NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1609

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, California Water Code Section 10621(a) requires each urban water supplier to adopt by resolution its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code Section 10621(b), NCSD notified the County of San Luis Obispo on September 10, 2021, that it would be preparing its 2020 WSRP, and subsequently met with, or consulted with and obtained comments from the San Luis Obispo County, the City of Santa Maria, Golden State Water Company, and Woodlands Mutual Water Company; and

WHEREAS, Nipomo Community Services District (NCSD) began its public outreach and community involvement in the preparation of the Draft 2020 WSCP in conjunction with its Urban Water Management Plan 2020 Update on August 20, 2021, with its scheduled agency coordination meeting to discuss the project; and

WHEREAS, on October 15, 2021, the Draft 2020 WSCP was posted to NCSD's website; and

WHEREAS, on November 10, 2021, NCSD held a public hearing properly noticed pursuant to Water Code Section 10642 and Government Code Section 6066, at which time NCSD's Board of Directors reviewed the Draft 2020 WSCP and, as part of that review, considered a presentation of the Draft 2020 WSCP by its staff and consultants, oral and written public comments; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code Section 10620(d)(2), NCSD coordinated the preparation of its Draft 2020 WSCP with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Water Code Section 10642, NCSD encouraged the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within its service area prior to and during the preparation of the Draft 2020 WSCP, which included, but is not limited to, posting the Draft UWMP 2020 Update on NCSD's website; distributing the Notice of Availability of the Draft 2020 WSCP to the City of Santa Maria, the County of San Luis Obispo, and numerous other interested parties, holding a duly-noticed public hearing on November 10, 2021 regarding the Draft 2020 WSCP, and coordinating the preparation of the Draft 2020 WSCP with the local retail water agencies; and

WHEREAS, to assure public participation in the process, NCSD has met the requirements of the UWMP Act, by holding at least one duly-noticed public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the NCSD Board of Directors has considered the public and Board comments made at the public hearing, as well as written public comments on the Draft 2020 WSCP distributed to the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, the NCSD Board of Directors has carefully reviewed the Draft 2020 WSCP, the erratas and any modifications made at the hearing; and

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1609

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPT THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

WHEREAS, NCSD Board of Directors finds that, to the best of the Board's knowledge, the Revised Final Draft 2020 WSCP is fully adequate and complete in its compliance with the requirements of the UWMP Act, and further finds that the conclusions reached in the Revised Final Draft 2020 WSCP are supported by substantial evidence.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, DETERMINED AND ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT that the Board does hereby adopt the Final Draft 2020 WSCP attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by this reference, including the erratas and modifications made at the December 8, 2021 adoption meeting as NCSD's 2020 Water Shortage Response Plan; and

1. The 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan for the Nipomo Community Services District, consisting of text, tables, and appendices presented to the Board of Directors on December 8, 2021, is hereby adopted.
2. The General Manager is hereby directed to distribute the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the California State Library, the County of San Luis Obispo, and make available for public review as prescribed by state law.
3. The adoption of the Nipomo Community Services District's 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby determined to be statutorily exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Water Code §10652.

On the motion by Director Armstrong, seconded by Director Malvarose, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Director Armstrong, Malvarose, Woodson Gaddis, and Eby
NOES: NONE
ABSENT: NONE
ABSTAIN: NONE

The foregoing resolution is hereby adopted this 8th day of December, 2021.

Ed Eby, President
Nipomo Community Services District

ATTEST:

Mario E. Iglesias
General Manager and Secretary to the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Craig A. Steele
General Counsel

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-1609

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT ADOPT THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

EXHIBIT "A"

2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

(Attached hereto)

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

FINAL DECEMBER 2021

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Nipomo Community Services District

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Final December 2021

Board of Directors

Ed Eby

Dan Allen Gaddis

Dan Woodson

Richard Malvarose

Craig Armstrong

NCSD Staff

Mario Iglesias – General Manager

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

Elizabeth Villanueva, EIT – Assistant Engineer

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Appendix E – Water Savings Estimates

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.

List of Acronyms

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

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.

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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	Imported Water
	Level of Risk	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

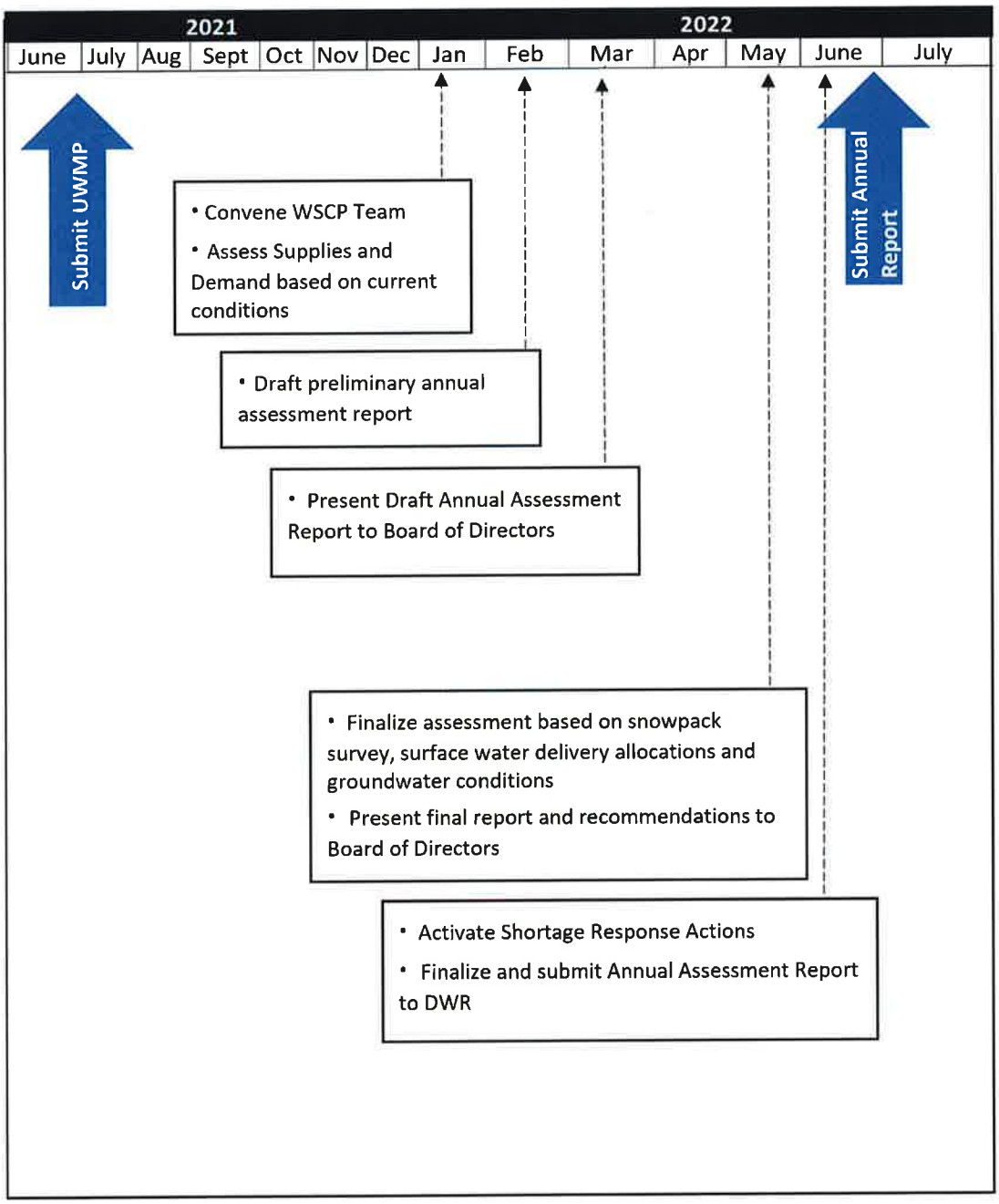
The District will enact water shortage response actions if Stage 2 or higher is in place, as defined by NMMA. The District will take the following steps to evaluate the water supply and demand:

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 or wildfire damage. Large scale system impact is not expected from flooding or wildfire 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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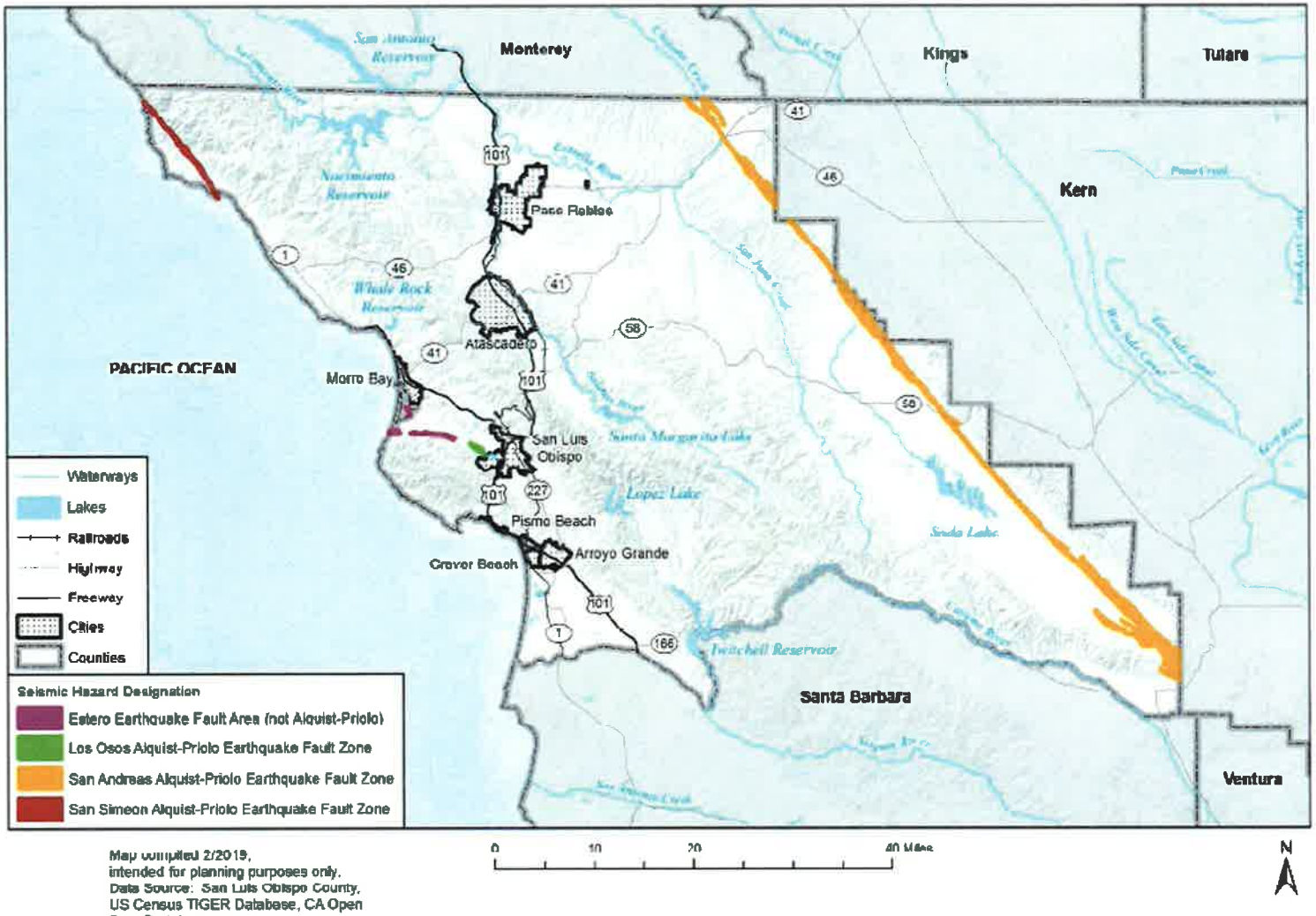

Map compiled 2/2019,
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal

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

Nipomo Community Services District

2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Figure 4-1:

