RESOLUTION NO. 22-2026
May 14, 2026

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
ADOPTING THE 2025 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN WSCP AND AUTHORIZING ITS SUBMITTAL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

WHEREAS, The California Urban Water Management Planning Act, (Wat. Code §10610, et seq. (UWMPA)), mandates that every urban supplier of water providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000-acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as a stand-alone document or as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP); and

WHEREAS, the UWMPA specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such WSCPs; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to recent amendments to the UWMPA, urban water suppliers are required to adopt and electronically submit their WSCPs to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the UWMPA, "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor of water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers; and

WHEREAS, the District meets the definition of an urban water supplier for purposes of the UWMPA and is required to prepare and adopt a WSCP as a stand-alone document or as part of its 2025 UWMP; and

WHEREAS, the District has prepared a WSCP in accordance with the UWMPA, and in accordance with applicable legal requirements, has undertaken certain coordination, notice, public involvement, public comment, and other procedures in relation to its WSCP; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the UWMPA, the District has prepared its WSCP with its own staff, with the assistance of consulting professionals, and in cooperation with other governmental agencies, and has utilized and relied upon industry standards and the expertise of industry professionals in preparing its WSCP, and has also utilized Department of Water Resources' 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook, including its related appendices, in preparing its WSCP; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to Water Code §10642, a public hearing was held on May 14, 2026, at 10:00 a.m., or soon thereafter; in order to provide members of the public and other interested entities with the opportunity to be heard in connection with proposed adoption of the WSCP and issues related thereto. The meeting will be held at the Cambria Veterans' Hall at 1000 Main Street in Cambria, CA, and via Web Conference and Live Stream video. The Public can attend in person at the location described above or listen or watch the Live Stream video on the District's website at: https://www.cambriacsd.org; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said public hearing on the District's WSCP, the District, among other things, encourages the active involvement of members of the community from diverse social, cultural, and economic backgrounds within the District's service area with regard to the WSCP, and encourages community input regarding the District's WSCP; and

WHEREAS, the District Board has reviewed and considered the purposes and requirements of the UWMPA, the contents of the WSCP, and the documentation contained in the administrative record in support of the WSCP, and has determined that the factual analyses and conclusions set forth in the WSCP are legally sufficient; and

WHEREAS, the District Board desires to adopt the WSCP and to incorporate it as part of its 2025 UWMP prior to July 1, 2026 in order to comply with the UWMPA.

WHEREAS, §10652 of the California Water Code provides that the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Division 13 (commencing with §21000 of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP as part of UWMP, or to implementation actions taken pursuant to California Water Code §10632.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by District Board as follows:

1. The Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted as amended by changes incorporated by the Board as a result of input received (if any) at the public hearing and ordered filed with the Confidential Administrative Assistant and shall be incorporated into the District's 2025 UWMP as an appendix.

2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to include a copy of this Resolution in the District's WSCP and/or in the District's 2025 UWMP.

3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10621(d) and §10644(a)(1)-(2), to electronically submit a copy of the WSCP, as a stand-alone document and included as an appendix to the 2025 UWMP, to the Department of Water Resources no later than July 1, 2026.

4. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10644(a), to submit a copy of the WSCP, as a stand-alone document and included in the 2025 UWMP as an appendix, to the California State Library, and to any city or county within which the District provides water supplies no later than thirty (30) days after this adoption date.

5. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed, in accordance with Water Code §10645, to make the WSCP available for public review at the District's offices during normal business hours and on its website at https://www.cambriacsd.org no later than thirty (30) days after filing a copy of the WSCP, as an appendix to its 2025 UWMP, with the Department of Water Resources.

6. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the WSCP in accordance with the UWMPA and to provide recommendations to the Board regarding the necessary budgets, procedures, rules, regulations, or further actions to carry out the effective and equitable implementation of the WSCP.

7. The Board finds and determines that this Resolution is not subject to CEQA pursuant to Water Code §10652 because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP or to the implementation of the actions taken pursuant to such plans. Because this Resolution comprises the Board's adoption of its WSCP and involves its implementation, no CEQA review is required.

