

# **WATER AGENCIES' STANDARDS**

## **Design Guidelines for Water and Sewer Facilities**

### **SECTION 12.8 FACILITY SECURITY GUIDELINES**

#### **12.8.1 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview and general information regarding security features and common practices for tank sites, pump stations, booster stations, treatment plants and similar water/waste water facilities using currently available standards from AWWA and ASCE.

#### **12.8.1 STANDARD TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

Wherever technical terms or pronouns occur in these guidelines or in related documents, the intent and meaning shall be interpreted as described in Standard Terms and Definitions section of the WADG.

The following terms and definitions as found in this section shall have the following meaning:

FS: Facility Security

#### **12.8.2 GENERAL**

It is the responsibility of the user of these documents to make reference to and/or utilize industry standards not otherwise referenced within this document. The Engineer of Work may not deviate from the criteria presented in this section without prior written approval of the District Engineer.

#### **12.8.3 GUIDELINES**

- A. To the extent possible, security features shall be laid out in the site being protected.
- B. Requirements of need and types of security features are established by the security or risk management department having jurisdiction over the project.

#### **12.8.4 FACILITY SECURITY**

It is recommended that facility security features conform to AWWA/ASCE standards titled "Guidelines for Physical Security of Water Utilities" and "Guidelines for Physical Security of Waste Water/Storm Water Utilities".

The District Engineer having jurisdiction in the area of the security features shall dictate the location(s) of said features

### 12.8.5 EXISTING SECURITY FACILITY

Facility Security requirements are determined by the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the water facility. All facility security features must be compatible with existing equipment.

Facility Security plans must show all existing on-site security features, fences, power outlets, and other existing utilities that may be in conflict with the proposed project.

### 12.8.6 FACILITY SECURITY DEVICES

- A. All facility security devices shall conform to the applicable building code of the agency of jurisdiction. In addition, regulations may be provided by the local Police or Fire Department and each water agency as a part of this Design Guide. It is recommended that the user contact the security or risk manager for security programs at each water agency to determine specific guidelines.
- B. The purpose of these regulations is: (1) to protect the public water supply against actual or potential vandalism, terrorist acts or cross-connections by isolating within the premise contamination or pollution that may occur because of some undiscovered or unauthorized act on the premise; (2) to discourage unauthorized visits to drinking water systems and other sources of water; and (3) to protect the drinking water supply within the premise where access defects may endanger the drinking water supply available on the premise.
- C. Types of Monitoring and Alarm Devices. The type of protection required to prevent intrusions into the public water supply must be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the water user's premises. This approved security devices list includes three kinds of security measures: Security Intrusion Alarms, Security Cameras and Monitors, and Access Control Devices.
- D. Degrees of Security. The following definitions have been excerpted from the "Manual of Cross-Connection Control Procedures and Practices": Three degrees of hazard are considered: severe, moderate, and minor. These degrees of hazard are defined as follows:

Severe: An intrusion or potential intrusion involving any water facility capable of causing death or spreading disease and/or illness.

Moderate: An existing security threat or a high probability of an intrusion.

Minor: A nuisance intrusion with a low probability of becoming a moderate hazard to the domestic water supply.

The type of protective security device required should generally depend upon the degree of hazard that exists as follows:

- E. Location of Security Devices. All security devices shall be installed as close to the water facility as possible.
- F. Inspection of Installation. Testing and Maintaining Security Devices. The water district, who is the owner of the device, is responsible for providing maintenance and periodic testing of the security device installed on the premises. This must be done on a yearly basis as a minimum.

## 12.8.7 REFERENCE

- A. Should the reader have any suggestions or questions concerning the material in this section, contact one of the member agencies listed.
  
- B. The publications listed below form a part of this section to the extent referenced and is referred to in the text by the basic designation only. Reference shall be made to the latest editions of said publications unless otherwise called for. The following list of publications, as directly referenced within the body of this document has been provided for the user's convenience. It is the responsibility of the user of these documents to make reference to and/or utilize industry standards not otherwise directly referenced within this document.
  - 1. Water Agencies Standards (WAS):
    - a. Design Guidelines:
    - b. Standard Specifications:
      - Section on Security Devices
      - Section on Alarms
    - c. Standard Drawings:
      - Security Set Up
      - Perimeter Protection
    - d. Approved Materials List for Water Facilities
  
  - 2. California Department of Health Services
  
  - 3. ASCE/AWWA Guidelines for Physical Security of Water Utilities
  
  - 4. ASCE/AWWA Guidelines for Physical Security of Waste Water Utilities/Storm Water Utilities

END OF SECTION