

Cambria Community Services District



2026-2027 Annual Water Shortage Assessment

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Introduction

This report presents findings from the Cambria Community Services District's (CCSD) 2026-2027 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA). It describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for addressing the CCSD's water supply reliability for the coming year, as well as the formal steps to declare any water shortage levels and response actions.

Beginning in 2022, the California Water Code Section 10632.1 requires urban water suppliers to conduct an AWSDA and submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1 of each year.

The AWSDA serves as a tool to help identify potential water supply shortages and to implement water shortage response actions to mitigate possible supply gaps. The CCSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)¹ includes six stages of water shortage, each with its own set of shortage response actions. Each stage aims to achieve a percentage reduction in customer demands, as illustrated in Figure A.

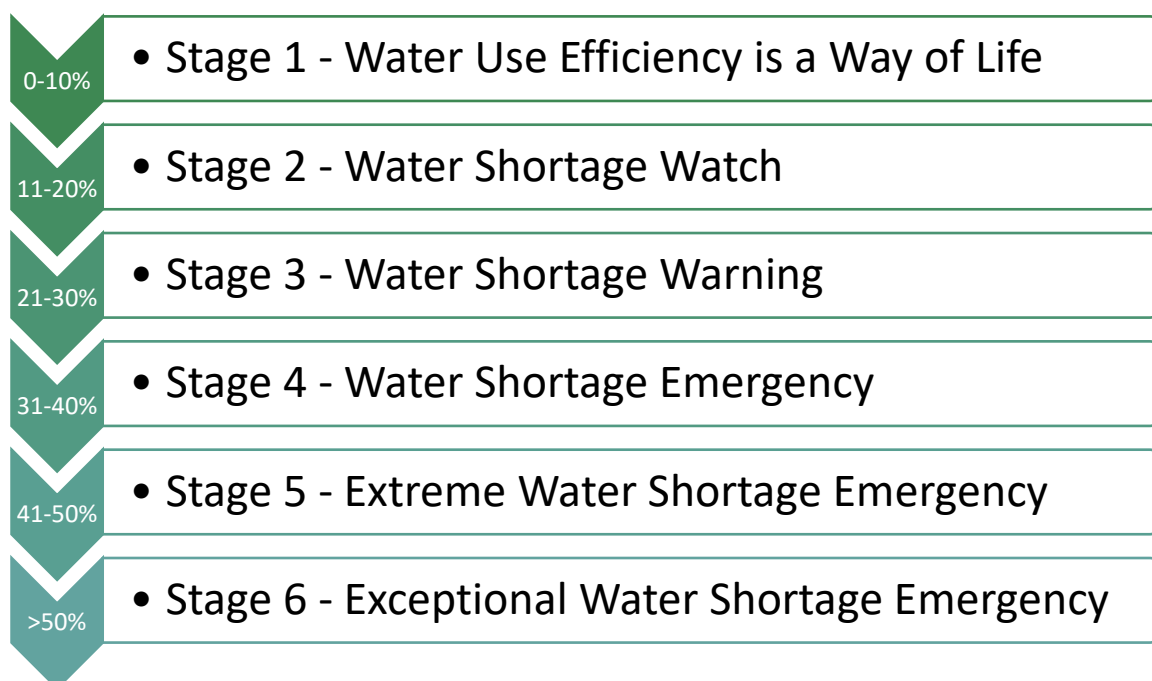


Figure A - 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Stages

¹ <https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-shortage-contingency-plan>

Definitions & Acronyms

Annual Assessment – Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment to be conducted by urban water suppliers every year as required by California Water Code Section 10632(a).

Annual Shortage Report – Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to be submitted annually by urban water suppliers on or before July 1 as required by California Water Code Section 10632.1. The Annual Shortage Report consists of information including anticipated shortages and triggered shortage response actions determined as a result of the Annual Assessment.

Current Year – For the purpose of this Annual Shortage Report, the Current Year is defined as the twelve-month period from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026.

CWC – California Water Code

Demand Reduction Actions – Measures taken to reduce water demand, including outreach and education actions to promote voluntary reductions and water use restrictions. A Demand Reduction Action is considered a Water Shortage Response Action.

DWR – Department of Water Resources in the California Natural Resources Agency

Next Year – For the purpose of this Annual Water Shortage Report, the Next Year is defined as the twelve-month period starting on July 1, 2026, and ending on June 30, 2027.

UWMP – Urban Water Management Plan

Urban Retail Water Supplier – a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

Water Shortage Response Actions – A measure taken to reduce the gap between available water supplies and unconstrained demand and includes demand reduction actions, supply augmentation actions, operational changes, mandatory prohibitions, and other actions.

WSCP – Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CCSD Water Supply Portfolio

The CCSD's water supply portfolio consists of groundwater from two coastal groundwater basins, the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin No. 118 identifies these two sources as the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins, numbers 3-35 and 3-36, respectively. Appendix D of the CCSD 2025 Urban Water Management Plan² (UWMP) contains the Bulletin 118 summary description of each of these aquifers, neither of which is listed as being in overdraft status by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The basins are recharged primarily by underflow from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks. A map of the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers is shown in Figure B.