8. Pursuant to CEQA, the Board directs staff to file a Notice of Exemption with the San Luis Obispo County Clerk's Office within five (5) working days of adoption of this Resolution.

9. The document and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which this Resolution and the above findings have been based are located at the District's Office located at 2150 Main Street, #1-A, Cambria, CA 93428. The custodian for these records is the Confidential Administrative

Assistant.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 14th day of May 2026.

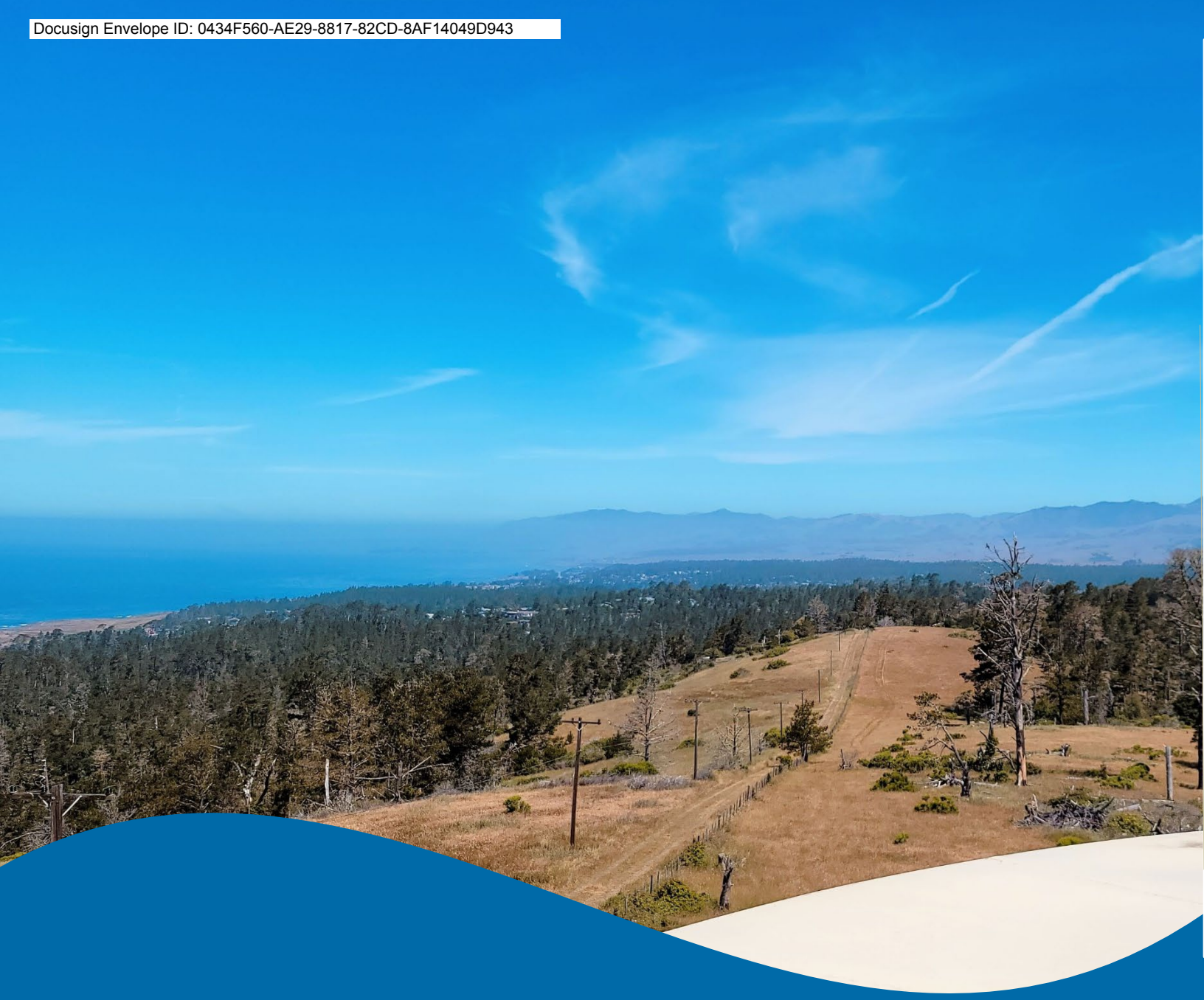
DocuSigned by:
Harry Farmer
501317857EA241B...
Harry Farmer, President
Board of Directors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DocuSigned by:
Timothy Carmel
B64D40A50AA141E...
Timothy J. Carmel
District Counsel

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Haley Dodson
27CDBD8EE42E4C4...
Haley Dodson
Confidential Administrative Assistant



Cambria Community Services District
2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan
April 29, 2026
DRAFT

Prepared by Cambria Community Services District
and Maddaus Water Management Inc.

