

normal water year demands versus the projected normal water year supplies. Consideration is also given to water demand and supply conditions for a single dry water year and four consecutive (i.e., multiple) dry water years.

In any one dry year, the City will be able to maintain regular water use, but will need to prepare for possible future multiple dry years. In the second consecutive dry year, the City will probably need to enter into a Stage I water shortage response. In the third consecutive dry year, or in the event of a major system failure, the City may continue a Stage I water shortage response or move into a Stage II water shortage response. See the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Section 8) and Four-Year Minimum Water Supply section of Section 5 for more detailed information.

Normal Water Supply Years. Table 5-10 presents a comparison of the supply and demand during a normal precipitation year in five-year increments from 2015 to 2035.

Table 5-10. Supply and Demand Comparison – Normal Year (DWR Table 32)					
	Supply and Demand Comparison – Normal Year (AFY)				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	11,260	15,561	15,894	16,231	16,768
Demand totals	13,100	17,526	17,615	17,756	17,809
Difference	(1,840)	(1,965)	(1,721)	(1,525)	(1,041)
Difference as percent of supply	-16.3%	-12.6%	-10.8%	-9.4%	-6.2%
Difference as percent of demand	-14.0%	-11.2%	-9.8%	-8.6%	-5.8%

Single and Multiple Dry Water Years. The SFPUC letters dated February 22, 2010 serve as the basis for single and multiple drought scenarios. Table 5-11 compares supply and demand projections for single dry years using the supply reductions stated by SFPUC on Daly City's purchased water supply. Daly City intends on using its local groundwater supply to buffer the impacts associated with concurrent reductions in surface water availability. If the length of the drought continues, Daly City would pump at its sustainable yield average during the period to account for further planned reductions in surface water availability. The city also would consider the use of standby emergency wells to provide for reliability/redundancy within the local groundwater basin so not to impact local health and safety.

Table 5-11. Supply and Demand Comparison – Single Dry Year (DWR Table 33)					
	Supply and Demand Comparison – Single Dry Year (AFY)				
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Supply totals	10,996^a	15,298^a	15,298^a	15,298^a	15,298^a
Demand totals	13,100	17,526	17,615	17,756	17,809
Difference	(2,104)	(2,228)	(2,317)	(2,458)	(2,511)
Difference as percent of supply	-19.1%	-14.6%	-15.1%	-16.1%	-16.4%
Difference as percent of demand	-16.1%	-12.7%	-13.2%	-13.8%	-14.1%

^a Assumes that the current amount of single dry year SFPUC supply as shown in Table 5-7 is available in future years.

Table 5-12 compares supply and demand totals for first, second, and third consecutive years of a multiple dry year scenarios.

Table 5-12. Supply and Demand Comparison -Multiple Dry Year Events (DWR Table 34)						
		Supply and Demand Comparison – Multiple Dry Year Events (AFY)				
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Multiple-dry year First year supply	Supply totals	10,996 ^a	15,298 ^a	15,298 ^a	15,298 ^a	15,298 ^a
	Demand totals	13,100	17,526	17,615	17,756	17,809
	Difference	(2,104)	(2,228)	(2,317)	(2,458)	(2,511)
	Difference as percent of supply	-19.1%	-14.6%	-15.1%	-16.1%	-16.4%
	Difference as percent of demand	-16.1%	-12.7%	-13.2%	-13.8%	-14.1%
Multiple-dry year Second year supply	Supply totals	10,398 ^a	14,699 ^a	14,699 ^a	14,699 ^a	14,699 ^a
	Demand totals	13,100	17,526	17,615	17,756	17,809
	Difference	(2,702)	(2,827)	(2,916)	(3,057)	(3,110)
	Difference as percent of supply	-26.0%	-19.2%	-19.8%	-20.8%	-21.2%
	Difference as percent of demand	-20.6%	-16.1%	-16.6%	-17.2%	-17.5%
Multiple-dry year Third year supply	Supply totals	10,398 ^a	14,699 ^a	14,699 ^a	14,699 ^a	14,699 ^a
	Demand totals	13,100	17,526	17,615	17,756	17,809
	Difference	(2,702)	(2,827)	(2,916)	(3,057)	(3,110)
	Difference as percent of supply	-26.0%	-19.2%	-19.8%	-20.8%	-21.2%
	Difference as percent of demand	-20.6%	-16.1%	-16.6%	-17.2%	-17.5%

^a Assumes that the current amount of multiple dry year SFPUC supply as shown in Table 5-7 is available in future years.

5.4 Water Shortage Contingency

This section describes the water shortage contingency plan that the City has prepared to address a future drought with water restrictions, penalties, charges, and plan to manage expenditures and revenues during a drought.

5.4.1 Past Drought, Water Demand, and Conservation Information

Daly City experienced a prolonged drought from 1986 through 1992. The City met its customers' needs through careful management of groundwater supply and purchases, and by investing in water conservation. Community involvement made it possible to have voluntary rationing during 1987-89. By 1990, however, because of worsening local conditions, the City adopted Urgency Ordinance No. 1125 on May 14, 1990. This ordinance established rules and regulations for rationing water during a water shortage emergency and penalties for violation. The City designed this water conservation program to achieve a 25 percent reduction in water usage. The City modified the program by amending Ordinance No 1143 on June 10, 1991 to make the program more equitable per person for households with greater than two people, while increasing excess water rate charges to single-family and multi-family residences. When drought conditions subsided and when it was demonstrated that the conservation efforts of the resi-