

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REVIEWED: RAY DIENZO, P.E. *RMD*
GENERAL MANAGER

FROM: ELIZABETH GAMEZ, E.I.T.
DISTRICT ENGINEER

DATE: SEPTEMBER 15, 2026



CONSIDER 2025 NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

ITEM

Consider the Public Draft of the 2025 Nipomo Community Services District Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP") and Water Shortage Contingency Plan ("WSCP"). [RECOMMEND REVIEW AND PROVIDE COMMENTS, AND SET PUBLIC HEARING FOR NOVEMBER 18, 2026 TO ADOPT UWMP AND WSCP].

BACKGROUND

The Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 ("Act") requires that water suppliers that provide water to more than 3,000 customers develop an Urban Water Management Plan ("UWMP"). The UWMP provides a framework that ensures adequate water supplies for existing and future demands. This includes reporting on water delivery and uses, water supply sources, efficient water uses, demand management measures, and water shortage contingency planning.

Water suppliers are required to update their UWMP for submission to the Department of Water Resources ("DWR") at least once every five (5) years. The Nipomo Community Services District ("NCSD"), as a water supplier, is subject to the Act. The last update, the 2020 UWMP, was adopted by the NCSD Board of Directors on December 8, 2021.

The DWR issues guidance manuals that direct water agencies on what information is required in the report and how it is to be presented in the UWMP update. DWR released its Final Guidance Manual for the 2025 UWMP in January 2026. The release of DWR's guidance manual drove the report completion date timeline.

On October 9, 2025, the District signed a Task Order with MKN & Associates, Inc, now Ardurra. ("Ardurra") for assistance in preparing its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan. NCSD and Ardurra reviewed the final draft of DWR's guidance manual and constructed a completion schedule to meet DWR's filing date of July 2026. The delay in publishing the Guidance Manual delayed the District in its efforts to reach the July 2026 filing date. However, there are no penalties or fines for filing the District's UWMP in December 2026.

The Facilities and Water Resources Committee reviewed the draft UWMP at the August 4, 2026 Committee meeting. They provided comments which were incorporated into the current draft. The Board previously reviewed a draft on August 26, 2026.

Notice letters were provided to local agency stakeholders on June 14, 2026. In addition, this public draft was also posted on the NCSD website on September 15, 2026.

https://ncsd.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/Public-Draft-_NCSD-2025-UWMP-9-11-2026.pdf

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Board review and provide comments, and set a Public Hearing for November 18, 2026 to adopt the UWMP and WSCP. Staff will provide the two published notices of the public hearing as required by Water Code Section 10642.

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Presentation of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP Review
- B. Public Draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan dated 9/11/2026

SEPTEMBER 23, 2026

ITEM E-1

ATTACHMENT A

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE & WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN REVIEW

Nipomo Community Services District



September 23, 2026

Presenters:

Eileen Shields, PE

Cindy Sevilla Esparza, PE

AGENDA



Objectives of UWMP Update

UWMP Development Schedule

Water System Overview

Population – 2025 and Projected

2025 Water Demands

Future Water Demands

Projected Supplies and Allocation

Projected Supply Availability

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Next Steps



OBJECTIVES OF UWMP UPDATE

- ✓ Meet a statutory requirement of the California Water Code
- ✓ Provide source of information for Water Supply Assessments and Written Verifications of Water Supply required by SB 610 and SB 221
- ✓ Support regional long-range planning documents
- ✓ Provide a standardized methodology for water utilities to assess their water resource needs and availability

UWMP DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

Development Stage	Approximate Dates
Mail notification letters to required agencies	June 2026
2025 UWMP & WSCP Administrative Draft for District Review	July 2026
District Board reviews 2025 UWMP & WSCP to consider initiating Public Review period	August 2026
2025 UWMP & WSCP posted for Public Review and Comment	August 2026
Public Hearing Notice 1x/2 weeks in Nipomo Press	September 2026
Board Meeting – Public Hearing and Adoption of 2025 UWMP and WSCP	November 2026
Final Submission to California Division of Water Resources	December 2026

WATER SYSTEM OVERVIEW

✓ The District provides water to 14,141 people through 3 pressure zones:

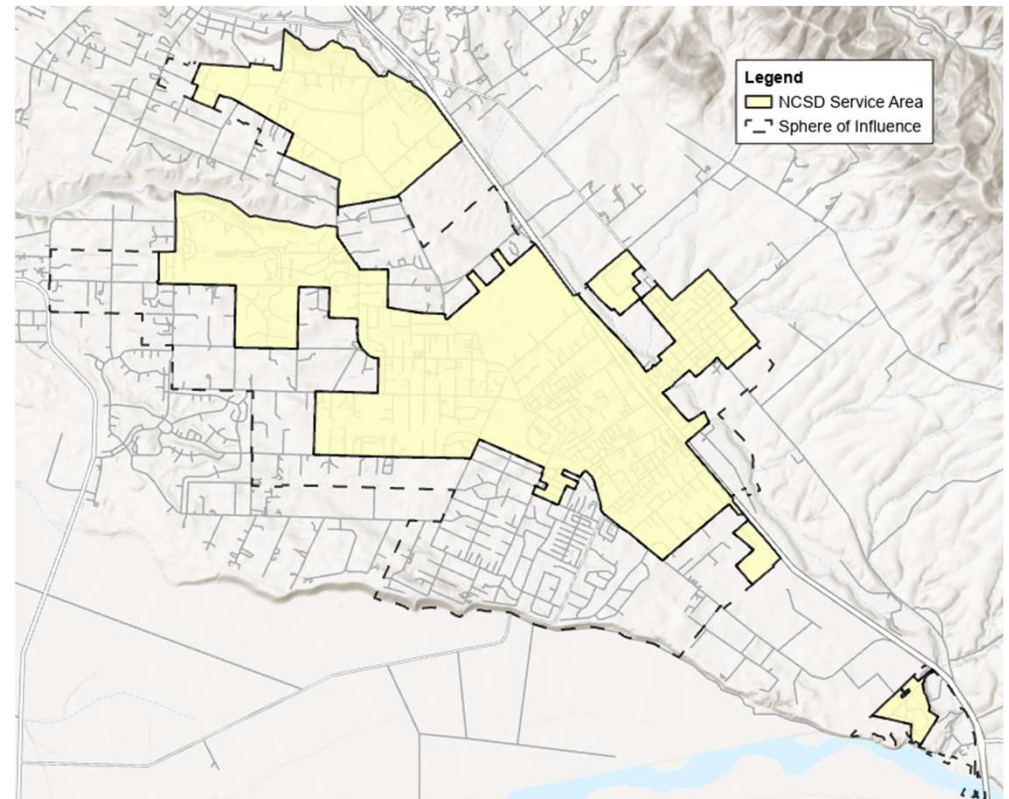
- *Blacklake Pressure Zone*
- *Maria Vista Pressure Zone*
- *Main Pressure Zone*

✓ Supply:

- *Groundwater*
 - Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin
- *Purchased/ Imported Water*
 - Nipomo Supplemental Water Project

✓ Distribution:

- *Six storage facilities*
- *Three pressure reducing valve stations*
- *94 miles of distribution piping*



POPULATION – 2025 AND PROJECTED

✓ The District's 2025 population is 14,141

✓ Annual growth rate of 3.1% for District Service Area

✓ Includes planning level estimates and anticipate development for:

- *Projected infill development within District*
- *Development of vacant parcels*
- *Construction of ADUs*
- *Potential future annexations, including 500 residents within Sphere of Influence (SOI)*
- *Senate Bill 9 (SB-9) Lot Splits*

Population – Current & Projected						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
NCS D	14,141	14,605	15,069	15,533	15,997	16,461
Dana Reserve ¹	-	4,810	4,810	4,810	4,810	4,810
Vacant Parcels ²	-	109	109	109	109	109
Other Assumptions ³	-	463	463	463	463	463
Total	14,141	19,987	20,451	20,915	21,379	21,843

NOTES:

1. *Dana Reserve Special Plan Environmental Impact Report (April 2024)*
2. *Vacant parcels identified in District GIS and San Luis Obispo General Plan 2020-2028 Housing Element (November 2020)*
3. *Other Assumptions include SB-9 Lot Splits and potential future annexations*

2025 WATER DEMANDS BY TYPE

- ✓ 65% of annual water demands are residential (single and multi-family)
- ✓ 5% of annual water demands are commercial
- ✓ 12% of annual water demands are landscape
- ✓ 12% annual water losses through the existing system

Demands for Potable Water - Actual		
Use Type	2025 Actual Water Use (AF) ¹	
	Potable or Non-Potable	Volume (AF)
Single Family	Potable	1,200
Multi-Family	Potable	125
Commercial	Potable	102
Landscape Irrigation ²	Potable	221
Agricultural Irrigation	Potable	13
Other	Potable	4
Losses	Potable	232
	TOTAL (AF)	1,897
NOTES: 1. Values calculated from historical billing data provided by the District 2. Landscape irrigation represents parks and other dedicated landscape meters		

FUTURE WATER DEMANDS WITHIN SERVICE AREA



Future District demands are based on the following equation;

- *Demands = Population x GPCD*
- *Assumes 125 GPCD for future demand projections*
- *Dana Reserve*
- *District Infill Development*
 - Vacant Parcels
 - Developed SFR SB-9 Lot Splits
 - Sphere of Influence Future Annexations
- *Sales to Other Agencies*
 - Nipomo Supplemental Water Project

Total Future Demands						
Use Type	Projected Water Use (AF)					
	Potable or Non-Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	Potable	1,327	1,369	1,412	1,454	1,894
Multi-Family	Potable	129	133	137	142	184
Commercial	Potable	99	102	105	108	141
Landscape Irrigation	Potable	249	257	265	273	355
Agricultural Irrigation	Potable	14	14	15	15	20
Other	Potable	7	7	7	8	10
Losses	Potable	218	224	231	238	310
District Subtotal (AF)		2,042	2,107	2,172	2,237	2,302
Dana Reserve	Potable	376	376	376	376	376
Vacant Parcels	Potable	15	15	15	15	15
Other Assumptions	Potable	65	65	65	65	65
Subtotal (AF)		456	456	456	456	456
Sales to Other Agencies	Potable	833	833	833	833	833
Total (AF)		3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591

PROJECTED SUPPLIES & AVAILABILITY

Water Supplies – Projected							
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
			Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Groundwater ¹	Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin	Potable	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
Purchased or Imported Water	NSWP (District allocation)	Potable	1,667	1,667	1,667	2,167	2,167
Purchased or Imported Water	NSWP (WMWC and GSWC allocation)	Potable	833	833	833	833	833
Subtotal (AF)			4,506	4,506	4,506	5,006	5,006
Purchased or Imported Water ²	NSWP (Future Supply Project)	Potable	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Total (AF)			7,706	7,706	7,706	8,206	8,206

1. Groundwater supply determined by NMMA Drought Level Stage II

2. Additional 3,200 AFY NSWP delivery is currently limited by Santa Barbara County license agreement and required water system improvements to accept the full delivery of imported water

PROJECTED SUPPLY AVAILABILITY – DRY AND NORMAL YEARS

✓ A normal year assumes that future supply projections are based on available groundwater during a Stage 1 drought level and imported water volumes

✓ A single dry year assumes that future supply projections are based on available groundwater during a Stage 2 drought level and imported water volumes

✓ Based on the analysis for a normal and single-dry year, there are sufficient resources to serve future demands during normal year conditions

Normal-Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF) ²	1,676	1,611	1,546	1,981	1,916

Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF) ²	1,175	1,110	1,045	1,480	1,415

1. Use Totals represent future water demands

2. Supply Totals – Use Totals = Surplus/Shortfall

PROJECTED SUPPLY AVAILABILITY – NEXT 5 YEARS

✓ For five consecutive dry years, it was assumed NMMA would declare a Stage 2 drought level for the first year and increase the voluntary reduction in subsequent years up to 60% (1,003 AFY from groundwater)

✓ Based on the analysis of the District's projected demands and water supply, there are sufficient resources to serve future demands in the event the District experiences multiple dry years

Multiple Dry Years Supply & Demand Comparison						
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year	Supply Totals (AF)	4,506	4,506	4,506	4,506	4,506
	Demand Totals (AF)	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Difference	1,175	1,110	1,045	980	915
Second Year	Supply Totals (AF)	4,255	4,255	4,255	4,255	4,255
	Demand Totals (AF)	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Difference	924	859	794	729	664
Third Year	Supply Totals (AF)	3,754	3,754	3,754	3,754	3,754
	Demand Totals (AF)	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Difference	423	358	293	228	163
Fourth Year	Supply Totals (AF)	3,503	3,503	3,503	4,003	4,003
	Demand Totals (AF)	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Difference	172	107	42	477	412
Fifth Year	Supply Totals (AF)	3,503	3,503	3,503	4,003	4,003
	Demand Totals (AF)	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Difference	172	107	42	477	412
NOTES: 1 AF = 325,851 US gallons						

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (WSCP)

- ✓ The WSCP is a part of the 2025 UWMP, but it will also be adopted separately as a stand-alone document
- ✓ The WSCP must include six standard water shortage levels that distinguish shortages from normal reliability
- ✓ The District's Ordinance No. 3.08.010 was used as a basis for the WSCP

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.