Earthquake Fault Line Map

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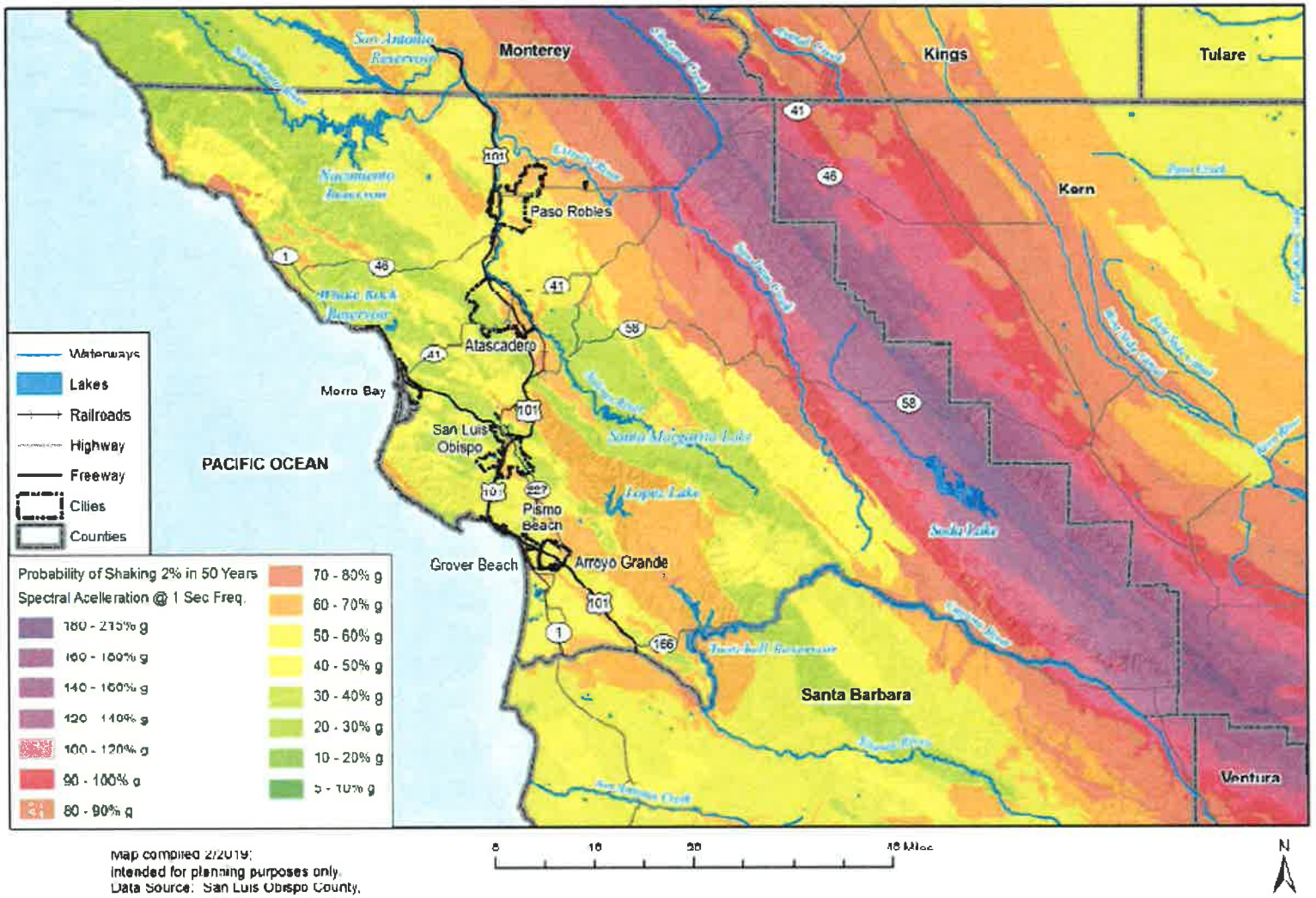

Map compiled 2/2019;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County, US Census TIGER Database, CA Open Data Portal, California Geological Survey, USGS

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

Nipomo Community Services District

2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Figure 4-2:

Ground Shaking Potential Map

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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

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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 not 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	☑	☑
County Name	**60 Day Notice**	**Notice of Public Hearing**
San Luis Obispo	☑	☑

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 2021-1609. 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.

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

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.

Within 30 days of adoption, 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

Appendix A- Relevant Water Code Sections

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Law

CWC 10632

(a) The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes each of the following elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier.

Law

CWC 10632(a)(2)

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

- *(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.*
- *(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.*
- *(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.*
- *(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.*
- *(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.*

CWC 10632.1.

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

CHAPTER 2 WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

Law

CWC 10631 (b)

Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier [in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available]1 providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

(2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

(3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

CWC 10631 (h)

An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

Law

CWC 10632(a)(3)

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

CHAPTER 3 WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

Law

CWC 10632

(a)(1) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Law

CWC 10632.5. (a)
In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) 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 multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

CHAPTER 5 SHORTAGE RESPONSE EFFECTIVENESS

Law

CWC 10632 (a)(5)

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

CHAPTER 6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Law

CWC 10632 (a)(7)

(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. [see below]

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

CWC Division 1, Section 350

Declaration of water shortage emergency condition. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

Law

CWC 10632 (a)(8)

A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

Law

CWC 10632 (a)(9)

For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

Law

CWC 10632 (b)

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall 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.

CHAPTER 7 WSCP REFINEMENT, ADOPTION AND SUBMITTAL

Law

CWC 10621

(e) Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021...

CWC 10644

(a)(1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption.

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department... shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

CWC 10635

(c) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

Appendix B- Relevant Sections of San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan October 2019

San Luis Obispo County
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

October 2019

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

wood.

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Acknowledgements

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L.1 District Profile

L.1.1 Mitigation Planning History and 2019 Process

This Annex was created during the development of the 2019 San Luis Obispo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The General Manager of the Nipomo Community Services District (CSD) was the representative on the County HMPC and took the lead for developing the plan and this annex in coordination with the Nipomo Community Services District (CSD) Local Planning Team (Planning Team). The Local (District) Planning Team will be responsible for implementation and maintenance of the plan. Table L.1 summarizes the District's planning team for the plan revision process.

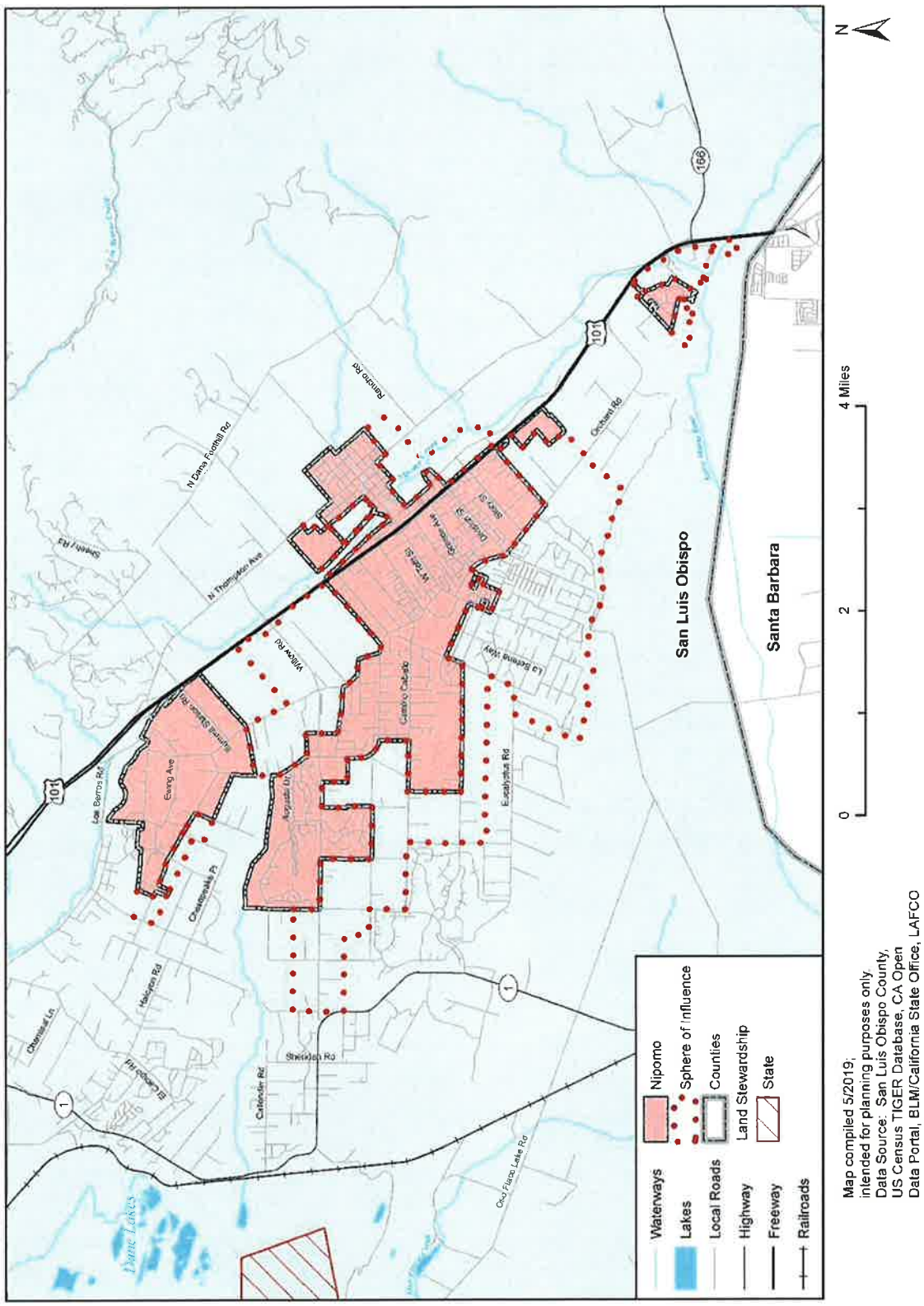
Table L.1 Nipomo CSD Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Team

Department or Stakeholder	Title
Nipomo CSD	General Manager

More details on the planning process and how the jurisdictions, service districts, and stakeholders participated can be found in Section 3 of the Base Plan, along with how the public was involved during the 2019 update.

Figure L.1 is a map of the larger Nipomo community including its sphere of influence and nearby areas.

Figure L.1 Nipomo Community Services District



L.1.2 District Overview

The Nipomo Community Services District's (CSD) mission is to provide its customers with reliable, quality, and cost-effective services now and in the future. The District was established in 1965 under the Community Services District Law of the Government Code Section 61000, assisted by the Nipomo Citizen's Steering Committee. The proposed District at the time consisted of 1,384 acres that included 560 dwellings and about 2,300 people hoping to solve the community's early water and sewer problems after several typhoid fever cases in the early 1960s tied the health issues to nitrates in the water and proximity to sewer tanks.

In present times, the Nipomo CSD is governed by a board of directors, each with different committee assignments and possible delegations. This Board is responsible for providing counsel related to water management and resources, overall administration, financing/auditing, and facilities to the Nipomo community.

Nipomo is located in the southwest portion of the County of San Luis Obispo next to Highway 101, within the South County Planning Area. It currently serves about 14,000 people in a somewhat rural environment between the Five Cities Area of the County and the City of Santa Maria (in the County of Santa Barbara). The Nipomo CSD has expanded to cover over six square miles, and provides limited stormwater, street lighting, and landscape maintenance. The District's sphere of influence covers about nine square miles in addition to the current service area and based on the latest LAFCO-developed Municipal Service Review, growth in the Nipomo area is expected to follow a 1% rate over the next 20 years.

The bulk of the CSD's facilities are comprised of pipes, pumps, ponds, and tanks. Recent efforts related to the District's water infrastructure have been focused on earthquake related hazards, due to the District's location atop an ancient sand dune as well as crossing of several earthquake faults. Exposure to liquefaction and other earth movement issues is of concern to Nipomo as well, but there has not been any recent damage to key infrastructure from earthquake and liquefaction hazards.

Nipomo developed their most recent Strategic Plan in 2018. This plan outlines the District's initial priority issues for the coming years (among other key plan aspects), and these were identified during workshops and interviews with the board members, managers, and directors of local operative processes. Three priorities were outlined in this Strategic Plan document: 1) Maintain and enhance community sustainability, financial stability, and infrastructure stability; 2) optimize operations and achieve customer satisfaction; and, 3) attain operational resiliency and encourage employee leadership and development. In terms of hazards and related mitigation opportunities, it is important to acknowledge these goals and objectives to ensure effective planning mechanisms and efforts across the District, especially to enable or help move forward currently ongoing activities.

L.1.3 Development Trends

The Nipomo CSD adopted its Community Plan in 2014, to "establish a vision for the future that will guide land use and transportation over the next 20 years" (Nipomo Community Plan, 2014). This Community Plan contains information on the existing and future status of water supplies, wastewater/sewage, schools, and various public services the District provides. Historic flood risks and local resources are also noted and are key to this hazard mitigation plan.

As of 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau noted the CSD's population to be approximately 16,714. Prior to 2015, Nipomo was relying solely on groundwater sources. Although growth has been very slight and slow in Nipomo, due to extreme drought and growing water demands, groundwater was becoming scarce and shortage conditions required solutions to balance supply versus demand in the District. In 2015, the District began a $17 million public works project (the largest and most important in the District's 50-year history) to obtain

supplemental water from Santa Maria, back in 2015. Water deliveries began that year, allowing for millions of gallons to avoid being pumped from the troubled water basin underlying the Nipomo Mesa.

L.1.4 Other Community Planning Efforts

The coordination and synchronization with other community planning mechanisms and efforts are vital to the success of this Plan. To have a thorough evaluation of hazard mitigation practices already in place, appropriate planning procedures should also involve identifying and reviewing existing plans, policies, regulations, codes, tools, and other actions are designed to reduce a community's risk and vulnerability from natural hazards.

As an unincorporated community, the Nipomo CSD is referenced in other County planning documents and regulated by County policies and planning mechanisms. Integrating existing planning efforts, mitigation policies, and action strategies into this annex establishes a credible, comprehensive document that weaves the common threads of a community's values together. The development of this Community Services District Annex involved a comprehensive review of existing plans, studies, reports, and initiatives from San Luis Obispo County and the Nipomo community that relate to hazards or hazard mitigation. A high-level summary of the key plans, studies and reports is summarized in Table L.2. Information on how they informed the update are noted and incorporated where applicable.

In addition to the development standards within the Nipomo Strategic Plan, there are County planning mechanisms that regulate future and existing development within the Nipomo CSD planning area. Refer to Section L.4 Capability Assessment for more information on the plans, policies, regulations and staff that govern the Nipomo CSD.

