



**NIPOMO COMMUNITY
SERVICES DISTRICT**

**WATER SHORTAGE
CONTINGENCY PLAN**

PUBLIC DRAFT SEPTEMBER 2021

Nipomo Community Services District
Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Public Draft September 2021

Board of Directors

Ed Eby

Dan Allen Gaddis

Bob Blair

Dan Woodson

Richard Malvarose

NCSD Staff

Mario Iglesias – General Manager

Peter V. Sevcik, PE – Director of Engineering and Operations

Elizabeth Villanueva, EIT – Assistant Engineer

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Bibliography

The following reports, studies, and other material were reviewed during preparation of this Urban Water Management Plan update.

- 1) Nipomo Community Services District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan dated August 2021 and prepared by MKN & Associates.
- 2) 2020 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers dated March 2021 and prepared by the California Department of Water Resources.
- 3) Nipomo Management Area 13th Annual Report (NMMA TG Annual Report) Calendar Year 2020 dated April 2020 and prepared by NMMA Technical Group.
- 4) San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan dated October 2019 and prepared by Wood.

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List of Acronyms

AB - Assembly Bill	IRWMP - Integrated Regional Water Management Plans
ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit	KWI – Key Wells Index
AF – Acre-Foot	MG – Million Gallons
AFY – Acre-Feet per Year	MGY – Million Gallons per Year
AMI – Advanced Metering Infrastructure	NA – Not Applicable
AWIA – America’s Water Infrastructure Act	NCMA - Northern Cities Management Area
AWWA – American Water Works Association	NCS D - Nipomo Community Services District
BMP – Best Management Practice	NMMA – Nipomo Mesa Management Area
CASGEM – California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program	NMMA TG – Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group
CA – California	NMWCA – Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area
CD – Compact Disc	PWS – Public Water System
CII – Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, water use sectors	Report – NMMA-TG’s Annual Report
CIMIS – California Irrigation Management Information System	RRA – Risk and Assessment
City – City of Santa Maria	RUWMP – Regional Urban Water Management Plan
CUWCC – California Urban Water Conservation Council	SB – Senate Bill
CWC – California Water Code	SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board
DACs – Disadvantaged Communities	SLOCOG – San Luis Obispo Council of Governments
DMMs – Demand Management Measures	SLO-PD - San Luis Obispo Planning and Development
DOF – Department of Finance	SOI- Sphere of Influence
DRA – Drought Risk Assessment	SQ FT – Square Feet
DU – Dwelling Unit	SMVMA - Santa Maria Valley Management Area
DWR – Department of Water Resources	NSWP - Nipomo Supplemental Water Project
eARDWP - Electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program (SWRCB)	SB X7-7 – Senate Bill Seven of the Senate’s Seventh Extraordinary Session of 2009
ETo - Reference Evapotranspiration	UMWP - Urban Water Management Plan
GIS - Geographic Information System	US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
GPCD - Gallons per Capita per Day	WMWC - Woodlands Mutual Water Company
GSA - Groundwater Sustainability Agency	WRF - Water Reclamation Facility
GSWC - Golden State Water Company	WSCP - Water Shortage Contingency Plan
GSWCCR – Golden State Water Company Cypress Ridge	WSS - WaterSense Specification
HECW - High-Efficiency Clothes Washer	WUE - Water Use Efficiency
HET/DFT - High-Efficiency Toilet	WWTP - Wastewater Treatment Plant
ID - Identifier	

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Law

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the Nipomo Community Services District (District) outlines a program for responding to water supply limitations. The intent of the water conservation measures, progressive restrictions on water use, and method of use identified in this WSCP is to enable the District to implement water management measures in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public.

This WSCP describes measures to be implemented during times of declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies by either the Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group (NMMA-TG), the District, State or Federal government. It establishes six stages of drought response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to decreasing available supplies.

1.2 Nipomo Community Services District

The District was formed on January 28, 1965 to provide water and sewer services as allowed under the Community Service District Law of Government Code Section 61000 et. seq. The current service area boundary encompasses approximately 3,907 acres (parcel acreage only and excludes right-of-way) in the Nipomo area of southern San Luis Obispo County, and serves water to an estimated current year (2020) population of 13,771 people. The District service area consists primarily of residential land uses, with some light commercial and suburban residential. The District is comprised of one water system with three pressure zones; one zone serves the Blacklake Specific Plan area, one zone serves the Maria Vista Pressure Zone, and the third zone serves the core of the service area.

Groundwater was the sole source of the District's water supply until 2015, when the District began importing water from the City of Santa Maria (City) as part of the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project (NSWP), dictated by the Final Judgement of Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin.

With respect to groundwater extraction from the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin, the District coordinates with the NMMA-TG, which is the court-assigned entity responsible for managing groundwater within the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin.

It should be noted that relevant sections of the water code as related to the WSCP are included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 2 WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

2.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

As described in Chapter 6 of the District’s 2020 UWMP, the water supply portfolio consists of groundwater from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin with a maximum pumping limit of 2,533 AFY and imported water from the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project. The District executed the Wholesale Water Supply Agreement (Wholesale Agreement) with the City on May 7, 2013. Supplemental water consists of a “municipal mix” of both surface water from the State Water Project and groundwater from the City of Santa Maria. The Wholesale Agreement dictates a minimum water delivery to the District of 2,500 AFY by fiscal year 2025-26 with a maximum allowable delivery of 6,200 AFY. It should be noted that the existing Santa Maria River crossing, pump station and portion of transmission pipeline were designed to deliver 6,200 AFY. However, pump replacements and additional pipelines would be required to deliver the full 6,200 AFY to the District service area. Based on redundancy within the Joshua Road Pump Station, multiple wells sites throughout the system, and groundwater management practices under the NMMA, the District’s water supply sources are considered 100% reliable and available during normal, single and multiple dry year conditions.

