

8 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN Water Shortage Contingency Plan

This chapter describes the CCSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, including shortage stages and shortage response actions.

The CWC Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier that serves more than 3,000 acre-feet per year or have more than 3,000 connections to prepare and adopt a standalone Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan. This WSCP is a proposed plan for a range of water shortage situations, including supply shortages of greater than 50%. The WSCP will be updated based on new requirements every five years and will be adopted as a current update for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

IN THIS SECTION

- Water Supply Reliability
- Standard Shortage Stages
- Shortage Response Plan

The WSCP identifies specific criteria that will be used to declare and determine the severity of long-term supply shortages including annual rainfall, groundwater conditions, or limited production capacity (for destruction of critical supply facilities).

Short-term supply shortages may be caused by constrained production capacity or natural or man-made catastrophic emergencies and include, but are not limited to, the following events: power outages, winter storms, wildfires, earthquakes, structural failures, contamination, and bomb threats. These types of emergencies may limit CCSD's immediate ability to provide adequate water service to meet the requirements for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. Such emergencies are usually limited in duration and, at the time of declaration, are not expected to last more than a few weeks; thus, consumption reduction measures and prohibitions may differ from those needed for long-term shortages.

CCSD's WSCP is organized into the following main sections to align with the CWC Section 16032 requirements:

Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Summarizes CCSD's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.

Standard Shortage Stages

Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.

Shortage Response Actions

Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand as well as minimize social and economic impacts to the community.

Communication Protocols

Describes communication protocols under each stage to ensure customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

Compliance and Enforcement

Defines compliance and enforcement actions available to administer demand reductions.

Legal Authority

Lists the legal ordinance that grants CCSD the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.

Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stages and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

Monitoring and Reporting

Summarizes the monitoring and reporting techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage response actions and overall WSCP implementation. Results are used to determine if additional shortage response actions should be activated, if efforts are successful, and if response actions should be adjusted.

WSCP Refinement Procedures

Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.

Special Water Features Distinctions

Defines considerations and definitions for water use for decorative features versus pools and spas. Decorative features include ornamental fountains, ponds, and other aesthetic features. Water for these features is allowed to sustain aquatic life.

Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability:

Describes the process for the WSCP adoption, submittal, and availability after each revision.

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This section was completed pursuant to CWC Section 10632(a)(1) and describes the key findings of the water supply reliability analysis in **Chapter 7** and conducted pursuant to CWC Section 10635. As discussed in **Chapter 7**, CCSD has completed an assessment of the water service reliability based on their current water supplies. The service reliability assessment considered hydrological variability, climate conditions, as well as other factors that have the potential to affect CCSD's ability to meet their water demands.

As part of the 2020 UWMP requirements, **Chapter 7** includes a supply reliability analysis for the following scenarios: normal year, single-dry year, and five-year consecutive dry years. CCSD expects to meet demands under all water year scenarios with groundwater (supplemented by WRF) while continuing to promote conservation. CCSD anticipates utilizing between approximately 467 to 725 AFY from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers depending on the year type. It is anticipated that this range of supply volume will be available to meet CCSD's demands either by using the WRF, reducing demand via conservation, or implementing a combination of both.

Chapter 7 also includes a required Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to analyze supply reliability for 2021-2025. The DRA analyzes historical production data and length of dry season to allow CCSD to view patterns and more reliably determine if there could be any water shortages within a given time frame. Also, future demand and supply estimates for the planning period are analyzed to determine if there are any gaps between supply and demand. As mentioned above, CCSD will be able to meet demand by leveraging the WRF, conservation, or a combination of both.

Since CCSD's only current source of water is groundwater, CCSD is committed to promoting conservation and utilizing the WRF to improve its supply portfolio and subsequent reliability as described in **Chapter 7**.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

The CCSD continuously tracks water supply conditions to help forecast the estimated supply availability based on either the estimated dry season start date, streamflow monitoring, estimated dry season length, or the hydrologic year-type classification. The metrics that the CCSD utilizes to assess supply availability are included in the criteria for the WSCP.