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INTRODUCTION AND WSCP OVERVIEW

Lay Description

This chapter describes The Cambria Community Services District's (CCSD's) Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), including shortage stages and shortage response actions. The California Water Code Section 10632 requires every Supplier that serves more than 3,000 acre-feet per year or has more than 3,000 connections to prepare and adopt a standalone WSCP as part of its UWMP. The WSCP is required to allow Suppliers to plan for a greater than 50% supply shortage and is due to be updated every five years. Water shortage contingency planning is a strategic planning process in which CCSD engages to prepare for and respond to water shortages, which occur when available water supply is insufficient to meet normally expected customer water use. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). CCSD WSCP provides real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions. This WSCP is due to be updated, based on new requirements, every five years and was adopted as a current update for submission to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

1.1 Overview of the WSCP

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 (due to destruction of critical supply facilities).

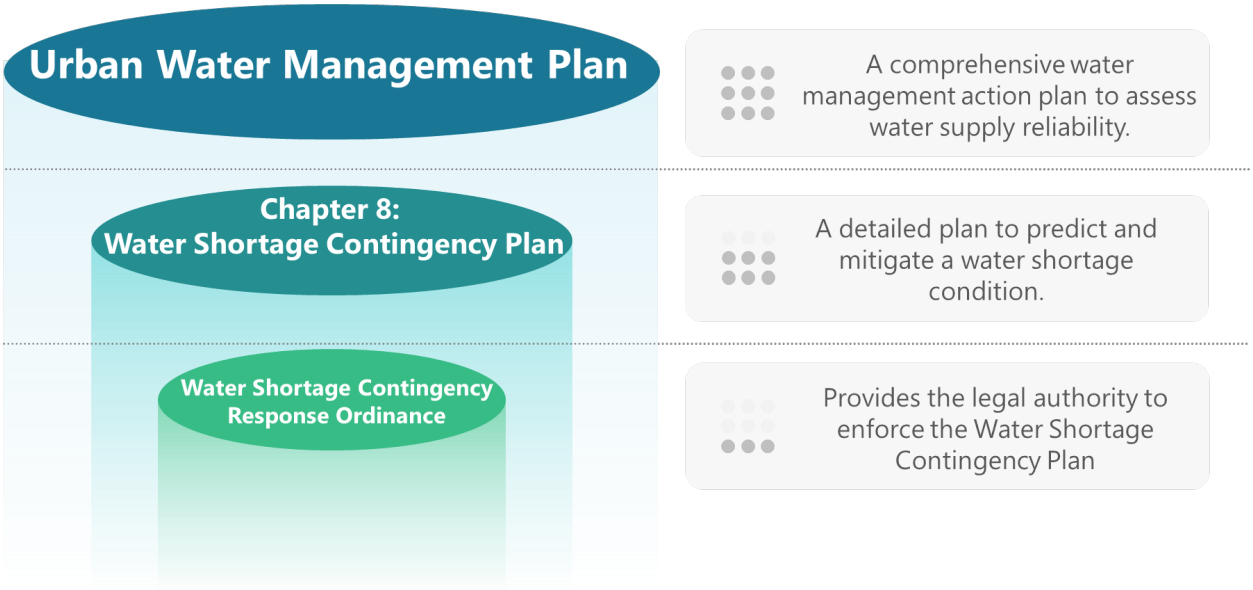
Short-term supply shortages may be caused by constrained production capacity or natural or man-made catastrophic emergencies and include, but are not limited to, the following events: power outages, winter storms, wildfires, earthquakes, structural failures, contamination, and bomb threats. These types 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.