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN (WSCP)

✓ In accordance with CWC 10632, the District will conduct an annual water and demand assessment by July 1st each year

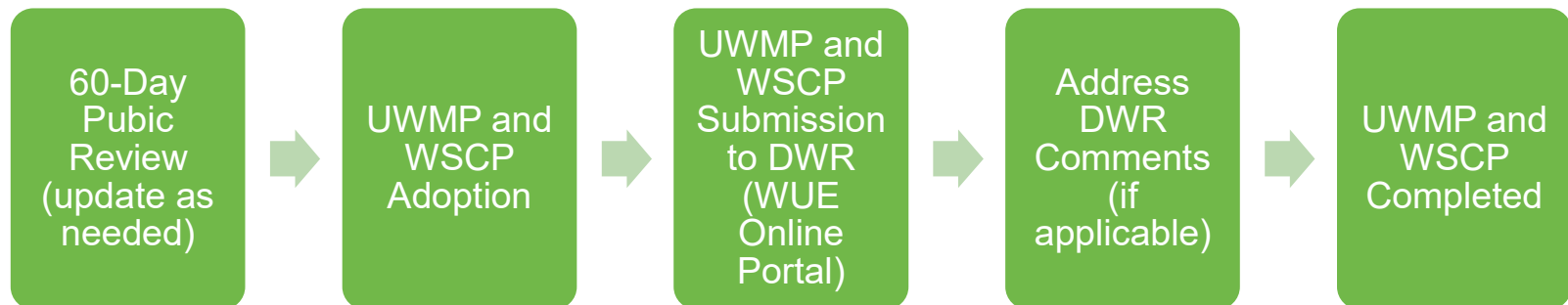
✓ The demand reduction actions are aligned to the six water shortage levels

Stage	Demand Reduction Actions	CS1
1	Other - Education for water conservation methods.	
1	Other - Public outreach for voluntary reduction in water use by 15%	
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	
1	Landscape- Check all irrigation systems periodically	
2	All Stage 1 reduction actions	
2	Water Features- Cover swimming pools and spas when not in use	
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	
3	All Stage 1 and 2 reduction actions	
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	
3	Other- Prohibit use of hoses without automatic shut-off devices	
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	
3	Other – Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	
3	Other - Turn off all automated irrigation systems	
3	Water Features – Prohibit water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	
4	All Stage 1,2 and 3 reduction actions	
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	
5	All Stage 1,2,3 and 4 reduction actions	
5	Landscape- Other landscape restriction or prohibition	
6	All Stage 1,2,3,4 and 5 reduction actions	

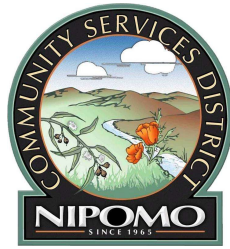
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Cindy Esparza, 2026-07-28T19:02:22.443

NEXT STEPS



QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION



SEPTEMBER 23, 2026

ITEM E-1

ATTACHMENT B



**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES
DISTRICT**

**URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT
PLAN – 2025 UPDATE**

SEPTEMBER 11, 2026

PREPARED FOR:

**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations	viii
Previous Studies and Reports	x
CHAPTER 1 UWMP INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW.....	1-1
New Requirements for 2025 Update	1-1
1.1 Updated Guidance for 2025 Urban Water Management Plans	1-2
1.2 Submittal Tables	1-3
1.2.1 Inclusion of Submittal Tables	1-3
1.2.2 Optional Planning Tool	1-4
1.3 Recommended UWMP Organization	1-4
1.4 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts	1-5
1.4.1 Specific Considerations	1-6
1.4.1.1 Demonstrations of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions	1-6
1.4.1.2 Permitting for Ocean Desalination Projects	1-6
1.5 Department of Water Resources' Review Process	1-6
1.6 UWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility	1-7
CHAPTER 2 PLAN PREPARATION	2-1
New Requirements for 2025 Update	2-1
2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan	2-1
2.1.1 Suppliers with Both Wholesale and Retail Sales	2-1
2.1.2 Public Water Systems	2-1
2.2 Individual or Regional Plans	2-1
2.2.1 Regional Reporting	2-2
2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure	2-2
2.3.1 Fiscal or Calendar Year	2-2
2.3.2 Units of Measure	2-2
2.4 Coordination and Outreach	2-3
2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination	2-3
2.4.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community	2-3
2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties	2-4
CHAPTER 3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION	3-1
New Requirements for 2025 Update	3-1
3.1 General Description	3-1
3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps	3-1

3.3	Service Area Climate.....	3-5
3.4	Service Area Population and Demographics.....	3-6
3.4.1	Service Area Population.....	3-6
3.4.2	Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors	3-9
3.5	Land Uses within Service Area.....	3-9
CHAPTER 4	WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION.....	4-1
	New Requirements for 2025 Update	4-1
4.1	Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use	4-1
4.2	Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector	4-1
4.2.1	Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code.....	4-1
4.2.2	Water Use Sectors in Addition to Those Listed in Water Code.....	4-2
4.2.3	Past Water Use	4-2
4.2.4	Current Water Use	4-2
4.2.5	Projected Water Use	4-3
4.2.5.1	Lower Income Households	4-5
4.2.5.2	Climate Change Considerations.....	4-6
4.3	Distribution System Water Loss	4-6
4.3.1	Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses.....	4-6
4.3.2	Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard.....	4-6
CHAPTER 5	SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting.....	5-1
	New Requirements for 2025 Update	5-1
5.1	Reporting Requirements for Wholesale Suppliers.....	5-1
5.2	Reporting Requirements for Retail Suppliers	5-1
5.2.1	Supplier Was Not an Urban Retail Water Supplier in 2020.....	5-1
5.2.2	Supplier Met 2020 Target in 2020	5-1
5.2.3	Supplier Did Not Meet 2020 Target in 2020 – No Change to Service Area	5-1
5.2.4	Supplier Did Not Meet 2020 Target in 2020 – Change to Service Area.....	5-1
5.2.5	Funding Eligibility	5-1
CHAPTER 6	NORMAL-YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION	6-1
	New Requirements for 2025 Update	6-1
6.1	Water Supply Analysis Overview.....	6-1
6.1.1	Specific Analysis Applicable to All Water Supply Sources	6-1
6.1.2	Special Considerations	6-1
6.1.2.1	Climate Change Effects.....	6-1
6.1.2.2	Regulatory Conditions and Project Development.....	6-1

6.1.2.3	Other Locally Applicable Criteria	6-1
6.2	Water Supply Characterization	6-2
6.2.1	Purchased or Imported Water	6-2
6.2.2	Groundwater	6-3
6.2.2.1	Basin Description	6-4
6.2.2.2	Basin Management Information	6-4
6.2.2.3	Other Considerations	6-8
6.2.2.4	Past Five Years Groundwater Pumping	6-8
6.2.3	Surface Water	6-9
6.2.4	Stormwater	6-9
6.2.5	Wastewater and Recycled Water	6-9
6.2.5.1	Recycled Water Coordination	6-9
6.2.5.2	Wastewater Treatment and Discharge	6-9
6.2.5.3	Recycled Water System Description	6-13
6.2.5.4	Current, Potential, and Projected Recycled Water Uses	6-13
6.2.6	Desalinated Water Opportunities	6-15
6.2.7	Water Exchanges and Transfers	6-16
6.2.8	Supply from Storage	6-16
6.2.9	Other	6-16
6.2.10	Future Water Projects	6-16
6.2.11	Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water	6-17
6.3	Energy Use	6-20
CHAPTER 7	WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT	7-1
	New Requirements for 2025 Update	7-1
7.1	Constraints on Water Sources Considerations	7-1
7.2	Water Service Reliability Assessment	7-1
7.2.1	WSRA Year-Type Characterization	7-1
7.2.2	WSRA Description of Management Tools and Options	7-3
7.2.2.1	Normal Year	7-3
7.2.2.2	Single Dry Year	7-4
7.2.3	Five Consecutive Dry Years	7-4
7.3	Drought Risk Assessment	7-5
7.3.1	DRA Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions	7-5
7.3.2	DRA Individual Water Source Reliability	7-6
7.3.3	DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison	7-6

CHAPTER 8	WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING	8-1
	New Requirements for 2025 Update	8-1
8.1	Water Supply Reliability Analysis	8-1
8.2	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures	8-1
8.2.1	Decision-Making Process	8-1
8.2.2	Data and Methodologies	8-1
8.3	Six Standard Water Shortage Levels	8-1
	Table 8-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels	8-2
8.4	Shortage Response Actions	8-4
8.4.1	Supply Augmentation	8-4
8.4.2	Demand Reduction	8-4
8.4.3	Operational Changes	8-6
8.4.4	Additional Mandatory Restrictions	8-6
8.4.5	Emergency Response Plan	8-6
8.4.6	Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan	8-6
8.4.7	Shortage Response Action Effectiveness	8-7
8.5	Communication Protocols	8-7
8.6	Compliance and Enforcement	8-7
8.7	Legal Authorities	8-7
8.7.1	Legal Authorities	8-7
8.7.2	Declaration of Water Shortage	8-7
8.7.3	Proclamation of Local Emergency	8-7
8.8	Financial Consequences of WSCP	8-7
8.8.1	Financial Impacts and Mitigation Action	8-7
8.9	Monitoring and Reporting	8-8
8.10	WSCP Refinement Procedures	8-8
8.11	Special Water Feature Distinction	8-8
8.12	Plan Adoption, Submittal, Availability, and Amendment Procedures	8-8
CHAPTER 9	DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES	9-1
	New Requirements for 2025 Update	9-1
9.1	Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers	9-1
9.1.1	Implementation Over the Past Five Years	9-1
9.1.1.1	Water Waste Ordinances	9-1
9.1.1.2	Metering	9-1
9.1.1.3	Conservation Pricing	9-1

9.1.1.4	Public Education and Outreach	9-2
9.1.1.5	Distribution System Loss	9-2
9.1.1.6	Water Conservation Program Coordination	9-2
9.1.2	Implementation to Achieve Water-Use Targets.....	9-2
9.1.3	Required Demand Management Measures	9-3
9.1.3.1	Water-Waste Prevention Ordinances	9-3
9.1.3.2	Metering	9-4
9.1.3.3	Conservation Pricing	9-4
9.1.3.4	Public Education and Outreach	9-4
9.1.3.5	Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support.....	9-5
9.1.3.6	Other Demand Management Measures	9-5
9.2	Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers	9-6
9.2.1	Required Demand Management Measures	9-6
9.2.2	Wholesale Demand Management Measures	9-6
CHAPTER 10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION.....		10-1
New Requirements for 2025 Update		10-1
10.1	Plan Completion Timeline	10-1
10.2	Notice of Plan Preparation	10-1
10.3	Notice of Public Hearing.....	10-1
10.4	Public Hearing and Adoption.....	10-1
10.5	Plan Submittal	10-2
10.5.1	Submitting a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to DWR	10-2
10.5.2	Electronic Data Submittal	10-2
10.5.3	Submitting a UWMP, Including WSCP, to the California State Library	10-2
10.5.4	Submitting a UWMP to Cities and Counties	10-2
10.6	Public Availability	10-3
10.7	Notification to Public Utilities Commission	10-3
10.8	Plan Implementation	10-3
10.9	Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP	10-3
10.9.1	Amending a UWMP or WSCP	10-3
10.9.2	Submitting Revised Water Shortage Contingency Plan	10-3
10.10	California Department of Water Resources Review of Submitted Plans.....	10-3

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: California Water Code Changes Since 2020 UWMP	1-2
Table 2-1: Public Water Systems.....	2-1
Table 2-2: Plan Identification	2-2
Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	2-2
Table 2-4: Water Supplier Information Exchange	2-3
Table 2-5: Agency Coordination	2-3
Table 3-0: Population – Current & Projected	3-7
Table 3-1: Population – Current & Projected	3-8
Table 3-2: Land Use Summary within Service Area	3-10
Table 4-0: Historical Water Usage.....	4-2
Table 4-1: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Actual	4-3
Table 4-1a: Historical Use Rates (GPCD)	4-4
Table 4-2: Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water – Projected	4-5
Table 4-3: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	4-5
Table 4-4: Water Loss Audit Reporting.....	4-6
Table 4-5: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard.....	4-7
Table 5-1: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress.....	5-1
Table 6-0a: Wholesale Water Agreement Delivery Schedule.....	6-3
Table 6-0b: NSWP Replenishment Agreement Allocation (AFY)	6-3
Table 6-0c: NMMA Water Shortage Response Stages	6-8
Table 6-1: Groundwater Volume Pumped	6-8
Table 6-2: Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2025	6-9
Table 6-3: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes within UWMP Service Area in 2025	6-11
Table 6-4: Recycled Water District Beneficial Uses within Service Area.....	6-14
Table 6-5: 2020 UWMP Recycled-Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual.....	6-14
Table 6-6: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use	6-15
Table 6-7: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs	6-17
Table 6-8: Water Supplies – 2025 Actual	6-18
Table 6-9: Water Supplies – Projected	6-19
Table 6-10: Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach.....	6-20
Table 7-1: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions.....	7-3
Table 7-2: Normal-Year Supply and Demand Comparison	7-4
Table 7-3: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison	7-4
Table 7-4: Five Consecutive Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison.....	7-5
Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment.....	7-7
Table 8-1: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels	8-2
Table 8-1a. Comparison for the District’s 2015 Shortage Levels and the 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels	8-2
Table 8-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions.....	8-4
Table 8-3: Demand Reduction Actions	8-5
Table 9-1. NCSD Water Rate Structure.....	9-4
Table 10-1: Notice to Cities and Counties	10-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1: Nipomo CSD Location Map	3-2
Figure 3-2: Nipomo CSD Service Area Map	3-3
Figure 3-3: NCSD Annexation Map	3-4
Figure 3-4: Service Area 20-Year Population and Growth Rate Chart	3-8
Figure 3-5: Nipomo CSD Land Use Map	3-11
Figure 6-1: Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and Management	6-6
Figure 6-2: Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and Management	6-12
Figure 6-3: DESAL Plan.....	6-16
Figure 7-1. Historic Rainfall Data	7-2

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: DWR Submittal Tables
Appendix B: Nipomo Mesa Management Area Annual Report & San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
Appendix C: Historical Population Data
Appendix D: Dana Reserve Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report
Appendix E: Housing Element County of San Luis Obispo General Plan
Appendix F: LAFCO Annexation Study Session
Appendix G: Dana Reserve Water Supply Assessment
Appendix H: Water Loss Audit Reports
Appendix I: Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards
Appendix J: Whole Water Supply Agreement
Appendix K: Supplemental Water Management & Groundwater Replenishment Agreement
Appendix L: Final Judgment on Basin Boundary Stipulation
Appendix M: Water Shortage Response & Management Plan Resolution
Appendix N: 2025 Consumer Confidence Report
Appendix O: Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Appendix P: Notification Letters of Public Hearing
Appendix Q: DWR Checklist

List of Abbreviations

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

WUE

Water Use Efficiency

WWTP

Wastewater Treatment Plant

DRAFT

Previous Studies and Reports

The following studies, reports, and other materials were reviewed during the preparation of this Urban Water Management Plan update:

1. 2025 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers dated January 2026 and prepared by the California Department of Water Resources
2. Nipomo Mesa Management Area 18th Annual Report (NMMA TG Annual Report) Calendar Year 2025 dated April 2026 and prepared by NMMA Technical Group)
3. 2050 Regional Growth Forecast for San Luis Obispo County Population, Housing, and Employment Projections for San Luis Obispo Council of Governments dated June 2017 and prepared by Beacon Economics
4. Housing Element 2020 – 2028 – County of San Luis Obispo General Plan Adopted November 17, 2020 and prepared by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building
5. Nipomo Community Services District 2020 Urban Water Management Plan dated and prepared December 2021 by Michael K. Nunley and Associates, Inc.
6. San Luis Obispo County 2040 Population, Housing & Employment Forecast for San Luis Obispo Council of Governments dated August 11, 2011 and prepared by AECOM.
7. Nipomo Mesa Management Area Key Wells Index: Severe Water Shortage Conditions dated April 2026 and prepared by NMMA Technical Group

CHAPTER 1 UWMP INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This report comprises the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) update for the Nipomo Community Services District (District). The District is located in Nipomo, California, an unincorporated community in southern San Luis Obispo County. The District serves portions of the Nipomo community and the greater Nipomo Mesa. The District is an independent Special District formed and operated pursuant to Government Code §61000 et seq. The District provides water, wastewater, solid waste, landscape maintenance, street lighting, and drainage services to its customers pursuant to Government Code §61600(a), (b), and (c). The District does not have land planning authority, which is retained by the County of San Luis Obispo County (County); however, County land use planning authority is subordinated to resource limitations such as water and sewer capacity as established by the District.

The UWMP is a valuable planning document used for the following purposes:

- Meet a statutory requirement of the California Water Code (CWC)
- Provide a key source of information for Water Supply Assessments (WSAs) and Written Verifications of Water Supply required by SB 610 and SB 221
- Support long-range regional planning documents including County General Plans
- Serve as a critical component of developing Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMPs)

As part of the California Water Code (CWC), the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) requires all urban water suppliers with more than 3,000 connections or distributing more than 3,000-acre feet per year (AFY) to complete an UWMP every five years ending in '5' or '0'. The UWMP Act is administered by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), who is responsible for developing guidance for preparation of the UWMPs, reviewing the submitted plans for completeness, compiling the data for statewide and regional analysis, and publishing the documents online for public access.