Table L.2 Summary of Review of Key Plans, Studies, and Reports for Nipomo CSD

Plan, Study, Report Name	How Document Informed the Annex
County of San Luis Obispo Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2014)	Informed past hazard event history, hazard profile and background, and mitigation strategy information.
County of San Luis Obispo Land Use and Circulation Elements (Part II): The Area Plans – Inland and South County Area Plans	Obtained water use information, drought related details, etc.
Nipomo Community Services District 2018 Strategic Plan	Obtained current District information, ongoing efforts, water use information, etc.
Nipomo Community Plan – Updated 2014	Obtained District information, history, past programs, etc.
Nipomo's Supplemental Water from Santa Maria project summary	Obtained information on past and ongoing water purchase/acquisition efforts and the drought/water scarcity hazard.
San Luis Obispo County 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	Obtained information on water use in Nipomo, water management regions, and the drought/water scarcity hazard.
State of California's Hazard Mitigation Plan – Updated 2018	General information on hazards, events, and vulnerability assessments.
San Luis Obispo County Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan – Updated 2016	Flooding, dam, and levee hazard information and recent studies.
2014-2016 Resource Summary Report for San Luis Obispo County's General Plan	Pulled information about water resources, reliability, and ongoing efforts to increase resilience in the County and District of Nipomo as related to drought.

L.2 Hazard Identification and Summary

The Nipomo CSD planning team identified the key hazards that affect the District, and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and overall significance specific to the Nipomo

CSD (see Table L.3). There are no hazards that are unique to this CSD. (Note that earthquake and liquefaction hazards will be profiled together as one under Section L.3.2)

Table L.3 Nipomo CSD Hazard Risk Summary

Hazard	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/ Severity (Extent)	Overall Significance
Dam Incidents and Failure	Limited	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Significant	Likely	Limited	High
Earthquake (including Liquefaction)	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Medium
Flood	Limited	Occasional	Limited	Low
Landslide and Debris Flow	Limited	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Wildfire	Significant	Occasional	Limited	Medium
Human Caused: Hazardous Materials	Significant	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
Geographic Area Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area **Probability of Future Occurrences** Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.		**Magnitude/Severity (Extent)** Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid **Significance** Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact		

L.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess the Nipomo CSD's vulnerability separately from that of the County, which has already been assessed in Section 5 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) in the Base Plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets (e.g. critical facilities) at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area.

The key information to support the HIRA for this Annex was collected through a Data Collection Guide, which was distributed to each participating municipality, community services district, or special district to complete during the planning process. Information collected was analyzed and summarized in order to identify and rank all the hazards that could impact anywhere within the County, as well as to rank the hazards and identify the

related vulnerabilities unique to each jurisdiction/district. In addition, the Nipomo CSD planning team was asked to share information on past hazard events that have affected the District.

Each participating jurisdiction or district was in support of the main hazard summary identified in the Base Plan (See Table L.3). However, the hazard summary rankings for each jurisdictional annex may vary slightly due to specific hazard risk and vulnerabilities unique to that jurisdiction (see Table L.3). Identifying these differences helps the reader to differentiate the District's risk and vulnerabilities from that of the overall County.

Note: The hazard "Significance" reflects overall ranking for each hazard and is based on the Nipomo CSD planning team input from the Data Collection Guide and the risk assessment developed during the planning process (see Chapter 5 of the Base Plan), which included more detailed quantitative and qualitative analyses with best available data for all hazards in the County.

The hazard summaries in Table L.3 reflect the hazards that could potentially affect the District in major ways. Based on this analysis, the priority hazard (High Significance) for mitigation is Drought. The second priority hazards (Medium Significance) are Earthquake and Liquefaction. The discussion of vulnerability for each of the assessed hazards is in contained in the following sections. Those of Medium or High significance for the Nipomo CSD are identified below.

- Drought
- Earthquake & Liquefaction
- Wildfire
- Human Caused Hazards: Hazardous Materials

Other Hazards

Hazards assigned a Significance rating of Low and which do not differ significantly from the County ranking (e.g., Low vs. High) will be profiled in a limited manner. In the Nipomo CSD, these include:

- Dam Incidents
- Flooding
- Landslide/Debris Flow

Additionally, the CSD's Committee members decided to rate several hazards as Not Applicable (N/A) to the planning area due to a lack of exposure, vulnerability, and no probability of occurrence. The following hazards are considered Not Applicable (N/A) to the Nipomo Community Services District.

- Adverse Weather
- Agricultural Pests and Plant Diseases
- Biological Agents
- Coastal Erosion
- Coastal Flooding and Inundation
- Hazardous Trees
- Land Subsidence
- Sea Level Rise
- Tsunamis and Seiches

L.3.1 Assets at Risk

This section considers the District's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets, and growth and development trends.

Values at Risk

The following data on property exposure is derived from San Luis Obispo County Assessor's data. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the Community Services District as the information has some limitations. Table L.4 Property Exposure Values for the Nipomo CSD by Parcel Type shows the exposure of properties (e.g., the values at risk based on improvement values, content values, and total values as an addition of these two types of values) broken down by property type for the Nipomo Community Services District. Refer to the Base Plan Section 5.2 (HIRA Asset Summary) for more details on value information, content calculations, and overall parcel analysis methodology.

Table L.4 Property Exposure Values for the Nipomo CSD by Parcel Type

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Agricultural	3	$736,601	$736,601	$1,473,202
Commercial	60	$51,059,866	$51,059,866	$102,119,732
Government/ Utilities	49	--	--	$0
Other/Exempt/Misc.	132	$13,106,704	--	$13,106,704
Residential	3,327	$785,708,738	$392,854,369	$1,178,563,107
Multi-Family Residential	182	$55,234,041	$27,617,021	$82,851,062
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	289	$22,766,514	$11,383,257	$34,149,771
Residential: Other	301	$47,573,788	$23,786,894	$71,360,682
Vacant	40	$9,130,020	--	$9,130,020
TOTAL	**4,383**	**$985,316,272**	**$507,438,008**	**$1,492,754,280**

Source: San Luis Obispo County 2019 Assessor data; ParcelQuest; Wood Plc analysis

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

A critical facility is defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. See Section 5 of the Base Plan for more details on the definitions and categories of critical facilities.

An inventory of critical facilities in the District based on San Luis Obispo County GIS data as well as structures obtained from the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Dataset (HIFLD) is provided in Table L.5 and Table L.6, and is illustrated in Figure L.2. The four types of Critical Facilities categorized by San Luis Obispo County and its jurisdictions' and districts' planning teams are: Emergency Services, High Potential Loss Facilities, Lifeline Utility Systems, and Transportation Systems. Refer to Section 5.2 of the Base Plan for more information on the assets used throughout this Annex and the county-wide analyses.

Table L.5 Summary of Nipomo CSD's Critical Facilities

Facility Category	Facility Type	Count
Emergency Services	Day Care Facilities	2
	Emergency Medical Service Stations	1
	Fire Stations	1
	Private Schools	1
	Public Schools	4
Lifeline Utility Services	Water Treatment Facilities	1
TOTAL		**10**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building; LAFCO; HIFLD; Wood Plc analysis

Table L.6 Details about Nipomo CSD's Critical Facilities

Facility Type	Name
Day Care Facilities	Dayspring Preschool
Day Care Facilities	Nipomo Recreation – Little Bits Preschool
Emergency Medical Service Stations	California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection Station 20 (Nipomo Fire Station)
Fire Stations	Station 20 (Nipomo Fire Station)
Private Schools	Highland Preparatory School
Public School	Central Coast New Tech High School
Public School	Dana Elementary School
Public School	Nipomo Elementary School
Public School	Nipomo High School
Water Treatment Facilities	Blacklake Waste/Treatment Water Facility

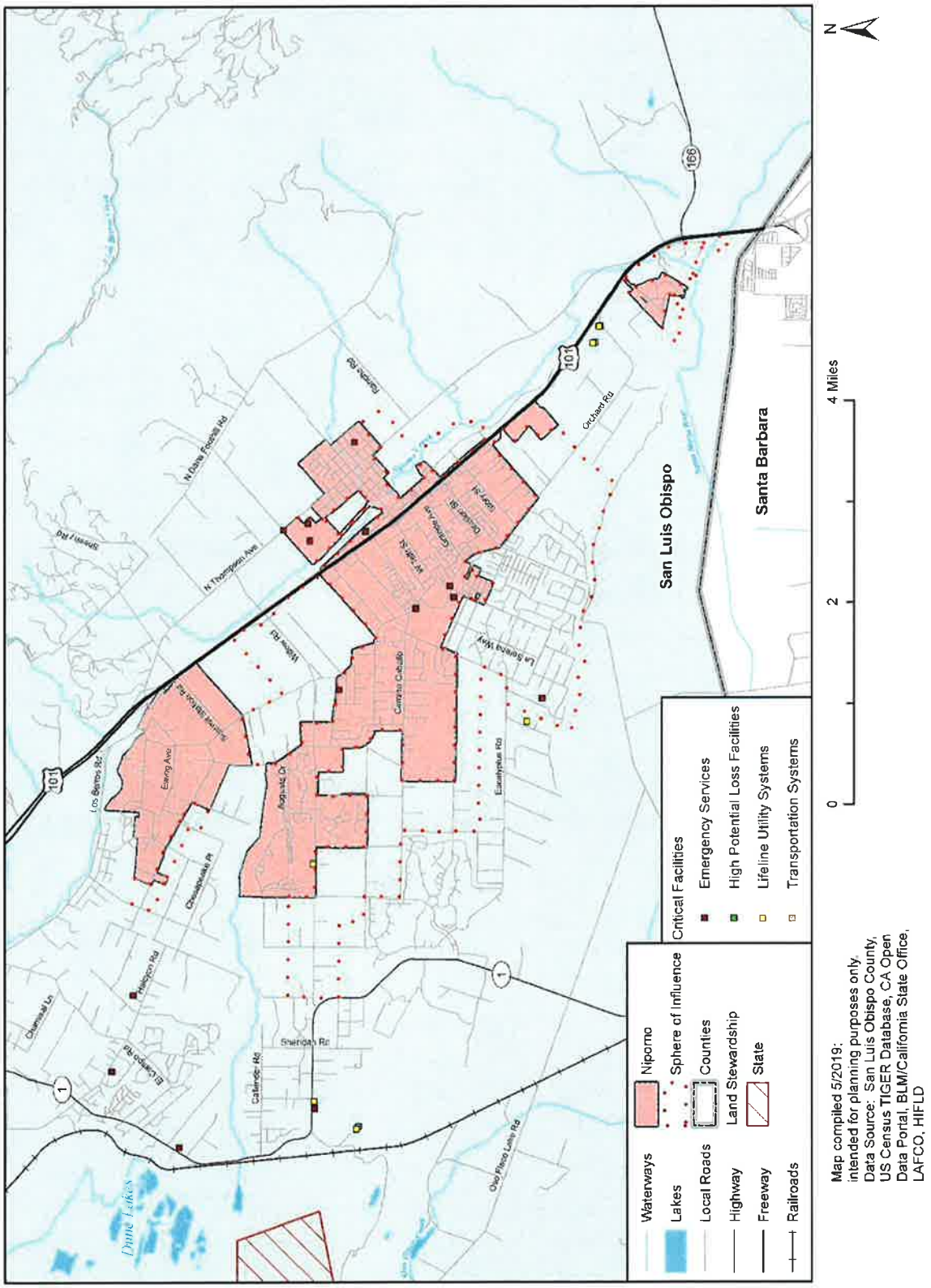
Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building; LAFCO; HIFLD

Additional Critical Facilities

Three additional Essential Infrastructure facilities identified by the District Planning Team are listed below under the Lifeline Utility Services category. In total the Nipomo CSD contains 13 critical facilities (including those 10 from the previous table):

- Wastewater Treatment Plan - $18 million replacement value
- Water Treatment/Distribution facility - $50 million replacement value
- Wastewater Treatment Plan - $8 million replacement value

Figure L.2 Critical Facilities in the Nipomo CSD



Emergency Service Facilities

The Nipomo CSD contains nine Emergency Services facilities aimed at providing for the health and welfare of the entire community. These include day care facilities, emergency medical service stations, fire stations, and schools as noted in

Table L.5 Summary of Nipomo CSD's Critical Facilities and Table L.6.

Transportation Systems and High Potential Loss Facilities

No critical transportation facilities were noted for the District. However, there may be certain structures or entities important to the District, particularly along the main corridor running through Nipomo (Highway 101) or other major nearby transportation lines (e.g. Highway 1, Highway 166).

No high potential loss facilities such as power plants were identified by the County, HIFLD dataset, or the Planning Team. As will be noted under the Human Caused Hazards Section of this annex as well as in Section 5 of the Base Plan, several hazardous materials facilities are located in the District and there is a history of hazardous spills or incidents in/near the community.

Lifeline Utility Systems

A potential of four lifeline facilities have been identified for Nipomo. The Blacklake Waste/Treatment Water facility was obtained from the HIFLD national dataset (noted in Table L.6) while the other three were indicated by the Nipomo CSD Planning Team. Other facilities or structures falling within the lifeline utility systems category may be present in or nearby the District (e.g. oil/gas, electric power, communication systems), but those were not found to serve a critical purpose or function to the Nipomo community.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Historical assets include local, county, state, and potentially federally listed historic sites. Based on data provided by the County of San Luis Obispo and LAFCO, it was found that there are 7 historic and cultural resources in or near the Nipomo CSD. These are summarized in Table L.7.

