outreach, increase monitoring of water use, and increase rates and penalties for excess water use.
4	Up to 40%	Increased public outreach intensity, additional monitoring of water use, further rate increases and penalties for excess water use, and restrictions on landscaping.
5	Up to 50%	Adjust mandatory allotments and reductions and make unlawful any wasteful use of domestic water, as determined by the Public Works Director; increase intensity of public outreach.
6	>50%	Further adjust mandatory allotments and reductions and prohibit all water use except as required for public health and safety; maintain increased public outreach.

As described in Section 2.0, the City will conduct an Annual Assessment to determine its water supply condition for the current year and a subsequent dry year. Preparing the Annual Assessment helps the City ascertain the need to declare a water shortage emergency and water shortage stage. In other cases, the City may need to declare a water shortage emergency due to unforeseen water supply interruptions. When the City anticipates or identifies that water supplies may not be adequate to meet the normal water supply needs of its customers, the City Council may determine that a water shortage exists and consider a resolution to declare a water shortage emergency and associated stage. The shortage stage provides direction on shortage response actions, as further described below.

4.0 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS

CWC Section 10632 (a)(4) requires shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels. The City's shortage response actions consist of a combination of demand reduction, supply augmentation, and operational changes. The City's suite of response actions depends on the event that precipitates a water shortage stage, the time of the year the event occurs, the water supply sources available, and the condition of its water system infrastructure.

In general, the City plans to use a balanced approach, combining demand reduction, supply augmentation, and operational changes to respond to the event and the resulting water shortage stage. The City will adapt its response actions to close the gap between water supplies and water demand and meet the water use goals associated with the declared water shortage stage.



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The shortage response actions discussed below may be considered as tools that allow the City to respond to water shortage conditions. Because the City may continuously monitor and adjust its response actions to reasonably balance demands with available supply, the extent to which implementation of each action reduces the gap between water supplies and water demand is difficult to accurately quantify and can only be estimated. For example, certain response actions, such as public outreach and enforcement, support the effectiveness of other response actions and do not have a quantifiable effect on their own.

4.1 Demand Reduction

The City may request that its customers reduce their water demands in response to any water shortage stage through SBMC Chapter 10.16. During water shortage conditions, the City plans to reduce demand by implementing the actions shown in Table 4. Demand reduction actions are organized by the triggering water shortage level (i.e., stage), and each action includes an estimate of how much its implementation will reduce the shortage gap. For each demand reduction action, Table 4 also indicates if the City uses compliance actions such as penalties, charges, or other enforcement. Demand reduction actions are only listed in Table 4 in the stage when they are first implemented. The City will continue to use these actions in higher stages unless otherwise noted.

The City will monitor water production, demands, and changing conditions to determine the intensity of its public outreach, the extent of its enforcement actions, and the need to adjust its water shortage stage declaration as discussed in Section 9.0.

4.2 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

In addition to the demand reduction actions discussed above and shown in Table 4, the City may implement mandatory water rationing set forth in SBMC §10.16.120. For Shortage Level 5 and above, City Council can specify via resolution to limit water use to only essential uses for the following customers:

- Residential customers,
- Industrial customers,
- Commercial, institutional, and governmental customers, and
- Irrigation and outside water usage customers.

4.3 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Chapter 6 of the City's 2020 UWMP describes its normal supply portfolio, which includes purchased treated water from SPFUC, North Coast County Water District (NCCWD), and local groundwater. At any water shortage stage and depending on the water shortage event, the City's water supplies will be managed conjunctively. For example, should deliveries from SPFUC be reduced, the City may increase its groundwater pumping.

Increased groundwater pumping is the City's only supply augmentation option but it is already considered for reliability and dry conditions. Since groundwater pumping is already included in determining the gap between supply and customer water use, it should not be counted again as a potential shortage response.

Table 5 lists the supply augmentation methods and other actions (including operational changes described in Section 4.4) the City can utilize during each shortage level.



