

Section 8

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

The WSCP defines how the City will respond in the case of an actual water shortage. A water shortage means that the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. The WSCP provides guidance for managing and mitigating a potential shortage of water supply.

8.1 Introduction

The WSCP is an element of the City's UWMP s incorporated into any actual City emergency response activity affecting the water supply. The WSCP consists of the following elements consistent with provisions in the state regulations pertaining to water planning in Water Code Section 10632 and 10635:

- Water Supply Reliability Analysis
- Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures
- Six Standard Water Shortage Stages
- Shortage Response Actions
- Special Water Feature Distinction
- Communication Protocols
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Legal Authorities
- Financial Consequences of WSCP
- Monitoring and Reporting
- WSCP Refinement Procedures
- Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

8.2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This section summarizes the water supply reliability analysis of the City's supplies and describes the key issues that may create a shortage conditions relative to the City's water supply portfolio.

8.2.1 Water System Reliability

Section 7 in the DRA describes the water system reliability analysis to meet demands in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years over a 5-year drought period.

8.2.2 Key Issues to Potential Shortage Condition

Because the City has two sources of supply and has plans to have its desalination facility online in 2023, the reliability of the City's water supply is relatively high. Some scenarios could result in the City declaring a water shortage stage condition. Below is a list of the key issues that could potentially result in a shortage condition for the City.

- Regional drought circumstances
- Reduced availability of CCWD water supplies
- Delays in the Antioch Brackish Water Desalination Project

8.3 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

The City must conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) annually on or before July 1 of each year, beginning with the first annual water supply and demand assessment due by July 1, 2022. The Annual Assessment report is submitted to DWR with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with this WSCP. The City will conduct an Annual Assessment that follows the steps illustrated in Figure 8-1 and described below. Once DWR finalizes the guidelines, DWR may modify this process.

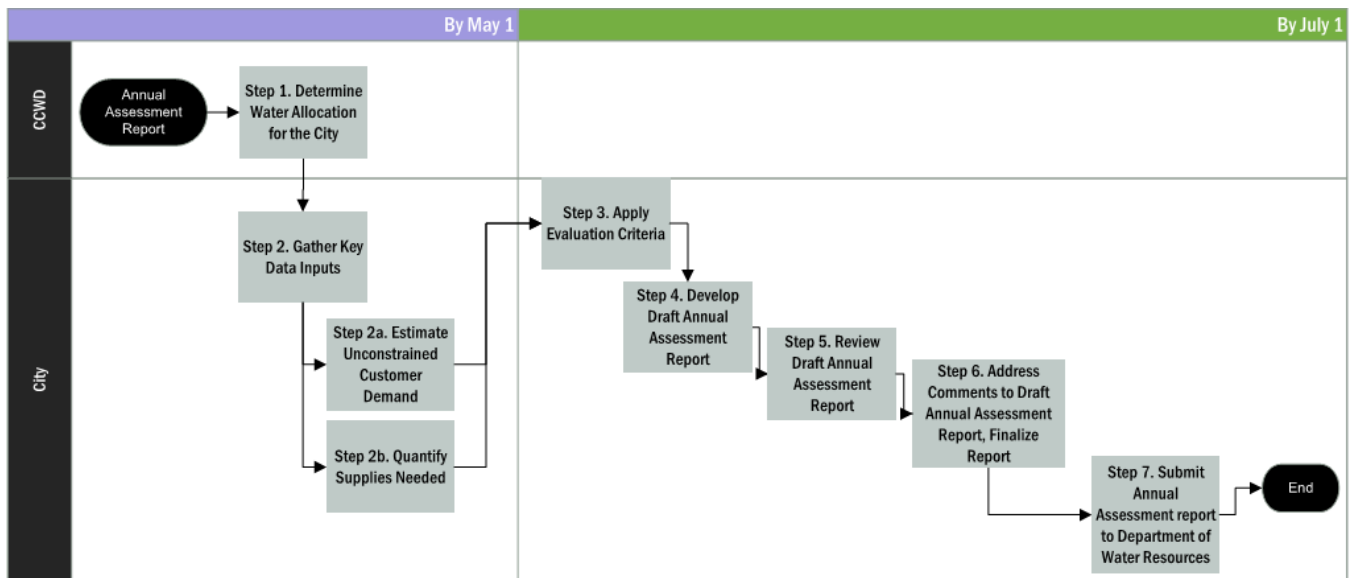


Figure 8-1. Annual Assessment Procedure and Decision-Making Process

The Annual Assessment Procedure and Decision-Making Process includes several steps:

- **Step 1.** Determine Water Allocation for the City - The type of water year for the Delta and CCWD water supply
- **Step 2.** Gather Key Data Inputs - The City collects key data inputs for the Annual Assessment including water supply and unconstrained customer demand as described below.
 - **Step 2a.** Estimate Unconstrained Customer Demand – The City estimates current year unconstrained demand considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable. Unconstrained customer demand does not include demand reductions that may occur as a result of the City implementing any necessary special shortage response actions.
 - **Step 2b.** Quantify Supplies Needed – The City estimates the available water supply by source for the current year and one subsequent dry year.
 - Quantify each source of water supply and provide descriptive text of each source
 - Quantify current year available supply by source, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year
 - Quantify available supply by source for one subsequent dry year.

- Estimate water supply availability estimates by source:
 - The existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints as they impact the City’s ability to deliver supplies to meet expected customer water use needs in the coming year should be considered.
 - Hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year
 - Specific locally applicable factors that can influence or disrupt each supply source
- **Step 3.** Apply Evaluation Criteria – Evaluation criteria are determined by the supply source conditions and factors that impact the condition of each supply source. The Annual Assessment is based on evaluating the key data inputs to determine the water supply reliability. Although an actual shortage may occur at any time during the year, the City usually can forecast a shortage on or about May 1 of each year. The City monitors water production monthly. The evaluation applies the criteria defined by supply source condition in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1. Evaluation Criteria	
Supply Source Condition	Criteria
Purchased water	
CCWD	CCWD water supply allocation
Surface water	
Delta	Water quality, until 2023 when desalination facility is online
Recycled water	
DD	N/A

- **Step 4.** Develop Draft Annual Assessment Report – The City compiles the draft Annual Assessment report based on the format to be determined by DWR using the key data inputs and evaluation criteria.
- **Step 5.** Review Draft Annual Assessment Report – The City will review and provide comment on the draft Annual Assessment report.
- **Step 6.** Address Comments to the Draft Annual Assessment Report, Finalize Report – The City will address internal comments to the draft Annual Assessment report and will finalize the report.
- **Step 7.** Submit Annual Assessment Report to DWR – The City will submit the Annual Assessment report to DWR.

8.4 Six Standard Water Shortage Stages

The City has developed a six-stage WSCP, as shown in Table 8-2, to invoke during declared water shortages. The City’s WSCP stages have changed from four-stages to six-stages to provide a consistent regional and statewide approach to conveying the relative severity of water supply shortage conditions. The six standard water shortage levels correspond to progressively increasing estimated shortage conditions and align with the response action the City would implement to meet the severity of the impending shortages.



Table 8-2. WSCP Levels (DWR Table 8-1)

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range ^a <i>Numerical value as a percent</i>	Water Shortage Condition <i>(Narrative description)</i>
Add additional rows as needed		
1	Up to 10	Water supply conditions are sufficient to meet between 90 to 100 percent of projected unconstrained demand for the next two years.
2	Up to 20	Water supply conditions are sufficient to meet between 80 to 90 percent of projected unconstrained demand for the next two years.
3	Up to 30	Water supply conditions are sufficient to meet between 70 to 80 percent of projected unconstrained demand for the next two years.
4	Up to 40	Water supply conditions are sufficient to meet between 60 to 70 percent of projected unconstrained demand for the next two years.
5	Up to 50	Water supply conditions are sufficient to meet between 50 to 60 percent of projected unconstrained demand for the next two years.
6	>50	Water supply conditions are sufficient to meet less than 50 percent of projected unconstrained demand for the next two years.

Note:

a. One stage in the WSCP must address a water shortage of 50 percent.

8.5 Shortage Response Actions

Shortage response actions align with the defined shortage levels by stage in Table 8-2. BC used existing demands based on 2018 use, consistent with the basis of demand projections used in the 2020 WSMP. Shortage response actions include supply augmentation actions, demand reduction actions, operational changes, locally appropriate mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices, and state mandated prohibitions. Table 8-2 shows the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by each shortage response action for each activity. As the water purveyor, the City always must provide the community’s minimum health and safety water needs. Table 8-3 provides the summary of the demand reduction and supply augmentation estimated results for each stage. The objective is to design the WSCP so that the demand reduction and supply augmentation activities in each stage reduce the shortage by the percent shortage range for each stage defined in Table 8-2. Sections 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 provide detailed information as to the activities and the estimated savings for each activity.