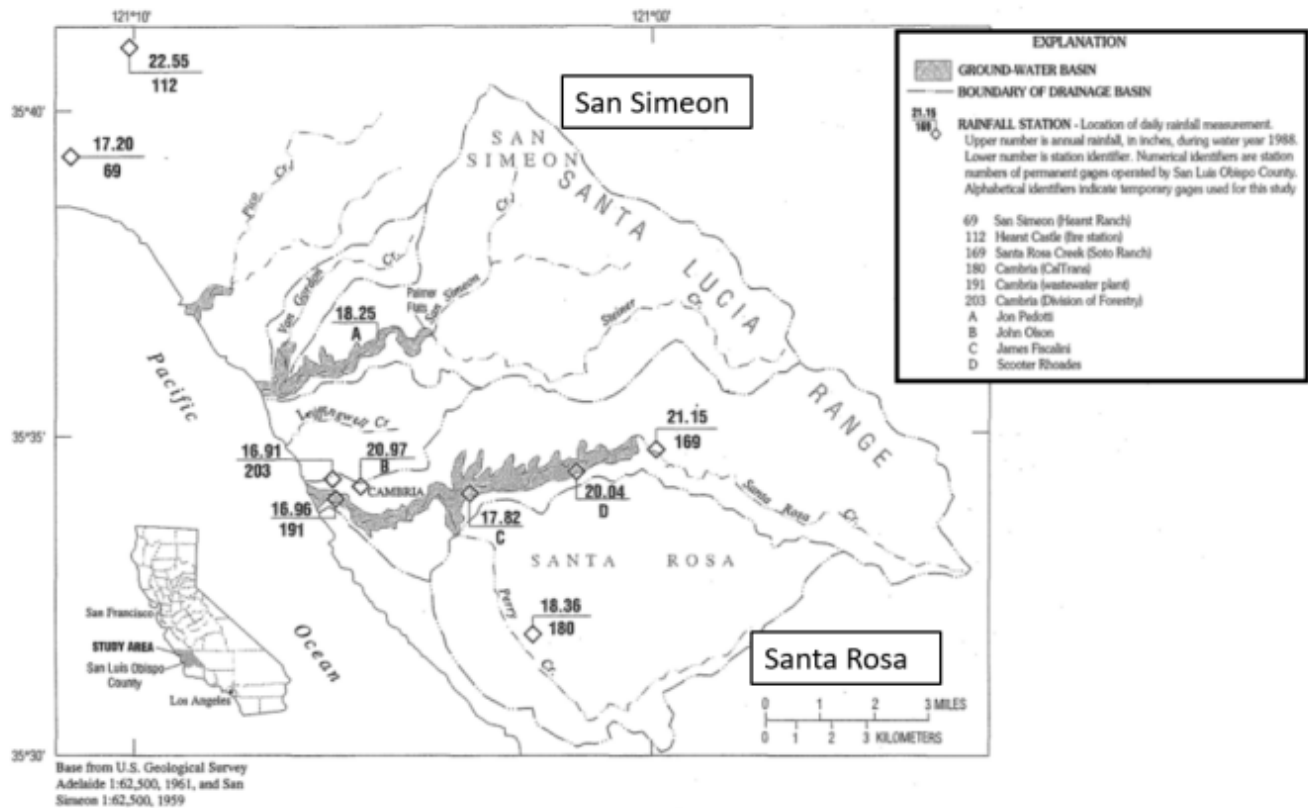


Figure B - Map of San Simeon and Santa Rosa Aquifers

² <https://www.cambriacsd.org/urban-water-management-plan>

The CCSD relies on five (5) production wells: San Simeon Well 1 (SS1), San Simeon Well 2 (SS2), and San Simeon Well 3 (SS3) in the San Simeon Well Field (SSWF) in the San Simeon groundwater basin and Santa Rosa Well 3 (SR3) and Santa Rosa Well 4 (SR4) in the Santa Rosa Well Field (SRWF) in the Santa Rosa groundwater basin. CCSD also uses Wells Windsor Bridge East (WBE), Windsor Bridge West (WBW), San Simeon Well #4 (SS4), and 9P2 to monitor groundwater levels.

The CCSD also owns and operates the Water Reclamation Facility (WRF), located next to the CCSD's wastewater percolation ponds, which extracts water from below the CCSD's wastewater percolation ponds, treats it to an advanced degree, and then reinjects it back into the groundwater basin about 1800 linear feet north of the WRF, on the western edge of the San Simeon Well Field. WRF injection is designed to maintain a positive hydraulic gradient between the freshwater well field and the downstream wastewater percolation ponds. It also increases available production volume, with approximately 60% of injected water eventually migrating to the San Simeon Well Field. The WRF is currently operated under an emergency permit from the County of San Luis Obispo, which limits its operation to Extreme and Exceptional Water Shortage Emergencies (Stages 5 and 6, respectively) of the WSCP.

Supply Constraints

The SWRCB licenses the CCSD's water extractions. The SWRCB license for San Simeon Creek allows a maximum of 799 AFY annually from the San Simeon aquifer, while limiting dry season pumping to 370 AFY maximum from the time that the creek ceases flow at the Palmer Flats gauging station, until October 31. The Santa Rosa Creek license limits the Santa Rosa aquifer pumping to 218 AFY annually, with a dry season pumping limit of 155.3 AFY from May 1 to October 31. This amount of water is not necessarily available yearly due to the nature of the two groundwater basins.

The San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins are relatively shallow and porous, and groundwater levels are typically rapidly recharged yearly during the wet or rainy season. With CCSD and other pumping, as well as natural outflow to the ocean,

groundwater levels generally exhibit a pattern of consistently high levels during the wet season, steady decline during the dry season, and rise when the wet season resumes.