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Table 4. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>				
1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Studies have shown that a targeted public information campaign during a drought can reduce water use by 7 - 8%	Implement voluntary water conservation measures that are promoted through a public information campaign aimed at increasing awareness through the distribution of literature and bill inserts, newspaper advertisements, and educational speakers for schools and other groups.	No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	< 1%	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the watering of grass, lawn, groundcover, shrubbery, open ground crops and trees, in a manner that results in runoff into sidewalks, gutters and streets or during periods of precipitation, or to an extent which allows excess water to run to waste.	Yes
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Studies have shown that a targeted public information campaign during a drought can reduce water use by 7 - 8%	Intensify public information campaign.	No
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Depends on times that irrigation will be allowed, but can reduce water use by 20-25 gallons per day per household	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the watering of grass, lawn, groundcover, shrubbery, and trees, between the hours of nine a.m. and four p.m. Odd addresses may water Monday and Thursday, even addresses may water Tuesday and Friday, and non-numerical addresses may water Monday and Thursday. Irrigation shall be limited to 15 minutes per irrigation station. Outdoor irrigation during and 48 hours following measurable precipitation is prohibited.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Boosts the effectiveness of other methods - not readily quantifiable	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the escape of water through leaks, breaks, or malfunction within the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time within which such break or leak should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of ten days after the water user discovers such break, leak, or malfunction, or receives notice from the City of such condition, whichever occurs first, is a reasonable time within which to correct such condition or to make arrangement for correction.	Yes
2	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Many suppliers already prohibit unrestricted hose use	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the use of hoses not having automatic shut-off devices for the washing of cars, boats, trailers or other vehicles.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Boosts other methods - not readily quantifiable	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the use of water from a hose for the cleaning of buildings, structures, walkways, sidewalks, driveways, patios, parking lots or hard-surfaced areas. The washing of windows or structures with a bucket and squeegee is not prohibited.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	100-200 gallons/year/residential connection	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the operation of a car wash using water from the City's water system, unless water for such use is recycled.	Yes
2	Other	< 1%	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the use of water from any fire hydrant unless specifically authorized by permit from the Public Works Director except by regularly constituted fire protection agencies for fire suppression purposes.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Boosts other methods as a public display of drought conservation, difficult to quantify	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the use of water to fill, clean or maintain artificial or decorative lakes, fountains or ponds with a capacity of one thousand gallons or more.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	3,000 gallons/acre/day for construction areas	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful using potable water from whatever source, in construction for dust control, or soil compaction unless reclaimed (or "nonpotable") water is not available. Vehicles hauling and spraying such water must have standardized signs indicating "reclaimed" or "nonpotable" water.	Yes



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Table 4. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-2) Cont.

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>				
3	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	Boosts the effectiveness of other methods - not readily quantifiable	Increase monitoring of water use, implement mandatory water allotments for all accounts, and increase rates and penalties for excess water use.	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	< 1%	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the filling of any swimming pool unless there are extenuating circumstances as determined by the Public Works Director or his/her designee.	Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	50 gallons/day/commercial connection	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the service of water in restaurants except upon request by the customer.	Yes
3	Decrease Line Flushing	Depends on extent and frequency of current flushing activities	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the use of any water for the flushing of fire hydrants and/or fire related drills, and water mains unless there is an emergency as determined by the Public Works Director, the Fire Chief or the City Manager.	Yes
3	Other	Depends on extent and frequency of current washing activities	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful the indiscriminate running of water or washing with water that results in flooding or runoff in or on sidewalks, gutters and streets not otherwise prohibited above.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	< 1%	SBMC 10.16.050 - Substantial planting or replanting of new landscaping which is not drought tolerant will be prohibited until such time the City Council has determined that the emergency has passed. For new developments in which water dependent (not drought tolerant) landscaping is required as a use permit condition, the City shall require a cash bond or other form of security subject to approval of the City from the developer in an amount specified which will be placed in an account in which the interest shall accrue to the developer. "Substantial" planting or replanting is hereby defined as planting or replanting in excess of ten percent of the total planted area of the development, parcel, site or lot.	Yes
5	Other	7-8%	SBMC 10.16.050 - Make unlawful any other use of domestic water as deemed to be wasteful as determined by the Public Works Director. (Ord. 1533 § 2, 1991; Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)	Yes
6	Other	10-15%	Adjust mandatory allotments and reductions and if needed, prohibit all water use except as required for public health and safety (50 GPCD).	Yes
NOTES: SBMC = San Bruno Municipal Code. Demand reduction actions are listed at the stage when they are first implemented. The City will continue to use these actions in higher stages unless otherwise noted.				