In 2025, the District produced approximately 605 acre-feet (AF) of water, imported 1,526 AF of supplemental water from the City of Santa Maria (City), and had 4,527 customer connections. The District adopted its first UWMP in January 2004. Since the first adopted UWMP in 2004, the District has completed and submitted the 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020 updates.

New Requirements for 2025 Update

The 2025 UWMP requires a clearer explanation of how the document aligns with recent legislative changes, including updates to reporting timelines and planning horizons. This chapter now must reference integration with other long-range planning documents (e.g., Water Shortage Contingency Plan updates, climate vulnerability assessments) and describe how new data sources—particularly updated demand projections and SB 606/AB 1668 requirements—inform the overall plan. Compared to 2020, the emphasis on coordination with land-use agencies and statewide conservation programs has increased.

The following new requirements have been identified in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers and have been addressed in the District's 2025 UWMP update:

- Water Loss Standard Reporting

➤ Submittal Tables

All other changes from the 2020 UWMP are classified as updated to existing requirements.

1.1 Updated Guidance for 2025 Urban Water Management Plans

Table 1-1 provides an overview of the applicable changes to the CWC since the 2020 UWMP, which have been included in this 2025 update. Chapter 9, Parts 2.55 and 2.56 of the CWC contain the primary statutory provisions governing the changes summarized below, which were adopted under the Urban Water Management Planning Act and related urban water conservation legislation.

Table 1-1: California Water Code Changes Since 2020 UWMP			
Topic Area	CWC Section(s)	Summary	2025 UWMP Guidebook Chapter(s)
Urban Water Use Objectives & Conservation Standards	10609.2 10609.4 10609.12–10609.20 10609.33	Updates indoor residential standards (47 gpcd in 2025; 42 gpcd in 2030), formalizes long-term efficiency regulations (“Making Conservation a California Way of Life”), and standardizes methodologies for calculating and reporting Urban Water Use Objectives (UWUOs), directly affecting demand forecasting and compliance reporting.	5 & 7
Drought Planning & Water Shortage Reporting	10609.50 10632.1 10632 –10634	Expands drought planning requirements to small water suppliers and certain school systems, operationalizes annual Water Shortage Assessment (WSA) reporting, and reorganizes WSCP requirements and submittal formats, while retaining core statutory elements.	7 & 8
Water Use Characterization & Water Loss Reporting	10631 10631.1 10631.2	Introduces updated mandatory reporting tables, aligns water loss reporting with the 2028 Water Loss Performance Standard, expands climate change considerations, and separates historical, current, and projected water use more clearly.	3 - 5
SBX7-7 Compliance & Verification Reporting	10608	Shifts SBX7-7 reporting from general compliance to verification of 2020 achievements and required 2025 reporting status, with clarified pathways for suppliers that met or did not meet conservation targets.	7
Water Supply Characterization & Energy Use	10631 10631.1	Reorganizes supply source reporting for clarity, integrates energy-use reporting, adds new wastewater and desalination tables, and emphasizes normal-year supply characterization.	6

Table 1-1: California Water Code Changes Since 2020 UWMP

Topic Area	CWC Section(s)	Summary	2025 UWMP Guidebook Chapter(s)
Water Service Reliability & Drought Risk Assessment	10631.5 10635	Restructures WSRA and DRA frameworks to align with year-type characterization and supply-demand comparisons and introduces consolidated submittal tables for improved consistency.	6 & 8
Demand Management Measures (DMMs)	10631.5	Clarifies distinctions between wholesale and retail supplier reporting, consolidates narrative requirements, and refreshes organization while maintaining required measures and five-year implementation reporting.	9
UWMP Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal Procedures	10610 – 10621 10644	Streamlines plan preparation guidance, introduces standardized submittal tables, updates adoption timelines and notice requirements, and consolidates submittal procedures to DWR, the State Library, and local agencies.	1 & 2 10

1.2 Submittal Tables

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) now includes a set of Submittal Tables, attached as **Appendix A** and included in relevant chapters, designed to ensure that all urban water suppliers report information in a consistent, comparable format. The tables function as a compliance checklist and data-reporting framework, translating narrative chapters into quantifiable entries. DWR emphasizes that UWMPs must address all requirements contained in the California Water Code (§10610–10656 and §10608 et seq.), and the submittal tables serve as a structured mechanism to demonstrate compliance with these statutory elements.

1.2.1 Inclusion of Submittal Tables

The Submittal Tables align with the organization of the UWMP Guidebook and provide a standardized method for reporting information related to system description, water supply characterization, demand projections, water shortage contingency planning, and conservation program performance. DWR's UWMP checklist confirms that the tables serve as a structured framework to communicate how the urban water supplier satisfies statutory requirements across sections such as §10615, §10620, and §10631.

By including all required Submittal Tables, this UWMP enhances transparency, facilitates DWR review, and ensures comparability with other urban water suppliers throughout California. The tables also contribute to statewide data consistency, enabling DWR to compile water management information across five-year planning cycles.

1.2.2 Optional Planning Tool

The UWMP Guidebook allows suppliers to incorporate optional planning tools that can improve analytical rigor, support scenario evaluation, and enhance data quality. While DWR does not mandate the use of any specific planning tool, the Department provides access to templates, calculators, and data-entry resources through the WUE Data Portal and associated guidance materials. These tools help suppliers organize data, align assumptions with state methodologies, and streamline preparation of plan components such as population estimates, water reliability analyses, and annual assessments.

1.3 Recommended UWMP Organization

This UWMP update was prepared based on guidance from the final draft of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) “2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers” dated January 2026 and follows the recommended chapter formatting identified in the guidebook and briefly described below.

Chapter 1 – UWMP Introduction and Overview: This chapter identifies changes since the 2020 UWMP, fundamentals of the 2025 UWMP, and the required lay description of the District and its service area. Some subsequent chapters also include an initial lay description.

Chapter 2 – Plan Preparation: This chapter provides information on processes used to develop the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach.

Chapter 3 – Service Area Descriptions: This chapter includes maps of the service area, an explanation of the service area and climate, and detail on the public water system.

Chapter 4 – Water Use Characterization: This chapter provides a description and quantification of the current and projected water uses within the District’s service area.

Chapter 5 – SBX&-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting: This chapter describes the District’s compliance with the 2025 per-capita water conservation mandate, presents the District’s 2025 per-capita target value that was adopted in the 2020 UWMP, and compliance with per-capita target based upon actual 2025 customer water use.

Chapter 6 – Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization: This chapter provides a description and quantification of current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. A narrative description of each supply source and quantification of the supply availability for each supply source was identified.

Chapter 7 – Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment: This chapter describes the District’s water system reliability through at least a 20-year planning horizon. The description includes normal, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years. The water system reliability differs from the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) by allowing a different basis for characterizing the five consecutive dry years.

Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan: This chapter provides a structured plan for dealing with water shortages, incorporating prescriptive information and standardized action levels, along with implementation actions in the event of a catastrophic supply interruption.

Chapter 9 – Demand Management Measures: This chapter identifies the District’s efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand on the water supply; specifically including a narrative describing efforts to implement demand management measures.

Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation: This chapter describes and documents the steps taken to make the UWMP publicly available, as well as the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP in accordance with the Water Code and also describes the District’s plan to implement the UWMP.

Appendices: To support and further clarify information included in the main chapters of the UWMP, relevant information has been included in the appendix of this UWMP.

1.4 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

An UWMP is prepared by local Suppliers that have the in-depth and practical knowledge of their water systems. The information contained in each Supplier’s UWMP reflects the operations of its system in the context of the Supplier’s customers, supplies, and service area. This local planning and preparation remains the fundamental focus of the UWMP.

In addition to the local Supplier focus, the UWMP requires coordination with other planning agencies and is most effective when integrated with other planning efforts. Land-use planning agencies, such as cities and counties, prepare General Plans and Specific Plans that affect a Supplier’s analysis provided in its UWMP, and vice versa. Moreover, Water Master Plans, facility plans, Recycled Water Master Plans, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, local or regional Hazard Mitigation Plans, and others need to be synthesized with a Supplier’s UWMP to ensure a holistic planning process.

For the District’s UWMP, elements of the following reports and documents were utilized to develop the required sections of the plan (a brief description is provided for the relevant information contained in each document):

- 2020 Urban Water Management Plan: Served as the basis for the 2025 update.
- Dana Reserve Water Supply Assessment dated February 15, 2024 and prepared by Richard G. Sweet and RRM Design Group: Used for the development of water supply and demand calculations.
- Dana Reserve Water and Wastewater Service Evaluation dated March 30, 2022 and prepared by MKN & Associates: Used for the development of water supply and demand calculations.
- Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) 18th Annual Report (Calendar Year 2026) and prepared by the NMMA Technical Group, submitted April 2026: Used for the development of the water shortage contingency plan and identification of existing groundwater pumping.
- San Luis Obispo County 2040 Population, Housing & Employment Forecast for San Luis Obispo Council of Governments dated August 11, 2011 and prepared by AECOM: Used to estimate future population projections throughout 2045 within the service area.
- San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan: Contained information to address the seismic risk assessment and mitigation requirement of the UWMP update.

The District’s latest Water Master Plan was developed in December 2007 and was not used to inform this UWMP update since it does not contain current information related to existing water usage, future demand projections, and water supply availability.

1.4.1 Specific Considerations

Other related analysis and information may also be included in the UWMP to support requirements outside of the UWMP Act but rely on information provided in UWMPs. Two such considerations are identified below.

1.4.1.1 **Demonstrations of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions**

This specific consideration does not apply to the District.

1.4.1.2 **Permitting for Ocean Desalination Projects**

San Luis Obispo County is exploring ocean desalination as a new potential source of next-generation water. The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, in collaboration with regional agencies, initiated the Desalination Executable Solution and Logistics (DESAL) Plan to explore U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) WaterSMART grant to fund a Feasibility Study. The District is one of the regional agencies participating in the DESAL Plan. Additional information is provided in **Chapter 6**.

1.5 **Department of Water Resources' Review Process**

The DWR reviews each Urban Water Management Plan to ensure it satisfies the requirements of the CWC and aligns with the organizational structure and reporting expectations outlined in the UWMP Guidebook. Once a UWMP is submitted through the WUEdata portal, DWR conducts a completeness and compliance review and later compiles statewide findings for legislative reporting. DWR's review focuses on verifying that suppliers have addressed all required elements, appropriately used Submittal Tables, and incorporated accurate and consistent data as referenced in the UWMP Checklist. After the review, DWR will contact the Supplier with one of the following letter types:

- **UWMP Address Water Code Requirements:** The submitted UWMP addresses the requirements of the Water Code and has met the eligibility requirements for grants and loans under Water Code Section 10608.56.
- **UWMP Address Water Code Requirements with Recommendations:** The submitted UWMP addresses the requirements of the Water Code and has met the eligibility requirements for grants and loans under Water Code Section 10608.56, but DWR will provide recommendations for portions that could use slight adjustment in the next round of UWMPs.
- **UWMP Advisory Letter:** The submitted UWMP did not address all Water Code requirements or that it cannot be determined whether all requirements have been addressed. The Supplier must then submit an amended UWMP that addresses the deficiencies or necessary information documenting the requirements addressed.
- **UWMP Does Not Address Water Code Requirements:** The UWMP has not addressed all the requirements of the Water Code, and is issued if no response has been received to a UWMP Advisory Letter.

- **Indeterminate:** It could not be determined whether the submitted UWMP has addressed the Water Code's UWMP requirements.

1.6 UWMP and Grant or Loan Eligibility

For a Supplier to be eligible for any water grant or loan administered by DWR, the Supplier must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the Water Code. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the Supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. A UWMP may also be required to be eligible for other state funding, depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines. Suppliers are encouraged to seek guidance on the specifics of any state funding source from the respective funding agencies.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 2 PLAN PREPARATION

New Requirements for 2025 Update

There are no major updates to this chapter in the 2025 update. The 2025 update contains administrative updates for suppliers operating multiple Public Water Systems, which does not apply to the District. Clarification is provided for existing planning, coordination, and adoption requirements.

2.1 Basis for Preparing a Plan

2.1.1 Suppliers with Both Wholesale and Retail Sales

The District is a Retail water supplier, operating its own water system and providing potable water directly to customers within its service boundaries. The District does not serve as a wholesale distributor to other retail agencies. The District holds a wholesale water supply agreement with the City of Santa Maria, purchasing supplemental water for delivery, and is therefore a customer of a Wholesale supplier.

2.1.2 Public Water Systems

The District is a public urban water supplier serving an estimated population of 14,141 people. **Table 2-1** provides a summary of the number of connections and the total volume of water supplied by the District to its customers for calendar year 2025. The District serves a single public water system and service area.

Table 2-1: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
CA4010026	NCSD	4,527	1,897
TOTAL		4,527	1,897

2.2 Individual or Regional Plans

The District has developed a UWMP that reports solely on its individual service area as identified in **Table 2-2**. This plan addresses all applicable CWC requirements, including necessary references to historical SB X7-7 targets, while meeting the current long-term water use efficiency requirements under AB 1668 and SB 606.

Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	Type of Plan	Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP
☒	Individual UWMP	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of an SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name.	
☐	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	

2.2.1 Regional Reporting

The Nipomo Community Services District does not participate in a Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP), and therefore, this UWMP is prepared solely as an individual retail supplier plan.

2.3 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

2.3.1 Fiscal or Calendar Year

The District has reported water-related information included in this UWMP based on a calendar basis, and all units are measured in acre-feet (AF) as identified in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier	
☐	Supplier is a wholesaler
☒	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year	
☒	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
☐	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP	
Unit	Acre-Feet (AF)

2.3.2 Units of Measure

Water volumes presented in this 2025 UWMP are measured in acre-feet (AF) as identified in **Table 2-3**.

2.4 Coordination and Outreach

2.4.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

As shown in **Table 2-4**, the District has provided the City of Santa Maria, a regional wholesale supplier, with projected water demands in five-year increments for the next 20 years.

Table 2-4: Water Supplier Information Exchange	
The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.	
Wholesale Water Supplier Name	
City of Santa Maria	

2.4.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

The District has coordinated with multiple neighboring and stakeholder agencies in the preparation of this UWMP. The coordination efforts were conducted to: 1) inform the agencies of the planning activities of the District; 2) gather data for use in developing this UWMP update; and 3) coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives. The coordination activities conducted by the District in preparation of this plan are summarized in **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5: Agency Coordination							
Agency	Sent a notice of public hearing for draft UWMP	Commented on the draft	Attended public meetings	Contacted for assistance	Sent a copy of the draft plan	Sent a notice of intention to adopt	Notice of Plan Availability
California Department of Water Resources	X						
City of Santa Maria	X						
County of San Luis Obispo Public Works	X						
Golden State Water Company	X						
Woodlands Mutual Water Company	X						

2.4.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

The District has notified the County of San Luis Obispo, the City of Santa Maria, Woodlands Mutual Water Company, and Golden State Water Company of the public hearing, and this notification has been reported in **Table 10-1** in Chapter 10.

DRAFT

CHAPTER 3 SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

New Requirements for 2025 Update

There are no major updates to this chapter in the 2025 update. The 2025 update contains clarification for population, land use projections, and expectations for demographic and service area data.