During the wet season, the groundwater basins are continuously recharged via surface water flow from San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks, and the available water supply is limited only by the CCSD's diversion licenses and extraction rate. However, when surface flow ceases and the dry season begins, recharge is reduced or eliminated, and the amount of water stored in the groundwater basin begins to decline, as evidenced by declining groundwater levels. At this point, a limited amount of water is available in the groundwater basin to support municipal, agricultural, and environmental needs until it refills during the next wet season. Therefore, the timing of surface flow recharge affects the available supply, with years when recharge continues later into the year having a larger available supply. The amount and timing of rainfall in the San Simeon and Santa Rosa watersheds determine how long recharge continues and, indirectly, the available supply.

In addition to the physical characteristics of the groundwater basins, key permitting conditions affect how the CCSD operates the San Simeon Well Field (SSWF) and the Santa Rosa Well Field (SRWF). In addition to the wet and dry season production limits mentioned above, CCSD staff carefully monitor groundwater levels and the gradient between the percolated mound of treated wastewater at the percolation ponds and the upgradient potable wells in the San Simeon groundwater basin, and the WBW groundwater levels, which must remain above 3.0 feet above mean sea level for continued production from the SRWF (see [Water Shortage Evaluation Criteria](#)).

Current Year Unconstrained Customer Demand

Table 1 shows the breakdown of projected demands by customer category for the next year (July 2026- June 2027). This assessment used an average of the 2020 through 2025 reporting years to estimate projected potable water demand. During 2020 and 2021, the CCSD remained in a Stage 2 Water Shortage Condition under the legacy

Emergency Water Conservation Program. While the Stage 2 legacy Water Shortage Condition was in effect from July 2018 through June 2021, consumption patterns indicate that the Stage 2 declaration did not noticeably constrain demand. In the summer and fall of 2022, a Stage 2 or 3 Water Shortage Condition was in effect; however, the lack of conservation achieved in those months allowed them to be considered unconstrained demand. Due to twice the average rainfall and the late start of the San Simeon groundwater basin dry season, along with remaining in a Stage 1 Shortage Condition throughout 2023, 2023 demand was also considered unconstrained. The demand during 2024 was also considered unconstrained due to the Stage 1 and above-average rainfall that year. In 2025, the CCSD received rainfall slightly below average. However, the timing and rate of rainfall throughout the wet season resulted in a dry season of average length, and the CCSD remained in Stage 1. Therefore, demand in 2025 was also considered unconstrained demand.

The average of 2020 through 2025 used in the 2026-27 AWSDA encompasses two years (2020 and 2021) of slightly above the 10-year average demand (2015-2025) of 521 AF, three years (2022, 2023, and 2024) of below the 10-year average demand, and 2025, which was slightly below the average of the last ten years. All the years included are recent, reflect current water-use patterns, and therefore provide a reliable basis for estimating the unconstrained demand for 2026-27. The total actual unconstrained demand for the 2025-26 AWSDA will not be known until after this report has been submitted to the Department of Water Resources, but the current estimate is that the actual unconstrained demand will be slightly greater than the anticipated unconstrained demand. Additionally, Cambria CSD has been under a new water connection moratorium since November 2001, so there is no increase in unconstrained demand from additional connections or additional water allocations to existing connections that need to be considered.

- *Vacation rental water use is equivalent to that of a single-family residence*
- *17% of residential accounts are occupied part-time*
- *2.5% of residential accounts are vacant*

Population

The 2020 Census and 2020 American Community Surveys both indicate a declining population for the Cambria Census Designated Place (Cambria CDP); however, staff analysis of utility billing data does not align with Census data. According to the 2020 Census, Cambria CDP has a population of 5,678 with a total of 4,046 housing units, which translates to an occupancy rate of just 67%. However, an analysis of 2022 CCSD utility billing data reflects an 80.5% occupancy rate, with only 2.5% of residential accounts reporting actual zero consumption (i.e., vacant). Approximately 17% of utility billing accounts register usage on a part-time basis. The 2023 American Community Survey population data used in the recently adopted 2025 Urban Water Management Plan update reflects an occupancy of 6,038 for the Cambria CDP and aligns more closely with the 2022 analysis of billing data. CCSD staff attributes the bulk of the variance between Census and billing data to the high percentage of part-time and full-time vacation rentals, as well as a large stock of second homes, both of which the Census designates as vacant properties.

Current Year Potable Water Supplies

Defining a Dry Year

The CCSD's 2025 UWMP uses 2021 as the base year for the single-dry year in its water supply reliability assessment. In 2021, almost half of the annual rainfall fell in a single 36-hour storm, leaving little time for it to soak into the ground. The

Guidance from the Department of Water Resources

CWC section 10632(a)(2)(B) requires that all urban water suppliers evaluate supply reliability for the current year and one dry year. Per the State's Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Guidance, "For the Dry Year, the water supplies should be adjusted for assumed dry-year conditions, which may affect availability of local surface and ground waters as well as imported supplies."

current 2025-2026 water year has resulted in roughly average precipitation, evenly distributed throughout the wet season, with 16.60 inches recorded at the Santa Rosa at Main Gauge and 38.14 inches at the Rocky Butte station as of April 22, 2026. A comparison of rainfall data is included in Table 2.

Table 2. Rainfall Data from Local Rain Gauges for the 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2025-26 water years³.