This WSCP provides a structured guide for CCSD to address water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels along with implementation strategies in the event of a supply interruption. The WSCP contains documented processes and procedures, which are given legal authority through the Water Shortage Contingency Response Ordinance (CCSD Chapter Code 4.12). This way, when shortage conditions arise, the CCSD governing body, its staff, and the public can easily identify and efficiently implement predetermined steps to mitigate a water shortage to the level appropriate for the anticipated degree of water shortfall. This can be done through real-time water supply availability assessment and well-defined actions aligned with different water shortage levels which, if necessary, may be modified to respond to actual conditions. Figure 8.1 illustrates the interdependent relationship between the three procedural documents related to planning for and responding to water shortages.

This WSCP is not intended to replace water distribution system operating rules or procedures, but rather to complement CCSD's recently adopted San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (SLOMJHMP). The WSCP also describes CCSD's procedures for conducting an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment). An Annual Assessment, as required by Water Code Section 10632.1, is to be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1st of each year.

It should be noted that the Water Code does not prohibit a supplier from taking actions not specified in its WSCP, if needed, without having to formally amend its WSCP or UWMP.

Figure 8-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Flow of Information



1.1.1 Water Shortage Contingency Plan Requirements and Organization

CCSD's WSCP is fully included in this Chapter 8. It includes the steps to assess if a water shortage is occurring and the level of shortage drought actions to achieve the best response as appropriate to the water shortage conditions. The WSCP contains the following prescriptive elements:

- An analysis of water supply reliability
- The demand response actions for each of the six standard water shortage levels that correspond to water shortage percentages ranging from 10% to greater than 50%
- An estimate of the potential to close the supply gap for each action
- Protocols and procedures to communicate identified actions for any current or predicted water shortage conditions
- Procedures for an annual water supply and demand assessment
- Monitoring and reporting requirements to determine customer compliance
- Revaluation and improvement procedures for evaluating the WSCP

The WSCP is based on adequate details of demand reduction and supply augmentation measures that are structured to match varying degrees of shortage so relevant stakeholders may know what to expect during a water shortage situation. CCSD has adopted water shortage levels consistent with the requirements identified in Water Code Section 10632 (a)(3)(A).

1.1.2 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 its current water supplies. The service reliability assessment considered hydrological variability, climate conditions, and other factors that have the potential to affect CCSD's ability to meet its water demands.

As part of the 2025 UWMP requirements, this UWMP presents a supply reliability analysis for the following scenarios: normal year, single-dry year, and five consecutive dry years. CCSD expects to meet demands

under all water year scenarios with groundwater (supplemented by the WRF) while continuing to promote conservation. CCSD anticipates using approximately 495 to 625 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.

The UWMP also requires a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) to analyze supply reliability for 2026-2030. The DRA, found in Chapter 7, 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. Future demand and supply estimates for the planning period are analyzed in Chapter 7. It was determined that there are no gaps between supply and demand. As mentioned previously, 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.

1.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Per Water Code Section 10632.1, CCSD will conduct an Annual Assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and by July 1st of each year, which began in 2022. CCSD performs an Annual Assessment, presents the report to the Board of Directors, including any recommendations for shortage response actions, and submits it to the DWR WUE Drought Portal. The goal of the Annual Assessment is to forecast water supply availability for the upcoming anticipated dry season and through a dry-year wet season. CCSD continuously tracks water supply conditions to forecast estimated supply availability based on the estimated dry season start date, streamflow monitoring, estimated dry season length, groundwater level monitoring, or the hydrologic year-type classification. The metrics CCSD utilizes to assess supply availability are included in Table 8-1a and are summarized below:

- Dry season start date – date of cessation of surface flow at Palmer Flats in San Simeon Creek
- Rainfall totals as measured at Rocky Butte (Station 703) and Santa Rosa at Main (Station 717)
- Groundwater well levels at SS1, SS2, SS3, and SS4, SR4, Windsor Bridge East, and Windsor Bridge West
- Groundwater well 9P2-SS4 gradient

In addition to the above metrics, the timing of rainfall throughout the wet season and the rate of rainfall during individual winter storms are considered in estimating when the surface flow in San Simeon Creek will cease and the dry season will start.