CWC Section 10631

Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

3.1 General Description

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 4,201 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 population of 14,141 people (based on Nipomo Census Designated Place U.S. Census data). The District service area is primarily residential, with some light commercial and suburban residential uses. 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 rest of the District's service area.

3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

Figure 3-1 illustrates the location of the District within the State of California, and **Figure 3-2** shows the extent of the current service area and Sphere of Influence (SOI) boundary. In addition, **Figure 3-3** shows historical areas of annexation for the service area.



**Nipomo
Community
Services District**

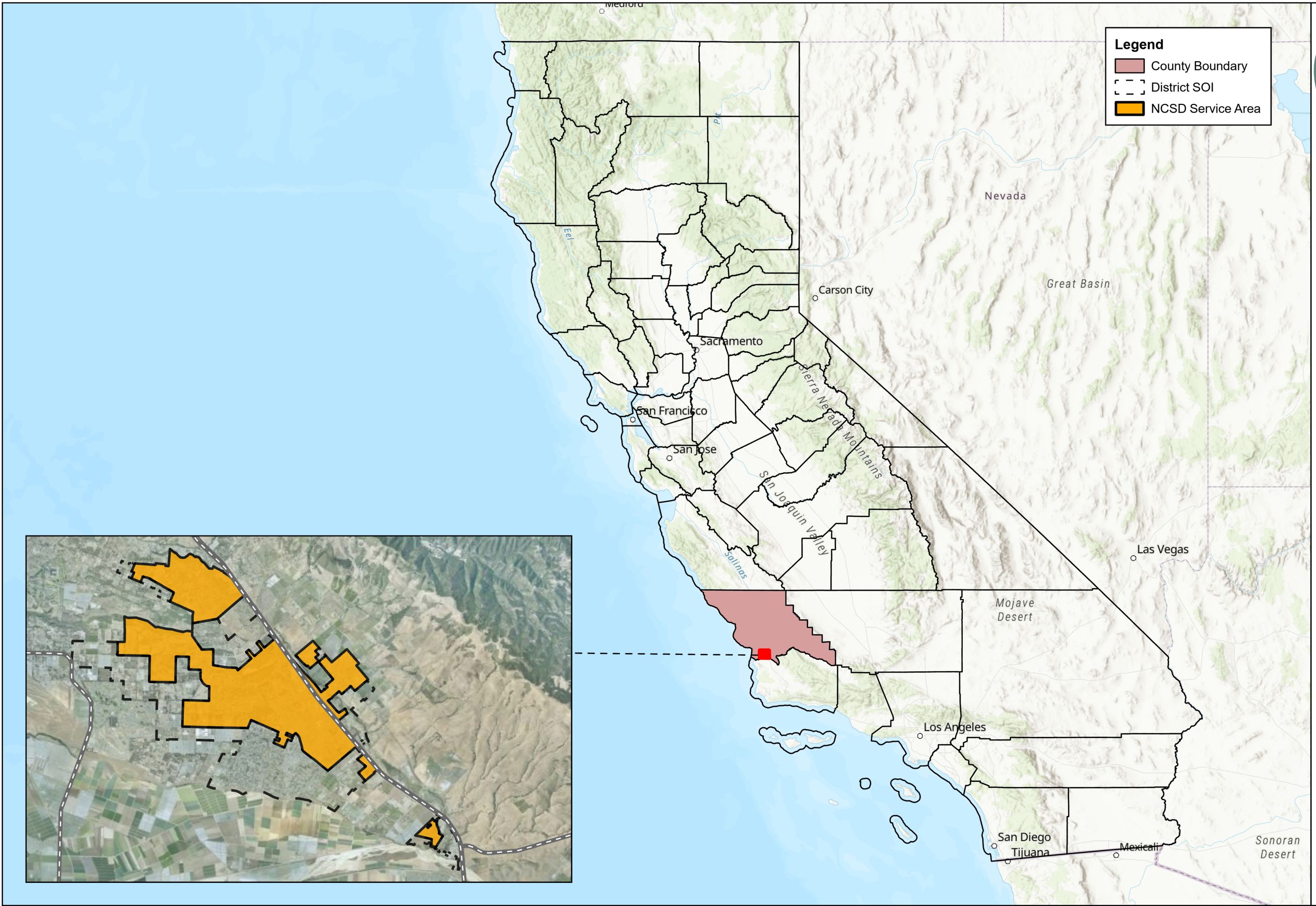
**2025 Urban
Water
Management
Plan**

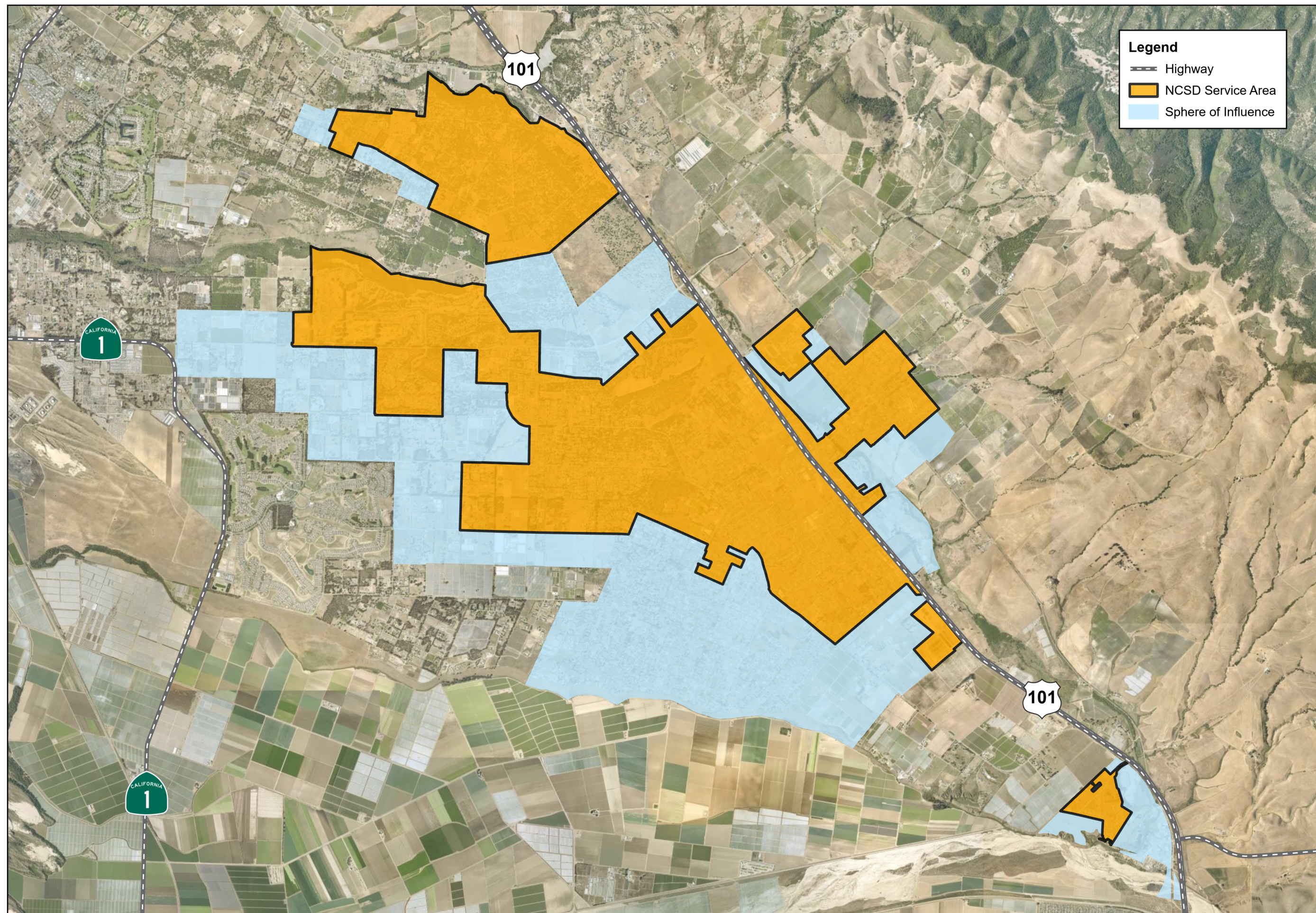
Figure 3-1.

Nipomo CSD
Location Map



Scale: NTS





Legend

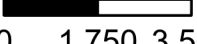
- Highway
- NCSD Service Area
- Sphere of Influence



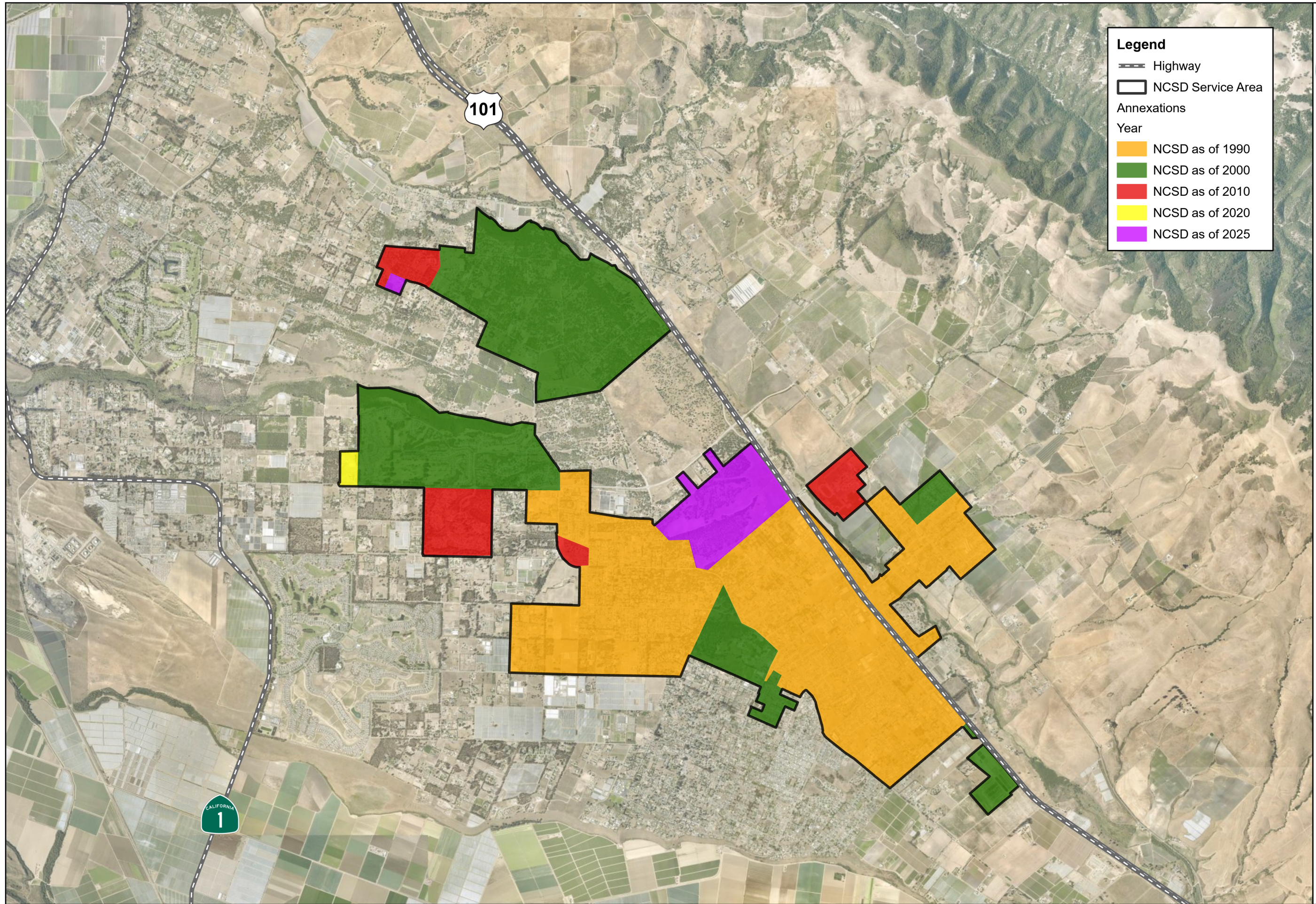
**Nipomo
Community
Services District**

**2025 Urban
Water
Management
Plan**

Figure 3-2.
Nipomo CSD
Service Area Map


1 inch = 3,500 feet

0 1,750 3,500





Legend

— Highway

□ NCSD Service Area

Annexations

Year

- NCSD as of 1990
- NCSD as of 2000
- NCSD as of 2010
- NCSD as of 2020
- NCSD as of 2025



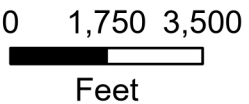
**Nipomo
Community
Services District**

**2025 Urban
Water
Management
Plan**

Figure 3-3.
NCSD Annexation
Map



1 inch: 3,500 feet



3.3 Service Area Climate

The Mediterranean climate of Nipomo and the surrounding southern San Luis Obispo County area is moderate as a result of the marine influence of the nearby Pacific Ocean. The winter season is usually cool and moist, and the summer months are warm and dry, with relatively consistent temperatures averaging 57 degrees Fahrenheit. Hills border Nipomo on the north, northeast, and east. The orientation of Nipomo's topography with respect to the Pacific Ocean produces consistent winds from the Pacific in an onshore direction. During the warmer summer months, heat rises above the surrounding hills, pulling in cooler, moist air from the coast. As a result, temperatures stay relatively consistent. Rainfall usually occurs between November and April. **Table 3-0** illustrates monthly and annual average Potential Evapotranspiration (Eto), precipitation, and temperature data for the Nipomo area for the calendar year 2025.

Table 3-0: Climate Conditions for Calendar Year 2025			
Month	Monthly Average ETo¹	Monthly Rainfall¹	Monthly Average Temperature¹
	Inches	Inches	Fahrenheit
Jan	2.39	0.35	51.6
Feb	2.55	2.07	54.5
Mar	3.22	2.38	53.1
Apr	4.30	0.44	54.2
May	5.44	0.05	55.8
Jun	4.95	0.10	56.3
Jul	4.91	0.12	58.4
Aug	5.24	0.58	60.4
Sep	3.48	0.87	63.1
Oct	3.28	1.35	59.8
Nov	1.99	4.06	57.3
Dec	2.01	3.23	57.6
Average	3.65	1.3	56.8
Total	43.76	15.6	-
Notes: 1. Data from CIMIS Station #202 Nipomo, January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.			

Climate change considerations for the District's groundwater supply are incorporated into the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) Annual Reports, as well as the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2025-2030, which have been included in **Appendix B**.

3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

3.4.1 Service Area Population

The 2025 population within the District's service area was determined by establishing a relationship between the US Census Bureau population estimates of the Nipomo Census Designated Place (CDP) and historical District population estimates calculated with the DWR population tool. Between 2010 and 2020, the District's population totaled approximately 73 to 76% of the Nipomo CDP population. The Nipomo CDP's 2025 population was 18,664; therefore, the District's 2025 population is approximately 14,141.

Historical population data from the 2020 UWMP were used for the 2025 update and are included in **Appendix C**. The Dana Reserve Development was annexed into the District's service area on December 18, 2024, and final approval was granted for the construction of 1,242 housing units. The project area covers three currently undeveloped parcels, totaling 290.3 acres. An additional two parcels are under consideration for annexation, as shown in **Figure 3-3**.