8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

CWC Section 10632 (a)(3)(B) authorizes Suppliers to continue using their existing water shortage levels that may have been included in past WSCPs.

CCSD utilizes six shortage stages to identify and respond to water shortage emergencies. **Table 8-1** summarizes the mandatory prohibitions associated with each water shortage stage. It should be noted that the CCSD’s prohibition on water waste is in place at all times, regardless of whether a drought stage has been declared. Therefore, the phrasing “At all times” is used to indicate this is required regardless of a particular stage. Section 4.08.050 of the CCSD municipal code allows for increasing levels of fines for any waste of water, which could also lead to shutting off service.

Table 8-1. DWR 8-1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

SHORTAGE LEVEL	PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE ¹ (NUMERICAL VALUE AS A PERCENT)	SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS
1	Up to 10%	“Water Conservation is a Way of Life” Inform customers of existing conservation ordinances and incentive programs; water waste prohibitions always in effect
2	Up to 20%	“Water Shortage Watch” - Citations for violations of shortage response actions - Commence public outreach campaign - If Stage 3 is imminent, then schedule Board Hearing at least 14 days prior to Stage 3 action
3	Up to 30%	“Water Shortage Warning” - All of the above, plus increased restrictions on use of potable water - Increase public outreach campaign to include weekly Farmer’s Market booth and product giveaways or demos - If Stage 4 is imminent, schedule Board Hearing at least 14 days prior to action
4	Up to 40%	“Water Shortage Emergency” - All of the above, and establish water use allocations - Board meeting second month of billing cycle - recommend remaining in Stage 4 or moving to Stage 5, 3, 2, or 1 - Prepare WRF for operation
5	Up to 50%	“Extreme Water Shortage Emergency” - All of the above, and reduce allocation, enforce excess use penalty - Mandatory audits for customers exceeding allocation - Board Meeting at second month of enforcement billing cycle, recommend remaining at Stage 5, move to Stage 6, 4, 3, 2, or 1 - Operate WRF as needed
6	>50%	“Exceptional Water Shortage Emergency” - Continue allocation enforcement; potable water for human health, sanitation, and fire protection only - Board Meeting at second month of enforcement billing cycle, recommend remaining at Stage 6, or move to Stage 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 - Operate WRF as needed

¹One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.

8.4 Shortage Response Actions

CCSD Municipal Code Chapter 4.08 entitled “Waste of Water,” prohibits water waste at all times, regardless of whether there may a particular water conservation stage in place. This approach was originally adopted by the CCSD Board during 2000 as Ordinance 4-2000, which has since been codified within the CCSD Municipal Code.

As mentioned above, there are long-term and short-term water supply shortages with significant overlap in regard to stages, mandatory prohibitions, and consumption reduction methods as described in the following sections. **Table 8-2** summarizes the possible actions identified by CCSD staff to implement during a water shortage as well as the criteria that would trigger each water shortage stage. This table of actions is designed as a menu of options; CCSD is not required to implement each action for each stage. Actions identified in earlier stages may also be used in later stages (e.g., actions identified in Stages 1-3 may be implemented in Stage 4 as well as other Stage 4 actions, etc.).