SLO Co Rainfall Data	Average 1999-2000 to 2024-2025 (inches)	2020-21 (Inches)	Percent of Average	2021-22 (Inches)	Percent of Average	2025-26 (Inches)	Percent of Average
Santa Rosa at Main	18.3	15.87	86.72%	14.88	81.31%	16.60	90.71%
Rocky Butte	37.73	19.84	52.58%	30.48	80.78%	38.14	101.09%

Because the current year's precipitation differs somewhat from that of the historical single-dry year, the latter would not accurately reflect the supply available in 2026-2027. This assessment instead relied on actual 2022 pumping volumes for single-dry-year supply projections. The 2021-2022 water year was characterized by lower-than-average rainfall and was preceded by the 2020-2021 water year, which also had lower-than-average rainfall. Since this assessment is intended to prepare for a dry year, and since this pattern of a below-average year followed by a dry year closely matches that of the 2021-2022 water year, the actual demand from 2022 will be used as the basis for the estimated supply available for the 2026-2027 period of this assessment.

The 2021 no-streamflow season lasted 200 days, with flow ceasing on May 27, 2021, and resuming on December 13, 2021. The 2022 no-streamflow season lasted 195 days, with flow ceasing on May 22nd and resuming on December 3rd. The average length of the no-streamflow season since 2012 is 162 days. This year, streamflow at Palmer Flats is expected to cease in late June. The 2022 no-streamflow season lasted 195 days, which is

³ Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Works. Accessed April 22, 2026. <https://wr.slocountywater.org/>

comparatively long. This year, the expected cease-flow date for Palmer Flats is late June, and if streamflow does not resume until January 2027, an above-average no-streamflow season (185 to 200 days) is a reasonable assumption.

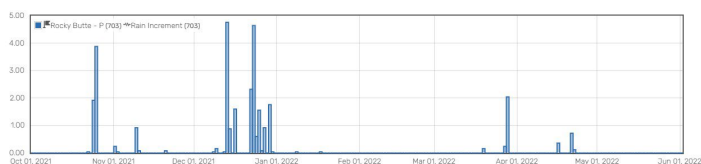
Rainfall, Streamflow, and Groundwater Levels

When streamflow recharges groundwater levels, and those levels hold steady despite the CCSD's diversions, the CCSD's potable water supply is limited by its water rights licenses. During this period, shortages and surpluses, defined as differences between the available supply and the anticipated or actual unconstrained demand, will not be carried forward to the next month because the apparent shortage or surplus does not reflect an actual supply shortage or surplus. Once groundwater levels begin to decline, the estimated available supply becomes the limiting factor, and shortages or surpluses from previous months will be carried forward to the next month, with the note that the shortage is a shortage in the estimated available supply (an increased rate of groundwater drawdown relative to the anticipated drawdown) and not a shortage in supply that would cause a failure of water delivery to customers. The estimated available supply for 2026-27 is based on the relationship between monthly diversions from the SSWF in 2022 and the effect those diversions had on groundwater levels, given the similarity in rainfall patterns and the impact of those patterns on creek flow and groundwater recharge.

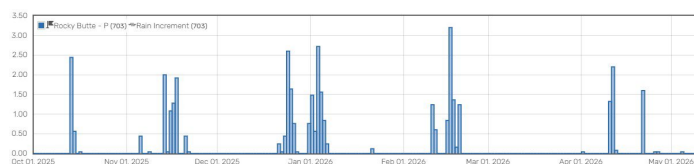
The rainfall and streamflow patterns for the wet seasons of 2021-22 and 2025-26 are compared in Figure C. Given the importance of stream flow to CCSD's water resources, estimating when it will cease is important. One important note is that the streamflow data is from the San Simeon Streamflow Gauge (San Simeon Gauge), which is downstream of the SSWF and the agricultural users in the San Simeon valley, and does not reflect the date of flow cessation at Palmer Flats. However, it remains valid for assessing the correlation between rainfall and streamflow and, by extension, for providing a rough estimate of when flow at Palmer Flats will cease. In 2022, the flow at Palmer Flats ceased on May 22nd, roughly two months after the flow at the San Simeon Gauge dropped to zero. Comparing that to 2026, as of May 11th, the gauge flow is

approaching zero, and for the purposes of this analysis, could be considered zero. Roughly two months from now, in late June, is when staff expect Palmer Flats to stop flowing in 2026. Please note that the comparison in Figure C is not intended to be a complete analysis, but rather an attempt to provide the best estimate of Palmer Flats cessation given the limited inputs of rainfall and streamflow.

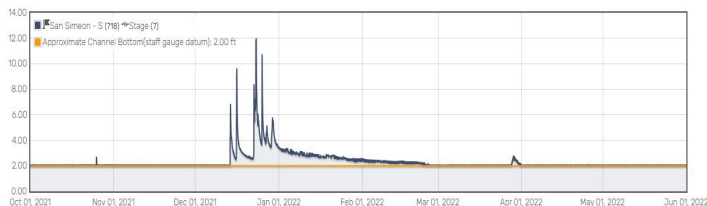
Rocky Butte Rainfall October 2021-June 2022