Table 8-3. Summary of Demand Reduction, Supply Augmentation, and other Actions in WSCP by Shortage Level

	Shortage Level (percent shortage range)					
	1 (0 to 10)	2 (10 to 20)	3 (20 to 30)	4 (30 to 40)	5 (40 to 50)	6 (>50)
Total demand reduction and other activities (MG) (from Table 8-5 and 8-6)	39	146	875	1,152	1,423	1,968
Total supply augmentation (MG) (from Table 8-6)	-	526	526	526	526	526
Total demand reduction and supply augmentation (MG)	39	671	1,401	1,678	1,949	2,493
Total existing (2018) demand (MG)	4,816	4,816	4,816	4,816	4,816	4,816
Percent of demand	1	14	29	35	40	52



8.5.1 Demand Reduction Actions

Table 8-4 lists locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages. The City Council may declare a water shortage and implement drought management measures in accordance with state laws, regulations of CCWD, and this UWMP as needed. The annual volume of water that the demand reduction action will reduce the shortage gap is estimated. The assumptions and references for the estimated volume by demand reduction action item is provided in Appendix G. It is also noted if there is a penalty, charge, or other enforcement for each demand reduction action item.

As included in Section 6-10.04 of the City's Municipal Code, the following actions are considered nonessential use of water and are prohibited at all times.

§ 6-10.04 NONESSENTIAL USE OF WATER PROHIBITED.

- A. At all times, no person shall use any water provided by the city for a nonessential purpose.
- B. For the purposes of this chapter, each of the following is declared a nonessential use of water:
 - a. Permitting water to flow onto a sidewalk, driveway or street, or escape down a gutter, ditch or other service drain
 - b. Outside watering that results in excessive flooding or runoff into a gutter, drain, walkway or street
 - c. Using city-furnished water for non-recirculating decorative fountains or filling of decorative lakes or ponds
 - d. Washing of paved or other hard surface areas, including sidewalks, walkways, driveways, patios and parking areas with city-furnished water
 - e. Failing to repair a controllable leak of water
 - f. Using a hose without an automatic shutoff nozzle

(Ord. 2026-C-S, passed 5-26-09; Am. Ord. 2102-C-S, passed 5-12-15)

Table 8-4. Demand Reduction Actions (DWR Table 8-2)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include volume units used.</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Landscape - limit landscape irrigation to specific times	331 MGY	Limit 9am to 5pm	Yes
2 (was 3)	CII - restaurants may only serve water upon request	4 MGY		No
2	Other - prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	5 MGY		Yes
2	Water Features - restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	13 MGY		Yes
2	CII - commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	9 MGY		Yes
2	CII - lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	4 MGY		Yes
2	Pools - allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	9 MGY		Yes
3	Landscape - prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	331 MGY	Prohibit sprinklers during and 2 days after rain	Yes
3	Landscape - limit landscape irrigation to specific days	397 MGY	Limit more than 3 days per week	Yes
3	Other - prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	4 MGY		No
4	Landscape - other landscape restriction or prohibition	993 MGY	Irrigation of any landscaping except trees or drought tolerant plantings is prohibited.	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	9 MGY	Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using potable water unless required for public health and safety purposes.	Yes
5	Landscape - prohibit all landscape irrigation	1,257 MGY	All landscape irrigation prohibited	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	7 MGY	No new permits for pools will be issued.	Yes
6	Other	1,842 MGY	Water use only for public health and safety purposes	Yes

8.5.2 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Table 8-5 lists locally appropriate supply augmentation actions and operational changes.

Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include volume units used.</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
1	Expand public information campaign	39 MGY	Offer workshops, increased use of bill inserts, social media
2	Offer water use surveys	19 MGY	Consumption checks at meter and assist customers via phone to review water usage for their property are always in place. For Stage 4, 5, and 6 City would increase the number of water use surveys and potentially offer in person surveys.
2	Decrease line flushing	25 MGY	Operational changes - No routine system flushing
2	Increase water waste patrols	14 MGY	Implement excess use penalties and flow restrictions
2	Transfers	526 MGY	Emergency intertie with DWD and/or City of Pittsburg (assume 1,000 gpm average daily flow rate)

8.5.3 Special Water Feature Distinction

The guidelines consider and define water features that are not pools or spas separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains that do not require the use of potable water for health and safety considerations are defined as decorative water features and recreational water features and are included as such in the response actions and are enforced and monitored as part of the WSCP process.

Under all conditions and stages the WSCP prohibits using potable water in an ornamental fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system. At Stage 3 all decorative water features will have restricted water use.

8.6 Emergency Response Plan

The City has prepared and maintains an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to address responding to catastrophic supply interruptions as well as other emergencies. Appendix H only includes the ERP Table of Contents due to security reasons. The City most recently updated its ERP in September 2020 in compliance in with America’s Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 Public Law 115-270, S. 3021. Section 8.7 includes more details on AWIA.

The City’s ERP includes information on key facilities, emergency response roles, communication methods, public notification information, response actions and procedures, mitigation actions, and detection strategies. The ERP has incident action checklists for the possible water supply catastrophes included in Table 8-6. Table 8-7 lists potential actions and responses.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybersecurity • Drought • Earthquake • Extreme cold and winter storms • Extreme Heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Harmful algal blooms • Pandemic • Power outage • Wildfire
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Table 8-7. Potential Actions in Response to Catastrophes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stretch existing water storage • Obtain additional water supplies • Develop alternative water supplies • Determine where the funding will come from • Contact and coordinate with other agencies • Create an emergency response team/ coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the ERP • Put employees/ contractors on-call • Develop methods to communicate with the public • Develop methods to prepare for water quality interruptions

Table 8-3 also lists shortage response actions to respond to catastrophic water shortages. When a shortage declaration appears imminent, the WTP Superintendent (also the Emergency Response Lead) leads managing related activities. The WTP Superintendent coordinates efforts with the Public Information Officer and other agencies or resources as needed. The Public Information Officer coordinates with the Police Department and media outlets for public information, if necessary. The City will coordinate with Contra Costa County for the possible proclamation of a local emergency. The City’s ERP has a complete list of emergency response roles and contacts.

8.7 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

This section includes a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the water system’s facilities and methods to mitigate those vulnerabilities. Water suppliers also may comply with 2020 UWMP requirements by submitting a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

The City has prepared a seismic risk assessment as part of its confidential Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) in compliance with AWIA of 2018 Public Law 115-270, S. 3021. This section discusses a summary of the risk of earthquake to the City’s facilities. Furthermore, the table of contents of the RRA included as Appendix I to this UWMP due to security concerns. The Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is also available showing compliance with 2020 UWMP requirements. Due to the large size of the HMP document Appendix J presents only the cover and table of contents pages. The reader can access the full document at <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/6415/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan>, the plan for the entire County. The City’s portion of the HMP document, which appears in Volume 2 of the HMP, includes all the relevant City information.

The AWIA law requires a community water system (CWS) serving more than 3,300 people to develop an RRA and an ERP. In compliance with AWIA, as a CWS serving a population of 50,000 or more, the City prepared and submitted the required RRA to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by December 31, 2020. Similarly, the City prepared and submitted its ERP according to the required schedule. As part of the RRA and ERP, the City evaluated seismic risk to its facilities and mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the earthquake threat.

In 2018, Contra Costa County developed a HMP to guide hazard mitigation planning from identified threats. The steering committee conducted a risk assessment that identified and profiled hazards that pose a risk to the Contra Costa County planning area, assessed the vulnerability of the planning area to these hazards, and examined the existing capabilities to mitigate them (Contra Costa County, 2018). Earthquake, landslide, severe weather, wildfire, dam and levee failure, flood, sea-level rise, tsunamis, and drought are among the hazards that can have an impact on the Contra Costa County planning area.

Earthquake damage can include structural, injury, loss of life, and infrastructure damage, and can vary in degrees based on factors such as magnitude, focal depth, distance from the fault, and topography. Types of hazards related to earthquakes include the ground shaking, seismic structural safety, liquefaction, settlement, and faults.