Table 8-2. Shortage Response Actions

STAGE	CRITERIA	SUGGESTED ACTIONS
1 – UP TO 10% WATER USE REDUCTION	Baseline - Water Use Efficiency is a Way of Life	<p>THE FOLLOWING ARE PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES UNDER CHAPTER 4.08 OF THE CCSD MUNICIPAL CODE:</p> <p>The watering of grass, lawns, ground-cover, shrubbery, open ground, crops, and trees herein after collectively called "landscape or other irrigation," in a manner or to an extent which allows excess water to run-off the area being watered. Every water user is deemed to have under his or her control at all times his or her water distribution lines and facilities and to know the manner and extent of his or her water use and excess run-off;</p> <p>The watering of grass, lawns, ground-cover, shrubbery, open ground, crops or trees or other irrigation within any portion of the district in violation of the following schedule and procedures: a. Watering shall be accomplished with a person in attendance; b. Watering shall not take place between the hours of ten a.m. and six p.m.; and c. Watering shall be limited to the amount of water necessary to maintain landscaping.</p> <p>The washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, windows, buildings, and all other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing unless utilizing high-pressure, low-volume systems;</p> <p>The escape of water through breaks or leaks within the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any substantial period of time within which such break or leak should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. Water must be shut off within two hours after the water user discovers such leak or break or receives notice from the district of such leak or break, whichever occurs first. Such leak or break shall be corrected within an additional six hours;</p> <p>The serving of water to customers by any eating establishment except when specifically requested;</p> <p>Except as approved in advance in writing by the general manager of the district, the use of water by governmental entities or agencies for: (1) routine water system flushing for normal maintenance, (2) routine sewer system flushing for normal maintenance, and (3) fire personnel training;</p> <p>Washing vehicles by use of an unrestrained hose. Use of a bucket for washing a vehicle and rinsing with a hose with a shutoff at the point of release is permitted subject to non-wasteful applications. Vehicle is defined as any mechanized form of transportation including, but not limited to, passenger cars, trucks, recreational vehicles (RVs), campers, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), motorcycles, boats, jet skis, and off-road vehicles;</p>
	Dry season starts in June or later	
	Rainfall at 86-100% of normal	
	Average SS well levels at or above 100% of normal (≥20.1 ft)	
	WBE/WBW well levels at or above 100% of normal (WBE is ≥5.6 ft and WBW is ≥5.6 ft)	
9P2/SS4 gradient at or above 100% of normal (≥3.0 ft)		

STAGE	CRITERIA	SUGGESTED ACTIONS
		<p>Use of potable water from the district's water supply system for compacting or dust control purposes;</p> <p>Using unmetered water from any fire hydrant, except as required for fire suppression;</p> <p>It is unlawful for any consumer to remove, replace, alter, or damage any water meter or components thereof.</p> <hr/> <p>Landscape irrigation using non-potable water sources is encouraged; no restrictions. Irrigation of parks, school ground areas, and road median landscaping will not be permitted more than twice a week.</p> <p>Irrigation of ornamental turf on public medians with potable water is prohibited.</p> <p>No application of potable water to outdoor landscapes (turf and ornamental landscapes) within 48 hours before, during, or after a rainfall event with measurable rainfall. Measurable rainfall for the region is defined as greater than or equal to 0.5 inches.</p> <p>New landscaping should be limited to native or drought tolerant plants when a Stage 1 water conservation program is in effect.</p> <p>Limits on watering duration. Watering or irrigating of lawns, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or a watering device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than 15 minutes per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use high efficiency irrigation equipment, very low-flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two gallons of water per hour, and weather-based controllers or high-efficiency stream rotor sprinklers.</p> <p>Operators of hotels, motels, and other commercial establishments offering lodgings shall post in each room a notice of water shortage conditions, encouraging water conservation practices.</p> <p>Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service.</p> <p>Require covers for pools and spas.</p> <p>Watering to maintain the level of water in swimming pools shall occur only when essential.</p>
<p>2 – UP TO 20% WATER USE REDUCTION</p>	<p>Drought Watch</p> <p>Dry season starts in June or later</p> <p>Rainfall at 71-85% of normal</p> <p>Average SS well levels at 91-100% of normal (18.2-20.1 ft)</p> <p>WBE/WBW well levels at 91-100% of normal (WBE is 5.2-5.6 ft and WBW is 5.1-5.6 ft)</p> <p>9P2/SS4 gradient at 91-100% of normal (2.8-3.0 ft)</p>	<p>Up to 3 days per week landscape irrigation when using potable water; no more than 15 minutes per day per station.</p> <p>Car washing is only permitted using a commercial carwash that recirculates water or by high pressure/low volume wash systems.</p> <p>Commercial car wash and laundry systems. Installation of new or replacement non re-circulating water systems in commercial conveyor car wash or commercial laundry systems is prohibited.</p> <p>Use of graywater, as that term is defined in the California Health & Safety Code, or recycled water for irrigation is permitted on any day and at any time, subject only to any permits issued by the County.</p> <p>Construction operations receiving water from a construction meter or water truck shall not use water unnecessarily for any purpose other than those required by regulatory agencies. Construction projects requiring watering for new landscaping materials shall adhere to the designated irrigation requirements set forth in this plan and shall only install native or drought-tolerant plant species.</p> <p>District will commence public outreach campaign regarding water shortage watch restrictions including presentations and/or materials provided to local schools and street signage.</p>