Rocky Butte Rainfall October 2025-May 2026



San Simeon Streamflow October 2021-June 2022



San Simeon Streamflow October 2025-May 2026

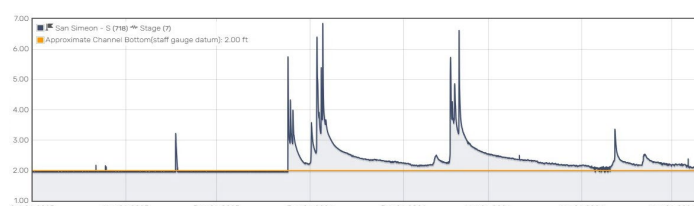


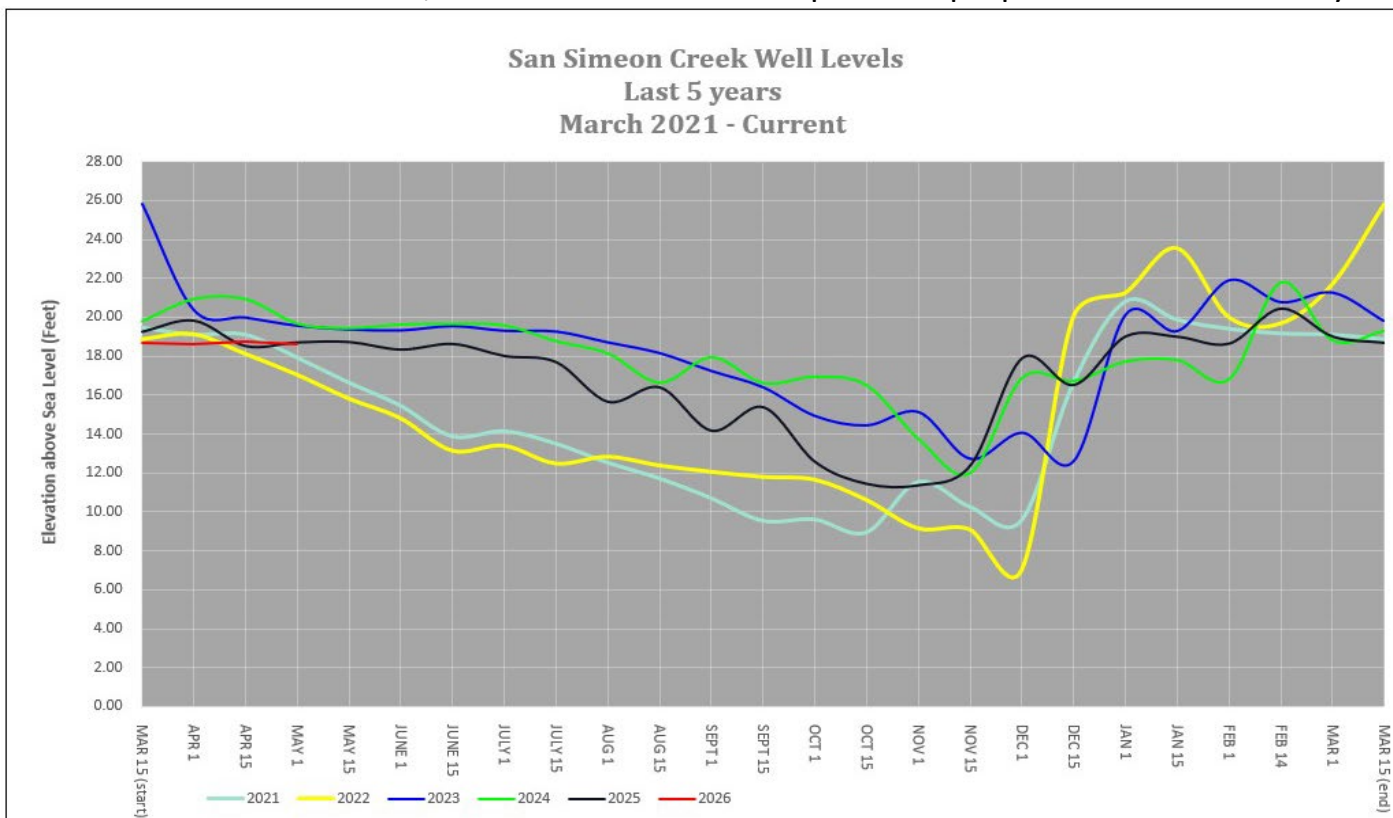
Figure C – San Simeon Creek Streamflow compared to Rocky Butte Rainfall 2021-22 and 2025-26

In 2022, SSWF groundwater levels reached their lowest levels of 7 feet above mean sea level on Dec 1st, and the SS4 to 9P2 gradient reached 0.59 feet. In the Santa Rosa Basin, SR4 and WBE groundwater levels reached their lowest levels of the year on October 15th, with SR4 at 40.81 feet and WBE at 3.07 feet. Given the CCSD’s water demand that year, the groundwater levels, and the Palmer Flats stop date of May 22nd, the demands of that year began to approach the amount that could be withdrawn without either violating the Santa Rosa Basin permit condition or causing a negative SS4 to 9P2 gradient.

The SSWF well level chart in Figure D shows groundwater levels for 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025, as well as 2026 levels from March 15th to May 1st.

Figure D - SSWF Groundwater levels 2021-2026

While it may seem unreasonable to assume that a pumping regime like that of 2022 will be suitable for 2026-2027, this assessment aims to plan and prepare for an abnormally



dry year ahead. For the Cambria area, this would mean late or insufficient wet-season precipitation and incomplete aquifer recharge for the 2026-27 water year. Under this scenario, dry season demand management will be necessary to ensure adequate supply through the fall of 2027.