1.3 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 that align with the State defined Water Shortage Levels to identify and respond to water shortages, including emergencies. The six shortage stages and the criteria for each stage are outlined in Table 8-1a. Table 8-3 summarizes the mandatory demand reduction actions and prohibitions associated with each water shortage stage. It should be noted that CCSD's prohibition on water waste is in place at all times, regardless of whether a water shortage 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 disconnection of service.

Table 8-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels - Water Code 10632(a)(3)(B)	
☑	Check the box if Supplier uses Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to next table.

Table 8-1a. Standard Supplier Shortage Levels for CCSD

Standard Shortage Level	Water Resources Indicators and Triggers Criteria	Percent Shortage Range	Summary of Shortage Response Actions
1	Baseline - Water Use Efficiency is a Way of Life Dry season starts in June or later As of April 1st: Rainfall at 86-100% of normal Average SS well levels at or above 100% of normal (≥20.1 ft) WBE and 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)	Up to 10%	"Water Conservation as a Way of Life" - Inform customers of existing conservation ordinances and incentive programs; water waste prohibitions always in effect - If Stage 2 is imminent, then schedule Board Hearing at least 14 days prior to Stage 2 action Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions
2	Drought Watch Dry season starts in June or later As of April 1st: Rainfall at 71-85% of normal Average SS well levels at 91-100% of normal (18.2-20.1ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 91-100% of normal (WBE is 5.2-5.6 ft and WBW is 5.1-5.6 ft)	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 Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions

Standard Shortage Level	Water Resources Indicators and Triggers Criteria	Percent Shortage Range	Summary of Shortage Response Actions
	9P2-SS4 gradient at 91-100% of normal (2.8-3.0 ft)		
3	Water Shortage Warning Dry season starts in May or later As of April 1st: Rainfall at 56-70% of normal Average SS well levels at 81-90% of normal (16.1-18.1ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 81-90% of normal (WBE is 4.6-5.1 ft and WBW is 4.6-5.0 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 81-90% of normal (2.5-2.7 ft)	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 Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions
4	Drought Emergency Dry season starts in April or later As of April 1st: Rainfall at 41-55% of normal Average SS well levels at 71-80% of normal (14.1-16.0ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 71-80% of normal (WBE is 4.1-4.5 ft and WBW is 4.0-4.5 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 71-80% of normal (2.2-2.4 ft)	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 Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions

Standard Shortage Level	Water Resources Indicators and Triggers Criteria	Percent Shortage Range	Summary of Shortage Response Actions
5	Extreme Drought Emergency Dry season starts in March or earlier As of April 1st: Rainfall at 26-40% of normal Average SS well levels at 61-70% of normal (12.1-14.0 ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 61-70% of normal (WBE is 3.5-4.0 ft and WBW is 3.4-3.9 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 61-70% of normal (1.9-2.1 ft)	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 Refer to Table 8-2 for Supply Augmentation Actions and Table 8-3 for Demand Reduction Actions for additional information
6	Exceptional Drought Emergency Dry season starts in March or earlier As of April 1st: Rainfall <25% of normal Average SS well levels at <60% of normal (≤12.0 ft) WBE and WBW well levels at <60% of normal (WBE is ≤3.4 ft and WBW is ≤3.3 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at <60% of normal (≤1.8 ft)	>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 Refer to Table 8-2 for Supply Augmentation Actions and Table 8-3 for Demand Reduction Actions for additional information
NOTES: Refer to Table 8-2 for Supply Augmentation Actions and Table 8-3 for Demand Reduction Actions for additional information.			

1.4 Shortage Response Actions

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

As mentioned above, there are long- 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.

1.4.1 Supply Augmentation

Table 8-3 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.). The supply augmentation actions that align with each shortage level are described in Table 8-2. These augmentations represent short-term management objectives triggered by the WSCP and do not overlap with the long-term new water supply development or supply reliability enhancement projects.