STAGE	CRITERIA	SUGGESTED ACTIONS
<p>3 – UP TO 30% WATER USE REDUCTION</p>	<p>Water Shortage Warning</p> <p>Dry season starts in May or later</p> <p>Rainfall at 56-70% of normal</p> <p>Average SS well levels at 81-90% of normal (16.1-18.1ft)</p> <p>WBE/WBW well levels at 81-90% of normal (WBE is 4.6-5.1 ft and WBW is 4.6-5.0 ft)</p> <p>9P2/SS4 gradient at 81-90% of normal (2.5-2.7 ft)</p>	<p>Irrigation on public medians with potable water is prohibited.</p> <p>Decorative water features that use potable water must be drained and kept dry.</p> <p>Wash only full loads of laundry and/or dishes.</p> <p>Filling, refilling, or replenishing swimming pools, spas, ponds, streams, and artificial lakes is prohibited.</p> <p>Tune-up irrigation system by checking for and repairing leaks and damaged sprinklers.</p> <p>Up to two days per week of landscape irrigation when using potable water; no more than 15 minutes per day per station.</p> <p>Shorten showers and turn off faucets while brushing teeth or shaving.</p> <p>District will expand outreach campaign to include a staffed booth at the weekly Farmer's Market. Water efficient product giveaways will be provided, budget permitting.</p> <p>Fix leaky faucets, toilets, showerheads, pipes, and other water plumbing immediately.</p>
<p>4 – UP TO 40% WATER USE REDUCTION</p>	<p>Drought Emergency</p> <p>Dry season starts in April or later</p> <p>Rainfall at 41-55% of normal</p> <p>Average SS well levels at 71-80% of normal (14.1-16.0ft)</p> <p>WBE/WBW well levels at 71-80% of normal (WBE is 4.1-4.5 ft and WBW is 4.0-4.5 ft)</p> <p>9P2/SS4 gradient at 71-80% of normal (2.2-2.4 ft)</p>	<p>Up to one day per week of landscape irrigation when using potable water; no more than 10 minutes per day per station.</p> <p>Maintenance of existing landscaping necessary for fire protection as specified by the Fire Chief of the Cambria CSD Fire Department; if fire-protection landscaping is not sustainable by irrigation one (1) days per week, irrigation may be increased to not more than two (2) days per week;</p> <p>Maintenance of existing landscaping for erosion control; if erosion-control landscaping is not sustainable by irrigation one (1) day per week, may be irrigated up to two (2) days per week.</p> <p>Implement monthly meter reading; customer notification re: percentage of allocation used</p> <p>Existing pools shall not be emptied and refilled using potable water unless required for public health and safety purposes.</p> <p>No new will serves for projects including pool or spa installation will be permitted.</p> <p>Staff directed to communicate with water users in the 90th percentile of their customer class to help reduce consumption.</p> <p>Previous waivers for watering or water use in excess of drought restrictions will be revoked.</p> <p>Washing of personal vehicles at home (including autos, trucks, trailers, motor homes, boats, or others) is prohibited.</p> <p>Water use allocation per permanent resident: 3 units per month. Commercial water use allocation: 3 units per EDU or fraction thereof; or average of last 12 months water use, whichever is less. Vacation rental allocation: 3 units per month.</p> <p>Upon the declaration of a water shortage emergency, no new water meters allowed, except for health and safety, unless water demand is offset to a net zero increase. Achieving net zero water increase is when potable water use of proposed development is no greater than current demand within the District's service area prior to installation of the new meters. The District will separately develop a "Net Zero Water Increase Program." The objective of the Program shall be to provide a means to continue sustainable growth during continuing water shortage conditions.</p> <p>No new temporary construction meter permits will be issued by the District.</p>