To identify potential water supply reliability concerns, the District completed a preliminary climate change vulnerability screening analysis (including impacts from extreme heat, water quality, sea level rise, flooding, and wildfire) for its supplies as shown in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Climate Change Vulnerability Screening		
Preliminary Assessment	Groundwater Level of Risk	Imported Water Level of Risk
I. Water Supply and Demand		
Are the water supply diversions sensitive to climate change?	3	2
Is the water supply source affected by urban or agricultural water demand that might be climate sensitive?	2	2
Is groundwater a major supply source?	5	3
Does the water supply source rely on or could it be affected by snowmelt?	Not applicable	3
Does the water supply source come from or could it be affected by coastal aquifers? Has saltwater intrusion been a problem in the past?	2	Not applicable
Does the water supply source rely on or could it be affected by changes in stored water supplies?	2	2
II. Extreme Heat		
Could extreme heat impact operations of the water supply project or diversions?	Not applicable	Not applicable
Does the supply source rely on equipment or infrastructure that could be impacted by extreme or prolonged heat?	Not applicable	Not applicable
III. Water Quality		
Could water quality issues, such as low dissolved oxygen, algal blooms, disinfectant biproducts affect the water supply source?	Not applicable	Not applicable
Could reduction in assimilative capacity of a receiving water body affect the water supply source?	Not applicable	1

Table 2-1: Climate Change Vulnerability Screening		
Preliminary Assessment	Groundwater	Imported Water
	Level of Risk	Level of Risk
Could the water supply source be affected by water quality shifts during rainfall/runoff events?	2	1
IV. Sea Level Rise		
Is any of the water supply source infrastructure located in area that could be exposed to rising tides?	Not applicable	Not applicable
Could coastal erosion affect the water supply source?	Not applicable	Not applicable
Is the water supply source dependent on coastal structures, such as levees or breakwaters, for protection from flooding?	Not applicable	Not applicable
V. Flooding		
Is the water supply or any of its associated infrastructure located within the 200-year floodplain? Does the water supply source rely on flood protection infrastructure such as levees or dams?	Not applicable	Not applicable
VI. Wildfire		
Is the water supply source located in an area that is expected to experience an increase in wildfire activity or severity? Would a wildfire result in damage to the water supply source infrastructure or interruption of its ability to perform as designed? Could the water supply source be affected by an increase in wildfire activity or severity in an upstream watershed or other adjacent area?	Not applicable	1
Notes: SMVGWB = Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin NSWP = Nipomo Supplemental Water Project Level of Risk: 1 - low, 3-medium, 5-high		

Per **Table 2-1**, the District’s existing water distribution system has a low vulnerability to potential extreme heat, water quality, sea level rise, flooding, and wildfire impacts.

2.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

In accordance with California Water Code (CWC) 10632 the District will conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment by July 1st of each year.

A copy of the annual assessment will be submitted to the Board Members ahead of the meeting for review. The Board of Directors will listen to the findings and recommendations outlined in the report and vote to approve and implement the actions described in the annual report starting at the May 2022 Board meeting.

The WSCP team will consist of the District’s General Manager and District Engineer. The team will draft and prepare the annual water supply reliability analysis report. The report will use the key data inputs and methodology described in **Table 2-2** to determine the unconstrained demand, available water supply, and reliability for the current year and one dry year.

Table 2-2: Key Data Inputs		
Data Inputs:		Description:
Current year Customer Demand and Available Supply	Public Water System Statistics Report	The water statistics sheet is prepared by the District’s general manager in January for the previous year. The statistics sheet will be used to calculate water supply by source and show unconstrained water demand.
Projected Water Supply	Well Production History Worksheet, NMMA TG Annual Report	This worksheet is prepared by the District’s general manager and is updated each year. This worksheet provides the monthly production totals for each well. This will be used to help determine water supply reliability. The NMMA TG Annual Report would identify drought conditions and groundwater pumping limitations.
Infrastructure Considerations	Annual Project List and Schedule	This list will be prepared by the general manager and describe all the planned District projects for the year. The annual project list will be used to assess infrastructure capabilities and any potential constraints to the water system.