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Table 5. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions (DWR Table 8-3)

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUedata online submittal tool</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Boosts other methods - not readily quantifiable	--
2	Improve Customer Billing	Boosts other methods - not readily quantifiable	--
3	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Boosts other methods - not readily quantifiable	--
5	Other Purchases	Up to basic health and safety needs	Distribution of bottled water
6	Transfers	Up to the contractual amount	North Coast County Water District (NCCWD) emergency interties located: (1) on Sneath Lane and Skyline Blvd; and (2) on Crystal Springs Rd
6	Transfers	Up to the contractual amount	California Water Service (Cal Water) South San Francisco District emergency intertie (jumping hydrants at Noor Ave and Huntington Ave)

NOTES: Actions are listed at the stage when they are first implemented. The City will continue to use these actions in higher stages unless otherwise noted.

4.4 Operational Changes

The City can make several operational changes to address a short-term water supply shortage, including more closely tracking customer water usage through its advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system, increasing water waste patrols, and decreasing flushing. While the City always seeks to reduce water losses, these actions will further those efforts during a water supply shortage. For a specific emergency event, the City can adjust water operations staff schedules such as rotating shifts to cover the duration of the emergency.

4.5 Emergency Response Plan

As stated in Section 3.0, the City's water shortage stages, outlined in Table 3, apply to both foreseeable and unforeseeable water supply shortage conditions, including catastrophic water shortage conditions. Catastrophic water shortage conditions are addressed in the City's Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The ERP outlines preparation, response, and recovery procedures associated with unforeseeable incidents such as water supply contamination, earthquake, infrastructure failure, and other events. In addition, it provides a framework for emergency response by the City including:

- The City's emergency management organization;
- The roles and responsibilities of City staff during emergency response and recovery;
- The organization of water system emergency response protocols and procedures; and
- Contingency plans to be implemented in the event that one or more of the City's water supplies were to become unusable.



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The alternative source water options included in the ERP (also shown in Table 5 above) include two NCCWD emergency interties and one California Water Service (Cal Water) South San Francisco District emergency intertie, and distribution of bottled water if the distribution system water cannot be reliably produced.

In the event of a power outage, the City has backup power generators at the Corporation Yard, Well 17, Well 20, Reservoir 4, Pump Station 2, Pump Station 4, Pump Station 5, and Pump Station 6. Additional backup generators are planned.

At the time of this plan, the City is in the process of updating its 2004 ERP.

4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC Section 10632.5(a) requires that UWMPs include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess and mitigate a water system's seismic vulnerabilities. A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) can be incorporated in the 2020 UWMPs to meet this requirement if it addresses seismic risk. The *San Mateo County 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan* (2016 HMP), was adopted by the County in September 2016 (<https://cmo.smcgov.org/multijurisdictional-local-hazard-mitigation-plan>). The 2016 HMP addresses seismic risk and is incorporated into this plan by reference. The 2016 HMP was submitted to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which found it in conformance with Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations Part 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans. In March 2021, the County launched an update of the 2016 HMP.

Earthquakes are common, relatively well-tracked and studied in California. The 2016 HMP primarily considered the risk of the San Mateo County region to earthquakes along the San Andreas, Hayward, and San Gregorio faults. The San Andreas fault runs directly through the population center of the City, posing considerable risk for surface fault rupture. According to the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), the San Andreas Fault has a 21 percent chance of generating a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake in the next 30 years.¹

The 100-year and 500-year probabilistic peak ground accelerations (PGAs) were examined for the County, which could occur from an earthquake of varying magnitude depending on which fault produced an earthquake. These events are expected to cause moderate to heavy damage to structures (VII to IX on the modified Mercalli intensity scale) in the City's service area for 100-year and 500-year PGAs, respectively.