Table 3 projects the total available groundwater supplies for the Next Year, beginning July 1, 2026.

Table 3. Water Supplies (DWR Table 3)

															= From prior tables	= Auto calculated	
Table 3: Water Supplies ¹																	
Water Supply		Start Year:		2026		Volumetric Unit Used ² :								AF			
Drop-down List May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool (Add additional rows as needed)	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supplies - Volume ³													Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield* (optional)	
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total by Water Supply Type	Drop-down List		
Potable Supplies																	
Groundwater (not desal.)	San Simeon	27.4	20.6	14.7	18.8	31.8	36.5	13.5	36.1	40.9	40.7	44.7	34.7	360.4		799	
Groundwater (not desal.)	Santa Rosa	23.3	27.6	28.8	25.3	7.4	0.3	24	0	0	0	0.1	11.2	148		218	
Total by Month (Potable)		50.7	48.2	43.5	44.1	39.2	36.8	37.5	36.1	40.9	40.7	44.8	45.9	508.4		0	
Non-Potable Supplies																	
														0			
														0			
														0			
														0			
Total by Month (Non-Potable)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	

Notes: Hydrological and regulatory conditions include limited dry season storage, minimum groundwater levels, and maintenance of a hydraulic gradient (see discussion under Water Shortage Evaluation Criteria and CCSD Water Supply)

¹Projections are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual supply volumes could be different due to many factors.

If the water year of 2026-27 fails to provide full aquifer recharge, operation of the CCSD’s WRF under the existing emergency use permit would be required to support dry season pumping in late summer and fall of 2027. The impacts of and response needed to such a scenario would be analyzed in the 2027-2028 AWSDA.

Infrastructure Capabilities and Plausible Constraints

A break in the transmission water main that supplies water from the San Simeon Well Field (SSWF) to the town of Cambria occurred on December 23, 2021. An emergency bypass pipeline was installed, and the original transmission main was abandoned in place. While the SSWF was out of service, the community of Cambria relied solely on the SRWF for potable water supply. Mandatory conservation was still in effect from the 2021 dry season, so the supply capacity was not severely impacted. The CCSD is in the process of designing and engineering a pipeline to replace the transmission main. Impacts to the water supply from this project are not anticipated to occur during the reporting period for this assessment. Any potential impacts to the CCSD's water supply from the construction phase of this project will be addressed in the 2027-2028 assessment.

The CCSD has redundancy in water sources, with five (5) wells in two (2) separate groundwater basins. If one well, groundwater basin, treatment facility, or piece of water transmission infrastructure between either well field and the urban area of Cambria were to experience problems, it could be taken offline without disruptions to the immediate supply, as happened during the SSWF transmission main failure noted above. All critical water infrastructure is equipped with backup generators to ensure an uninterrupted water supply during electrical power outages. Additionally, the CCSD Water Department has emergency response plans in place for a wide range of emergencies, including wildfires and earthquakes.

Other plausible constraints include additional restrictions on pumping protocols and basin management that natural resource agencies may impose on the CCSD, including the California Coastal Commission (Commission). CCSD is subject to the terms and conditions of Coastal Development Permit 132-18 (as amended by Permit 482-10), which include reserving 20% of the permitted water production capacity for visitor-serving commercial or recreational use, and utilizing the SRWF as a supplemental

source of supply during years when the full yield at the SSWF cannot be safely withdrawn.

In 2025, CCSD began an Instream Flow Study for Lower Santa Rosa Creek to quantify the environmental impacts of municipal diversions in the Santa Rosa Creek Groundwater Basin and the stream flows of Santa Rosa Creek. That study is ongoing and expected to conclude in the summer of 2027.

Water Shortage Evaluation Criteria

Dry Season Start Date

- Santa Rosa: May 1, per the CCSD's water license issued by the SWRCB. The maximum amount allowed to be diverted from the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer during the dry season is 155.3 acre-feet. Dry Season end date is October 31st of each calendar year.
- San Simeon: The date of surface flow cessation at Palmer Flats, per the CCSD's water license issued by the SWRCB. The maximum allowed dry-season diversion is 370 acre-feet. The DWR considers the end of the dry season to be October 31st. However, for the purposes of water shortage evaluation, a more accurate end to the potential supply shortage period is the start of the streamflow season, when streamflow resumes, and groundwater levels begin to recharge.

Rainfall totals

- Rainfall data will be obtained from the County of San Luis Obispo's Public Works Department. The two gauges associated with the CCSD service area are Rocky Butte and Santa Rosa at Main. Data from both gauges will be analyzed for the assessment. Rainfall timing is analyzed to assist in the estimation of the flow cessation date for Palmer Flats.

Groundwater levels

- Groundwater levels are measured at 31 well sites each month. The critical well sites for this assessment include the San Simeon Well Field production wells (SS1, SS2, and SS3), Santa Rosa Well 4 (SR4), and the Windsor Bridge monitoring wells (WBE and WBW). When the water level at the Windsor Bridge wells falls below 3.0 feet above mean sea level, the CCSD must cease diversions from the Santa Rosa wells.