STAGE	CRITERIA	SUGGESTED ACTIONS
		<p>The District will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area unless the annexation increases the water supply available to the District by more than the anticipated demands of the property to be annexed.</p> <p>Staff directed to prepare WRF for operation.</p>
<p>5 – UP TO 50% WATER USE REDUCTION</p>	<p>Extreme Drought Emergency</p> <p>Dry season starts in March or earlier</p> <p>Rainfall at 26-40% of normal</p> <p>Average SS well levels at 61-70% of normal (12.1-14.0 ft)</p> <p>WBE/WBW well levels at 61-70% of normal (WBE is 3.5-4.0 ft and WBW is 3.4-3.9 ft)</p> <p>9P2/SS4 gradient at 61-70% of normal (1.9-2.1 ft)</p>	<p>No irrigation of turf, landscapes and/or ornamental gardens with potable water sources.</p> <p>Water use for public health and safety purposes only. Customer rationing may be implemented.</p> <p>No new construction meters will be issued.</p> <p>Dedicated irrigation meters will be locked by CCSD staff.</p> <p>Staff directed to perform mandatory water audits for water users in the 90th percentile.</p> <p>No replacement water may be provided for ponds or lakes. Aeration equipment should be managed in such a way as to eliminate evaporative loss of water.</p> <p>Water use allocation per permanent resident: 2 units per month. Commercial water use allocation: 2 units per EDU or fraction thereof; or 75% of average of last 12 months water use, whichever is less. Vacation rental allocation: 2 units per month.</p> <p>Penalty charges for violation of water use allocations. Water use that exceeds allocation by less than 25% will be subject to a five-hundred percent (500%) surcharge levied on all usage above the customer's allocation. Water use that exceeds allocation by more than 25% will be subject to a one-thousand percent (1000%) surcharge levied on all usage above the customer's allocation. The tiered penalty structure is designed to acknowledge those customers who make a good faith effort to reduce consumption but go over their allocation by a small amount.</p> <p>Staff directed to operate WRF.</p> <p>No water for commercial car washes.</p> <p>No planting of new landscaping (seed, sod, or other plant materials).</p>
<p>6 – GREATER THAN 50% WATER USE REDUCTION</p>	<p>Exceptional Drought Emergency</p> <p>Dry season starts in March or earlier</p> <p>Rainfall at <25% of normal</p> <p>Average SS well levels at <60% of normal (≤12.0 ft)</p> <p>WBE/WBW well levels at <60% of normal (WBE is ≤3.4 ft and WBW is ≤3.3 ft)</p> <p>9P2/SS4 gradient at <60% of normal (≤1.8 ft)</p>	<p>All landscape and non-essential outdoor water use for all Customers in all areas of the District's retail water service area shall be prohibited.</p> <p>Water rationing and penalties for exceeding allocations to remain in effect.</p> <p>Water use for public health and safety purposes only.</p> <p>Staff directed to operate WRF.</p>

8.5 Demand Reduction

In accordance with the new UWMP requirements for the 2020 reporting cycle, CCSD has identified a variety of demand reduction actions (and their estimated water savings potential) that could be used, but are not required, to offset supply shortages as shown in **Table 8-2**. These actions include, but are not limited to conservation programs, leak detection and repair, and the prohibitions of using potable water for certain applications such as no washing of hard surfaces (except for health and safety reasons) or for turf irrigation. Although it is difficult to estimate the volume of savings for each action, CCSD expects to meet required reductions through a combination of response actions and outreach and communication efforts. The estimated water savings potential summarized in **Table 8-3** represent a range based on information from published industry references and based on CCSD staff experiences with previous demand reductions. CCSD will implement various demand reduction actions in conjunction with outreach and communication efforts to the extent necessary to mitigate any impacts from a water shortage. **Table 8-3** summarizes the various actions and estimated maximum potential savings required to be submitted to DWR as part of the UWMP.