Table L.7 Nipomo CSD's Historic and Cultural Resources

Area Plan Where Noted	Property Name	Year	Description
South County Inland Area Plan	Dana Adobe	1839	Historical Landmark No. 1033 (Rancho Nipomo)
	Dana House	1882	535 Mehlschau - http://www.danapowershouse.com
	Los Berros Adobe Barn	1860	159 Avis St
	Los Berros Schoolhouse	1890	1841 Grant Ave
	Old St. Joseph's Church	1902	110 Thompson Av
	Pacific Coast Railroad Depot	1881	right-of-way granted in 1881
	Runels Home - Dana Street	1886	now Kaleidoscope Inn & Gardens

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building; LAFCO

Natural Resources

Natural assets may include wetlands, threatened and endangered species, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Natural and environmental resources are important to include in benefit-cost analyses for future projects and may be used to leverage additional funding for projects that also contribute to community goals for protecting sensitive natural resources. Awareness of natural assets can lead to opportunities for meeting multiple objectives. For instance, protecting wetlands areas protects sensitive habitat as well as attenuates and stores floodwaters. The San Luis Obispo County Inland Area Plan was adopted in 2014. This larger plan comprises the Nipomo CSD as well as Nipomo's valley sub-basins within the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin, all in the South County sub-area plan. Based on information pulled from this South County sub-area plan, the Nipomo Mesa is an important destination for recreation that contributes to the local economic base, including construction of golf courses. The characteristics of the community mix urban appeal with rural features

and lifestyles through development of site-sensitive treatment of scenic areas, parks, expansive biking and pedestrian infrastructure, and public and tourist-related transit that enhance quality of life. Based on these aspects, natural resources and environmental assets are undoubtedly key to the Nipomo community and should be carefully considered during development and planning efforts.

Economic Assets

Tourism is a large economic driver for the Nipomo community due to recreational and environmental assets as discussed in the above section. However, agriculture is important to the community as well, as are commercial, retail, and services. These types of economic assets could be compromised due to various hazards such as drought, flooding, earthquake, liquefaction, severe weather, and wildfire among others.

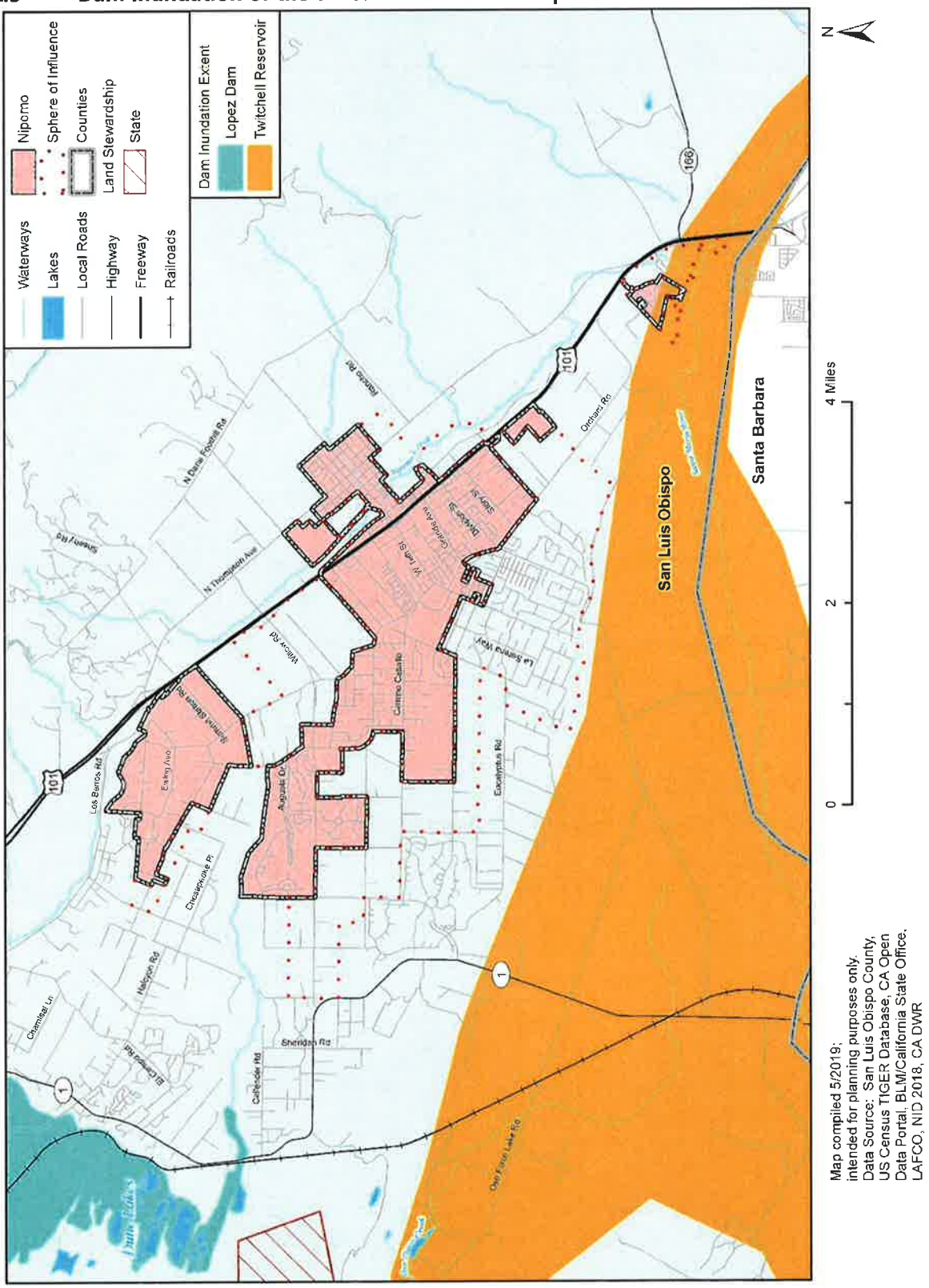
L.3.2 Estimating Potential Losses

This section details vulnerability to specific hazards of medium or high significance, where quantifiable, noted by the Planning Team, and/or where it differs significantly from that of the overall County. Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are further discussed below, though refer to Section 5 of the Base Plan for more details on the County's HIRA findings and hazard profiles.

Dam Incidents and Failure

The Nipomo CSD is at risk of dam failure incidents based on its location downstream of the Twitchell Reservoir Dam. The Twitchell Dam is a high hazard earthen dam located just southeast of Nipomo, within Santa Barbara County and flowing into San Luis Obispo County on its southwest corner. If this dam were to fail and flood through the Santa Maria River into Nipomo, it would inundate the southeast corner of the District around the intersection of Highway 101 and Highway 166 (see Figure L.3). Note that this figure also depicts the nearby inundation of the Lopez Dam, which reaches the Dune Lakes on the northwest of Nipomo but does not quite reach the District.

Figure L.3 Dam Inundation of the Twitchell Dam in the Nipomo CSD



Though failure of the Lopez Dam is not expected to reach the Nipomo CSD, a major severe weather, local flooding event, or other existing hazard incident combined with dam inundation could possibly reach the community and cause unexpected damage. However, it is inundation caused by a potential unscheduled release or failure of the Twitchell Dam that would be of higher concern to the District given the mapped extents shown on Figure L.3 and based on the loss estimates summarized in Table L.8 below.

Table L.8 Estimated Losses by Property Type in Nipomo CSD based on Twitchell Dam Inundation Extents

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Population at Risk
Other/Exempt/ Miscellaneous	5	--	--	$0	$0	--
Residential	44	$16,446,047	$8,223,024	$24,669,071	$12,334,535	110
TOTAL	**49**	**$16,446,047**	**$8,223,024**	**$24,669,071**	**$12,334,535**	**110**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

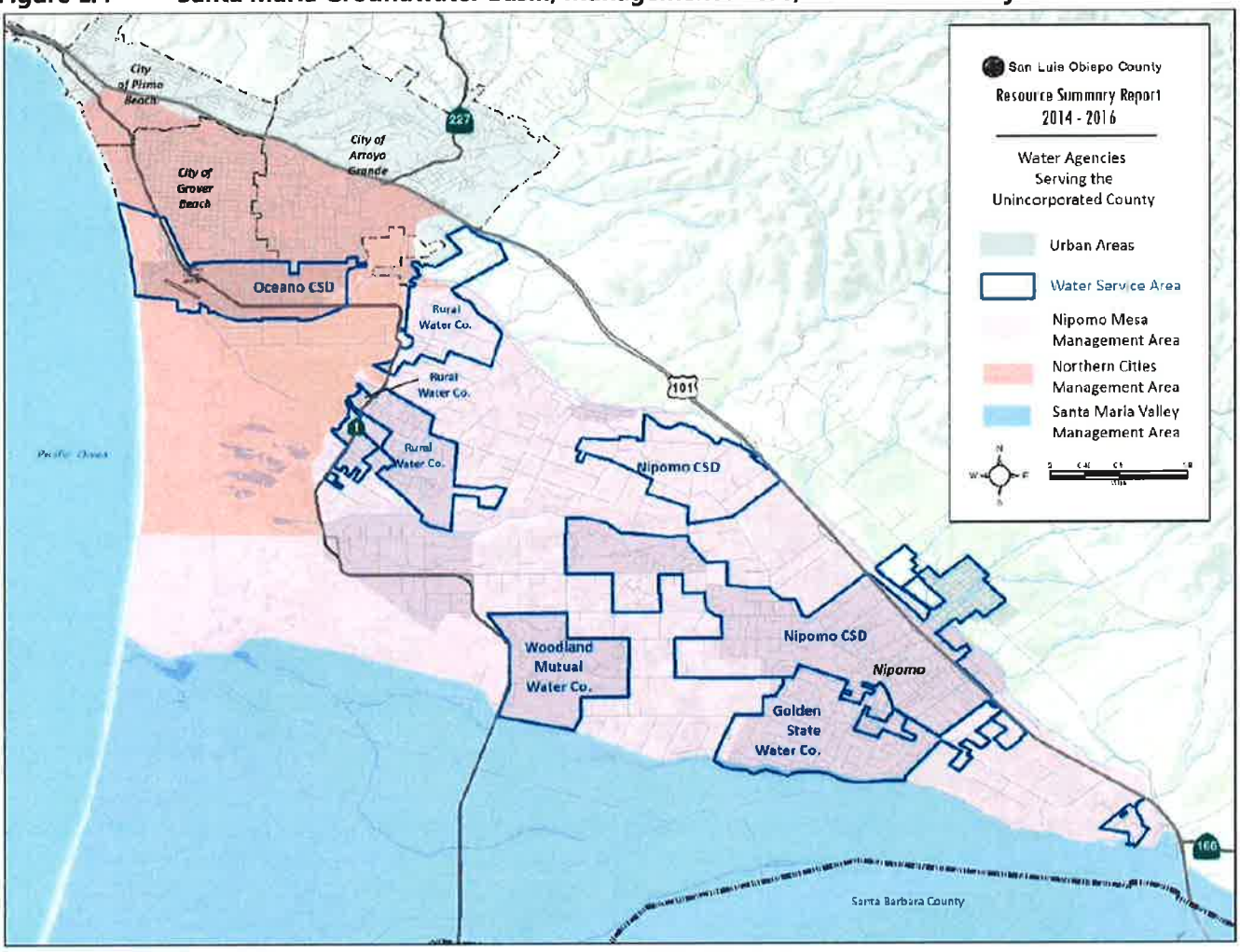
Based on the above information, a total of 110 persons and 49 properties may be inundated if the Twitchell Dam was to fail. It would be expected that 44 of these properties would be of type "residential" while 5 may be miscellaneous or exempt. Refer to Section 5.3.5 Dam Incidents of the Base Plan for additional details on this hazard and estimated losses across the County. There are no critical facilities within Nipomo that would be at risk of this dam possibly failing.

A failure of the Twitchell Dam could also affect Highway 101 and several local roads, possibly impeding or reducing flows of goods, people and resources and hence having some impact across the District. There have been no past dam incidents or failures in the District, so this dam incidents and failure hazard could be rated as holding **Low Significance** to the District due to the vulnerability shown on the previous analysis and mapping.

Drought and Water Shortage

Nipomo is located in the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (see Figure L.4). As noted previously in this annex, the Nipomo CSD has dealt with issues of drought and water shortage in the past, which led to the acquisition of supplemental sources from Santa Maria, for example. This project hopes to push water capacity to 3,000 Acre-Feet per Year (AFY) to reduce usage from groundwater sources on somewhat depleted aquifers and basins, as one of the District's core vision statements is to provide customers with reliable and cost-effective water now and in the future. The Nipomo CSD's Water Shortage Response and Management Plan was created also with a key goal of enhancing the District's abilities to respond to drought and other water supply emergencies, and hence continue being sustainable though the years when it comes to this precious water resource.

Figure L.4 Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, Management Areas, and Water Purveyors



Source: San Luis Obispo County 2014-2016 Resource Management Report

In present day, drought and water shortages pose a risk to the community and the services provided by the Nipomo CSD. Table L.9 was obtained from the San Luis Obispo County 2014-2016 Resource Management Report and shows the existing and forecasted water supply and demand for the five water purveyors within the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin of which the Nipomo CSD is part. Drought impacts are wide-reaching and may be economic, environmental, and/or societal. As noted in the table below, in addition, water demand projected over 15 years is expected to equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply.