2.2.1 Assessment Methodology

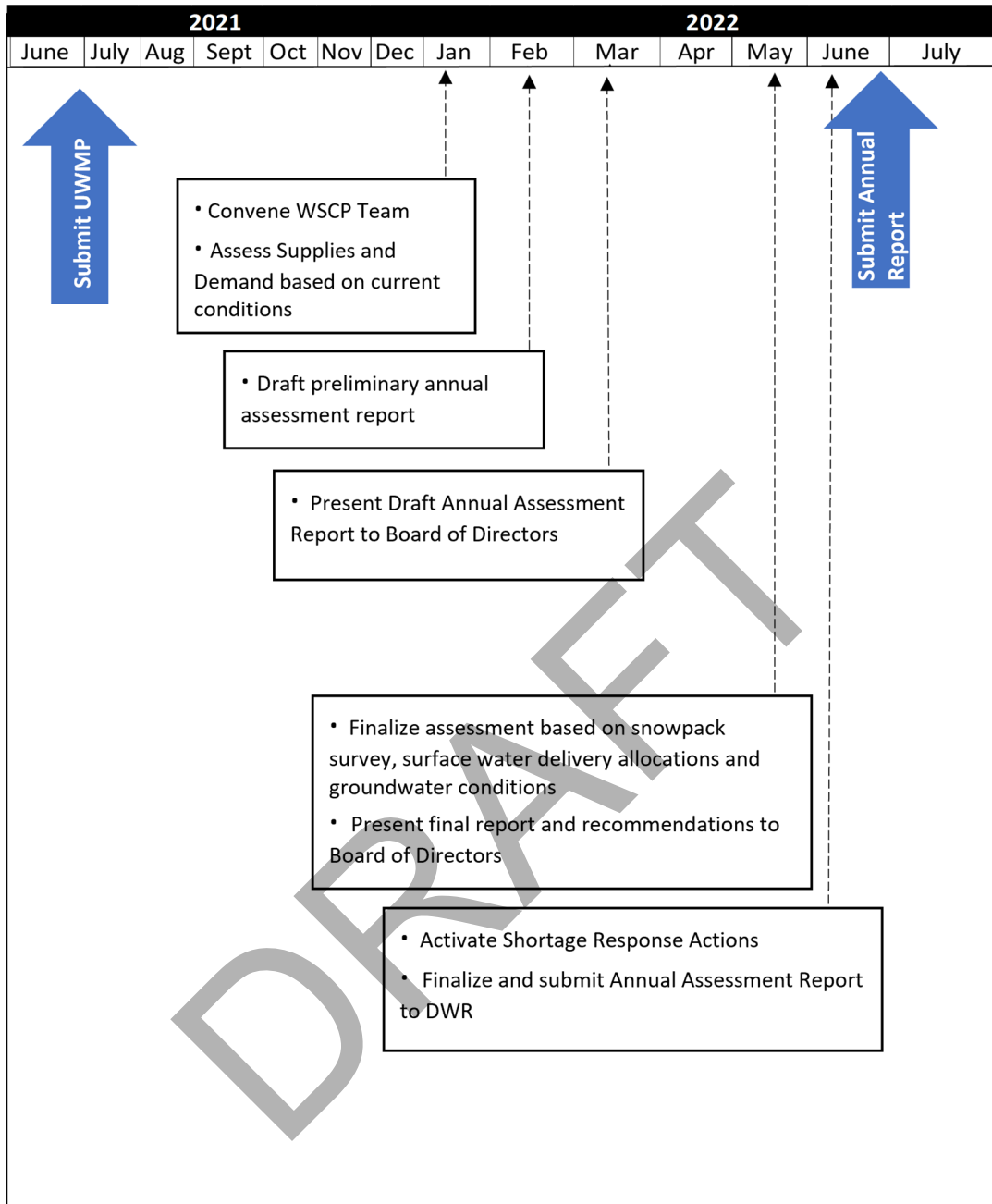
The District will enact water shortage response actions if Stage 2 or higher is in place, as defined by NMMA. The District will take the following steps to evaluate the water supply and demand:

1. Evaluate Water Supply: Using the current NMMA Annual Report, determine the available amount of water available to the District.
2. Calculate Unconstrained Customer Demand: Using the Public Water System Statistics Sheet calculate the total water delivered the previous year.
3. Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Year: Compare the available water supply and the customer demand and determine if there is an expected water shortage.
4. Infrastructure Considerations: Using relevant future project lists and schedule, determine if any projects will reduce or increase supply.
5. Compare supply and demand and decide on the level of water supply reliability for current year and one dry year, declare a water shortage level, and issue relevant communication, if necessary.

2.2.2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis Timeline

The District will start to evaluate the water supply availability in January and will submit the report to the DWR in June of each year as shown in **Figure 2-1**.

Figure 2-1: Water Supply Reliability Analysis Timeline



2.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels




This WSCP identifies water conservation measures and progressive restrictions on water use to enable the District to implement water management measures in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(3). This WSCP establishes six (6) stages of drought response actions that could be voluntarily

implemented by the District in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to decreasing supplies. This WSCP includes both voluntary and mandatory water use reductions depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. Water use reduction stages may be triggered by contamination in one water source, combination of sources, or during times that a shortage is declared by the NMMA-TG, District, State, or Federal government. Because shortages overlap stages, triggers automatically implement the more restrictive stage. Specific criteria for triggering the District’s water use reduction stages are shown in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Always in place with voluntary measures and outreach.
2	Up to 20%	Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 20% reduction in groundwater production.
3	Up to 30%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 30% reduction in groundwater production.
4	Up to 40%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 30% reduction in groundwater production.
5	Up to 50%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan, lasting more than 1 year from the initial declaration; or Severe Water Shortage declaration pursuant to NMMA declaration triggered by both the Key Well Index and the Coastal Area Criterion with goal of voluntary 50% reduction in groundwater production.
6	>50%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan, lasting more than 2 years from the initial declaration, based on both the Key Well Index and Coastal Area Criterion with goal of voluntary 60% reduction in groundwater production.