The Cambria Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) provides an emergency shortage-contingency supply to protect the aquifer underlying the San Simeon Well Field during periods of water shortage resulting from limited aquifer recharge. The facility is designed to treat brackish groundwater drawn from wells installed in the alluvial aquifer adjacent to San Simeon Creek and CCSD's wastewater percolation ponds and produce Title 22-compliant indirect potable reuse water through advanced water treatment processes.

When activated, the WRF injects indirect potable reuse water on the western, downgradient edge of the San Simeon Well Field, with approximately 60% of the injected water traveling toward the well field and the remaining 40% traveling downgradient towards the wastewater percolation ponds. All injected water is put to beneficial use as gradient-control water, helping maintain groundwater supplies and, by extension, the community's essential water supply.

CCSD operates the WRF as a contingency supply, deployed during declared water shortage conditions, in accordance with operational permits and regulatory requirements. When operating, the facility serves as a critical component of CCSD's drought response strategy by increasing available potable water supplies and reducing reliance on the primary groundwater basin during periods of limited recharge. Although the WRF is not intended to serve as a continuous primary supply, it provides an important emergency supply augmentation capability that enhances system reliability and resilience during extended shortage conditions, including times of drought. The availability of this supplemental source enables CCSD to better manage supply deficits while implementing demand-reduction actions and conservation programs.

Table 8-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions – Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
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
		Volume or Percentage	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (AF)	
5	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	21-250	21 to 250 AF of indirect potable reuse water reinjected using the Water Reclamation Facility
6	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	21-250	21 to 250 AF of indirect potable reuse water reinjected using the Water Reclamation Facility
NOTES: 250 AF would require the WRF to be run nonstop and therefore though reported as such in this table, is not presented this high in previous supply reliability tables, but rather at 150 AF per year which, in this planning period, is more than sufficient to meet future use.				

1.4.2 Demand Reduction

In accordance with the new UWMP requirements for the 2025 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. 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. The demand reduction actions that align with each shortage level are described in Table 8-3. This table also estimates the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supplies and demands to demonstrate that the chosen suite of shortage response actions can be expected to deliver the outcomes necessary to meet the requirements of a given shortage level.

Table 8-3. Actions – Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0-3%	Inform customers of existing water conservation ordinances and incentive programs.	No
All	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (1) prohibits the watering of landscaping, which allows excess water runoff.	Yes
All	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	13-35%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (2.b)	Yes
All	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (5) prohibits the serving of water to customers by any eating establishment except when specifically requested.	Yes
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (2) prohibits the washing of driveways, sidewalks, and other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing.	Yes
All	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (7) prohibits the washing of vehicles by use of an unrestrained hose.	Yes
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (8) prohibits the use of potable water from CCSD's water supply for compacting or dust control purposes.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
All	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	10-15%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (4)	Yes
Stage 2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	2-5%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.040 (A) Expand public information campaign on water shortage through announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts.	No
Stage 2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	0-5%	3 days per week, with a maximum runtime of 15 minutes per day.	Yes
Stage 3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	3-7%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.050 (A) Expand public information campaign on water shortage by staffing a booth at the weekly farmers market in addition to announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts.	No
Stage 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	3-8%	2 days per week, with a maximum runtime of 15 minutes per day.	Yes
Stage 3, 4, 5, & 6	Offer Water Use Surveys	Percentage	3-7%	Offer Water Efficiency Walkthroughs on a voluntary basis.	No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
Stage 3, 4, 5, & 6	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.CA. 1	Yes
Stage 3, 4, 5, & 6	Other	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.CA. 1 prohibits the use of potable water for fire drills at drought stage 3 and higher.	Yes
Stage 4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5-10%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (B) Expand public information campaign on water shortage by staffing a booth at the weekly farmers market with conservation giveaways and information in addition to announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts. In-person informational outreach to the highest 10% of water consumers for each customer class.	No
Stage 4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	15-30%	1. Each residential customer account is allotted three (3) units per month. Permanent residents are limited to 3 units per individual per month. 2. Commercial accounts are limited to 3 units per Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU) of fraction thereof per month or the average of the	No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
				last 12 months' water use, whichever is less. 3. Vacation rentals are limited to 3 units per month.	
Stage 4, 5, & 6	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Percentage	0-5%		Yes
Stage 4, 5, & 6	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	Percentage	0-5%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (C) monthly water meter reading. Billing remains bi-monthly.	No
Stage 4, 5, & 6	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Percentage	10-30%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (A) prohibits the irrigation of gardens and landscaping with potable water at drought stages 4, 5, and 6 except for landscaping deemed necessary to protect public health and safety.	Yes
Stage 5	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5-10%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (B) Expand public information campaign on water shortage by staffing a booth at the weekly farmers market with conservation giveaways and information in addition to announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts. In-person informational outreach to the highest 10% of water consumers for each customer	No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
				class. Inspections of consistent violators of water use allocations under 4.16.080.	
Stage 5 & 6	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	15-30%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.070 (D) 1. Each residential customer account is allotted two (2) units per month. Permanent residents are limited to 2 units per individual per month. 2. Commercial accounts are limited to 2 units per EDU or fraction thereof per month or 75% of the average of the last 12 months' water use, whichever is less. 3. Vacation rentals are limited to 2 units per month. Stages 5 and 6 – penalty chargers for violation of water use allocations. Water use that exceeds allocation by less than 25% will be subject to a 500% surcharge levied on all usage above a customer's allocation. Water use that exceeds allocation more than 25% will be subject to a 1000% surcharge levied on all usage above a customer's allocation.	Yes
Stage 5 & 6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Percentage	>35%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (A) prohibits the irrigation of gardens and landscaping with potable	Yes