Table L.9 Nipomo Mesa Management Area Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand

Table II-17 -- Santa Maria Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand					
Demand	**Nipomo CSD**	**Woodlands Mutual Water Co.**	**Golden State Water Co.**	**Agriculture**	**Rural**
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)[1]	1,773.3	732.1	625.1	7,337	2,878[2]
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	3,995	1,386[6]	1,690	7,575	5,222
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	4,103	1520[6]	1,847	8,291	5,661
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	4,244[3]	1520[4, 6]	1,944	8,291	5,661
Supply					
Nipomo Supplemental Water Project (AFY)[5]	2,237	417	208	0	0
Santa Maria Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Sub-Area (AFY)	1,000	817	852	7,482	2,095
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin	0	0	0	809	226
Other GW Supplies	0	0	0	0	0
Recycled Water (AFY)	60-74	200	0	0	0
Total Supply:	3,311	1,434	1,060	8,291	5,661
Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand	Water demand projected over 15 years is projected to equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply.[4]				

Notes: 1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture is from the Nipomo Management Area 2015 Annual Report. 2. Nipomo Mesa Management Area 2015 Annual Report. 3. Nipomo CSD 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. 4. Ten percent additional water conservation (beyond what has already been accomplished) assumed for the low end of the forecast buildout demand, except for Grover Beach, which assumed 20% additional reduction. 5. Nipomo supplemental water project includes Nipomo CSD, Woodlands MWC, Golden State Water Company, and Rural Water Company. Nipomo CSD will receive approximately 1,667 AFY and has reserved an additional 500 AFY. The other three will receive 833 AFY. 6. The NCMA cities, NMMA cities, County, District, and local land owners actively and cooperatively manage surface and groundwater with the goal of preserving the long-term integrity of water supplies in the NCMA and NMMA. 7. Demands are based on an 18-hole golf course constructed in Phase IIA/IIB. Projected demands may be reduced if the open space is planted with vineyards or drought tolerant landscaping in lieu of the golf course.

Source: San Luis Obispo County 2014-2016 Resource Management Report

Drought was classified by the Planning Team as the most significant hazard for Nipomo, just as it is a **High Significance** hazard for the entire County of San Luis Obispo. The most notable impacts associated with drought in the planning area are those related to water intensive activities such as wildfire protection, jurisdictional usage, commerce, tourism and recreation. During past drought events and due to new water source acquisitions in the planning area, water restrictions and increased water rates have been imposed, while water savings are always encouraged. For example, beginning 2014 there was a 30% water reduction restriction mandated by the State of California which affected the District; during this time of drought, groundwater table damages were identified in Nipomo. Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact and not absorb water well, potentially making an area more susceptible to flooding, erosion, and debris flows. One recommended action from the San Luis Obispo County 2014-2016 Resource Summary Report related to the Nipomo CSD is that the District work

with the County's Sanitation District and other local stakeholders to improve water supply reliability and move towards the use of recycled water to meet future demands.

Earthquake and Liquefaction

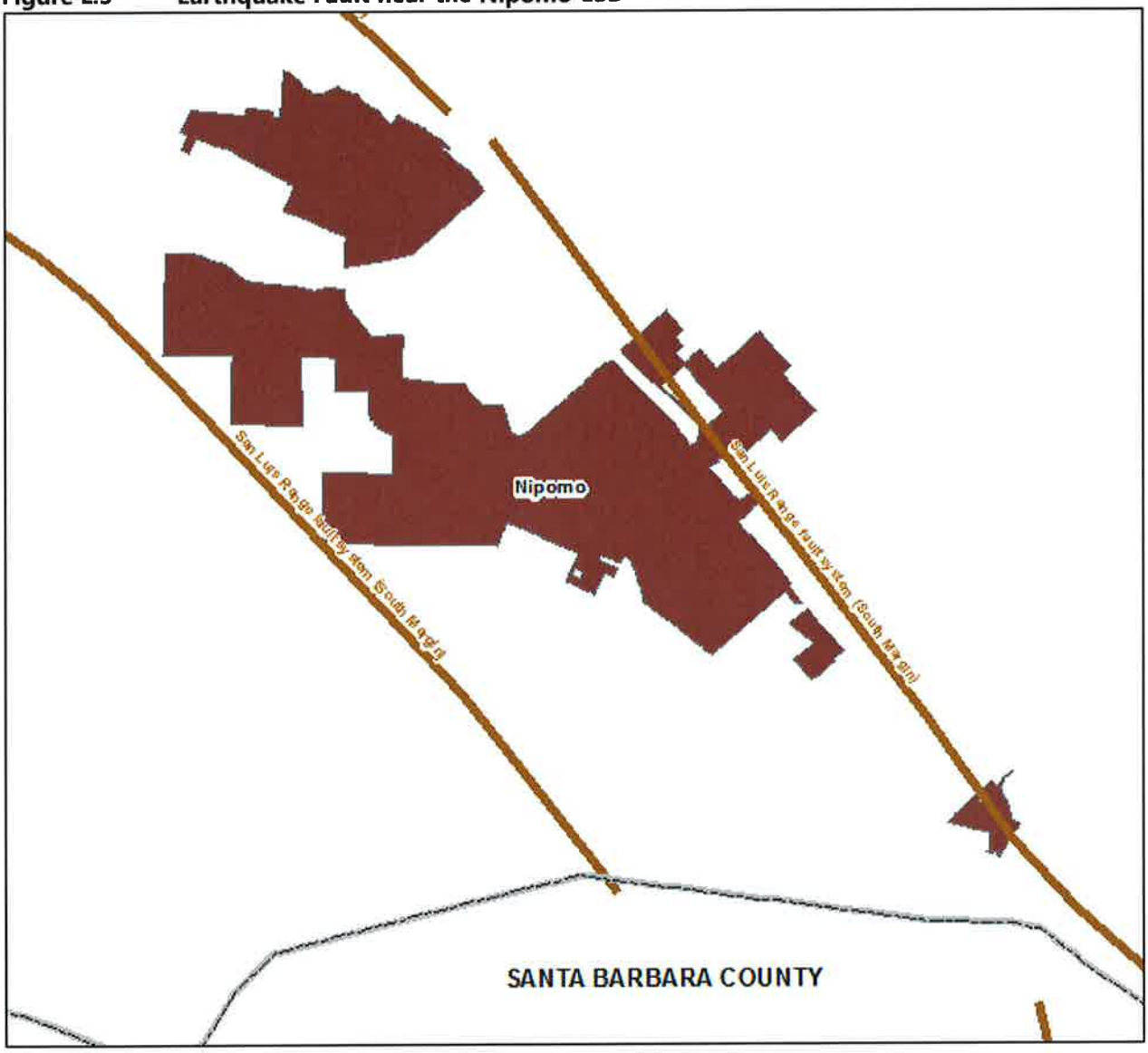
Nipomo sits on an ancient sand dune, and there are several faults underlying or near the District, such as the San Luis Range fault system/South Margin faults and the Santa Maria Fault. (See a very basic layout of the District and surrounding faults in Figure L.5.) Because of earthquake, coupled with liquefaction (both of which are discussed in more detail in Section 5.3.7 of the Base Plan) and earth movement issues, the Planning Team for the District noted that its infrastructure is prone to severe or even catastrophic failure from seismic activities. However, recent efforts to construct well-deigned above ground structures has resulted in greater focus on earthquake survivability for critical and essential infrastructure and properties.

For example, the District built the Joshua Road Reservoir in 2017 (a post stressed designed concrete water storage structure), and it was constructed with the ability to withstand a severe earthquake during its 100-year life cycle. In addition, as with many public and municipal structures across the County, Nipomo's above ground facilities are built with a high degree of resilience and capability to withstand earthquakes. Underground facilities are less vulnerable in these environments, as flexibility of pipelines and valves in sand have limited distribution system failures during seismic activities. Nevertheless, the Planning Team noted that the original distribution systems off the ancient dunes east of Highway 101 in Nipomo would be the most vulnerable to earthquakes and would be expected to experience greater rates of failure due to the soil types in which they are found as well as the pipeline bedding practices exercised by the early District design engineers. In addition, the District's Southland and Blacklake wastewater facilities are typical above-ground facilities that are susceptible to earthquakes and would experience measurable damage consistent with the strength of an earthquake, so that the greater the quake the greater the degree of damage to these. The Southland facility was rebuilt in 2014 and incorporates modern engineering standards to better withstand earthquakes, while Blacklake, built in 1984, is more vulnerable to damage caused by an earthquake due to its age and design.

Because of the recent and ongoing efforts and projects in Nipomo, as well as the inherent understanding of the Planning Team regarding seismic activity and the District's infrastructure, the earthquake and liquefaction hazards can be rated as **Medium Significance** even though the County of San Luis Obispo rated it as high significance.

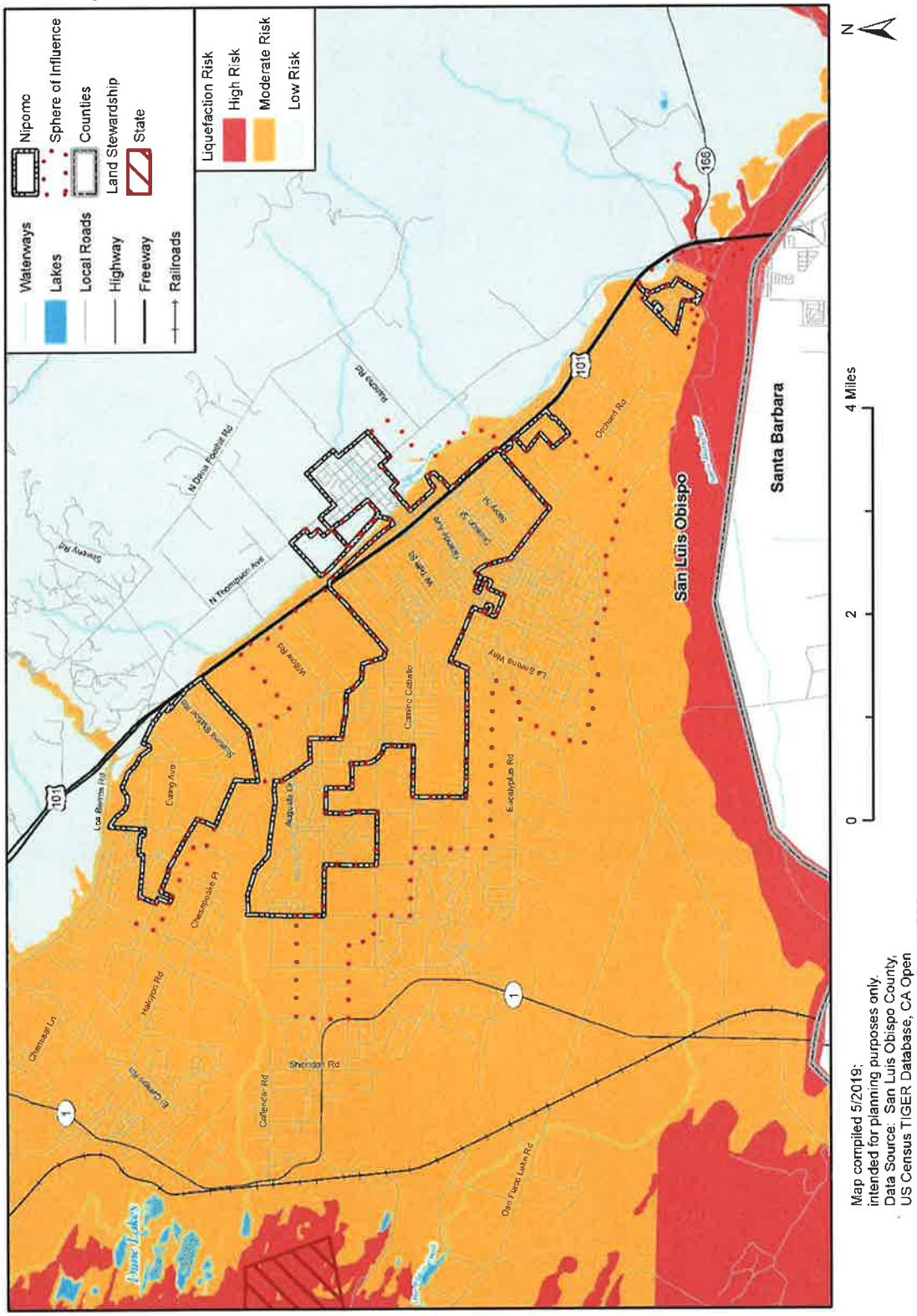
In terms of liquefaction, the Nipomo CSD is almost completely covered by liquefiable soils that are rated as posing moderate risk. The portion of the District that falls to the east of Highway 101 (near N. Thompson Ave and north of Nipomo Creek) is only found to be at low risk of this hazard, though high risk liquefaction potential is found surrounding the District to the south, southeast, and west. See Figure L.6 for reference on liquefaction risk.

Figure L.5 Earthquake Fault near the Nipomo CSD



Source: USGS; San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building; LAFCO

Figure L.6 Liquefaction Risk in the Nipomo CSD



GIS overlay analysis was performed on the parcel and liquefaction risk data for the County of San Luis Obispo and refined for the Nipomo CSD to quantify how many parcels (and their improved and content values) were exposed and hence vulnerable to liquefaction hazards. The loss estimates calculated for the Nipomo CSD based on property type are summarized in Table L.10 for moderate liquefaction risk (as no other liquefaction risk category affects the District's properties). Based on this assessment, 3,590 parcels are at risk of this hazard with most of them falling in the residential category, followed by other/exempt/miscellaneous, commercial, vacant, government/utilities, and agricultural. The total parcel value at risk surpasses the $1.3 billion mark.

Table L.10 Loss Estimates from Liquefaction Risk in the Nipomo CSD – Moderate Risk

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Agricultural	3	$736,601	$736,601	$1,473,202
Commercial	39	$45,215,073	$45,215,073	$90,430,146
Government/Utilities	28	--	--	$0
Other/Exempt/Misc.	119	$11,854,581	--	$11,854,581
Residential	2,691	$688,463,179	$344,231,590	$1,032,694,769
Multi-Family Residential	142	$50,140,963	$25,070,482	$75,211,445
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	284	$22,109,614	$11,054,807	$33,164,421
Residential: Other	245	$39,655,572	$19,827,786	$59,483,358
Vacant	39	$8,866,622	--	$8,866,622
TOTAL	**3,590**	**$867,042,205**	**$446,136,338**	**$1,313,178,543**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

With regards to critical facilities, the Nipomo CSD contains eight that are at moderate risk of liquefaction. These are noted in Table L.11. No critical facilities are found in high liquefaction risk areas.