9P2/SS4 gradient

- The 9P2/SS4 gradient is measured twice monthly. It represents the difference in groundwater elevation between monitoring well 9P2, located at the CCSD wastewater percolation ponds, and monitoring well SS4, located just southwest of the SSWF. A positive gradient means groundwater elevation at the SSWF is higher than groundwater levels at the percolation ponds. Conversely, a negative gradient indicates that groundwater levels under the percolation ponds are higher than at the SSWF, which could result in the migration of impaired groundwater from the percolation ponds and saltwater lagoon towards the SSWF. When the 9P2-SS4 gradient falls to -0.9 for more than three months during the dry season, operation of the percolation ponds for wastewater disposal must cease.

Status of Water Shortage Evaluation Criteria

Table 4 depicts the locally applicable water shortage evaluation criteria as a percent of the average as of April 1st. April 1st was chosen as a meaningful point for this evaluation because 90% of precipitation is typically received by this date. Except for the impacts of basin management (i.e., supplementing SSWF production with SRWF production), none of these criteria is anticipated to improve after April 1st until the commencement of seasonal precipitation in the following water year.

Table 4. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Shortage Stage Indicators on April 1

Stage	% of Average	WBE	WBW	SR4	Gradient	Average SS Wells
1	Greater than 100%	>5.6	>5.6	>53.56	>3.00	>20.10
2	100%	5.60	5.60	53.56	3.00	20.10
	91%	5.10	5.10	48.74	2.73	18.29
3	90%	5.14	4.93	48.21	2.28	18.17
	81%	4.63	4.44	43.39	2.05	16.35
4	80%	4.57	4.38	42.85	2.03	16.15
	71%	4.05	3.89	38.03	1.80	14.33
5	70%	4.00	3.83	37.49	1.78	14.13
	61%	3.48	3.34	32.67	1.55	12.31
6	60%	3.43	3.29	32.14	1.52	12.11

As of April 1, 2026, the observed measurements of the above criteria were as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SR4: 52.85 feet - WBE: 5.43 feet - WBW: 5.21 feet - 9P2/SS4 Gradient: 2.53 feet - SSWF Average Well Level: 18.65 feet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SR4: 99% of average - WBE: 97% of average - WBW: 94% of average - 9P2/SS4 Gradient: 84% of average - SSWF Average Well Level: 93% of average |
|--|---|

All recent production has come from the SSWF. While some of the metrics for April 1 suggest the need to move to a Stage 2, the groundwater levels in the SSWF and the SRWF have remained stable during April, with only a drop of two hundredths of a foot (0.02 ft) between the April 1 and May 1 readings, as shown on the graph in Figure D on page 14. This, combined with the rainfall totals that approach an average year, with the rainfall spaced throughout the wet season, and the high probability of San Simeon

Creek continuing to flow into the latter half of June (See Figure C), suggests that the groundwater levels in 2026 will follow a similar pattern to those of 2025, and therefore, a Stage 2 drought declaration is not necessary, because supplies will be able to meet demand throughout the remainder of the 2026 dry season under the current Stage 1, as show in Table 5. Additionally, the groundwater in the Santa Rosa basin, as measured at SR4, is at 101% of average. Implementing responsible dry-season supplementation with SRWF production should help reduce the decline in San Simeon groundwater levels as the dry season progresses. This would prolong the use of the SSWF into late summer without resulting in dramatic decreases in groundwater levels or the need for increased conservation. Groundwater levels in both basins will continue to be monitored throughout the dry season for any unusual changes.

Supply and Demand Analysis

Table 5 presents the projected supply surplus or shortage with and without WSCP actions for each month of the reporting period.

Table 5. Potable Water Shortage Assessment (DWR Table 4)

													= Auto calculated
													= From prior tables
													= For manual input
Table 4(P): Potable Water Shortage Assessment ¹													AF
Start Year: 2026						Volumetric Unit Used ² :						AF	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun ³	Total
Anticipated Unconstrained Demand	52.0	50.5	46.2	46.3	41.7	41.3	40.0	37.6	40.9	41.8	45.2	48.3	531.63
Anticipated Total Water Supply	50.7	48.2	43.5	44.1	39.2	36.8	37.5	36.1	40.9	40.7	44.8	45.9	508.40
Surplus/Shortage w/o WSCP Action	-1.3	-2.3	-2.7	-2.2	-2.5	-4.5	-2.5	-1.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.4	-2.4	-23.2
% Surplus/Shortage w/o WSCP Action	-2%	-4%	-6%	-5%	-6%	-11%	-6%	-4%	0%	-3%	-1%	-5%	-4%
State Standard Shortage Level	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Planned WSCP Actions ⁴													
Benefit from WSCP: Supply Augmentation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benefit from WSCP: Demand Reduction	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.9	4.9	46.9
Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	3.9	2.9	2.1	2.6	1.9	-0.1	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.8	4.5	2.5	23.7
% Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	8%	6%	5%	6%	5%	0%	0%	1%	5%	2%	10%	5%	4%

¹Assessments are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual volumes could be different due to many factors.

²Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent.

³When optional monthly volumes aren't provided, verify Tables 2 and 3 use the same columns for data entry and are reflected properly in Table 4 and make sure to use those same columns to enter the benefits from Planned WSCP Actions. Please see directions on the shortage balancing exercise in the Table Instructions. If a shortage is projected, the supplier is highly recommended to perform a monthly analysis to more accurately identify the time of shortage.

⁴If you enter any WSCP Benefits, then you must enter the corresponding planned Actions into Table 5.