It should be noted that the 2016 HMP specified that the damage to water system infrastructure is difficult to analyze due to the methodology used but that considerable damage, breakage, and failure should be assumed for individual system components.

Section Three of the 2016 HMP identifies the following earthquake hazard mitigation alternatives that are potentially applicable to the City's water system:

- Locate or relocate mission-critical facilities outside hazard area where possible;
- Provide redundant or portable facilities;
- Install earthquake-resistant connections for pipelines;

¹ San Mateo County 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan.



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- Integrate 2016 HMP priorities into Capital Improvement Plans and other planning activities; and
- Develop, adopt, maintain, and update a continuity of operations plan.

The City has implemented efforts in addressing seismic vulnerabilities in its water system facilities. In accordance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA), the City completed a Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) of its water system in June 2021. The RRA systematically evaluated the City's assets, threats, and risks, as well as countermeasures that might be implemented to minimize overall risk to the system. To ensure the security of its water system, the RRA is retained by the City as a confidential document.

5.0 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

In the event of a water shortage, the City must inform their customers, the general public and interested parties, and local, regional, and state entities. Communication protocols for foreseeable and unforeseeable events are provided in this section. In any event, timely and effective communication must occur for appropriate response to the event. Key City staff are provided cell phones and City email accounts to communicate internally and externally.

5.1 Communication for Foreseeable Events

Water shortage may be foreseeable when the City conducts its Annual Assessment, as described in Section 2.0. When the City determines the potential of a water shortage event, the City Council may declare a water shortage emergency by resolution and authorize shortage response actions in accordance with SBMC §10.16.020.

If a water shortage emergency is anticipated, City staff will coordinate interdepartmentally, with the region's water service providers, and with the County, for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.

In a duly noticed meeting, the City Council will receive a presentation of the current or predicted shortage as determined by the Annual Assessment. The City Council will determine if a water shortage emergency condition exists and the degree of the emergency, while considering the shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the shortage level. As necessary, the City Council will act on the water shortage emergency declaration, associated water shortage stage, and shortage response actions.

If the City Council declares a water shortage emergency, the Public Works Director will coordinate to communicate with its customers and the public to inform them about the declared water shortage emergency, water shortage level, and authorized water use restrictions. The City may use bill inserts or newsletters, radio/television coverage, social media posts, and press releases.

If needed, City staff will communicate with the appropriate State agencies regarding the declared water shortage emergency.



Water Shortage Contingency Plan

5.2 Communication for Unforeseeable Events

Water shortage may occur during unforeseeable events such as earthquakes, fires, infrastructure failures, civil unrest, and other catastrophic events. The City's ERP provides specific communication protocols and procedures to convey water shortage contingency planning actions during these events. The City may trigger any of these communication protocols at any water shortage stage, depending on the event.

In general, communications and notifications should proceed along the chain of command. Notification decisions will be made under the direction of the Incident Commander. External communications will be managed by the Public Information Officer (PIO). All City staff are provided their communication responsibilities. The ERP provides a list of relevant contacts to notify at the local, regional, and state level.

The PIO is the official spokesperson for the City and is the only staff authorized to speak directly to public media representatives. The PIO maintains a list of contacts to disseminate information to the public. Additionally, the City maintains profiles on social media platforms including Facebook and Twitter. These profiles may be used to convey information to staff and the public, in addition to their website and by email.

To maintain the security of the City's water system, the ERP is maintained as a confidential document and may not be incorporated in this plan.

6.0 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

SBMC Chapter 10.16 supports the implementation of the City's WSCP and includes provisions for compliance and enforcement of water use regulations, restrictions, and prohibitions and is available on the City's website.

When a water shortage is anticipated, the City Council will adopt a resolution declaring the degree of the water shortage emergency and the regulations and restrictions that should be enforced in response to the declared water shortage level.