Figure 2-2 provides a comparison that shows the District’s water shortage levels (per NMMA defined drought levels) to those mandated by statute.

Figure 2-2: Comparison for the District’s 2015 Shortage Levels and the 2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels		
Stages from 2015 UWMP	Crosswalk	2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels

Stage	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition		Stage	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition	Mandatory compliance with water savings measures
1	0%	Always in place		1	0% to 10%	Normal	Voluntary, always in place
2	20%	Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan.	 	2	10% to 20%	Slightly Restricted	Mandatory compliance
3	30%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan.		3	20% to 30%	Moderately Restricted	Mandatory compliance
4	50%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan, lasting more than 1 year from the initial declaration; or Severe Water Shortage declaration pursuant to NMMA declaration triggered by both the Key Well Index and the Coastal Area Criterion	 	4	30% to 40%	Restricted	Mandatory compliance
5	60%	Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan, lasting more than 2 years from the initial declaration, based on both the Key Well Index and Coastal Area Criterion.		5	40% to 50%	Severely Restricted	Mandatory compliance
				6	50% and above	Extremely Restricted	Mandatory compliance

CHAPTER 3 WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

3.1 Shortage Response Actions

3.1.1 Demand Reduction

Table 3-1 summarizes the restrictions and prohibitions on end uses during each stage of water shortage response implemented by the District in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(4)(B). The shortage response actions are aligned to the six water shortage levels with the goal of reducing the gap between supply and demand by the required amount per level.

Table 3-1 Demand Reduction Actions			
Stage	Demand Reduction Actions	Estimated Extent of Reducing the Water Shortage Gap	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Other - Education for water conservation methods.	Low	No
1	Other - Public outreach for voluntary reduction in water use by 15%	Low	No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	High	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	High	Yes
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Medium	Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	High	Yes
1	Landscape- Check all irrigation systems periodically	Low	Yes
2	All Stage 1 reduction actions	Medium	Yes
2	Water Features- Cover swimming pools and spas when not in use	Low	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Low	Yes
3	All Stage 1 and 2 reduction actions	High	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	High	Yes
3	Other – Prohibit use of hoses without automatic shut-off devices	High	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	High	Yes
3	Other – Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Low	Yes
3	Other - Turn off all automated irrigation systems	High	Yes
3	Water Features – Prohibit water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	High	Yes
4	All Stage 1,2 and 3 reduction actions	Medium	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	High	Yes
5	All Stage 1,2,3 and 4 reduction actions	Medium	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	High	Yes
6	All Stage 1,2,3,4 and 5 reduction actions	Medium	Yes

3.1.2 Supply Augmentation

Table 3-2 summarizes the restrictions and prohibitions on end uses during each stage of water shortage response implemented by the District in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(4)(B). The shortage response actions are aligned to the six water shortage levels with the goal of reducing the gap between supply and demand by the required amount per level.

Table 3-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Stage	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	Estimated Extent of Reducing the Water Shortage Gap	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
All Stages	Expand Public Information Campaign	Medium	No
All Stages	Other - Demand Reduction Program	Medium	No
All Stages	Other - Use Prohibitions	Low	No
1 and 2	Other - Voluntary Water Use Reductions	Medium	No
3	Other - Flow Restriction	Medium	No
4	Other - Prohibit landscape irrigation	High	No
5 and 6	Other - Interrupt Irrigation Services	High	No

3.1.3 Operational Changes

In the event of an extreme water shortage the District will implement, if necessary, some or all of the following operational changes in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(4)(C) and §10632.5(a):

- The District shall provide prompt notice to customer whenever the District obtains information that indicates a leak may exist within the end-user’s exclusive control. The customer must repair all leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by the District.
- Restrict or prohibit the issuance of new water services.

3.1.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

District customers shall comply to the mandatory water shortage response actions listed in **Table 3-1** associated with a level 3 or higher water shortage event in accordance with §10632(a)(4)(D).

CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

4.1 Emergency Response Plan

A catastrophic event may result in a complete loss of water supplies for a temporary period lasting from a day to a week or more. Examples of catastrophic events include earthquakes, widespread power outage, contamination, long-term drought, or loss of imported supplies. Through information included in billing inserts, and information on its website, the District encourages its customers to be prepared for emergencies and potential interruption of water supply system. The District has an Emergency Response Plan which provides guidance for emergency situations. In the event of a catastrophic emergency the District will immediately declare and enact level six (6) water shortage level and response actions, shown in **Table 3-1**. The UWMP Act requires a catastrophic supply interruption plan. This plan looks at the vulnerability of each source and distribution system to events such as wildfires, flooding, earthquakes, landslides, rockslides, other natural disasters, and unforeseen emergencies. The actions taken to address each catastrophe are presented in **Table 4-1** below:

Table 4-1: Catastrophic Supply Interruption Actions	
Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Actions
Wildfire Flooding	Notification of affected customers and implementation of voluntary and mandatory rationing, only if necessary, in the affected portions of the service area. Isolation, as needed, to minimize the area affected by flooding damage. Large scale system impact is not expected from flooding events.
Earthquake/ Fault Rupture/ Liquefaction	Emergency response plan procedures would go into effect. These procedures would insure any damaged sections of the distribution system were isolated; customers would be notified of the need to limit use; groundwater pumping would be established using backup generators if necessary; and water supply would be supplemented using water in storage.
Landslides/ Rockslides	Given the location and nature of District facilities, these events are not considered significant threats to the District water production or distribution system.