Table L.11 Critical Facilities in Moderate Liquefaction Risk in the Nipomo CSD

Critical Facility Type	Critical Facility Total
Day Care Facilities	2
Emergency Medical Service Stations	1
Fire Stations	2
Private Schools	1
Public Schools	1
Water Treatment Facility	1
TOTAL	**8**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., HIFLD, LAFCO, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Flood

The Nipomo CSD falls within the County of San Luis Obispo's Water Planning Area 3, which corresponds to the San Luis Obispo/South County zone. Within this zone, Nipomo is located in the Nipomo Creek/Santa Maria River watershed. Nipomo is at risk of riverine flooding based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) data last updated for San Luis Obispo County in February of 2019.

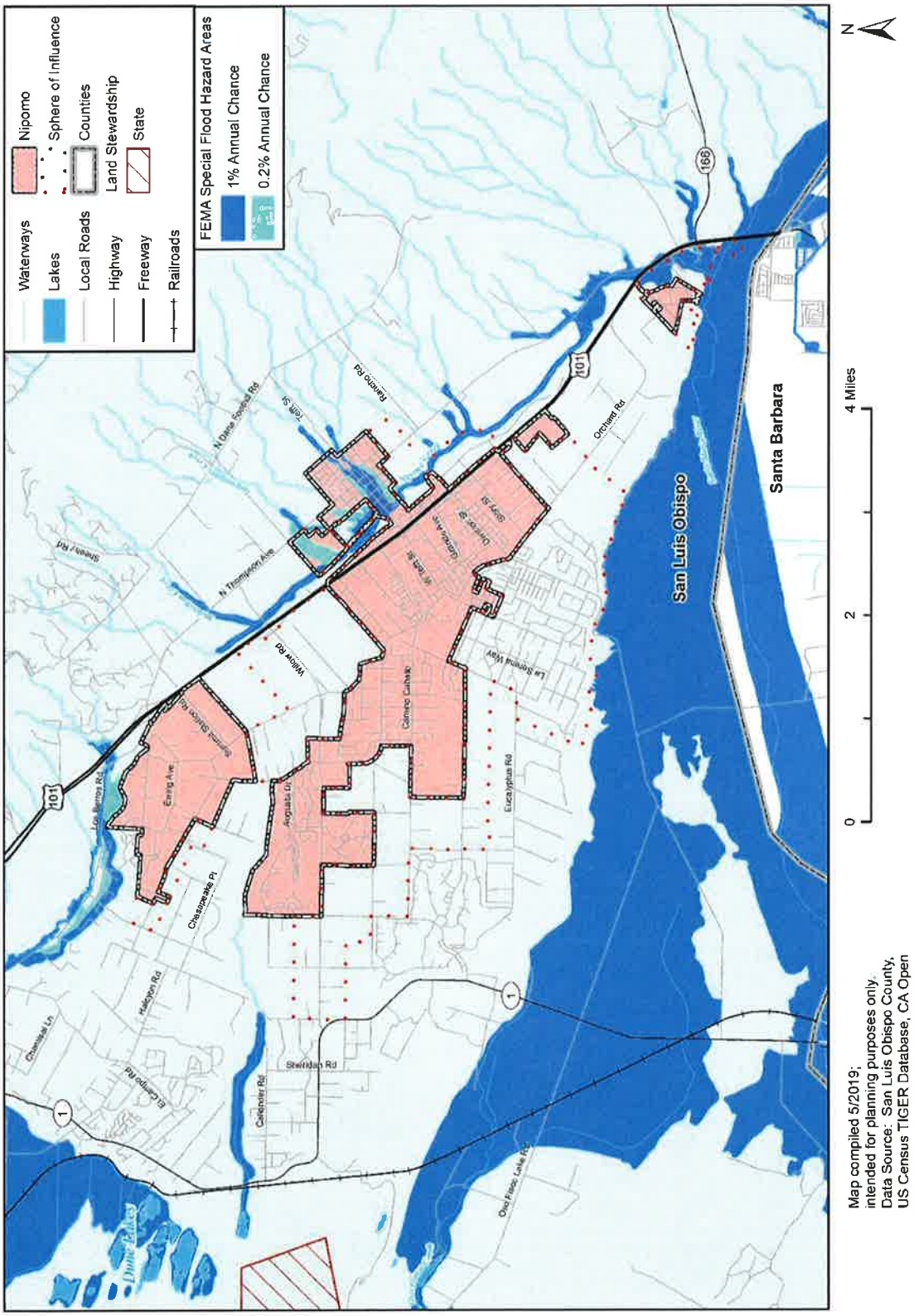
Nipomo Creek, which crosses the District in a north/south fashion following Highway 101 to the east of the community boundaries, is the main source of flooding affecting Nipomo. The Santa Maria River to the south and minor tributaries to the Nipomo Creek such as Deleissigues Creek and Mehlschau Creek also contribute to the

flood hazard areas, though in more minor ways (see Figure L.7). The majority of the District areas at risk of flooding would be affected by the 100-year floodplain (i.e. 1% annual chance flood event), near the Tefft St and N Thompson Ave area. Smaller areas are at risk of the 500-year floodplain (i.e. 0.2% annual chance flood event), also located in the portion of the District located to the east of Highway 101.

Levees

There is one levee to provide flood protection and hence reduce the risk to people and structures near Nipomo, per the San Luis Obispo County Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan completed in 2016. The Santa Maria River Levee is currently owned and operated by the Santa Barbara Department of Public Works' Flood Control District. The San Luis Obispo County's Flood Control District provides some funding towards the maintenance of the levee as part the minor flood control Zone 4 for which it is responsible. Zone 4 collects service fees from properties in San Luis Obispo County that receive flood protection from the levees (including portions of Nipomo), and reimburses the Santa Barbara District for its maintenance services. This levee runs along the Cuyama River, which would be affected by the Twitchell Dam were the dam to fail or inundate downstream communities. The Santa Maria River Levee is built of river sand and parts of it are additionally protected by a layer of rock. However, this levee is not certified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to withstand a 100-year flood, and a recent inspection of the structure by USACE forced this levee to be placed on the national list of levees at risk of failure.

Figure L.7 FEMA Flood Hazard Areas in the Nipomo CSD



Based on GIS overlay analysis of the flood hazard areas for the 100- and 500-year floodplains as well as the parcel data, it was found that 233 parcels were found to be within these hazard layers, as summarized in Table L.12 and Table L.13. While it is possible that fewer parcels are at risk of the 100-year flood event due to mitigation having taken place and the properties having been built to code (so that future flooding will not affect them), this information was not available and cannot be confirmed. But it is likely that more parcels are found to be at risk of the 500-year flood event due to not being built following California's code guidelines, which only regard those properties in the 100-year floodplain. It should be noted that only minor riverine flooding events have affected the Nipomo CSD to date, and so this hazard was rated as having **Low Significance** by the San Luis Obispo County Planning Team for the County as a whole based on potential risk to life and property. For more details on flooding hazards in terms of background information or analysis results for the entire County, refer to Section 5.3.8 of the Base Plan.

Properties at Risk

Table L.12 Parcels in 100-Year Flood Hazard Areas in the Nipomo CSD

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Population
Commercial	12	$4,243,935	$4,243,935	$8,487,870	$2,121,968	--
Government/ Utilities	4	--	--	$0	$0	--
Other/Exempt/ Miscellaneous	7	$1,042,437	--	$1,042,437	$260,609	--
Residential	49	$5,133,482	$2,566,741	$7,700,223	$1,925,056	123
Multi-Family Residential	8	$1,472,719	$736,360	$2,209,079	$552,270	20
Residential: Other	23	$2,910,462	$1,455,231	$4,365,693	$1,091,423	58
TOTAL	**103**	**$14,803,035**	**$9,002,267**	**$23,805,302**	**$5,951,325**	**201**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, FEMA NFHL, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Table L.13 Parcels in 500-Year Flood Hazard Areas in the Nipomo CSD

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Population
Commercial	8	$1,488,840	$1,488,840	$2,977,680	$744,420	--
Government/ Utilities	5	--	--	$0	$0	--
Other/Exempt/ Miscellaneous	4	$53,867	--	$53,867	$13,467	--
Residential	59	$6,518,049	$3,259,025	$9,777,074	$2,444,268	148
Multi-Family Residential	21	$2,629,090	$1,314,545	$3,943,635	$985,909	53
Residential: Other	33	$5,007,754	$2,503,877	$7,511,631	$1,877,908	83
TOTAL	**130**	**$15,697,600**	**$8,566,287**	**$24,263,887**	**$6,065,972**	**284**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, FEMA NFHL, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Nipomo does not participate separately in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) but will continue to support the County's participation in and compliance with the NFIP.

Population at Risk

As shown in the two tables above, it is estimated that 485 people could be at risk of riverine flooding hazards based on the number of residential parcels which overlay with the 100- and 500-year floodplains. These population totals were found by multiplying the average household values in the County of San Luis Obispo (2.51 persons per home) by the number of residential properties in each of the property type categories, assuming that other property types (e.g. commercial, government) would likely not be populated. The majority of the population at risk is found within the 500-year floodplain, to the east of Highway 101 near the intersection area of N Thompson Ave and Tefft Street.

Critical Facilities at Risk

Only one critical facility was found to overlap with floodplains in the Nipomo CSD. This is a public school (Nipomo High School) falling within the 500-year floodplain, located right off of N. Thompson Avenue.

Back in March of 2001 a heavy rain event that produced numerous flooding occurrences across San Luis Obispo County happened to affect Nipomo. Several small, local streams flooded, damaging 20 to 30 homes.

Landslides and Debris Flow

Landslide and debris flow hazards have been rated by the Nipomo Planning Team as a **Low Significance** hazard. This is because most of the Nipomo CSD and its sphere of influence contains very limited medium to high potential landslide risk areas. Figure L.8 displays these landslide potential areas across the CSD and its sphere of influence. As shown in the figure, small portions around the north and northwest limits of the CSD and its sphere of influence are affected by moderate landslide potential, as are the southmost tip of the detached portion of the CSD that is close to the Santa Maria River. The south portion of the District's sphere of influence crosses small parts of high landslide potential, along Riverside Road and north/northwest of Division Street and Oso Flaco Lake Road.

While no previous hazard occurrences have been noted for Nipomo, based on historical data for the County and given the presence of landslide-susceptible geology and steep slopes nearby, landslide hazards are likely to continue on an annual basis, though damaging landslide are not expected for the District. However, GIS overlay analysis of these landslide potential layers and the parcel data broken by type show that 19 parcels (6 of type other/exempt/miscellaneous and 13 residential parcels) are at risk of moderate landslides in Nipomo, while 1 residential parcel is at risk of high landslide potential. Figure L-8 summarizes this parcel information including loss estimates for those properties found in both moderate and high landslide potential zones. No critical facilities are found to overlap with landslide potential areas across Nipomo.

A moderate to major possible landslide event along Highway 101, or an event which affected this major road into or out of the CSD, could have serious impacts on both visitors and locals in terms of road closures or maintenance. For more details on the landslide and debris flow hazards in terms of background information or analysis results for the entire County, refer to Section 5.3.9 of the Base Plan.

Figure L.8 Landslide Potential Areas in the Nipomo CSD

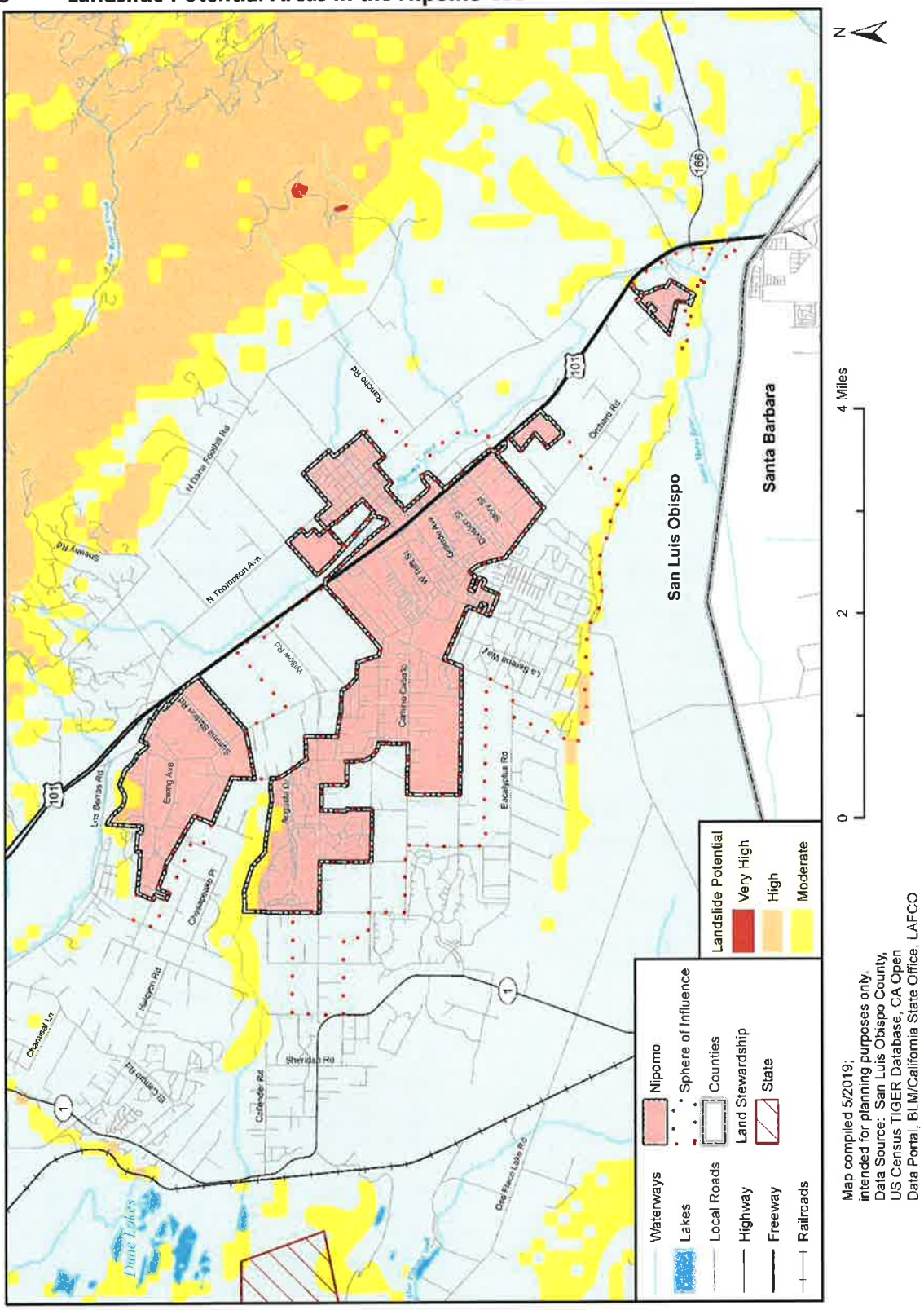


Table L.14 Parcels in Moderate and High Landslide Potential Areas in the Nipomo CSD