Since the City's water service area is fully metered, customer water use can be quantified and compared to determine their extent of compliance to water reduction requirements. The City may also become aware of non-compliance through its water waste reporting outreach or through staff inspections. Any person in violation of the restrictions who fails to take corrective action after the first notification of the violation is subject to water flow restrictions, disconnection of water service, or removal of water service connection. Upon restriction, disconnection, or removal of water service, a written notice is given to the violator or conspicuously posted at the entrance to the violator's premises, which states the time, place and general description of the violation and the method by which non-restriction or reconnection can be accomplished.

Violation of any provision under SBMC Chapter 10.16 is subject to an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second violation within one year, and \$250 for each additional violation within a year. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offence. If necessary, violations may even be prosecuted by criminal complaint, filed by the City Attorney, or by citation from the police department, or neighborhood improvement representative.



Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The Public Works Director or their designee is responsible for enforcement and penalties. Water users or property owners can appeal the notice of violation or the administrative fee by submitting an appeal to the appeals board, which is a subcommittee of the City's Water Conversation Committee.

7.0 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

As discussed above, SBMC Chapter 10.16 supports the City's WSCP, including provisions for compliance and enforcement of water use regulations, restrictions, and prohibitions.

When a water shortage is determined, the City will coordinate interdepartmentally, with the region's water service providers, and with the County for the possible proclamation of a local emergency in accordance with California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558).

In accordance with SBMC Chapter 10.16, the City Council is required to determine whether a water shortage emergency condition exists and, if it does, the degree of the emergency and what regulations and restrictions should be enforced in response to the shortage. The City shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with CWC Chapter 3 of Division 1.

California Water Code Division 1, Section 350

...The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply...shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

The water shortage emergency declaration triggers communication protocols described in Section 5.0 and compliance and enforcement actions described in Section 6.0.

8.0 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

The City bills its customers per unit volume of water consumed, so it would experience a reduction in revenue upon implementation of the WSCP. To compensate for the expected revenue reduction caused by water conservation, the City Council reserves the authority to adopt a temporary rate increase and institute an excess water surcharge (SBMC §10.16.140). Such rate increases would be based on a variety of components (including the change in quantity of sales and fiscal impacts to the City and to customers) and evaluated at the time of the declared water shortage condition. In addition to rate increases, capital reserves could potentially be used but would require approval from the City Council.

9.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The City's water system is fully metered, from its water supply sources to individual customer meters. These meters may be used as monitoring tools for compliance and reporting purposes. The City's meters at its water sources—turnouts from SFPUC and NCCWD, as well as groundwater production wells—provide a systemwide overview of water supply and demands. Further, most customers are metered using an AMI system that allows for real-time monitoring of customer water use. The City can use metering information to assess its progress in meeting water shortage response objectives.



Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Water production and water use can be compared to previous periods by customer sector or per individual customer. This continuous monitoring allows the City to assess its water system demands and compare them with its water demand reduction goals.

The State Water Resources Control Board has adopted regulations for monthly reporting of water production and other uses, along with associated enforcement metrics. The City regularly records its water meter readings, along with enforcement actions, ensuring that the City is able to comply with these reporting requirements.

10.0 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

This WSCP is an adaptive management plan. It is subject to refinements as needed to ensure that the City's shortage response actions and mitigation strategies are effective and produce the desired results. Based on monitoring described in Section 9.0 and the need for compliance and enforcement actions described in 6.0, the City may adjust its response actions and may modify its WSCP. The City may also modify its WSCP based on improvements identified through systematic monitoring or feedback from City staff and customers as discussed below. When a revised WSCP is proposed, the revised WSCP will undergo the process described in Section 12.0 for adoption by the City Council and distribution to the County, its customers, and the general public.

10.1 Systematic Monitoring

The City will monitor meters at its water sources to evaluate the overall effectiveness of its response actions in meeting the declared water shortage stage. Should overall demands fall short of the goals of the declared water shortage stage, the City can increase the intensity of public outreach for water conservation and the extent of enforcement of water use restrictions. Conversely, should overall demands meet or exceed the goals of the declared water shortage stage, the City can decrease the intensity of public outreach for water conservation and the extent of enforcement of water use restrictions.

The City may implement operational changes in combination with enforcement of its water use restrictions and prohibitions to meet the objectives of the water shortage stage while maintaining overall public health and safety.