4.2 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The District provides water to its customers through a combination of groundwater wells and imported water from the City of Santa Maria. The distribution system is comprised of three pressure zones – Main, Blacklake, and Maria Vista Estates. Water to the Main Zone is delivered through the groundwater wells, Foothill Tanks, Standpipe Tank and the Joshua Road Pump Station, which conveys imported water from the City of Santa Maria. The District also operates two wastewater treatment facilities within the water service area.

With respect to the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the District completed the America’s Water infrastructure Act (AWIA) Risk and Resiliency Assessment (RRA) of the existing water distribution system in June 2021, which assessed seismic risk for the District’s critical infrastructure. The District also has an existing Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that will be reviewed/updated as part of AWIA by December 31, 2021 and will include a mitigation plan to address seismic risk. The District has also developed catastrophic supply interruption actions, as stated in Section 4.1 of this chapter, that identifies the actions the District would implement following a seismic event.

In addition, the County of San Luis Obispo, in partnership with the District, developed a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (Hazard Plan), which evaluated seismic risk within District’s service area. The following sections provide a summary of the general findings from the Hazard Plan with respect to potential impacts from earthquakes, faults, and liquefaction within the District’s service area.

4.2.1 Faults, Earthquakes, and Liquefaction

Per the Hazard Plan, the following provides a description of major faults within the County of San Luis Obispo:

The California Geological Survey (CGS) is charged with recording and mapping faults throughout California. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning (AP) Act was passed into law following the destructive February 9, 1971 6.6 San Fernando earthquake. The AP Act provides a mechanism for reducing losses from surface fault rupture on a statewide basis. The intent of the AP Act is to insure public safety by prohibiting the siting of most structures for human occupancy on or near active faults that constitute a potential hazard to structures from surface faulting or fault creep. Fault zoning is continually updated and reviewed by CGS and it is likely that other faults in addition to those currently listed by CGS will be added to the list in the future. The primary active faults identified by the AP Act in the County include the San Andreas, San Simeon-Hosgri, and Los Osos faults.

San Andreas Fault: The San Andreas is a historically active fault thought to be capable of an earthquake up to and above the 8.0 magnitude range and generally runs along the eastern county border. It enters the County near the Cholame area, passes through the Carrizo Plain, and exits the county near Maricopa. As it passes through the County, three relatively distinct portions of the fault have separate potentials for causing a damaging earthquake. The portion of the fault that runs from Monterey County into San Luis Obispo County to an area near Cholame has commonly been known as the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault system. That portion of the fault system is the one that has an approximate 5.6 – 6.0 magnitude earthquake from time to time. A segment of the system that runs from approximately the Cholame area to about the northern edge of the Carrizo Plain area has been commonly known as the Cholame segment. The portion running from the northern Carrizo Plain area and out of the County into Kern County has been commonly known as the Carrizo segment.

It is believed that in 1857 a large (possible 7.8 or larger) earthquake occurred on the San Andreas fault that possibly originated in the Parkfield area and stretched along the fault to the area near San Bernardino. This is perhaps an illustration of the potential for the San Andreas to cause a very powerful earthquake and the need to be prepared.

A major earthquake along any section of the San Andreas Fault could result in serious damage within San Luis Obispo County. An earthquake of 8.0 or greater magnitude would result in severe ground motion and could cause damage throughout the County.

With respect to the District's service area, the Santa Maria River, Wilmer Avenue, Oceano and West Huasna faults are the closest in proximity and are described below based on the Hazard Plan:

The faults in the Nipomo area include the Santa Maria River, Wilmar Avenue, Oceano and West Huasna faults. The buried trace of the Santa Maria/Wilmar Avenue fault is inferred to parallel U.S. Highway 101 in the vicinity of Nipomo. The Oceano fault generally is trending northwest across the Nipomo Mesa and into the town of Oceano.

The West Huasna fault is mapped along the eastern side of the valley. These faults generally have a subdued topographic expression and are considered to be potentially active by CSG. Review of the Oceano fault suggests that the fault is inactive. On the basis of that information, potentially active faults present moderate fault rupture hazard in the Nipomo area. The inactive Oceano fault presents a very low potential as a fault rupture hazard. Although the Oceano fault is inactive, it is often undesirable to site structures over any fault as a result of non-uniform foundation support conditions and the potential for co-seismic movement that could result from earthquakes on other nearby faults. Further studies to evaluate the activity of the Wilmar Avenue and West Huasna faults are warranted, prior to placing structures near the mapped fault traces.

The Hazard Plan does not identify any specific risks of liquefaction in the District's service area.