Landslide Potential	Parcel Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Moderate	Other/Exempt/ Miscellaneous	6	$5,000	--	$5,000
	Residential	13	$4,060,974	$2,030,487	$6,091,461
TOTAL		**19**	**$4,065,974**	**$2,030,487**	**$6,096,461**
High	Residential	1	$324,185	$162,093	$486,278
TOTAL		**1**	**$324,185**	**$162,093**	**$486,278**
GRAND TOTAL		**20**	**$4,390,159**	**$2,192,580**	**$6,582,739**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, LAFCO, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Wildfire

The County of San Luis Obispo overall rated wildfire as a high hazard due to history of occurrence and threat exposure. While there is no recent fire history in the Nipomo CSD, due to factors such as the coverage of high fire hazard severity zones in about half of Nipomo and its sphere of influence as well as parcel analysis results, wildfire was ranked as a **Medium Significance** hazard in the District. From the year 1900 to 2018, five wildfire incidents did occur within the boundaries of Nipomo. These are listed in Table L.15. The cause of the each of the fires summarized below is not known or unidentified.

Table L.15 Wildfire Incidents in the Nipomo CSD from 1900 to 2018

Fire Name	Year	Approximate Acres Burned
Flintkote	1957	380
Willow Road	1970	392
Willow Road	1976	937
Slu-730	1987	7,733
Mesa	1993	345
TOTAL		**9,787**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., LAFCO, CalFire, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Properties at Risk

CalFire fire hazard severity studies show the following categories of fire severity in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) for Nipomo (see Table L.16 and Figure L.9). The majority of the parcels at risk are found within the high fire hazard severity zone, to the west of Highway 101 and on the northern half of the CSD and its sphere of influence.

Table L.16 Parcels in Moderate and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Nipomo CSD

Fire Hazard Severity Zone	Parcel Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Population at Risk
Moderate	Mobile/ Manufactured Homes	2	$73,970	$36,985	$110,955	$110,955	5
	Residential	2	$257,929	$128,965	$386,894	$386,894	5
TOTAL		**4**	**$331,899**	**$165,950**	**$497,849**	**$497,849**	**10**
High	Agricultural	2	$170,670	$170,670	$341,340	$341,340	--
	Government/ Utilities	9	--	--	$0	$0	--
	Other/Exempt/Miscellaneous	9	$736,845	--	$736,845	$736,845	--
	Residential	410	$136,180,705	$68,090,353	$204,271,058	$204,271,058	1,029
	Multi-Family Residential	5	$1,147,426	$573,713	$1,721,139	$1,721,139	13
	Mobile/ Manufactured Homes	26	$4,346,325	$2,173,163	$6,519,488	$6,519,488	65
	Vacant	13	$1,714,510	--	$1,714,510	$1,714,510	--
TOTAL		**474**	**$144,296,481**	**$71,007,898**	**$215,304,379**	**$215,304,379**	**1,107**
GRAND TOTAL		**478**	**$144,628,380**	**$71,173,848**	**$215,802,228**	**$215,802,228**	**1,117**

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, LAFCO, CalFire, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

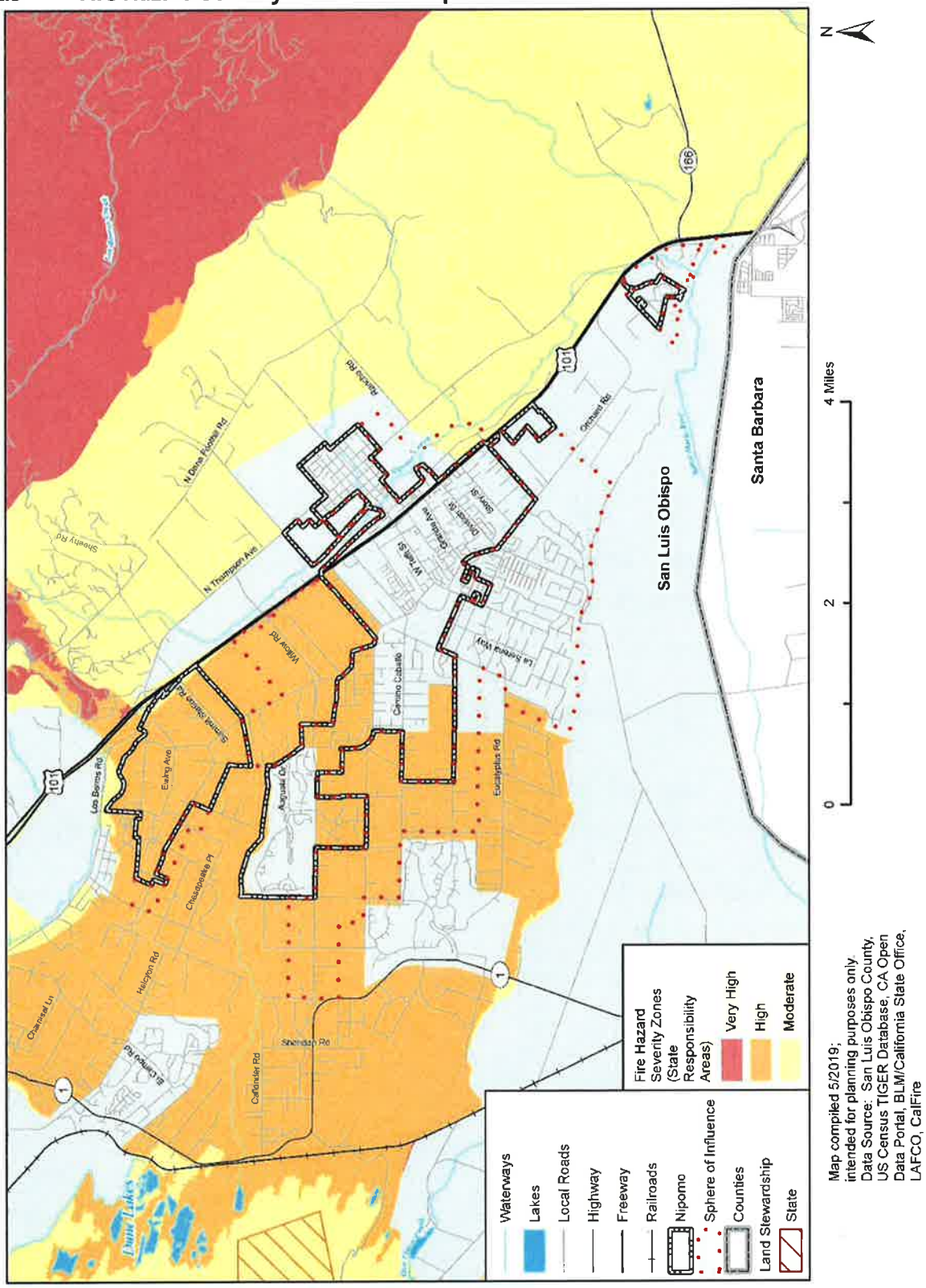
Population at Risk

As shown in the table above, it is estimated that 1,117 people could be at risk of fire related hazards based on the number of residential parcels which overlay with the moderate and high fire hazard severity zone layers. These population totals were found by multiplying the average household value in the County of San Luis Obispo (2.51 persons per home) by the number of residential properties in each of the property type categories, assuming that other property types (e.g. commercial, industrial) would likely not be populated. A total of 1,107 people's homes are found in the very high fire hazard severity zones, while only 10 are found in the moderate fire hazard severity zones.

Critical Facilities at Risk

Only one school is found within fire severity zones in Nipomo. This is a private school (Highland Preparatory School) located to the west of Highway 101, off Live Oak Ridge Road.

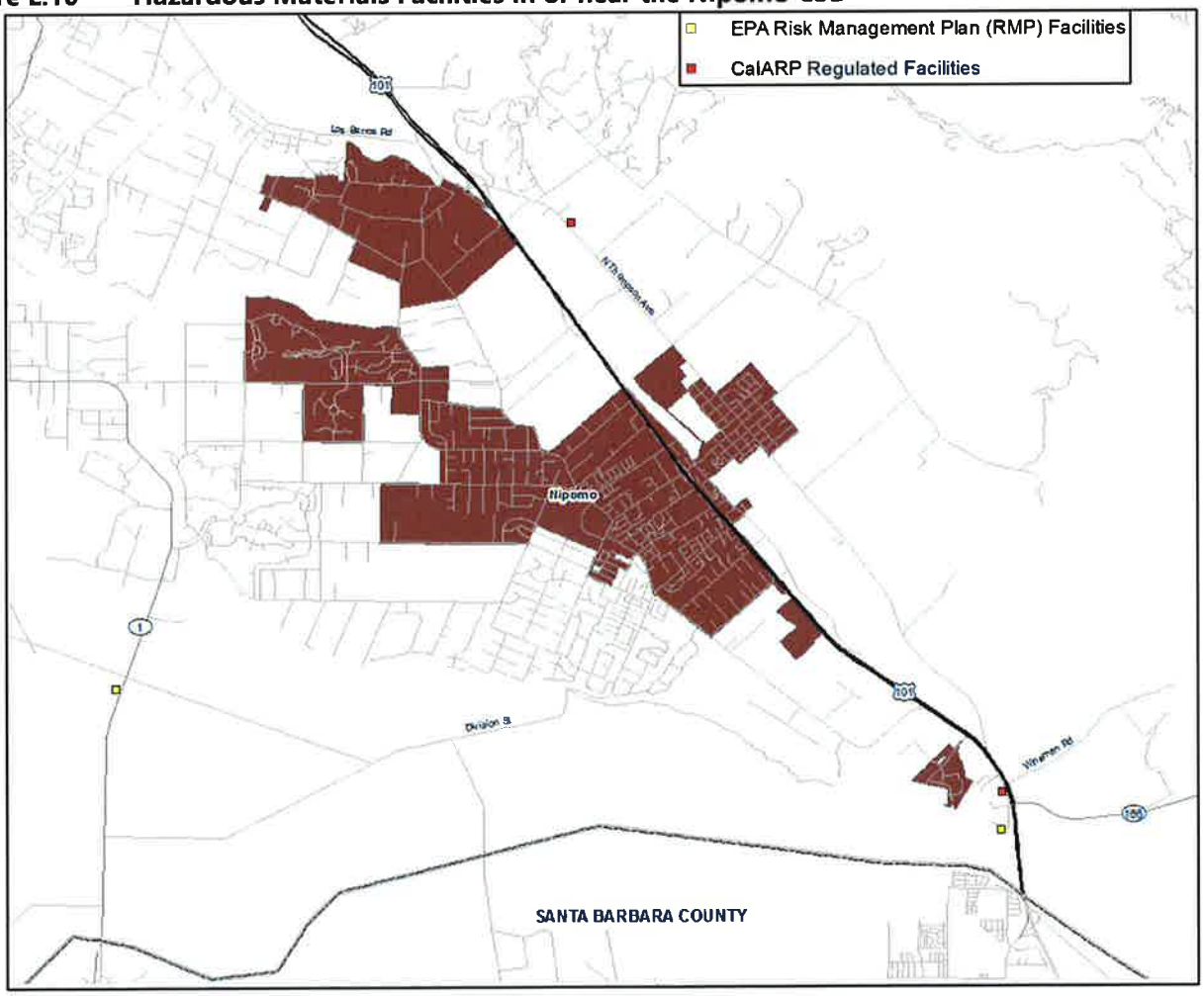
Figure L.9 Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Nipomo CSD



Human Caused: Hazardous Materials

The Nipomo CSD has a history of hazardous material incidents. The Cal OES Warning Center reports 58 hazardous materials incidents in the Nipomo CSD from 1994 through October 24, 2018; as noted in Section 5.3.13 HazMat of the Base Plan, this likely excludes a large number of unreported minor spills. (Cal OES reports an additional 209 incidents in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, however a lack of details on this data makes it difficult to know if any of those took place within the CSD boundaries, given there is no spatial component to it.) This constitutes 3% of the hazardous materials incidents reported countywide during the same time frame, which averages out to roughly 2.3 incidents per year. As noted in Section 5.3.13, only around 6% of reported hazardous materials incidents result in injuries, fatalities, or evacuations. As shown in Figure L.10, there are two EPA Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities and two CalARP regulated facilities located in or managed by (and hence likely affecting) the District or its sphere of influence. These are summarized in Table L.17. Based on the analysis summarized herein, Hazardous Materials (HazMat) receive a rank of **Medium Significance** for the Nipomo CSD. For more details on this hazard, backgorund infomration, mapping, and analysis refer to Section 5.3.13 of the Base Plan.