10.2 Feedback from City Staff and Customers

Feedback from City staff and the public is important in refining or incorporating new actions. The City seeks input from staff who interface with customers to gauge the effectiveness of its response actions and for response action ideas.

Customer water meter data may be evaluated for each customer sector or each individual customer. The City tracks water use violations and may evaluate their frequency to determine restrictions that customers may not be able to meet. This evaluation may also show water demand reduction actions that customers can implement effectively.

The City seeks input from its customers and the general public through its website, through public hearings, and through regularly scheduled City Council meetings.



Water Shortage Contingency Plan

11.0 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

The City distinguishes special water features, such as decorative fountains and ponds, differently from pools and spas. Special water features are regulated separately. Regulations under SBMC §10.16.050 prohibit the use of water to fill, clean, or maintain artificial or decorative lakes, fountains, or ponds with a capacity of one thousand gallons or more when mandatory water conservation is declared by City Council.

12.0 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND AVAILABILITY

This WSCP is adopted concurrently with the City's 2020 UWMP, by separate resolution. Prior to adoption, a duly noticed public hearing was conducted. An electronic copy of this WSCP will be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption.

No later than 30 days after adoption, a copy of this WSCP will be available at the City's offices. A copy will also be provided to the County. An electronic copy of this WSCP will also be available for public review and download on the City's website.

The City's WSCP is an adaptive management plan and is subject to refinements as needed to ensure that the City's shortage response actions and mitigation strategies are effective and produce the desired results. When a revised WSCP is proposed, the revised WSCP will undergo the process described above for adoption by City Council and distribution to the County, the City's customers, and the general public.



Appendix A

San Bruno Municipal Code Chapter 10.16 Water Conservation

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San Bruno Municipal Code

Title 10 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Chapter 10.16 WATER CONSERVATION

Article I. General

10.16.010 Definitions.

- A. "Appeals board" is a subcommittee of the San Bruno water conservation committee, a committee appointed by the San Bruno city council and of staff of the city of San Bruno.
- B. "City council" means the city council of the city of San Bruno, California.
- C. "Customer" means any person, whether within or without the geographic boundaries of the city of San Bruno who uses water supplied by the city of San Bruno department of public works, water division.
- D. "Director" means the director of public works of the city of San Bruno.
- E. "Period of precipitation" means during rainfall and not any generalized or specific season or period of the year.
- F. "Person" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, organization or governmental entity.
- G. "Swimming pool" is defined to include any indoor or outdoor constructed swimming or bathing pool or spa that can hold one thousand gallons of water, or more.
- H. "Unit of water" is one hundred cubic feet of water.
- I. "Water emergency" means any condition related to water supply which may have a negative effect or the disability to supply a normal amount of water to city customers. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.020 Declaration of water emergency.

Upon a declaration of a state of water emergency, the city council may declare a need for mandatory water conservation (pursuant to Article II of this chapter) and/or water rationing (pursuant to Article III of this chapter) which shall remain in effect until the city council determines a state of water emergency no longer exists. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

Article II. Water Conservation Regulations

10.16.030 Mandatory conservation policy.

For water conservation purposes, it is the policy of the city to prohibit certain uses of water from the city's water supply system, or misuse of water in the city of San Bruno from whatever source, and prescribing penalties for violation. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.040 Prohibition of nonessential uses of the mandatory conservation policy.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all persons using water within the city of San Bruno. Notwithstanding other code provisions inconsistent with this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall remain in effect until such time the San Bruno city council declares the emergency over. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

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10.16.050 Nonessential uses of the mandatory conservation policy defined.