Table 8-3. DWR 8-2 Demand Reduction Actions

SHORTAGE LEVEL	DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIONS	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	0-3%	Inform customers of existing conservation ordinances and incentive programs
All	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	0-3%	Watering of landscaping, which allows excess water runoff [CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (1)]
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0-3%	Washing of sidewalks, driveways, and other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing. [CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030(2)]
All	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0-3%	Serving of water to customers by any eating establishment except when specifically requested [CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (5)]
All	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	0-3%	Washing vehicles by use of an unrestrained hose. [CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (7)]
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	0-3%	Use of potable water from CCSD's water supply system for compacting or dust control purposes. [CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (8)]
All	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	15%	[CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (4)]
Stage 6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	>35%	Irrigation of gardens and landscaping with potable water [CCSD Municipal Code 4.12C (2)]
Stage 3 and up	Other	0-3%	Use of potable water for fire drills [CCSD Municipal Code 4.12C (1)]
All	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	13-35%	[CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 2.b]
Stage 3 and up	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0-3%	[CCSD Municipal Code Chapter 4.12CA.1]

The actions identified in this table represent allowable entries by DWR in submittal table 8-2 for the UWMP.

Stage 4 - Water use allocations are assigned as outlined below.

- Permanent resident: 3 units per month.
- Commercial water use allocation: 3 units per EDU or fraction thereof; or average of last 12 months water use, whichever is less
- Vacation rental allocation: 3 units per month.

Stage 5 & 6 - Penalty charges for violation of water use allocations. Water use that exceeds allocation by less than 25% will be subject to a five-hundred percent (500%) surcharge levied on all usage above the customer's allocation. Water use that exceeds allocation by more than 25% will be subject to a one-thousand percent (1000%) surcharge levied on all usage above the customer's allocation. Water use allocations are outlined below.

- Permanent resident: 2 units per month.
- Commercial water use allocation: 2 units per EDU or fraction thereof; or 75% of average of last 12 months water use, whichever is less
- Vacation rental allocation: 2 units per month.

The CCSD Board may further refine the above subject restrictions and prohibitions.

8.6 Supply Augmentation

Cambria currently relies on groundwater from two aquifers as their only permanent, long-term supply. In 2014 the WRF was constructed in response to exceptional drought conditions. The WRF extracts water from an existing well at the CCSD’s treated wastewater effluent percolation ponds, treats the extracted water using an advanced water treatment plant, and re-injects the treated water at the CCSD’s San Simeon Creek aquifer’s potable well field. The emergency water supply project was designed to meet the SWRCB’s requirements for indirect potable reuse of recycled water and can provide 21-250 AFY depending on its hours of operation. **Table 8-4** shows the yield associated with the WRF.

In addition to the WRF operation, CCSD expects to mitigate water shortages through extensive communication and outreach efforts, demand reduction actions, and operational changes.

Table 8-4. DWR 8-3 Supply Augmentation & Other Actions

SHORTAGE LEVEL	SUPPLY AUGMENTATION METHODS AND OTHER ACTIONS BY WATER SUPPLIER	HOW MUCH IS THIS GOING TO REDUCE THE SHORTAGE GAP?	ADDITIONAL EXPLANATION OR REFERENCE
Stage 5 and up	New recycled water	21-250 AFY	WRF

8.6.1 Operational Changes

The application submitted for the WRF’s regular Coastal Development Permit (CDP) estimated 21 AF of WRF production is estimated to occur during a normal year, which is based on a 9-hour daily runtime up to 4 working days per week for a minimum of eight weeks per year at a product water reinjection rate of 400 gpm. If more than 21 AF of supplemental supply is required, the WRF could operate continuously over a six-month dry season to produce approximately 250 AF. The WRF is currently only permitted to run under emergency conditions as described in **Table 8-2 on page 8-5**.