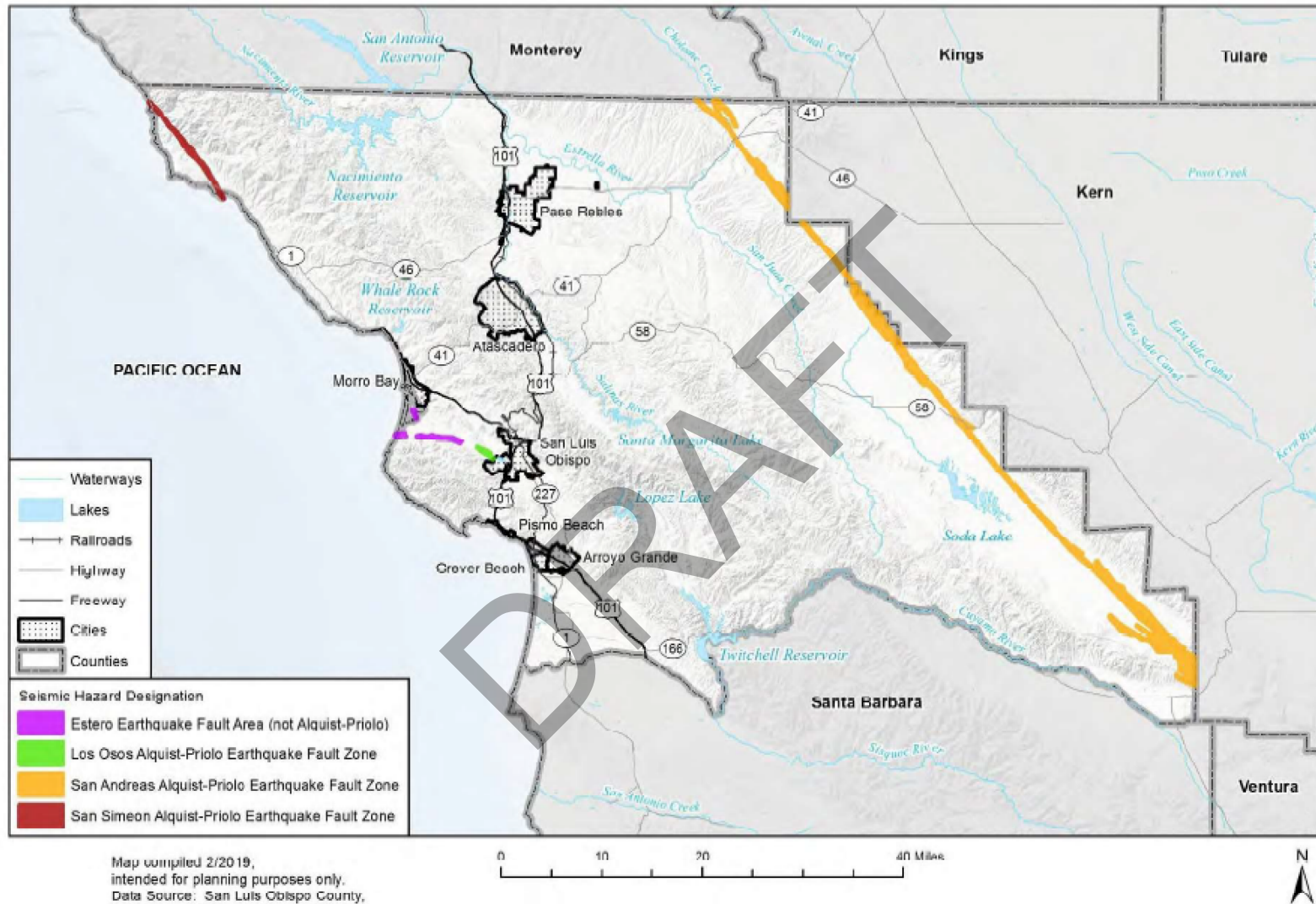
Figure 4-1 provides an overview of the primary active earthquake fault lines described and **Figure 4-2** provides an overview of ground shaking potential across the County. Relevant sections of the Hazard Plan are included as Appendix B.

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Figure 4-1:

Earthquake Fault Line Map



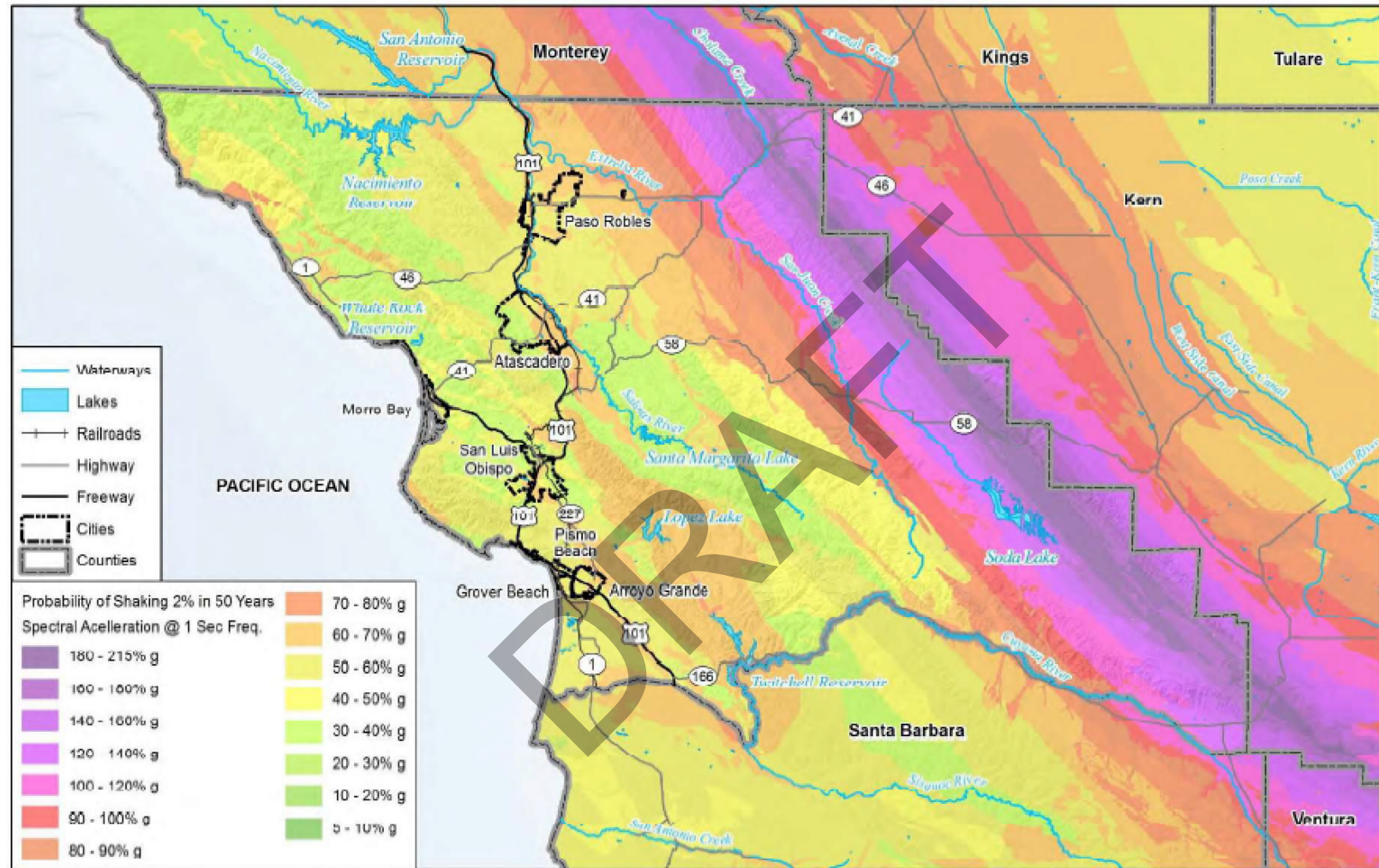
Map compiled 2/2019,
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal

Notes:
Map includes Figure 5-56 Earthquake Fault Zone
Designations from San Luis Obispo County Local
Hazard Mitigation Plan October 2019.

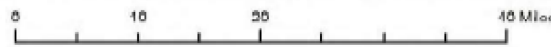




Figure 4-2:
Ground Shaking Potential Map



map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, California Geological Survey,
USGS



Notes:
Map includes Figure 5-54 Ground Shaking Potential
From San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard
Mitigation Plan October 2019.



4.2.2 Seismic Risk

Per the California Department of Conservation Earthquake Hazards Zone Application (EQ Zapp) and the area maps included in the Hazard Plan, the District’s existing water distribution facilities were not identified to be within critical fault, liquefaction, or landslide hazard zones.

4.2.3 Mitigation

In the event of a system disruption to existing water supplies from an earthquake, fault rupture, or liquefaction response actions are described in the District’s emergency response plan.

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CHAPTER 5 SHORTAGE RESPONSE EFFECTIVENESS

All water shortage response actions are intended to reduce the water demand below the available water supply, during a water shortage event. To ensure that all water response actions are effective in reducing the demand to the level necessary, the District will continue to routinely monitor water production levels monthly through the current in place meter system as described below in **Section 6.4** of this plan. If the shortage response actions are not effective in reducing water consumption to the required level the District will refine and update the water shortage response actions until effective.

5.1 Communication Protocols

The District will inform the public and the necessary local, regional, and state government entities regarding any current or predicted water shortages based on the results of the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(5). The District will also notify all necessary entities of any shortage response actions mandated in response to the Annual Assessment. In the event of a water shortage due to an emergency, the District will follow emergency communication protocols outlined in the Emergency Response Plan as described by Section 4.1. **Table 5-1** summarizes communication protocols at each stage.

Table 5-1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan – Communication Protocols		
Stage	Communication Protocol and Procedure	Recipient to be Notified
1	General conservation measures and resources will be posted on the District’s website, published in the newsletter.	The public
2	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all customers that inform of the Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 20% reduction in groundwater production. The Stage 2 water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the District’s website.	The public
3	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all customers that inform of the Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 30% reduction in groundwater production. The Stage 3 water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the District’s website.	The public
4	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all customers that inform of the Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 40% reduction in groundwater production. The Stage 4 water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the District’s website.	The public
5	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all customers that inform of the Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 50% reduction in groundwater production. The Stage 5 water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the District’s website.	The public
6	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all customers that inform of the Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan with goal of voluntary 60% reduction in groundwater production. The Stage 6 water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the District’s website.	The public

CHAPTER 6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Compliance and Enforcement

The following compliance and enforcement actions to be taken by the District under a declared water shortage condition were developed in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(6).

The District’s Board of Directors may impose a special water waste penalties against a customer’s account and may temporarily or permanently discontinue or restrict, with a flow regulating device, water service to the affected property in the event that the customer or political entity is found by the Board to be in violation of any restrictions or prohibitions under a water shortage mandate declared by the Board.

Before taking such actions, the Board shall give any such customer thirty (30) days written notice and an opportunity to be heard and protest the finding of such violation and the imposition of such measure.