Areas of Contra Costa County most susceptible to earthquake include those near active fault zones. Contra Costa County lies over or is near numerous known faults, the most significant are the Hayward, Calaveras North, Concord-Green Valley, Mount Diablo, and Greenville faults (Contra Costa County, 2018). The Hayward and Rodgers Creek Faults have high potential for experiencing major to great seismic events. There is a 72 percent likelihood that at least one earthquake with a magnitude of 6.7 or greater will occur in the San Francisco Bay area before 2043 causing widespread damage. USGS ground motion maps indicate the peak ground acceleration, that has a 10 percent probability of being exceeded in a 50-year period, is 0.4g. The entire County planning area is at risk to direct and indirect impacts from earthquakes according to the HMP. Past work has identified 52 critical facilities in the City exposed to the earthquake hazard per the HMP.

The City's RRA went a little deeper by identifying specific assets and risks associated with seismic activity. Per the RRA earthquake is the City's costliest threat. The cost is not as significant on an asset basis, but when added together, earthquakes have the potential to impact several assets simultaneously. The RRA determined that many of the City's facilities are at risk to earthquake threat:

- CCWD Canal Pumping Stations
- San Joaquin River Pumping Station
- Raw Water Interties
- WTPs A and B
- Antioch Municipal Reservoir

8.8 Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of WSCP implementation. The City has structured its communication protocols and procedures in the event of a water shortage to activate through authorization by the WTP Superintendent. Under a water shortage condition, the WTP superintendent, working with other City staff, would assess the actual water supply and demand information and conditions to determine whether the City should activate the WSCP. If so, City staff would recommend activation of the appropriate stage alert, and request City Council authorization to initiate the measures necessary to achieve the appropriate demand reduction target. The City would encourage the public to understand and participate in the decision-making process and provide feedback to the City Council on such an action. The WSCP is flexible and can be implemented to best match actual conditions of a particular water shortage event.

Specific communication protocols to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, state governments of any current or projected shortage as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described in Section 8.3 and any shortage response actions as a result of the annual assessment are listed below:

- Expanded public information and awareness program by implementing workshops, distributing park signs, adding bill inserts, and increasing the number of educational programs at schools. Use of social media and e-mail blasts to customers. Further explanation of these tools are described in Section 9.
- Customer billing frequency increased from bi-monthly to monthly to provide a better estimate of water losses and quicker detection of a leak or water loss.

Critical communication information is included in the City's ERP as discussed in Section 8.6.

8.9 Compliance and Enforcement

This section of the WSCP describes the means the City uses to ensure compliance and enforcement.

Table 8-5 identifies the shortage actions with penalties. Section 6-10.06 and 6-10.07 of the City's Municipal Code address rules and variances and enforcement measures.

§ 6-10.06 RULES AND VARIANCES.

- A. Pursuant to a resolution of the City Council declaring a water shortage and/or the need for drought management efforts, the City Manager and/or his designee are hereby authorized to promulgate further rules and regulations further implementing the policies in this chapter and the resolution. The City Manager and/or his designee is also authorized to settle disputes regarding definitions of terms, applicability and other disputes or questions that may arise regarding the implementation of this chapter. Requests for dispute resolution shall be made in writing to the City Manager and/or his designee.
- B. The City Manager and or his designee are also authorized to provide procedures for, and to consider, grant, or deny requests for variances or exceptions to the provisions of this chapter. For example, provisions shall be made for exceptions of this water reduction goal based upon medical needs.
- C. Any appeals shall be made through the appeals process set by Chapter 4 of Title 1 of the Antioch Municipal Code.

(Ord. 2026-C-S, passed 5-26-09; Am. Ord. 2102-C-S, passed 5-12-15)

§ 6-10.07 ENFORCEMENT.

A violation of any provision of this chapter or any resolution or rule adopted pursuant to this chapter is deemed to be an infraction and subject to the fines set forth in Chapter 5 of Title 1 of the Municipal Code, as well as any remedies set forth in Chapter 2 of Title 1. In addition, a violation of any provision of this chapter or any resolution or rule adopted pursuant to this chapter is deemed a public nuisance pursuant to Chapter 1 of Title 5 of the Antioch Municipal Code and subject to the any remedies available to address a public nuisance. (Ord. 2102-C-S, passed 5-12-15)

8.10 Legal Authorities

As required by Water Code Section 10632 (a)(7), this section includes a description of the legal authorities that empower the City to implement and enforce its shortage response actions and the required statements for a WSCP.