CCSD currently relies on the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers and divides their pumping between the two using an approximate split of 80% San Simeon and 20% Santa Rosa. If minimum water level thresholds are met or if the production limits are reached in one aquifer, CCSD will reduce pumping from the stressed aquifer and rely on the second aquifer to meet their demands.

8.6.2 Emergency Response Plan

The CCSD service area has overhead power and communications lines, which co-exist with a heavily forested area of Monterey Pines. This has resulted in a history of power and communication outages during storm events, which often results from trees falling onto overhead lines. Therefore, the CCSD relies upon emergency generators to operate its water system during such major power outages. In recent years, the CCSD has expanded its use of solar and increased battery storage at all critical communication points. In addition, the CCSD completed a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) upgrade, which allows for the use of radio communications as opposed to overhead phone lines.

Emergency response planning by the CCSD includes action plans for various emergency scenarios. The overall emergency response framework is based on the State of California’s Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The CCSD completed the process of developing a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in 2017. The LHMP includes goals and objectives that will further guide responding to catastrophic events. The CCSD also completed the WRF as well as improvements to Well SR-4 during 2014, which improves the reliability of the water supply system and its ability to serve customers during drought conditions. Currently, the CCSD is in the process of securing a regular

Coastal Development Permit for its WRF. (See **Section 6.2.2 on page 6-3** for additional discussion on the WRF).

8.6.3 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC Section 10632.5(a) requires a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. Pursuant to CWC Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted LHMP or multi-hazard mitigation plan under the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 may be used to comply with this section if the plan addresses seismic risk.

CCSD's LHMP addresses seismic risk assessment and identification of vulnerabilities to hazards, including critical infrastructure and specific populations at risk. Both direct and indirect consequences of a major earthquake will severely stress the resources of both the CCSD and San Luis Obispo County. Earthquakes often coincide with structural damage, pipeline failures, fires, as well as power and communications interruptions. An emergency response command and control center has been established at the CCSD fire station, which is structurally designed to withstand earthquake events, has an emergency power supply, and includes a SCADA control center for water system operations. CCSD's LHMP is included as **Appendix L**.

8.6.4 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

CCSD has estimated the effectiveness of the shortage response actions based on the best available data. Estimates of the effectiveness for demand reduction shortage response actions is quantified in **Table 8-3**. It is expected that response actions effectiveness is also a result of successful communication and outreach efforts. Although not all shortage response actions for supply augmentations and operational changes are quantifiable, CCSD expects to mitigate water shortages through demand reduction measures and operational changes, as well as continued public education and outreach efforts.

8.7 Communication Protocols

CWC Section 10632 (a)(5) the supplier is required to identify communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding predicted shortages, triggered response actions and shortage emergencies.

Information on the current shortage level and required demand reduction actions will be provided during the Utility Department Manager Update at CCSD Board meetings and will also be posted in the CCSD website (<https://www.cambriacsd.org/>). CCSD Board meetings are held on the second and third Thursday of each month.

8.8 Compliance and Enforcement

The CCSD has adopted several ordinances that were established in their previous WSCP, which have since been incorporated into the District's Municipal Code.

These include the following criteria:

- Mandatory prohibitions against water waste at all times
- Water shortage stages with associated actions to be taken, consumption limitations, and overall conservation goals for each stage
- Penalties for excessive water use during declared water shortages

In addition to these ordinances, CCSD plans to enforce their updated WSCP as described in Table 8-2 on page 8-5. The enforcement measures are also summarized below.