The District does not have land-use planning authority and relies on the County to identify potential new developments and overall population growth within the service area. With respect to population growth within the service area, several planning documents were reviewed to determine the appropriate growth rate to use for the 2025 update. The following planning documents included proposed population estimates through 2050 for the Nipomo area:

- Dana Reserve Specific Plan (DRSP) Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SWCA Environmental Consultants, April 2024) (**Appendix D**)
- 2020-2028 Housing Element County of San Luis Obispo General Plan (November 2020) (**Appendix E**)
- LAFCO Annexation Study Session (September 2024) (**Appendix F**)
- 2050 Regional Growth Forecast for San Luis Obispo County Population, Housing, and Employment Projections for San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (June 2017)

The District also provided planning-level estimates and anticipated development assumptions for incorporation into a future development analysis (see **Table 3-0a**). These assumptions include:

- An estimated 500 additional residential units within the SOI
- Inclusion of projected infill development within the existing District boundary
- The assumption that all vacant parcels within the service area will be developed
- Allowance for 10 percent of additional units resulting from Senate Bill 9 (SB-9), which permits lot splits and the development of up to two residential units per parcel in single-family zones, effectively increasing residential density on qualifying properties.
- The construction of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) on all eligible parcels (including split lots)
- The assumption that parcels currently served by private wells will ultimately connect to the District's water system.

Table 3-0: Population – Current & Projected				
Development	Acres	Number of Parcels	Density per Parcel	Approximate Population
Vacant Parcels (County RHNA) ¹				
Single Parcels	56	25	3.07	77
SB-9 Split Parcels	30	48	4.5	216
Subtotal				293
Vacant Parcels (District GIS) ²				
Single Parcels	28	33	3.07	101
SB-9 Split Parcels	41	33	4.5	149
Subtotal				250
Dana Reserve ⁴				
Single-Family	166	831	3.16	2,626
Multi-Family		539		1,703
ADU		152		480
Subtotal				4,810
Other Assumptions				
Developed SFR SB-9 Lot Splits ⁵	1,801	293	4.5	660 ⁵
Sphere of Influence (SOI) Future Annexations	-	500	4.5	2,250
Subtotal				2,316
Total	2,122	5,095	-	7,669
Notes:				
1. County of San Luis Obispo General Plan 2020-2028 Housing Element (November 2020)				
2. Parcels not included in County RHNA.				
3. Parcel numbers and density per Table 11-5 of DRSP EIR.				
4. Assuming 10 percent of parcels over 4,400 square feet (2,931 parcels) were split.				
5. Approximate population divided by two to account for half of parcels already being developed.				

Table 3-0, shown above, summarizes projected population growth associated with buildout under a range of development assumptions, including vacant parcel development, SB-9 lot splits, RHNA allocations, the Dana Reserve Specific Plan, ADUs, and other density assumptions within the service area and SOI. Collectively, these categories are estimated to generate approximately 7,669 additional residents at full buildout. This projected growth is expected to occur incrementally over an extended timeframe, as SB-9 lot splits and similar infill developments have historically experienced low realization rates, and overall development activity within the District tends to proceed relatively slowly.

As noted in the DRSP EIR, the Nipomo CDP has experienced an average annual population growth rate of 3.07% between 1990 and 2020. The San Luis Obispo County has experienced an average annual increase of 0.93% since 1990. The DRSP EIR also quantified the estimated population generated from the annexation/development. Approximate population estimates from vacant parcels and other assumptions were totaled and split evenly from 2030 to 2050. Both are summarized in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Population – Current & Projected

Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
District ¹	14,141	14,605	15,069	15,533	15,997	16,461
Dana Reserve ²	-	4,810	4,810	4,810	4,810	4,810
Vacant Parcels ³	-	109	109	109	109	109
Other Assumptions ³	-	463	463	463	463	463
Total	14,141	19,987	20,451	20,915	21,379	21,843

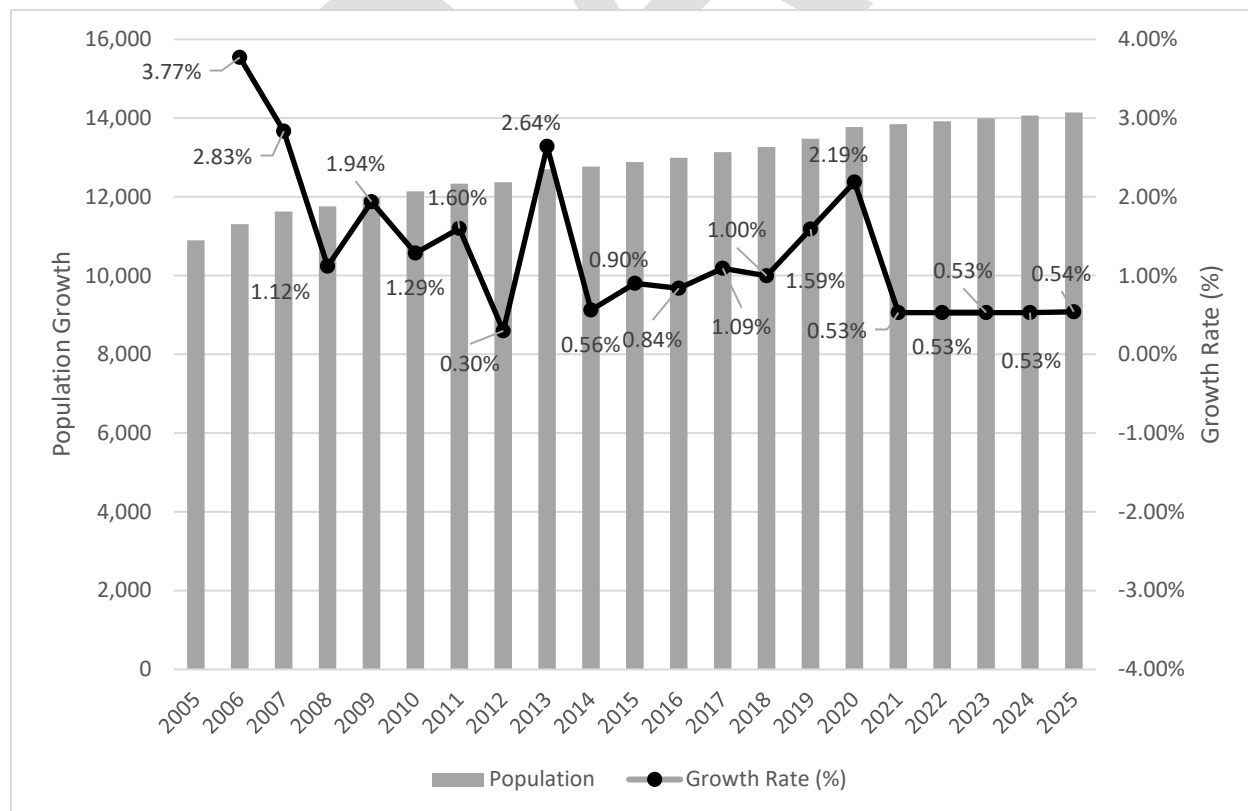
Notes:

1. Population increase of 3.07% applied as referenced in DRSP EIR.
2. Population identified in Table 11-5 of DRSP EIR.
3. Population from Vacant Parcels and Other Assumptions (Table 3-0a) over 25 years.

In addition, **Figure 3-4** provides a summary of historical growth rates within the District service area only over the last twenty years (based on values from the US Census Bureau), with the following average growth rates:

- 5-year growth rate of 0.81% (2020-2025)
- 10-year growth rate of 0.93% (2015-2025)
- 20-year growth rate of 1.32% (2005-2025)

Figure 3-4: Service Area 20-Year Population and Growth Rate Chart



3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

The direct relationship between growth and water consumption should increase at the same rate as the population increases. Historically, low water rates and large residential lot sizes allowed for the irrigation of largely landscaped areas at relatively low cost to the residents. Future water use patterns will be influenced by the implementation of rate increases, conservation outreach, and State Government Mandates.

The following data was obtained from the US Census Bureau and was the best available information to describe the demographics of the customer base within the District's service area:

- The population consists of 49% male and 51% female with 44% of the population between the ages of 15 and 44
- Approximately 46% of the population is White with 52% Hispanic or Latino
- The median household income was identified to be \$110,022 with 5.7% of the population within the poverty level

In addition to population, there are several additional factors that may affect water management and planning and are important to consider in the context of this UWMP update:

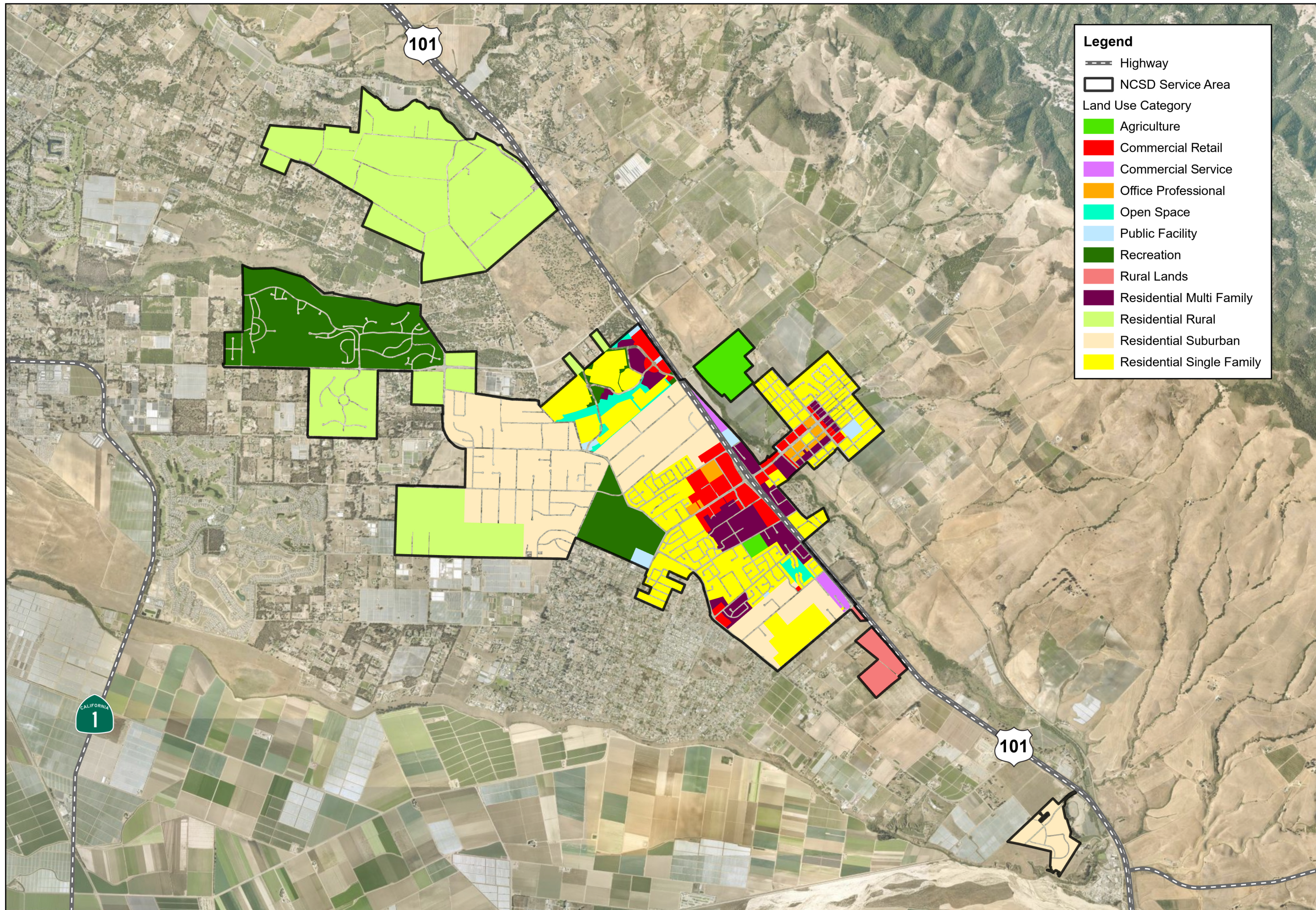
- Current development in Nipomo is mainly residential
- The Dana Reserve Water Supply Assessment (R. Sweet and RRM Design Group February 2024) (**Appendix G**)
- The County Housing Element identifies Nipomo as a community with realistic development capacity for low-income to above moderate-income residential uses
- The County has a need for additional housing units and Nipomo has vacant area
- Severe Water Shortage Conditions exist in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) (NMMA 2020 Key Wells Index Status Statement dated June 2020, NMMA Technical Group)
- Ability to import water to serve future demands

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

The current District service area encompasses approximately 4,201 acres with approximately 4,834 parcels. **Table 3-2** shows a summary of the currently developed land uses throughout the existing service area.

Table 3-2: Land Use Summary within Service Area			
Land Use Category	Number of Parcels	Gross Land Acres	Percent of Total
Agriculture	3	94	2%
Commercial Retail	132	149	4%
Commercial Service	32	23	< 1%
Office Professional	63	29	< 1%
Open Space	8	49	1%
Public Facility	12	32	1%
Recreation	638	623	15%
Rural Lands	4	61	1%
Multi-Family Residential	722	182	4%
Rural Residential	338	1,354	32%
Suburban Residential	844	923	22%
Single Family Residential	2,038	682	16%
Total	4,834	4,201	100%

Figure 3-5 provides an overview of the overall land use categories within the District's service area, including the Dana Reserve land use categories.



Legend

-  Highway
-  NCSD Service Area
- Land Use Category**
-  Agriculture
-  Commercial Retail
-  Commercial Service
-  Office Professional
-  Open Space
-  Public Facility
-  Recreation
-  Rural Lands
-  Residential Multi Family
-  Residential Rural
-  Residential Suburban
-  Residential Single Family



**Nipomo
Community
Services District**

**2025 Urban
Water
Management
Plan**

Figure 3-5.

Nipomo CSD
Land Use Map



1 inch: 3,500 feet

0 1,750 3,500

Feet



AN ARDURRA COMPANY

CHAPTER 4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

New Requirements for 2025 Update

Agencies must incorporate updated water loss audit requirements, revised demand categories, and updated standards related to the statewide conservation framework. The chapter requires the use of the latest DWR demand reporting tables and clearer documentation of how future demand projections incorporate land-use, climate, and economic growth factors.

4.1 Non-Potable Versus Potable Water Use

Recycled water is addressed comprehensively in **Section 6.2.5**.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

In this section, current and projected water usage is addressed. **Table 4-2** displays water use in five-year increments from 2025 to 2050.