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
				water at drought stages 4, 5, and 6 except for landscaping deemed necessary to protect public health and safety.	
Stage 6	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	10-15%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (B) Expand public information campaign on water shortage by staffing a booth at the weekly farmers market with conservation giveaways and information in addition to announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts. In-person informational outreach to the highest 10% of water consumers for each customer class. Mandatory inspections of consistent violators of water use allocations under CCSD Municipal Code 4.16.080.	No

1.4.3 Operational Changes

CCSD's response to drought and dry years could include operating the WRF. The application submitted for the WRF's regular CDP estimated 21 AF of WRF production is estimated to occur during a normal year, which is based on a nine-hour daily runtime up to four working days per week for a minimum of eight weeks per year at a product water reinjection rate of 400 gpm. The upper end of realistic WRF production, as discussed elsewhere, is 150 AF. However, the WRF could theoretically operate 24 hours a day, five days a week, 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.

CCSD currently relies on the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers and divides its 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 its demands. Should an infrastructure failure occur in one basin, CCSD could rely on the other basin until repairs are made.

1.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

Implementation of mandatory restrictions can be an effective but unpopular method for reducing customer usage because it is associated with enforcement actions and penalties. Mandatory restrictions can include a number of items such as limitations on outdoor water use (timing, volume, location), limiting total residential water use, restrictions on using water for certain functions (e.g., car washing), and other restrictions. Mandatory restrictions from either existing codes and ordinances or implemented by CCSD are reported in Table 8-3. During large-scale drought conditions, additional state or regional mandatory restrictions may be implemented. However, since these are not known or under the authority of CCSD, these are not included in the WSCP.

1.4.5 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, often caused by trees falling onto overhead lines. Therefore, CCSD relies upon emergency generators to operate its water system during such major power outages. In recent years, CCSD has expanded its use of solar and increased battery storage at all critical communication points. Additionally, CCSD completed a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) upgrade, which enables the use of radio communications instead of overhead phone lines.

Emergency response planning by 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). CCSD adopted the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (SLOMJHMP) in 2026. The SLOMJHMP includes goals and objectives that will further guide responding to catastrophic events. CCSD also completed the WRF as well as improvements to Well SR-3 during 2014, which improves the reliability of the water supply system and its ability to serve customers during drought conditions. Currently, CCSD is in the process of securing a regular Coastal Development Permit for its WRF. (See Section 6.2 for additional discussion on the WRF.)

1.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Per Water Code Section 10632.5, Suppliers are required to assess seismic risk to water supplies as part of their WSCP. The code also states that "An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, 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." A copy of the most recently adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) 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 CCSD and San Luis Obispo County. Earthquakes often coincide with structural damage, pipeline failures, and 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.