It is unlawful for any person to use water, from whatever source, for any of the following:

- A. The watering of grass, lawn, groundcover, shrubbery, open ground crops and trees, in a manner that results in runoff into sidewalks, gutters and streets or during periods of precipitation, or to an extent which allows excess water to run to waste.
 - B. The watering of grass, lawn, groundcover, shrubbery, and trees, between the hours of nine a.m. and four p.m.
 - C. The escape of water through leaks, breaks, or malfunction within the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time within which such break or leak should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of ten days after the water user discovers such break, leak, or malfunction, or receives notice from the city of such condition, whichever occurs first, is a reasonable time within which to correct such condition or to make arrangement for correction.
 - D. The use of hoses not having automatic shut-off devices for the washing of cars, boats, trailers or other vehicles.
 - E. The use of water from a hose for the cleaning of buildings, structures, walkways, sidewalks, driveways, patios, parking lots or hard-surfaced areas. The washing of windows or structures with a bucket and squeegee is not prohibited by this chapter.
 - F. The operation of a car wash using water from the city's domestic water system, unless water for such use is recycled.
 - G. The use of water from any fire hydrant unless specifically authorized by permit from the director of public works except by regularly constituted fire protection agencies for fire suppression purposes.
 - H. The use of water to fill, clean or maintain artificial or decorative lakes, fountains or ponds with a capacity of one thousand gallons or more.
 - I. The filling of any swimming pool unless there are extenuating circumstances as determined by the director of public works or his/her designee.
 - J. The service of water in restaurants except upon request by the customer.
 - K. The use of any city water for the flushing of fire hydrants and/or fire related drills, and water mains unless there is an emergency as determined by the director of public works, the San Bruno fire chief or the San Bruno city manager.
 - L. The indiscriminate running of water or washing with water than results in flooding or runoff in or on sidewalks, gutters and streets not otherwise prohibited above.
 - M. Substantial planting or replanting of new landscaping which is not drought tolerant will be prohibited until such time the San Bruno city council has determined that the emergency has passed. For new developments in which water dependent (not drought tolerant) landscaping is required as a use permit condition, the city shall require a cash bond or other form of security subject to approval of the city from the developer in an amount specified which will be placed in an account in which the interest shall accrue to the developer. "Substantial" planting or replanting is hereby defined as planting or replanting in excess of ten percent of the total planted area of the development, parcel, site or lot.
 - N. Using potable water from whatever source, in construction for dust control, or soil compaction unless reclaimed (or "nonpotable") water is not available. Vehicles hauling and spraying such water must have standardized signs indicating "reclaimed" or "nonpotable" water.
 - O. Any other use of domestic water as deemed to be wasteful as determined by the director of public works.
- (Ord. 1533 § 2, 1991; Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

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10.16.060 Water restriction, disconnection or removal.

Any person in violation of the provisions of Sections 10.16.040 or 10.16.050 who fails to take corrective action after the first notification of the violation shall be subject to water flow restriction, or disconnection of water service, or removal of water service connection. Upon restriction, disconnection, or removal of water service, a written notice shall be served upon the violator, or conspicuously posted at the entrance to the violator's premises, and shall state the time, place and general description of the violation and the method by which reconnection or non-restriction can be accomplished. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.070 Appeal.

Any person who feels that the activity or condition which resulted in the restriction, removal, or disconnection of water service pursuant to this chapter did not constitute a violation of this chapter may appeal to an appeals board that is a subcommittee of the San Bruno water conservation committee, a committee appointed by the San Bruno city council and of members of San Bruno city staff. If the appeals board finds that the activity or conduct did not constitute a violation of this chapter, the reconnection charge will be refunded. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.080 Reconnection.

Where water service is disconnected, restricted or removed as authorized above, it shall be reconnected, restored or restriction removed upon the correction of the condition or activity. A reconnection charge of one hundred dollars shall be collected before water service can be continued. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.090 Enforcement.

The director of public works, or his/her designee is responsible for enforcing the provisions of this part. Enforcement and/or penalties of Sections 10.16.160 and 10.16.170 may be used to secure compliance with the above water conservation regulations. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

Article III. Water Conservation Regulations

10.16.100 Water rationing.

At the direction of the city council, and upon adoption of a resolution implementing water rationing, a mandatory water rationing program shall be implemented, as set forth in Sections 10.16.110 through 10.16.150, below. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.110 Prohibition of nonessential uses of water.

Upon the institution of water rationing by the San Bruno city council, it is unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or political entity to use water for nonessential uses, as defined below. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.120 Nonessential uses defined, water rationing.