- Under water stage 2 CCSD will write citations for violation of the demand reduction actions
- Under water stage 3 CCSD will continue to write citations and will begin to implement fines for repeat citations.
- Under stage 4 CCSD will assign water use allocations and switch to monthly meter reads to track compliance. CCSD staff will notify customers in danger of exceeding water use allocations and provide information on how to reduce. Water use allocations are outlined below.
 - Permanent resident: 3 units per month.
 - Commercial water use allocation: 3 units per EDU or fraction thereof; or average of last 12 months water use, whichever is less
 - Vacation rental allocation: 3 units per month.
- Under stages 5 & 6 CCSD will charge penalties for violation of water use allocations. Water use that exceeds allocation by less than 25% will be subject to a five-hundred percent (500%) surcharge levied on all usage above the customer's allocation. Water use that exceeds allocation by more than 25% will be subject to a one-thousand percent (1000%) surcharge levied on all usage above the customer's allocation. Water use allocations are outlined below.
 - Permanent resident: 2 units per month.
 - Commercial water use allocation: 2 units per EDU or fraction thereof; or 75% of average of last 12 months water use, whichever is less
 - Vacation rental allocation: 2 units per month.

The CCSD Board may further refine the above subject restrictions and prohibitions

8.9 Legal Authorities

Under California law, including CWC Chapters 3.3 and 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the CCSD Board is authorized to declare a Water Shortage Emergency and implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP. In all water shortage cases, shortage response actions will be implemented at the discretion of the CCSD staff and members of the CCSD Board and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted WSCPs to the extent practicable.

8.10 Financial Consequences of WSCP

Besides prohibitions and reduction goals, the CCSD has a steeply tiered water rate structure, which is further accelerated by drought surcharges. **Table 8-3** summarizes the CCSD drought surcharges. The CCSD also has enforcement capabilities (CCSD Municipal Code Sections 4.08.040 through 4.08.070, 4.12B.3.E, and 4.12C [F]), which include fines as well as shutting off a customer's water service.

Revenue reductions from water conservation pose a possible challenge to the CCSD. To a certain extent, lost revenues from the reduced sale of water can be offset by surcharges. To offset potential lost revenues from future droughts, the CCSD will continue with its efforts to establish a reserve water fund. Other adaptive measures could include delaying capital improvement expenditures as well as developing an internal loan from the CCSD General Fund.

8.11 Monitoring and Reporting

The water savings from implementation of the WSCP will be determined based on measurements of consumption from water meters and well production meters. At first, the cumulative consumption for the various sectors (e.g., residential, commercial, etc.) will be compared to water use during non-drought years to determine if they are achieving the required water consumption reductions. Then if needed, individual accounts will be monitored. Weather and other possible influences may be accounted for in the evaluation. If the goals are not being met, CCSD can implement additional shortage response actions, as necessary.

8.12 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is best prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. CCSD will use results obtained from their monitoring and reporting program to evaluate any need for revisions. Potential changes to the WSCP that may require an update include, but are not limited to, any changes to water stage criteria, changes to the shortage stage structure, and/or the addition of significant new customer reduction actions.

Any prospective changes to the WSCP would need to be presented at a public hearing and adopted by the CCSD Board. Notices for the public hearing date would be published in the local newspaper in compliance with CWC requirements.

8.13 Special Water Feature Distinction

The CWC Section 10623 (b) now requires that suppliers analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use or be able to use recycled water, whereas pools and spas must use potable water for health and safety considerations so limitations to pools and spas may require different considerations compared to non-pool or non-spa water features. This section is not applicable because CCSD currently does not manage artificial water features.

8.14 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP must be adopted by the CCSD Board. The CCSD Board is responsible for final adoption of the WSCP and any proposed updates thereafter. The Final UWMP will be made available to the public on the CCSD website and at the CCSD Administration Office at 1316 Tamsen Street, Suite 201 Cambria, CA.

The steps required for adoption of the WSCP are summarized below:

- Proposed Draft developed under the guidance of CCSD staff.
- Public Draft is circulated with the 2020 UWMP Public Hearing Notice.

Final WSCP is approval by the CCSD Board along with the Final 2020 UWMP.