In 2026, CCSD adopted the San Luis Obispo Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. A copy of that plan is included as Appendix H of the 2025 UWMP. The section of the San Luis Obispo Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan that discusses CCSD is Annex I: Cambria Community Services District.

1.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

CCSD has estimated the effectiveness of the shortage response actions based on the best available data. Estimates of the effectiveness of demand reduction shortage response actions are quantified in Table 8-3. It is expected that the effectiveness of response actions 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.

1.5 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 the required demand-reduction actions will be provided during the Utility Department Manager Update at CCSD Board meetings. It will also be posted on the CCSD website.[1] CCSD Board meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month. The procedure to initiate a water shortage stage is outlined in Section 4.12.100 of the CCSD Code and includes a public communication requirement that the notice of the public hearing to adopt a recommended water shortage stage be published in The San Luis Obispo Tribune or a similar newspaper of general circulation, a minimum of seven (7) days before the hearing. The notice must include the time and location of the hearing.

1.6 Compliance and Enforcement

CCSD has adopted several ordinances that were established in their previous WSCP, which have since been incorporated into CCSD'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 its updated WSCP as described in Table 8-3. The enforcement measures are also summarized below.

- Under shortage Stage 2, CCSD will write citations for violation of the demand reduction actions
- Under shortage Stage 3, CCSD will continue to write citations and will begin to implement fines for repeat citations.

[1] https://www.cambriacsd.org/

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 water use of last 12 months, 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 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 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

1.7 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 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 water shortage conditions, the state will defer to the implementation of locally adopted WSCPs to the extent practicable.

1.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

Besides prohibitions and reduction goals, CCSD has a steeply tiered water rate structure, which is further accelerated by drought surcharges. Table 8-3 presents the CCSD drought surcharges in drought Stages 4-6. 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 CCSD. To a certain extent, lost revenues from reduced water sales can be offset by surcharges. To offset potential revenue losses from future droughts, CCSD will continue its efforts to establish and maintain a reserve water fund. Other adaptive, short-term measures could include delaying capital improvement expenditures.

1.9 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. 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.

1.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is best prepared and implemented as an adaptive management plan. CCSD will use results obtained from its 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The WSCP must be adopted by the CCSD Board, which 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 located at 2150 Main Street, #1-A, Cambria, CA.

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

- Proposed Draft developed under the guidance of CCSD staff
- Public Draft circulated with the 2025 UWMP Public Hearing Notice
- Final WSCP approved by CCSD Board along with Final 2025 UWMP

APPENDIX A – NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

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Schedule for ad number IPL03303680

Wed Apr 29, 2026
The Tribune (San Luis Obispo) Print Publication — *All Zones*

Wed May 6, 2026
The Tribune (San Luis Obispo) Print Publication — *All Zones*

Notice of Public Hearing

The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) is updating its current Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan and will hold a Public Hearing to receive public feedback and suggestions. Updates to the UWMP are required every five (5) years in accordance with the California Water Code. This effort helps ensure the CCSD can provide Cambria with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality water to meet current and future demands.

The Public Hearing will be held to take public comment at the CCSD's Regular Board Meeting on May 14, 2026. The meeting begins at 10:00 AM and is held at 1000 Main Street, Cambria, CA 93428. At the conclusion of the Public Hearing, the CCSD Board will consider adopting the proposed UWMP.

The proposed UWMP will be available for review on the CCSD's website (https://www.cambriacsd.org/urban-water-management-plan). Hard copies will be available for review at the CCSD District Office, 2150 Main Street #1-A, Cambria, CA 93428, during business hours. Public comments may be submitted to boardcomment@cambriacsd.org or via the online public comment submission portal at: https://www.cambriacsd.org/written-public-comments

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Apr 29,May 6 2026

APPENDIX B – ADOPTION RESOLUTION

The adoption resolution will be included here once the 2025 WSCP has been adopted by the CCSD Board of Directors.

APPENDIX C – ORDINANCE

The CCSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan Ordinance can be found here:

https://library.municode.com/ca/cambria_community_services_district/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT4WASY_CH4.12WASHCOPL