4.2.1 Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

The District's service area includes the following water demand sectors listed in the CWC applicable to the UWMP update:

- Single Family: Single family detached dwellings
- Multi-Family: Apartments, condominiums, town houses, duplexes and trailer parks
- Commercial: Retail establishments, office buildings, laundries, schools, prisons, hospitals, dormitories, nursing homes, hotels, churches, campgrounds
- Institutional and governmental: Tracked under Commercial customer class
- Landscape: Parks, play fields, cemeteries, median strips, golf courses
- Agricultural: Strawberry fields, vegetable crops, greenhouses, lemon orchard, vineyards, and rangeland
- Distribution system water loss
- Sales to other agencies

The following sectors are not applicable to the District's UWMP update:

- Industrial
- Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use

4.2.2 Water Use Sectors in Addition to Those Listed in Water Code

To provide clarity, the following sectors are not currently applicable to the District's current demands in this UWMP update:

- Exchanges
- Surface Water Augmentation
- Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat

For the District's imported water source, as described in **Section 6.2.1**, the District, Golden State Water Company, and Woodlands Mutual Water Company required by Court Order to purchase water through the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project (NSWP) are per the Supplemental Water Management and Groundwater Replenishment Agreement (Replenishment Agreement) to offset groundwater pumping. Supplemental water to Golden State Water Company (GWSC) and Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC) has been included as a water "Sales to Other Agencies" for future demand projections (**Table 4-2**).

4.2.3 Past Water Use

Table 4-0 provides historical water usage by customer type from 2020 through 2024.

Table 4-0: Historical Water Usage						
Use Type	Water Use (AF) ¹					% of Total
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Single Family	1,326	1,375	1,246	1,166	1,147	65
Multi-Family	122	120	114	123	120	6
Commercial	76	83	89	96	105	5
Landscape Irrigation ²	271	250	245	208	206	12
Agricultural Irrigation	12	13	15	13	11	1
Other	4	10	6	3	11	0
Losses	237	149	209	159	235	11
Total (AF)	2,048	1,999	1,925	1,768	1,835	100
Notes: 1. Values represent metered use as reported to DWR. 2. Landscape irrigation represents parks and other dedicated landscape meters.						

4.2.4 Current Water Use

Table 4-1 provides an overview of the existing water demands by use type within the District's service area for calendar year 2025.

Table 4-1: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Actual		
Use Type	2025 Actual Water Use ¹	
	Potable or Non-Potable	Volume (AF) ²
Single-Family	Potable	1,200
Multi-Family	Potable	125
Commercial	Potable	102
Landscape Irrigation ³	Potable	221
Agricultural Irrigation	Potable	13
Other	Potable	4
Losses	Potable	232
Total (AF)		1,897
Notes: 1. Demands = Annual water consumption by customer type as shown above. 2. Values represent metered use as reported to DWR. 3. Landscape irrigation represents parks and other dedicated landscape meters.		

4.2.5 Projected Water Use

Based on the 2020 UWMP, the District was required to comply with an urban water use target of 184 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) by 2020. The District's 2020 gpcd was 133 and therefore, met the urban water use target. **Table 4-1a** provides a summary of historical gpcd within the service area.

Table 4-1a: Historical Use Rates (GPCD)

Year	Service Area Population	Water Production (AFY)	Gross Water Use (gpcd)	Meter Residential Use (AFY)	Residential Water Use (gpcd)
2015	12,884	1,948	135	1,463	101
2016	12,992	1,837	126	1,356	93
2017	13,134	1,940	132	1,378	94
2018	13,265	1,961	132	1,427	96
2019	13,476	1,868	124	1,327	88
2020	13,771	2,048	133	1,448	94
2021	13,844	1,999	129	1,495	97
2022	13,917	1,925	123	1,360	88
2023	13,991	1,768	113	1,289	84
2024	14,065	1,835	116	1,266	82
2025	14,141	1,897	120	1,325	86
5-Year Average			120		87
10-Year Average			125		91

Notes:

1. *Water Production = Pumped groundwater from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and supplemental imported water from the City of Santa Maria through the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project*
2. *Potable Demand based on historical production values provided by the District. The 5-year average includes 2021-2025 and 10-year average includes 2016-2025.*

Annual water demand within the service area was assumed to increase in proportion to the population projection in **Table 3-1**. The demand projections in **Table 4-2** are based on population projections multiplied by the 10-year average gpcd of 125 and aggregated for each use type per the customer type percentages in **Table 4-0**. **Table 4-2** also includes water sales to WMWC and GSWC, as well as Dana Reserve water demands specified in the Dana Reserve Water Supply Assessment (DR WSA) (R. Sweet and RRM Design Group, 2024). The following equation was used to determine the District's demand projections:

$$\text{Demands} = \text{Population} \times 125 \text{ GPCD} \times \text{Use Type Percentage}$$

Table 4-2: Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water – Projected

Use Type	Projected Water Use (AF)					
	Potable or Non-Potable	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	Potable	1,327	1,369	1,412	1,454	1,894
Multi-Family	Potable	129	133	137	142	184
Commercial	Potable	99	102	105	108	141
Landscape Irrigation ¹	Potable	249	257	265	273	355
Agricultural Irrigation	Potable	14	14	15	15	20
Other	Potable	7	7	7	8	10
Losses	Potable	218	224	231	238	310
District Subtotal (AF)²		2,042	2,107	2,172	2,237	2,302
Dana Reserve ³	Potable	376	376	376	376	376
Vacant Parcels ⁴	Potable	15	15	15	15	15
Other Assumptions ⁵	Potable	65	65	65	65	65
Subtotal (AF)		456	456	456	456	456
Sales to Other Agencies ⁶	Potable	833	833	833	833	833
Total (AF)		3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591

Notes:

1. Landscape irrigation represents parks and other dedicated landscape meters.
2. Note: District subtotal demand includes existing District Demand and future infill development (parcels with reserved District capacity, parcels currently served by private wells, and development of vacant parcels).
3. DR WSA Table 8.1 – Dana Reserve Specific Plan Water Demand
4. Vacant Parcels described in Section 3.4.1 and Table 3-0a
5. Other Assumptions include Developed SFR SB-9 Lots and SOI Future Annexations, as summarized in Section 3.4.1 and Table 3-0a
6. DR WSA Table 4.1.1 – Nipomo Supplemental Water Project Total Water Available Per Purveyor (2025-2026)

4.2.5.1 **Lower Income Households**

The projected water demands for lower income households were included in the District's total projected water demands, as indicated in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3: Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Reporting Period Start Date	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	-
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

4.2.5.2 Climate Change Considerations

The District has not conducted an official climate change vulnerability or risk assessment for the existing water service area. However, climate change considerations for the District's groundwater supply are incorporated into the Nipomo Mesa Management Area 17th Annual Report (NMMA Technical Group, April 2025), as well as the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025-2030. Both are included in **Appendix B**.

4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

Distribution system water losses are defined by the Guidebook as the physical potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and the Supplier's storage facilities up to the point of delivery to the customer's system. The following sections summarize the distribution system losses for the previous five years, as well as the District's progress toward meeting water loss performance standards.

4.3.1 Previous Five Years Distribution System Losses

Table 4-4 summarizes the distribution system water loss reporting for each of the five years preceding the plan update. The Water Loss Audit Reports are included in **Appendix J**.

Table 4-4: Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (Yes/No)
2020	Yes
2021	Yes
2022	Yes
2023	Yes
2024	No
Notes: 1. Water loss based on AWWA worksheet values.	

4.3.2 Progress Toward Meeting the Water Loss Performance Standard

The District is required to provide data demonstrating its efforts to meet the State Water Board Water Loss Performance Standard (23 CCR Section 980) set in 2023. The goal of the Water Loss Performance Standard is to minimize water losses in the system, improve system efficiency, support long-term water conservation and supply reliability. The Water Loss Performance Standard does not have to be met until 2028.

Table 4-5 quantifies the District's progress towards meeting the designated Water Loss Performance Standard. The Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards are included in **Appendix I**.

Table 4-5: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Public Water System ID	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System?	Real Water Loss ¹					Apparent Water Loss ¹				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day	State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day ²	Units for Real Water Loss ²	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit)		2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day ²	Units for Apparent Water Loss ²	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Audit)	
CA4010026	Yes	639.4	Gallons per Mile ³ per Day (GPMD)	185	40.4	195	12.1	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,513	8.5	1.7

Notes:

1. Water Loss based on AWWA 2023 worksheet values.
2. Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards (Appendix I).
3. Mile of water distribution pipeline.

CHAPTER 5 SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting

New Requirements for 2025 Update

There have been no changes to the requirements for the SBX7-7 Baselines and 2020 Targets since the 2020 Update.

5.1 Reporting Requirements for Wholesale Suppliers

The District is not a wholesale supplier; therefore, this section does not apply to the District.

5.2 Reporting Requirements for Retail Suppliers

5.2.1 Supplier Was Not an Urban Retail Water Supplier in 2020

The District was an urban retail water supplier in 2020; therefore, this section does not apply.

5.2.2 Supplier Met 2020 Target in 2020

The District met 2020 targeted reduction in 2020.

Table 5-1: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress				
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Individual Target	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
No	NA	184	133	Yes

5.2.3 Supplier Did Not Meet 2020 Target in 2020 – No Change to Service Area

The District met 2020 targeted reduction in 2020; therefore, this section does not apply to the District.

5.2.4 Supplier Did Not Meet 2020 Target in 2020 – Change to Service Area

The District met 2020 targeted reduction in 2020; therefore, this section does not apply to the District.

5.2.5 Funding Eligibility

The District met 2020 targeted reduction in 2020; therefore, the District is eligible to receive water grants or loans from the State of California.

CHAPTER 6 NORMAL-YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

New Requirements for 2025 Update

The 2025 update requires agencies to integrate the latest water reliability assessments from suppliers, wholesalers, and GSAs, account for SGMA-related limitations, and describe climate impacts on supply projections. The chapter provides additional guidance for reporting on water rights constraints, hydrologic variability, and drought-related supply restrictions.

6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

The District's water supply sources include groundwater from the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin and imported water from the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project. The following sections describe these sources.

6.1.1 Specific Analysis Applicable to All Water Supply Sources

All District water supply sources are summarized and quantified in **Table 6-8** and **Table 6-9**.

6.1.2 Special Considerations

6.1.2.1 Climate Change Effects

The District has not conducted an official climate change vulnerability or risk assessment for the existing water service area. However, climate change considerations for the District's groundwater supply are incorporated into the Nipomo Mesa Management Area 18th Annual Report (NMMA Technical Group, April 2025), as well as the San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025-2030. Both are included in **Appendix B**.

6.1.2.2 Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

The District's current water supplies are not expected to be impacted by emerging regulatory conditions or project developments.

6.1.2.3 Other Locally Applicable Criteria

The San Luis Obispo Flood Control and Water Conservation District are leading investigations to explore desalination in San Luis Obispo County. Additional information is summarized in **Section 6.2.6**.

Additionally, Assembly Bill (AB) 1572, which prohibits the irrigation of non-functional turf on certain commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) landscapes, represents an emerging regulatory requirement that may affect local water management practices. At this time, the District does not own, operate, or directly regulate landscapes containing non-functional turf, nor does it have land use authority to enforce landscape restrictions within its service area. As a result, the District is not currently implementing policies specific to AB 1572 compliance. However, several agencies statewide are in the process of developing

policies and programs to address non-functional turf requirements. While the District's current role is limited, future implementation of AB 1572 may necessitate coordination with local land use authorities or the development of supportive measures, such as public outreach, incentive programs, or compliance tracking assistance.

6.2 Water Supply Characterization

6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

Groundwater was the sole source of the District's water supply until 2015, when the District began importing water from the City as part of the NSWP. The NSWP included the design and construction of the following infrastructure to deliver supplemental water to the District from the City's existing water distribution system:

- Approximately 5,000 feet of 24-inch transmission pipeline located within the City
- Flow control and meter station located within the City
- Santa Maria River crossing including 2,600 feet of 24-inch pipeline
- Joshua Road Pump Station with four 800 gpm pumps with onsite generator and 0.5 MG storage tank
- Approximately 1,700 feet of 24-inch transmission pipeline from the Joshua Road Pump Station to the District's existing distribution system
- Approximately 12,000 feet of 16-inch transmission pipeline located within the District's service area

The District executed the Wholesale Water Supply Agreement (Wholesale Agreement) with the City on May 7, 2013, which is included as **Appendix J**. Supplemental Water consists of a "municipal mix" of both surface water from the State Water Project (SWP) 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 eventually be capable of delivering up to 6,200 AFY. However, pump replacements, additional storage, and additional pipelines would be required to eventually be capable of delivering the full 6,200 AFY to the District service area. While the District is obligated to meet the minimum delivery from the Wholesale Agreement, the District will continue operating the groundwater wells to serve existing and future demands. **Table 6-0a** outlines the required Wholesale Agreement water delivery schedule.

Table 6-0a: Wholesale Water Agreement Delivery Schedule	
AFY	Effective Delivery Date
645	7/1/2015
800	7/1/2016
1,000	7/1/2020
2,500	7/1/2025
6,200	Maximum Capacity

These deliveries also include delivery to Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC), Golden State Water Company (GSWC), and Rural Water Company (RWC). It's important to note GSWC acquired RWC assets. **Table 6-0b** summarizes the required NSWP purchase allocations for the District, GSWC, and WMWC per the Supplemental Water Management and Groundwater Replenishment Agreement (Replenishment Agreement) as of October 16, 2015. The Replenishment Agreement is included as **Appendix K**.

Table 6-0b: NSWP Replenishment Agreement Allocation (AFY)			
Water Purveyor	Percent Allocation	NSWP (1,000 AFY)	NSWP (2,500 AFY)
NCSD	66.68	667	1,667
GSWC	8.33	83	208
RWC (GSWC)	8.33	83	208
WMWC	16.66	167	417
Total	100.00	1,000	2,500

As shown in **Table 6-0b**, the Wholesale Agreement currently allocates a total of 2,500 AFY of NSWP supply among NCSD, GSWC, and WMWC. The 2,500 AFY represents the current contractual NSWP supply available through the project, while the individual allocations identify the portion available to each participating water purveyor. Under this current Wholesale Agreement, the NCSD may request as needed above the current 2,500 AFY, up to 6,200 AFY, but the current NCSD capacity is 3,000 AFY.

Through this supply source, the District has a maximum supply capacity of 2,167 AFY (including the remaining 500 AFY of NSWP water to serve new development demands). This excludes the 833 AFY allocation for WMWC and GSWC. Based on the existing infrastructure of the NSWP and contractual obligations, between the District and the City, this water supply source is considered contractually reliable and available during normal, single, and multiple dry year conditions.

6.2.2 Groundwater

The District extracts groundwater from the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin (SMRVGB). The Nipomo Mesa Management Area Technical Group (NMMA TG), which is the court-assigned entity responsible for assessment of groundwater within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin, declared a Stage II water severity condition for subbasin purveyors as of April 2025. This condition results in voluntary groundwater reduction goal of 2,027 AFY for the District. The

District's past groundwater production in the SMRVGB Basin over the past five years is shown in **Table 6-1 (Section 6.2.2.4)**. The District owns five wells, two of which are active, and one currently being rehabilitated. These five wells have a combined pumping capacity of 3,100 gallons per minute (gpm) or 5,000 AFY. However, for planning purposes 2,100 gpm is available assuming the largest well is out of service.