The actual surplus or shortage during wet-season months (October – April) will vary depending on the amount and timing of seasonal precipitation and its effects on stream flows and groundwater recharge. A version of this table will be updated monthly and included in the Utilities Report for the Board’s review, as shortages or surpluses, and demand-reduction benefits, are known and recorded. The benefits from the WSCP in Table 5 are estimated based on the availability of a particular shortage response action (i.e., greater in the summer due to the ability to cut back on outdoor irrigation and the savings that will be requested from hotels and vacation rentals) and the expected savings from that shortage response action. Staff have been conservative in their estimates of demand reduction from the shortage response actions for this analysis, as an added buffer in case those actions are unable to reduce demand as much as anticipated.

The recommended actions are to remain at Stage 1 and to closely monitor the cessation of flow at Palmer Flats and groundwater levels. Should groundwater levels decline more quickly than expected during the beginning and middle of the dry season, or the flow at Palmer Flats cease significantly sooner than expected, staff will be ready to present additional recommendations to the Board for action. CCSD customers are already saving roughly 1% compared to 2021 demand and roughly 28% compared to 2013 demand.

Planned Shortage Response Actions

Table 6 lists the planned shortage response actions deemed necessary to achieve the required demand reduction. They are consistent with those outlined in the WSCP.

Successful demand management requires effective public outreach and communication, adequate financial and staffing resources, and the flexibility to respond to customer needs and concerns. Exceptions to any of the planned shortage response actions may be authorized in accordance with Section 4.12.150 of the CCSD municipal code.

Table 6. Planned Shortage Response Actions (DWR Table 5)

Table 5: Planned Water Shortage Response Actions			July 1, 2025		to June 30, 2026	
Anticipated Shortage Level Drop-down List of State Standard Levels (1-6) and Level 0 (No Shortage)	ACTIONS ¹ : Demand Reduction, Supply Augmentation, and Other Actions. (Drop-down List) These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	Is action already being implemented? (Y/N)	How much is action going to reduce the shortage gap? (Optional)		When is shortage response action anticipated to be implemented ² ?	
			Enter Amount	(Drop-down List) Select % or Volume Unit	Start Month	End Month
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>						
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Yes			July	June
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Yes			July	June
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Yes			July	June
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Yes			July	June
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Yes			July	June
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Yes			July	June
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Yes			July	June
1	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	Yes			July	June
1	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	Yes			July	June
1	Offer Water Use Surveys	Yes			July	June
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Yes			July	June
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Yes			July	June
2	Increase Water Waste Patrols	No			July	December
2	Expand Public Information Campaign	No			August	January
2	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	No			August	June
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	No			July	December
2	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	No			July	December
2	Provide Rebates for Landscape Irrigation Efficiency	No			July	December
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	No			August	December
3	Increase Water Waste Patrols	No			September	June
3	Expand Public Information Campaign	No			September	June
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	No			September	June
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	No			September	June
3	Reduce System Water Loss	No			September	June
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	No			September	June
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	No			September	June
<p>NOTES: Notes Section to be used only for clarifying details, and not for listing specific actions. Actions must be entered into table rows above.</p>						

¹If you plan Supply Augmentation Actions then you must enter WSCP Benefits from Supply Augmentation Actions into Table 4. If you plan Demand Reduction Actions then you must enter WSCP Benefits from Demand Reduction Actions into Table 4.

²If an Action is planned to be implemented in multiple non-contiguous periods of the year, please make separate entries on multiple rows for the same action spanning the different implementation periods.

Phased Ongoing Reassessments

Monthly reports as to the effectiveness of the planned water shortage response actions and the status of water shortage evaluation criteria shall be provided to the Board of Directors as part of the General Manager's or Utilities' Report. Reassessments will be active and iterative as conditions change throughout the dry season. Changes to the recommended water shortage response actions may be required to affect the desired reduction in demand.

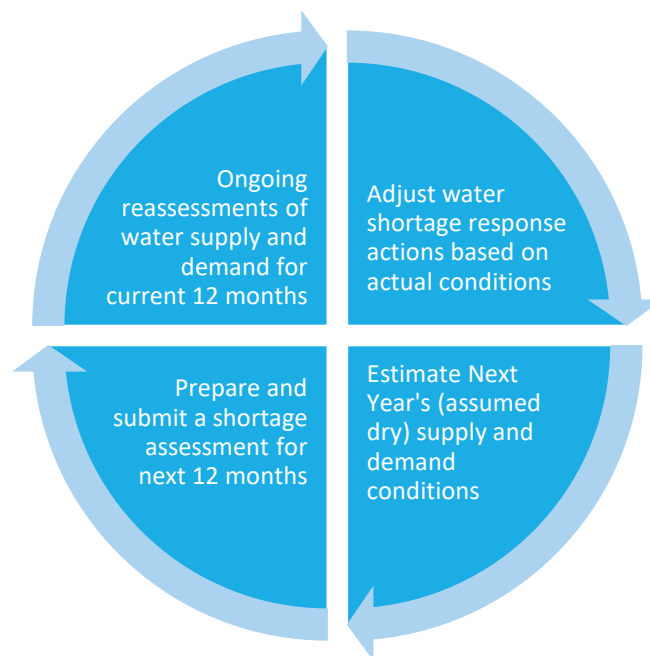


Figure E - Dynamic Approach to Water Supply and Demand Assessment

GUIDANCE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

The actual water supply conditions will depend not only on the replenishment of water supplies through inflows from precipitation, but also depend on the effectiveness of any current or recent-past water shortage response actions taken within the Supplier's service area.