Upon the institution of water rationing by the San Bruno city council, the following uses of water are determined to be nonessential, except as further provided in this chapter:

A. All uses identified as nonessential in Section 10.16.050 of "Article II—Water Conservation Regulations" of this chapter.

B. Use of water in excess of the following allocations:

1. Residential customers: as specified by resolution of the San Bruno city council.
2. Industrial customers: as specified by resolution of the San Bruno city council.
3. Commercial, institutional and governmental customers: as specified by resolution of the San Bruno city council.
4. Irrigation and outside water usage customers: as specified by resolution of the San Bruno city council. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.130 Exceptions.

Written application for an exception or adjustment may be made to the water conservation appeals board. The appeals board may:

- A. Grant permits for the use of water otherwise prohibited; or
- B. Adjust the allocations in Section 10.16.120 (B), if it finds that:
 1. Failure to do so would cause an emergency condition adversely affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection or safety of the customer, water user, or the public, and
 2. The customer or water user has adopted all practicable water-conservation measures;

The appeals board may, upon written application, grant permits for the use of water otherwise prohibited or adjust the allotments in Section 10.16.120 (B), if it finds that failure to do so would cause unnecessary and undue hardship to the customer, water user, or the public. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.140 Excess water use charge.

An excess use charge as determined by resolution of the San Bruno city council will be levied for water used in excess of the allocations specified by resolution of the San Bruno city council. Additional charges may be imposed to compensate for a loss of revenue or to pay an additional cost for the purchase or the provision of water. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.150 Waiver of excess water use charge.

- A. Upon written application to the appeals board, a customer or water user may appeal an excess water use charge.
- B. The appeals board may waive a specific excess water use charge if it finds, based upon facts presented, that sufficient justification is present to allow such a waiver.
- C. A waiver may be granted for one or more of the following reasons:
 1. Water used in excess of allocation was for the protection of health and/or sanitation or for the protection of property in the case of fire.
 2. Water used in excess of allocation was the results of a condition unknown to the customer or water user which has subsequently been corrected to the satisfaction of the city.
- D. A waiver shall not be granted unless the customer or water user has adopted and has demonstrated all practicable water conservation measures, nor shall a waiver be granted on the basis of economic hardship. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

Article IV. Enforcement and Penalties

10.16.160 Enforcement of water conservation and water rationing—Civil.

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A. If at any time a customer or water user has violated any provisions regarding “Article II—Water Conservation Regulations,” or “Article III—Water Rationing Regulations,” including use of water in excess of the allotments sets forth in Section 10.16.120(B), the city may in lieu of, or in addition to the penalties provided for in Section 356 and Section 31029 of the California Water Code, install a flow-restricting device on the service line or disconnect or remove water service.

B. Charges for disconnection, or installation of flow-restricting devices and restoration of service or removal of restrictions shall be specified by resolution of the San Bruno city council.

C. Discontinuance of Water Service. The continued violation of water conservation regulations or water consumption in excess of the allocation will result in discontinuance of water service by the city of San Bruno. A charge of one hundred dollars shall be paid prior to reactivating the service.

D. Notices and/or warnings of any violation of this chapter, or of any notice required by this chapter or by state law, may validly be issued by any employee of: the San Bruno water division; the San Bruno police department; the San Bruno finance department; the neighborhood improvement representative; the city engineer; the director of public works; the city attorney; and/or the city manager.

E. In addition to any other enforcement provisions of this section, the city attorney may also seek civil penalties in an amount sufficient to deter such violation, but in no event greater than five thousand dollars for each such violation of this chapter. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)

10.16.170 Penalties—Criminal.

A. Violation of any provision of this chapter shall be an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars for a first offense; one hundred dollars for a second violation of this chapter within one year; two hundred and fifty dollars for each additional violation of this chapter within one year.

B. Each day any such violation(s) of this chapter is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such hereunder.

C. Such violations may be prosecuted by a criminal complaint filed by the San Bruno city attorney, or by a notice to appear (citation) issued by the San Bruno police department, or by the San Bruno neighborhood improvement representative. (Ord. 1522 § 3, 1990)