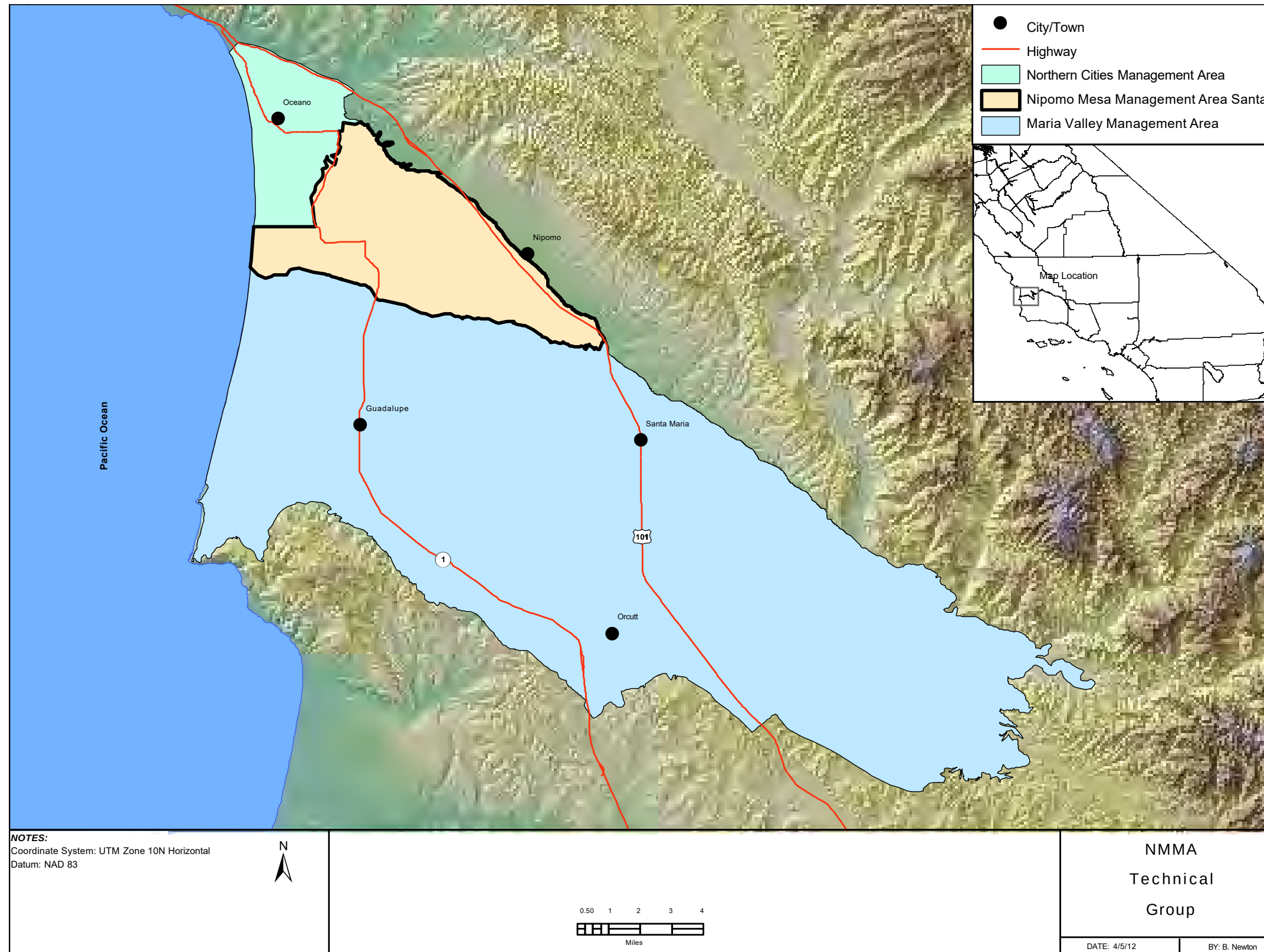
6.2.2.1 Basin Description

Underlying the District is portion of Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin 3-12 per DWR Bulletin 118). The SMRVGB covers about 288 square miles. It is bordered by the Santa Lucia mountain ranges to the north, the Casmalia-Solomon Hills to the south, the San Rafael Mountains to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The geologic makeup of the SMRVGB Basin is composed of alluvial deposits cover underlying consolidated rock which usually yields small quantities of water. Most of the water is contained in the alluvial sediments. Recharge of the SMRVGB occurs in four main ways: rainfall percolation, riverbed recharge, subsurface inflows, and return flows. As mentioned in the NMMA TG Annual Report, the long-term average precipitation from 1958 to 2024 is 17.42 inches.

6.2.2.2 Basin Management Information

The SMRVGB has been the subject of ongoing litigation since 1997 and is an adjudicated basin. **Figure 6-1** provides an overview of the adjudicated basin boundary. The District signed a June 30, 2005 Stipulation in the case that was ultimately approved by the Court and incorporated into the final judgment ("Final Judgment") that was filed on January 25, 2008. The Judgement is included in **Appendix L**. The Court has the jurisdiction to make orders to enforce the rights of the parties outlined in the judgment. The Stipulation has five primary effects:

- 1) For purposes of management only, it divides the SMRVGB into three separate administrative management sub-areas: the Northern Cities Management Area (NCMA), the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA), and the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (SMVMA).
- 2) It establishes the NMMA TG that includes representatives appointed by the District, Golden State Water Company (GSWC) formally Southern California Water Company, ConocoPhillips, Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC) and an agricultural owner that signed the Stipulation.
- 3) It provides that a minimum of 2,500 AFY of supplemental water from the City of Santa Maria be transmitted to the NMMA by the District with funding participation from Woodlands Mutual Water Company and Golden State Water Company.
- 4) It contains specific provisions with regard to groundwater conditions, development of groundwater monitoring programs, and development of plans and programs to respond to Potentially Severe and Severe Water Shortage Conditions. The NMMA TG developed criteria to track groundwater levels and quality throughout the basin using the Key Wells Index (KWI), which collect data from eight selected wells distributed throughout the management area.
- 5) It contains provisions that each management area prepare an annual report to summarize monitoring results, water balance data and threats to groundwater supplies. The NMMA TG filed its 2025 annual report with the Superior Court in April 2026.



**Nipomo
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**2025 Urban
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Management
Plan**

Figure 6-1.
 Santa Maria
Groundwater Basin
and Management
Areas

Notes:
 Figure 1-1. Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and Management
 Areas from the Nipomo Mesa Management Area 17th Annual
 Report – Calendar Year 2024 (Submitted April 2025).



The Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) is an administrative management sub-area of the SMRVGB. The NMMA is bordered on the north by the Northern Cities Management Area (NCMA) and on the south by the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (SMVMA).

The NMMA covers approximately 33 square miles or 21,100 acres, which accounts for approximately 13 percent of the SMRVGB. The geology underlying the NMMA is comprised of 150 to 250 feet thick sand dune deposits overlying the Paso Robles Formation, the primary groundwater aquifer. There are no significant streams within the NMMA, and the sand dune deposits are highly porous and permeable. Recharge to the aquifer only occurs through precipitation, agricultural and urban return flows, and subsurface inflows.

Consistent with Stage II of the Water Shortage Response Stages, a total reduction of 2,749 AF in production was accomplished in CY 2025. The availability of this source is governed by the water severity conditions identified by the NMMA based on groundwater levels through the Key Wells Index as described below:

The inland criterion for water shortage conditions is the Key Wells Index. The 2025 KWI value of 18.1 ft msl is a decrease from the previous year (22.8 ft msl) and corresponds to Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions.

The Key Wells Index indicates trends in groundwater elevations within inland areas of the NMMA, and is intended to reflect whether there is a general balance between inflows and outflows in the NMMA. There was a significant increase in the Key Wells Index in CY 2024. The 2025 KWI value is slightly lower and continues to meet the criteria set forth in the NMMA Water Shortage Conditions and Response Plan (April 22, 2009) to designate Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions

The following lists the NMMA Water Shortage Response Stages (Endorsed by NMMA Technical Group April 14, 2014), groundwater supply conditions, and response actions recommended by the District and other purveyors within the NMMA:

- Stage I: Always in place
- Voluntary measures and outreach
- Stage II: Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan
- Goal of voluntary 20% reduction in groundwater production
- Stage III: Severe Water Shortage Condition declaration pursuant to NMMA Water Shortage Condition and Response Plan.
- Goal of voluntary 30% reduction in groundwater production
- Stage IV: 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.
- Goal of voluntary 50% reduction in groundwater production
- Stage V: 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.
- Goal of voluntary 60% reduction in groundwater production

To achieve the voluntary reduction goals (described above), the District Board adopted Resolution 2014-1335 “Water Shortage Response and Management Plan” (included as **Appendix M**) during the April 2014 board meeting. Voluntary reduction goals for the District were based on groundwater production for calendar years 2009-2013 with average production of 2,507 AFY.

The NMMA Water Shortage Response Stages are implemented in accordance with Water Shortage Conditions. Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions are identified by the following:

- Key Wells Index less than 31.5 ft msl
- Greater than 250 mg/l chloride in any NMMA coastal monitoring well

Severe Water Shortage Conditions are identified by the following:

- Key Wells Index less than 16.5 ft msl
- Greater than 500 mg/l chloride in any NMMA coastal monitoring well

Table 6-0c summarizes the District’s voluntary groundwater reduction goals per NMMA TG defined drought levels. The NMMA TG has identified the current water shortage conditions within the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin as “Potentially Severe Water Shortage Conditions” in the 18th Annual Report for Calendar Year 2025. This signifies a Stage II NMMA Water Shortage Response in which the District would have a voluntary groundwater reduction goal of 2,006 AFY or 20% of 2,507 AFY. However, the District’s voluntary pumping limit from the basin is variable depending on the NMMA TG defined drought levels.

Table 6-0c: NMMA Water Shortage Response Stages			
NMMA Defined Drought Levels	Groundwater Condition	Groundwater Reduction Goal (%)	Available Groundwater (AF)
Stage 1	Always in place	0	2,507
Stage 2	Potentially Severe Water Shortage Condition exists	20	2,006
Stage 3	Severe Water Shortage Condition exists	30	1,755
Stage 4	Severe Water Shortage Condition exists for over 1 year or is triggered by both the Key Wells Index and Coastal Criterion	50	1,254
Stage 5	Severe Water Shortage Condition exists for over 2 years or is triggered by both the Key Wells Index and Coastal Criterion	60	1,003

For future groundwater supply availability for this UWMP update, based on the 2024 and 2025 NMMA Annual Reports, it was assumed that the District would have a Stage II groundwater pumping limit of 2,006 AFY from the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin.

6.2.2.3 Other Considerations

The Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin is an adjudicated basin as described in **Section 6.1**. Therefore, over drafting conditions do not apply.

6.2.2.4 Past Five Years Groundwater Pumping

Table 6-1 provides an overview of the groundwater sources and the annual quantity pumped to meet the demands of the District customers from 2021 to 2025.

Table 6-1: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
Groundwater Type	Potable or Non-Potable	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alluvial Basin	Potable	935	784	636	656	605
Total (AF)		935	784	636	656	605

The District's groundwater supply is allocated based on 2,507 AFY with a maximum pumping capacity of 2,100 gpm or 3,387 AFY. With several active wells and current operational practices this water supply source is considered reliable and available during normal, single and multiple dry year conditions.

6.2.3 Surface Water

The District does not have a self-supplied surface water supply source but does receive a blend of imported surface water and groundwater (“municipal mix”) from the City of Santa Maria as part of the NSWP as described in **Section 6.1** and summarized in **Tables 6-8** and **6-9**.

6.2.4 Stormwater

The District does not currently supplement water supply demands through the capture and reuse of stormwater due to the underlying geology of the Nipomo Mesa.

6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

6.2.5.1 Recycled Water Coordination

The District currently operates two wastewater treatment facilities within the water service area. The Southland WWTF collects and treats wastewater from the majority of the District and discharges treated effluent back into the SMRVGB via percolation ponds. The Blacklake WRF treats wastewater through secondary treatment. The treated plant’s effluent is discharged to the water hazards at Blacklake Golf Course. Water is extracted from the water hazards as necessary and discharged to a spray field. Blacklake WRF operates under Reclamation Orders from Regional Water Quality Control Board.

6.2.5.2 Wastewater Treatment and Discharge

The District operates two wastewater collection systems within the water service area. The Town System collects wastewater on the easterly side of the service area from Orchard Road to Cedarwood Street and on the southerly side of the service area from Juniper Street to Southland Street. The Blacklake System collects wastewater from the Blacklake community north of Willow Road. However, it should be noted that the Blacklake WRF is planned to be decommissioned in 2026 and replaced with a new lift station and force main, which will convey wastewater to the Town System for treatment and disposal. **Table 6-2** provides an overview of the quantity of wastewater collected within the District water service area.

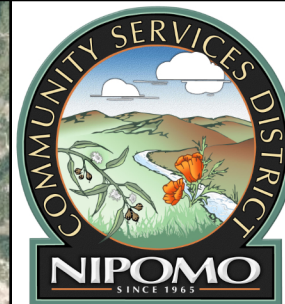
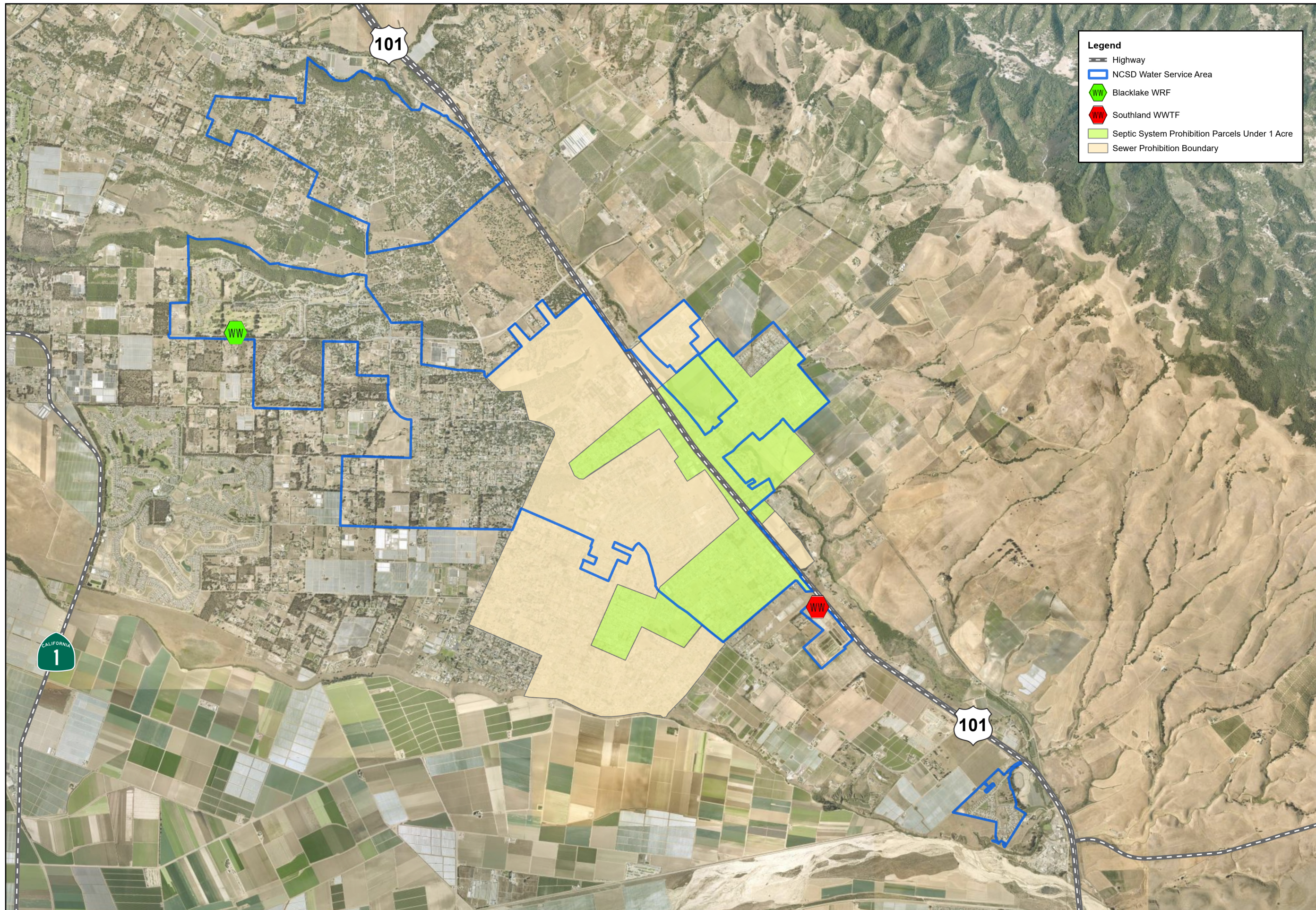
Table 6-2: Wastewater Collected within Service Area in 2025				
☐		Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system.		
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Agency Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Nipomo CSD	Metered	545	Southland WWTF	Yes
Nipomo CSD	Metered	49	Blacklake WRF	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		594		

Table 6-3 provides an overview of the quantity of wastewater treated and discharged within the District's water service area. It should be noted that a portion of the District water service area is not sewered and utilizes onsite septic systems. **Figure 6-2** provides an overview of the existing septic system prohibition boundary and location of the two existing wastewater treatment facilities.