Table 6-1 summarizes the compliance measures that District may implement during a declared water shortage. The Board has determined that the surcharges listed below reasonably compensate District and its customers for all loss of water and other damages incurred and will foster water conservation within the service area. District will implement the following penalties and charges for excessive water use within its service areas:

Table 6-1: Excessive Water Use Penalties and Charges		
Stage	Violation	Notices and Surcharges
1	1st	No person shall make, permit, approve or allow any water connections or extensions contrary to the provisions of this chapter. Any violations hereof shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable as provided by law.
1	2nd	Any violation of the provisions hereof shall also constitute a public nuisance. In addition to criminal prosecution or judicial abatement procedures otherwise authorized, the District shall have authority, after due notice and public hearing, to abate any violations hereof terminating water service to all properties associated with or involved in the violation, and by assessing all costs of abatement against all property owners allowing, permitting or otherwise authorizing the illegal connection, water use or other violation.

6.2 Legal Authorities

The District is governed by a five (5) member Board of Directors who are elected every two years and serve a four-year term. The Board of Directors has the legal authority to implement and enforce any and all of the water shortage response actions of this WSCP.

In the event of a water shortage emergency where the ordinary demands and requirements of the District’s cannot be satisfied without depleting District’s water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection the District Board of Directors will declare a water shortage condition in accordance with CWC Division 1, §350.

If the District’s Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency, the District shall coordinate with the City of Santa Maria and the County of San Luis Obispo to issue a proclamation of a local emergency in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(7)(D).

6.3 Financial Consequences of WSCP

The District recognizes that there are additional operating expenses associated with the various water shortage condition stages including, but not limited to: the hiring of a part-time water conservation technician; additional outreach and education; additional state reporting; additional monitoring of water use to gage the effectiveness of compliance efforts; responding to customers, inquiries and complaints; investigating and monitoring of violations of watering restrictions and prohibitions; and increased facilities, pumping, and utility costs. In addition, water sales revenues will decrease due to lower water use by the District's customers.

The District has established water rates that allow reasonable operating reserves to be maintained. These reserves are reviewed by the Board of Directors in a quarterly financial report. If projection indicate a depleting of these reserves, the Board of Director has sole discretion on adjusting water rates. To offset increased expenses, non-critical capital investments may be deferred.

6.4 Monitoring and Reporting

The District will monitor, analyze and report on water production and use data in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(9).

All District customer accounts are metered and meter classes include single-family residential, multi-family residential, mixed use, commercial, industrial, and landscape.

Under all water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily by Water Treatment Operators. Totals are reported monthly to the General Manager. The General Manager and District Engineer incorporates the information into a monthly water supply/demand report to the Board of Directors.

During a Stage 1 or Stage 2, water shortage, the General Manager compares the monthly production to the target monthly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. The General Manager presents monthly reports to the Board of Directors. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the Board of Directors so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage 3 water shortage or Stage 4, the procedures listed above are followed, with the addition of a bi-monthly production report to the Board of Directors.

During a Stage 5, 6, or an emergency event, reports may also be provided weekly to the Board of Directors. During emergency shortages, production figures are reported to the General Manager regularly or as needed.

CHAPTER 7 WSCP REFINEMENT, ADOPTION AND SUBMITTAL

7.1 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is intended to implement water shortage mitigation strategies that can quickly and effectively reduce water demand during a water shortage event in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(10) . The water shortage response actions listed in Section 3.1 will be routinely monitored as outlined in Section 6.4. If shortage response actions are not effective in meeting the required water use reduction the District’s Board of Directors will have the ability to amend the WSCP as deemed necessary.

7.1.1 Special Water Feature Distinction

The District specifically distinguishes between “Decorative Water Features” and all other water features in the WSCP. In the event of a water shortage potable water use for decorative water features such as fountains is prohibited, and only re-circulated water can be used to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features.

7.2 Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability

The notice of the public hearing, held November 10, 2021 at the District’s office, was sent to the City of Santa Maria and County of San Luis Obispo on September 10, 2021, in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(c). A copy of the letters from the District to the City and County are included in Appendix C of this WSCP.

Table 7-1: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Santa Maria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Luis Obispo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A public hearing was held on November 10, 2021 at the District’s office. The public hearing provided opportunity for community input.

The WSCP update was adopted by the District on December 8, 2021 by approval of Resolution 2020-XXXX. A copy of the resolution can be viewed in Appendix D.

Within 30 days of adoption, the District will submit the WSCP update to the DWR for review. During the DWR review process the District will coordinate with DWR reviewers as necessary. The District will use the online submittal tool located at www.wuedata.water.ca.gov.secure/ developed by the DWR to electronically submit the WSCP update. Confirmation of the electronic submittal will be included in Appendix E.

Within 30 days of adoption, the District will submit a CD of the adopted WSCP to the California State Library at the following address:

California State Library
 Government Publications Section
 P.O. Box 942867
 Sacramento, CA 94237-001
 Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans

A copy of the transmittal to the State Library will be included in Appendix E.

Within 30 days of adoption, the District will submit an electronic copy of the adopted WSCP update to the City of Santa Maria and the County of San Luis Obispo electronically in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(c). A copy of the transmittals to said agencies will be included in Appendix C.

Commencing no later than December 8, 2021, the District will have a copy of the WSCP update available for public review at the District Offices (see address below) during normal business hours and available on the District’s website, <https://ncsd.ca.gov/>.

Nipomo Community Services District
148 S Wilson St.
Nipomo, CA 93444
Phone – 805.929.1133

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