The relevant statutory authorities, local ordinances, and resolutions and water supply contract provisions to which the City is subject to are listed below:

- The City's most recent WSCP was adopted as part of the 2015 UWMP on May 24, 2016. The City updates its WSCP in each five-year UWMP. The City Council may, by resolution and after a noticed public hearing, determine that water shortage conditions exist within the City. Based on this determination, the City Council may determine that water shortage measures become operative within the City and remain in effect until the City Council, by resolution, determines that the water shortage condition no longer exists.
- CCWD water supply contract provisions
- City Municipal Code

Required statements:

- *The City shall declare a water shortage emergency condition in accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1, as stated below:*

Declaration of water shortage emergency condition. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, 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 City shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency under California Government Code, California Emergency Services Act (Article 2, Section 8558). As part of the City's ERP the county for which the City provides services, is contacted and the City follows the developed coordination protocols that can facilitate compliance with the Water Code in the event of a local emergency as defined in subpart (c) of Government Code Section 8558.

8.11 Financial Consequence of WSCP

The financial consequence of implementing the WSCP include potential revenue reductions and expense increases. The City has developed mitigation actions to reduce these impacts and the cost of compliance.

8.11.1 Potential Revenue Reductions and Expense Increases

The City understands the projected ranges of water sales by shortage stage and what the impact would be on projected revenues and expenditures by each shortage stage. Revenues would decrease as consumption is decreased. Expenditures would increase as response actions are implemented.

8.11.2 Mitigation Actions

In Stage 1 and 2 conditions, the City would attempt to avoid rate adjustments. However, if the water shortage conditions persisted and/or became more severe thereby further reducing demands, rate changes would be imperative.

- Use of Financial Reserves - The City has financial reserves to address decreased water sales during a water shortage.
- Other Measures - The City does not have additional measures formalized such as drought rate surcharges, postponement of capital improvements, or reduction of agency staff.

8.11.3 Cost of Compliance

Although not quantified at this time, the City likely would have extra costs to implement the actions in Table 8-4 and 8-5.

The City did not implement a drought rate structure or surcharges in 2020 and maintains its current water rates through June 2022 (Antioch on the Move, 2020). To comply with and address excessive water use, the City's efforts include 24-hour standby staff to respond to emergency calls, staff focused on high consumption monitoring, additional water waste patrols as required as part of the City's WSCP.

8.12 Monitoring and Reporting

The City will monitor and report implementation of the WSCP by collecting, tracking, and analyzing appropriate data to monitor customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements. Under normal water supply conditions, City staff record potable water production figures daily. The City reports daily production totals monthly. The City operates its water system on a computerized supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA), which allows instantaneous viewing of water system conditions.

During Stage 2 of a water shortage, the WTP Superintendent evaluates production figures to determine if City water users meet demand reduction targets. The WTP Superintendent reviews the monthly production reports and determines if further action is required to meet demand reduction goals. If City water users do not meet reduction goals, the WTP Superintendent will notify the City Council so that corrective action is considered and/or taken.

As a water shortage progresses to Stage 4, the City would follow the procedure described above, with the addition of a weekly production report to the WTP Superintendent.

During emergency shortages (Stage 6), the WTP Superintendent reviews production figures and reports to the City Manager.

8.13 WSCP Refinement, Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The City routinely reevaluates the WSCP to improve functionality to ensure the shortage risk tolerance is adequate and implements the appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies as needed. The City has adopted the WSCP and has submitted and made it available per the Water Code requirements.

8.13.1 Refinement Procedures

The City may update the WSCP independently of the Urban Water Management Plan. At a minimum of every five years in parallel with the update of the UWMP, the City shall complete this review and update process.

8.13.2 Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

During each WSCP review and update process WTP Superintendent will review the revised WSCP prior to adoption by City Council. The City typically reviews the WSCP and adopted any changes as part of the UWMP review and adoption process. In either instance the City follows the public review period and adoption process in accordance with Government Code 6066.

The City makes available the updated WSCP to City residents and Contra Costa County no later than 30 days after it adopts the updated WSCP. The WSCP is available at the City's website and as part of the UWMP document; interested parties can locate it on the City's website, the California State Library, and local public libraries within the City.