Figure L.10 Hazardous Materials Facilities in or near the Nipomo CSD



Source: CalOES, EPA, San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building, LAFCO, Wood Plc

Table L.17 Summary of Hazardous Materials Facilities in or near the Nipomo CSD

Source of Facility Information	Facility	Chemical/s or Substance/s Handled	Website
CalARP	Buttonwillow Warehouse	Paraquat Dichloride	http://techag.com/
	Speedling	Chlorine	https://nip-speedling.business.site/
EPA RMP	California Chemical of Santa Barbara County	Ready-Mix Concrete	http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fac_gateway.main?p_regid=110000528956
	Guadalupe Cooling Company	Crop production chemicals; refrigerated materials	http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fac_gateway.main?p_regid=110000560553

Source: CalOES, EPA, Wood Plc Analysis
Note: CalARP = California Accidental Release Program; EPA RMP = Environmental Protection Agency Risk Management Plan

L.4 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capability assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional and district planning representatives used a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory policies or programs in place. The team then supplemented this inventory by reviewing additional existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contributed to reducing hazard-related losses.

During the plan update process, this inventory was reviewed by the jurisdictional and district planning representatives and Wood consultant team staff to update information where applicable and note ways in which these capabilities have improved or expanded. In summarizing current capabilities and identifying gaps, the jurisdictional planning representatives also considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The Nipomo CSD capabilities are summarized below.

L.4.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table L.18 Nipomo CSD Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities identifies existing regulatory capabilities the District has in place to help with future mitigation efforts. Note: many of the regulatory capabilities that can be used for the District are within the County's jurisdiction. Refer to the Base Plan's Section 6 Capability Assessment for specific information related to the County's mitigation capabilities as well as more details on this topic.

Table L.18 Nipomo CSD Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Zoning ordinance	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Subdivision ordinance	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Growth management ordinance	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Floodplain ordinance	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, water conservation, wildfire)	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
Building code	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Fire department ISO rating	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Erosion or sediment control program	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Stormwater management program	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Site plan review requirements	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Capital improvements plan	Yes	NCSD Budget Document
Economic development plan	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	NCSD Emergency Operations Plan
Other special plans	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	No	Unknown
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	No	Included in the San Luis Obispo County efforts

Source: Wood Data Collection Guide, 2019; Nipomo CSD

L.4.2 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table L.19 Nipomo CSD Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the Nipomo Community Services District.

Table L.19 Nipomo CSD Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position/Comments
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	No	SLO County Planning
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Engineering/Operations. Director is Peter Sevcik
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	No	
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Contract Services: MKN Engineering & Associates
Full time building official	No	SLO County Planning
Floodplain manager	No	SLO County Planning
Emergency manager	No	SLO County
Grant writer	No	
Other personnel	No	
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	Yes	District infrastructure
Warning systems/services (Reverse 9-11, outdoor warning signals)	No	

Source: Wood Data Collection Guide, 2019; Nipomo CSD

L.4.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table L.20 Nipomo CSD Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities identifies financial tools or resources that the CSD could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table L.20 Nipomo CSD Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants	No
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes
Impact fees for new development	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No
Incur debt through private activities	No
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No

L.4.4 Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

The Nipomo Community Services District runs a responsible water use outreach program to encourage conservation and efficiency by sending out public notices via quarterly newsletters, school outreach efforts, and bill stuffers for water conversation, responsible water use, and sewer misuse examples. Other outreach, partnership, and general district efforts include those stated in Nipomo's Strategic Plan, updated in 2018.

L.4.5 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on this capabilities assessment and the noted information from existing plans and efforts (e.g., those noted in the District's Strategic Plan from 2018), the Nipomo Community Services District has several existing mechanisms in place that help to mitigate hazards. There are also opportunities for the District to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. Future improvements may include: providing training for staff members related to hazards or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Cal OES; or even obtaining official certifications such as Storm Ready or FireWise certification. Additional training opportunities will help to inform District staff and board members on how best to integrate hazard information and mitigation projects into the District policies and ongoing duties of the District. Continuing to train District staff on mitigation and the hazards that pose a risk to the Nipomo Community Services District will lead to more informed staff members who can better communicate this information to the public and prevent or respond to changes in development and the District makeup overall. Furthermore, the Planning Team for the District noted that Nipomo often seeks to find opportunities to reinforce and strengthen its infrastructure during the initial design of facilities planned to be built. A review process that involves assessing other existing facilities against hazards to determine their vulnerability has not been fully cataloged, so Nipomo hopes to continue these ongoing efforts in the future.

L.5 Mitigation Strategy

L.5.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The Nipomo CSD adopts those hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the County Planning Team and described in Section 7 of the Base Plan: Mitigation Strategy.

L.5.2 Mitigation Actions

The Planning Team for the Nipomo Community Services District identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the conducted risk assessment (see Table L.21). Actions were prioritized using the process described in Section 7.2.1 of the Base Plan. Background information and information on how each action

will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline are also included. Actions with an asterisk (*) are those that mitigate losses to future development.

Table L.21 Nipomo CSD's Mitigation Action Plan

ID	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Description/Background/Benefits	Lead Agency and Partners	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Priority	Timeline	Status/ Implementation Notes
N.1	Earthquake	Retrofit treatment facility buildings and process infrastructure to withstand earthquake shaking.	NCSD	Unknown	Rates/ Grants	Medium	2030	Not started/Begin Assessment Process 2020
N.2*	Drought	Add secondary source of water supply as additional supply to hedge against future drought conditions.	NCSD	$5 Mil.	Rates/ Grants	High	2025	Planned to be completed by 2025
N.3	Wildfire	Install backup generators at key water production facilities to ensure water availability during power grid failures or brownouts and also to ensure that firefighting capacity remains.	NCSD	$125,000 /site	Rates and Charges/ Grants	High	2021-2024	4 sites to be retrofitted, one per year starting Fiscal Year 2021

L.6 Implementation and Maintenance

Moving forward, the Nipomo Community Services District will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Section 8 of the Base Plan.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this Annex and the Base Plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessments and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the District to help inform updates of the Nipomo CSD's existing plans (e.g. Strategic Plan), as well as in the development of additional local plans, programs, regulations, and policies. Understanding the hazards which pose a risk and the specific vulnerabilities to the District and its sphere of influence will help in future capital improvement planning and development for the District. The San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building Department may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other type of development applications within or nearby the boundaries of the Nipomo Community Services District area. As noted in Section 8, the Planning Team representative/s from the Nipomo Community Services District will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs, regulations, and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual Hazard Mitigation Plan and Planning Team review meeting.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The Nipomo Community Services District will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with San Luis Obispo County as outlined in Section 8 of the Base Plan. The District will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 8.3 of the Base Plan. The CSD General Manager will be responsible for representing the Community Services District in related County Hazard Mitigation Plan meetings or events, and for coordination with County staff and departments during plan updates. The Nipomo CSD realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements as well as other State of California requirements.

Appendix C- 60 Day Notification to Cities and Counties

148 SOUTH WILSON STREET POST OFFICE BOX 326 NIPOMO, CA 93444 - 0326
(805) 929-1133 FAX (805) 929-1932 Website address: ncsd.ca.gov

January 12, 2021

Mark Zimmer
Santa Maria CSA General Manager
Golden State Water Company
2330 A St Suite A
Santa Maria, CA 93455

SUBJECT: 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Dear Mr. Zimmer,

The Nipomo Community Services District (District) is currently in the process of reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the 2020 cycle. The Department of Water Resources requires water suppliers to update their UWMP every five years. Among other things, the UWMP will evaluate current and projected water supplies and demands within the District's service area over a 20-year planning horizon.

The District encourages local agencies, the public, and other interested parties in its service area to participate in the update process. If necessary, a stakeholder workshop may be scheduled in February 2021 to review the administrative draft. The public draft of the UWMP is anticipated to be available for review in March 2021. The plan will be available for review on the District's website, https://ncsd.ca.gov/, or at its administrative office, 148 South Wilson Street, Nipomo, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Please send comments to:

Robert Lepore, GISP
MKN & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 1604
Arroyo Grande, CA 93421
(805) 904-6530
rlepore@mknassociates.us

The District will review and possibly take action on the updated UWMP at its June 2021 Board Meeting. Additional notice regarding the date and time of the June meeting will be published before the meeting.

Sincerely,

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Peter V. Sevcik

Peter Sevcik, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

BOARD MEMBERS
ED EBY, **PRESIDENT**
DAN ALLEN GADDIS, **VICE PRESIDENT**
BOB BLAIR, **DIRECTOR**
DAN WOODSON, **DIRECTOR**
RICHARD MALVAROSE, **DIRECTOR**

STAFF
MARIO IGLESIAS, **GENERAL MANAGER**
LISA BOGNUDA, **FINANCE DIRECTOR**
PETER SEVCIK, P.E., **DIRECTOR OF ENG. & OPS.**
CRAIG STEELE, **GENERAL COUNSEL**

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148 SOUTH WILSON STREET POST OFFICE BOX 326 NIPOMO, CA 93444 - 0326
(805) 929-1133 FAX (805) 929-1932 Website address: ncsd.ca.gov

January 12, 2021

Shad Springer
Utilities Director
City of Santa Maria
110 E. Cook Street
Santa Maria, CA 93454

SUBJECT: 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Dear Mr. Springer,

The Nipomo Community Services District (District) is currently in the process of reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the 2020 cycle. The Department of Water Resources requires water suppliers to update their UWMP every five years. Among other things, the UWMP will evaluate current and projected water supplies and demands within the District's service area over a 20-year planning horizon.

The District encourages local agencies, the public, and other interested parties in its service area to participate in the update process. If necessary, a stakeholder workshop may be scheduled in February 2021 to review the administrative draft. The public draft of the UWMP is anticipated to be available for review in March 2021. The plan will be available for review on the District's website, https://ncsd.ca.gov/, or at its administrative office, 148 South Wilson Street, Nipomo, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Please send comments to:

Robert Lepore, GISP
MKN & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 1604
Arroyo Grande, CA 93421
(805) 904-6530
rlepore@mknassociates.us

The District will review and possibly take action on the updated UWMP at its June 2021 Board Meeting. Additional notice regarding the date and time of the June meeting will be published before the meeting.

Sincerely,

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Peter Sevcik, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

January 12, 2021

Wade Horton
County Administrative Officer
County of San Luis Obispo
1055 Monterey Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

SUBJECT: 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Dear Mr. Horton,

The Nipomo Community Services District (District) is currently in the process of reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the 2020 cycle. The Department of Water Resources requires water suppliers to update their UWMP every five years. Among other things, the UWMP will evaluate current and projected water supplies and demands within the District's service area over a 20-year planning horizon.

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PO Box 1604
Arroyo Grande, CA 93421
(805) 904-6530
rlepore@mknassociates.us

The District will review and possibly take action on the updated UWMP at its June 2021 Board Meeting. Additional notice regarding the date and time of the June meeting will be published before the meeting.

Sincerely,

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Peter V. Sevcik

Peter Sevcik, P.E.
Director of Engineering and Operations

January 12, 2021

Robert Miller
General Manager
Woodlands Mutual Water Company
1775 Via Entrada Way
Nipomo, CA 93444

SUBJECT: 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Dear Mr. Miller,

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Sincerely,

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Peter V. Sevcik

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Appendix D- Adoption Resolution

Appendix E- Water Saving Estimates

Water Saving Levels	
Water Saving Levels	**How much is thing going to reduce the water shortage gap? (%)**
High	>20%
Medium	5-15%
Low	1-5%

Water Savings Actions		
Water Savings Action	**How much is this going to reduce the water shortage gap? (%)**	**Additional Explanation or Reference**
Expand Public Information Campaign	Medium	*California Drought Contingency Plan prepared by State of California Department of Water Resources November 2010*
Other- Voluntary Water Use Reductions	Medium	Voluntary reductions can vary depending on what level of savings is being requested.
Reduce System Water Loss	Low/ Medium	Water system losses are dependent on the agency.
Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	Low/ Medium	Meter reading and accuracy is dependent on the agency.
Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	Low	*Urban Drought Guidebook 2008 Updated Edition prepared by State of California Department of Water Resources 2008*
Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	High	*Urban Drought Guidebook 2008 Updated Edition prepared by State of California Department of Water Resources 2008*
Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	High	*Jumpstart Water Shortage Toolkit prepared by the California Urban Water Conservation Council 2016*
Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	High	*Urban Drought Guidebook 2008 Updated Edition prepared by State of California Department of Water Resources 2008*
Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Low	*Jumpstart Water Shortage Toolkit prepared by the California Urban Water Conservation Council 2015*
Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	High	*Urban Drought Guidebook 2008 Updated Edition prepared by State of California Department of Water Resources 2008*
CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Low	The City does not have a lot of lodging establishments or high tourism.
Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	High	Water for commerical use is the third highest use type for the City.