DRAFT

Table 6-3: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes within UWMP Service Area in 2025

☐				Check this box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.					
Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Does this Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated	2025 Outcome of Treated Wastewater					
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area		Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area	Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use	Required Discharge for Instream Flow	Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment
				Treatment Level	Volume (AF)				
Southland WWTF	No	545	545	Secondary, Undisinfected	545	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blacklake WRF	No	49	49	Secondary, Disinfected - 23	49	NA	NA	NA	NA



**Nipomo
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**2025 Urban
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Management
Plan**

Figure 6-2.

Septic System
Prohibition
Boundary



1 inch: 3,500 feet

0 1,750 3,500

Feet



6.2.5.3 Recycled Water System Description

The District owns and operates the Blacklake WRF, as described in **Section 6.2.5.2**. Treated water use within the District water service area is limited to the treated water discharged to the Blacklake Golf Course spray field. **Table 6-4** provides a summary of current and projected recycled water use within the golf course.

However, as stated in **Section 6.2.5.1** the Southland WWTF collects and treats wastewater from the majority of the District and discharges treated effluent back into the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin via percolation ponds. Per the Final Judgement for the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin this “return flow” is credited towards the District’s overall consumptive use. Sections 5.6 and 5.7 of the current NMMA annual report states the following:

Wastewater discharges include wastewater effluent discharged by the six wastewater treatment facilities located within the NMMA, septic systems, and ocean discharge of treated wastewater from the former P66 refinery. Treated wastewater within the NMMA is used for irrigation or is discharged to infiltration systems. The total treated wastewater that percolates back into the groundwater is 1,000 AF in CY 2025 (see Section 3.1.11 Wastewater Discharge and Reuse).

Return flow is defined as the amount of recharge to the aquifers resulting from applied water that percolates past the root zone to recharge the aquifer(s). This functional definition differs somewhat from that used in the Stipulation to apportion the right to use water that was imported to the basin. However, the physical process of recharge by return flow of applied water is the same regardless of where the water originated.

The TG currently assumes that all groundwater produced for outdoor use is attributable to sustaining plant life and replenishing soil profile storage, and that only rainfall generates percolation. The total estimated percolation of treated wastewater effluent in the NMMA was 1,000 AF in CY 2025.

The estimated consumptive use of groundwater produced in the NMMA, computed by subtracting the total return flow (1,000 AF) from the groundwater production (10,749 AF), is 9,749 AF in CY 2025.

While groundwater recharge via wastewater treatment percolation basins is not considered a reportable recycled water use by DWR, the Superior Court of the State of California considers return flow to the groundwater basin as a beneficial use of recycled water.

6.2.5.4 Current, Potential, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

Table 6-4 provides a summary of the expected recycled water use within the Blacklake service area through 2050.

Table 6-4: Recycled Water District Beneficial Uses within Service Area

☒		Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of the potential recycled water use.					
Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:		Nipomo Community Services District					
Name of Supplemental Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:		Nipomo Community Services District					
Supplemental Water Added in 2025		N/A ¹					
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water		N/A					
Use Type	Potable or Non-Potable	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Golf course irrigation	Non-potable	49	0	0	0	0	0
Total		49	0	0	0	0	0
Notes: 1. NA = not applicable							

Table 6-5 provides a summary of the 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projections compared to the 2025 actual use.

Table 6-5: 2020 UWMP Recycled-Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual

☐	Recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below.	
Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
Golf course irrigation	0	49
Total	0	49

It should be noted that the District is currently designing a new sewer lift station (at the Blacklake WRF) and sewer force main that will convey raw wastewater from the Blacklake development to the District's Town collection system. The existing Blacklake WRF will be decommissioned, and land disposal will no longer be utilized. The District does not plan to expand recycled water use within its service area, as noted in **Table 6-6**.

Table 6-6: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use

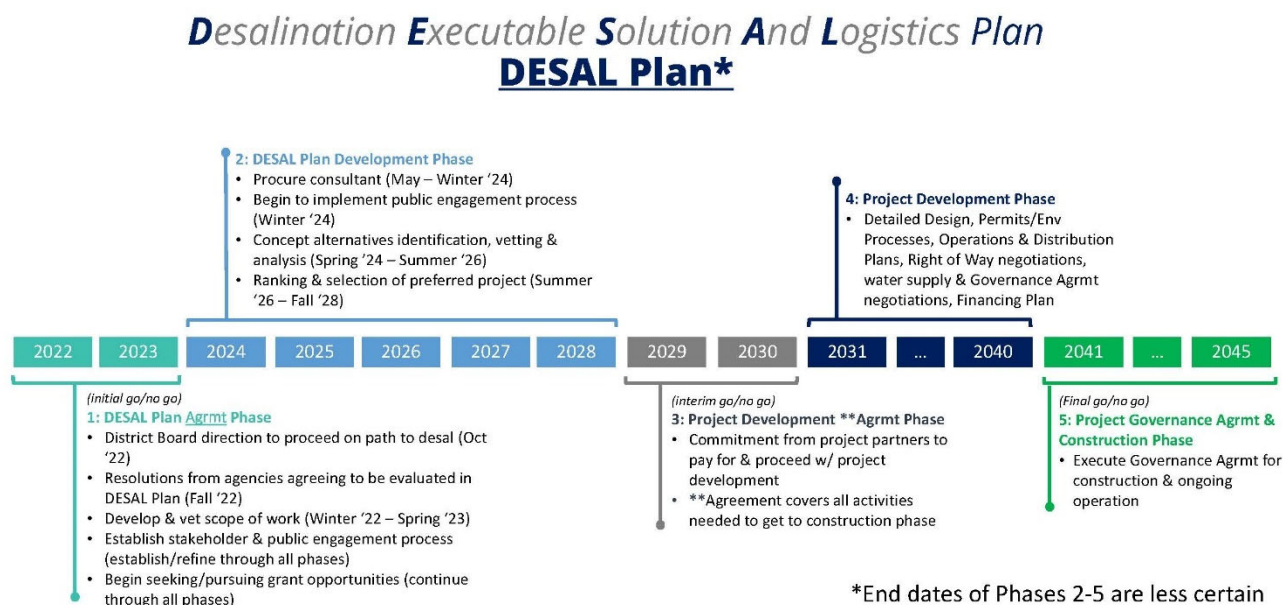
☒	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total			N/A
<i>Notes:</i> 1. NA = not applicable.			

6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

The District's water supply does not currently consist of desalinated water. However, the District is exploring desalination opportunities, alongside 16 other agencies in San Luis Obispo County. The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control (SLOCFC) and Water Conservation District, in collaboration with regional agencies, initiated the Desalination Executable Solution and Logistics (DESAL) Plan to explore U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) WaterSMART grant to fund a Feasibility Study. The District is one of the regional agencies participating in the DESAL Plan.

Per the DESAL Plan Feasibility Study (August 2025), the SLOCFC and 16 Plan Partners are in Phase 2 (DESAL Planning Phase), which includes preparing a feasibility study evaluating and comparing desalination project alternatives. The goal of the study is to identify desalination sites and conveyance configurations associated with project needs. The feasibility study is set to be completed in Quarter 3 of 2026. **Figure 6-3** summarizes the DESAL Plan timeline until 2045.

Figure 6-3: DESAL Plan



The Governance Agreement for construction and ongoing operation is set to be executed in 2045. The anticipated desalination supply volume is not set for the District or other Plan Partners at the preparation of this UWMP.

6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

The District led the design and construction effort for the NSWP to bring wholesale water from the City of Santa Maria to the Nipomo Mesa as described in **Section 6.1**. Participating agencies of the NSWP include Golden State Water Company (GSWC) and Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC). GSWC and WMWC have committed to purchase 833 AFY. In July 2025, the District began delivering supplemental water through three newly constructed interconnections to these purveyors. GSWC and WMWC demands/allocations of NSWP are included in the future demand and supply projections shown in **Tables 4-2** and **6-9** respectively.

6.2.8 Supply from Storage

The District does not remove water from either surface storage or underground storage for use.

6.2.9 Other

The District's water supply sources are summarized in the above sections.

6.2.10 Future Water Projects

As described in **Section 6.1**, the District has a wholesale water supply agreement with the City of Santa Maria to receive water from the City through the NSWP pipeline and associated facilities. 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 eventually be able to deliver 6,200 AFY. However, the license agreement between Santa Barbara County and the District would need to be amended to allow the District full use of the NSWSP's River Crossing Pipeline capacity (6,200 AFY) in addition to pump replacements and additional system pipelines. **Table 6-7** identifies the additional water supply deliveries and planned implementation years to reach the full 6,200 AFY allocation from the NSWSP.

Table 6-7: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs						
☐			No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.			
☐			Some of all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.			
Page 6-3			Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP			
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with Other Suppliers?		Potable or Non-Potable	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier
	Yes/No	If Yes, Supplier Name				
NSWP	Yes	City of Santa Maria	Potable	2025	Average Year	1,500
NSWP	Yes	City of Santa Maria	Potable	As needed	Average Year	500
NSWP	Yes	City of Santa Maria	Potable	As needed	Average Year	3,200

6.2.11 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The District's existing water supply sources include local groundwater and imported surface water/ groundwater blend. Based on historical production information provided by the District, management of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin through the NMMA, ongoing water resources planning efforts, and existing infrastructure in place for the NSWSP it was assumed that the District's water supplies are considered reliable and available during normal, single and multiple drought conditions.

Table 6-8 provides an overview of the actual source and volume of water for the year 2025 to serve the District customer base.

Table 6-8: Water Supplies – 2025 Actual		
Water Supply	2025	
	Potable or Non-Potable	Actual Volume
Groundwater	Potable	605
Purchased or Imported Water	Potable	1,525
Recycled Water	Non-Potable	49
Subtotal Potable		2,130
Subtotal Non-Potable		49
Total (AF)		2,179

Table 6-9 provides an overview of the projected groundwater and imported water supplies available to serve future demands within the District service area.

Table 6-9: Water Supplies – Projected

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Potable or Non-Potable	2030	2035	2045	2045	2050
			Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume	Reasonably Available Volume
Groundwater ¹	Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin	Potable	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
Purchased or Imported Water	NSWP (District allocation)	Potable	2,167	2,167	2,167	2,167	2,167
Purchased or Imported Water	NSWP (WMWC and GSWC allocation)	Potable	833	833	833	833	833
Subtotal (AF)			5,006	5,006	5,006	5,006	5,006
Purchased or Imported Water ²	NSWP (Future Supply Project)	Potable	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Total (AF)			8,206	8,206	8,206	8,206	8,206
Notes: 1. NMMA Defined Drought Level Stage II 2. Additional 3,200 AFY NSWP delivery is currently limited by Santa Barbara County license agreement and required water system improvements to accept the full delivery of imported water.							

As described in **Section 6.2.1**, the District will be required to take 2,500 AFY of supplemental water from the City to meet contractual obligations as part of the Wholesale Agreement. There is an additional 500 AFY of supplemental water available through the NSWP that is being utilized by the District to serve future demands on an as needed basis. As stated in **Section 6.2.2**, the District is assuming a maximum groundwater pumping limit of 2,006 AFY from the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. However, that pumping limit may be reduced based on the annual water shortage conditions identified by NMMA in order for the District to reach its voluntary groundwater reduction goal. It should be noted the additional 3,200 AF of supplemental water is contingent on the completion of additional system improvements to deliver water to the existing service area and amending the license agreement with Santa Barbara County.

6.3 Energy Use

The District's water supply facilities include four active groundwater production wells, and the Joshua Road Pump Station. Electrical usage data was provided by the District for each facility in operation. There are three reporting options based on available data which include the following:

- Option 1: Energy Intensity – Water Supply Process Approach by the individual Water Management Processes
- Option 2: Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach using the sum of all Water Management Processes and total energy for the system
- Option 3: Energy Intensity – Multiple Water Delivery Products by breaking down percentages for retail potable, retail non-potable, agricultural, etc.

Table 6-10 summarizes the District's supply facilities energy intensity using the total utility approach.

Table 6-10: Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach				
Enter Start Date for Period	1/1/2025	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2025	Sum of All Water Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
		Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (AF)		2,179		
Energy Consumed (kWh)		1,340,242		
Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)		615		

CHAPTER 7 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

New Requirements for 2025 Update

The 2025 UWMP expanded the updated water services and quantitative reliability assessments, including five-year drought risk analyses and updated dry-year sequences. Agencies assessed the reliability under climate stress conditions and described any new limitations identified (e.g., SGMA pumping reductions, environmental flow requirements). This chapter further documents the relationship between the WSCP and the City's water service assessment.

7.1 Constraints on Water Sources Considerations

As described in Chapter 6, the District's water supply portfolio consists of groundwater from the SMRVGB and imported water from the NSWP. The SMRVGB is considered to coincide with an area predominantly underlain by extensive alluvial deposits, dune sands, and unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sedimentary formations that are generally permeable and transmissive. Consequently, the SMRVGB exhibits a relatively responsive recovery of groundwater levels following wet periods, although the rate and completeness of recovery vary spatially due to long-term pumping, management practices, and recharge conditions. Fluctuations in groundwater levels have been observed to generally be in the order of several tens of feet, with localized historical declines approaching approximately 60 feet based on available groundwater level records and management area reports.

With respect to water quality, the District's 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (**Appendix N**) summarizes the District's existing water constituents and concentrations. As shown, the District met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and SWRCB water quality standards.

7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

7.2.1 WSRA Year-Type Characterization

To determine the typical normal, single dry year, and five consecutive dry years within the service area, the District reviewed historical rainfall data from the CIMIS Station #202 in Nipomo. The results of the historical rainfall data review are presented in **Figure 7-1**.

Figure 7-1. Historic Rainfall Data

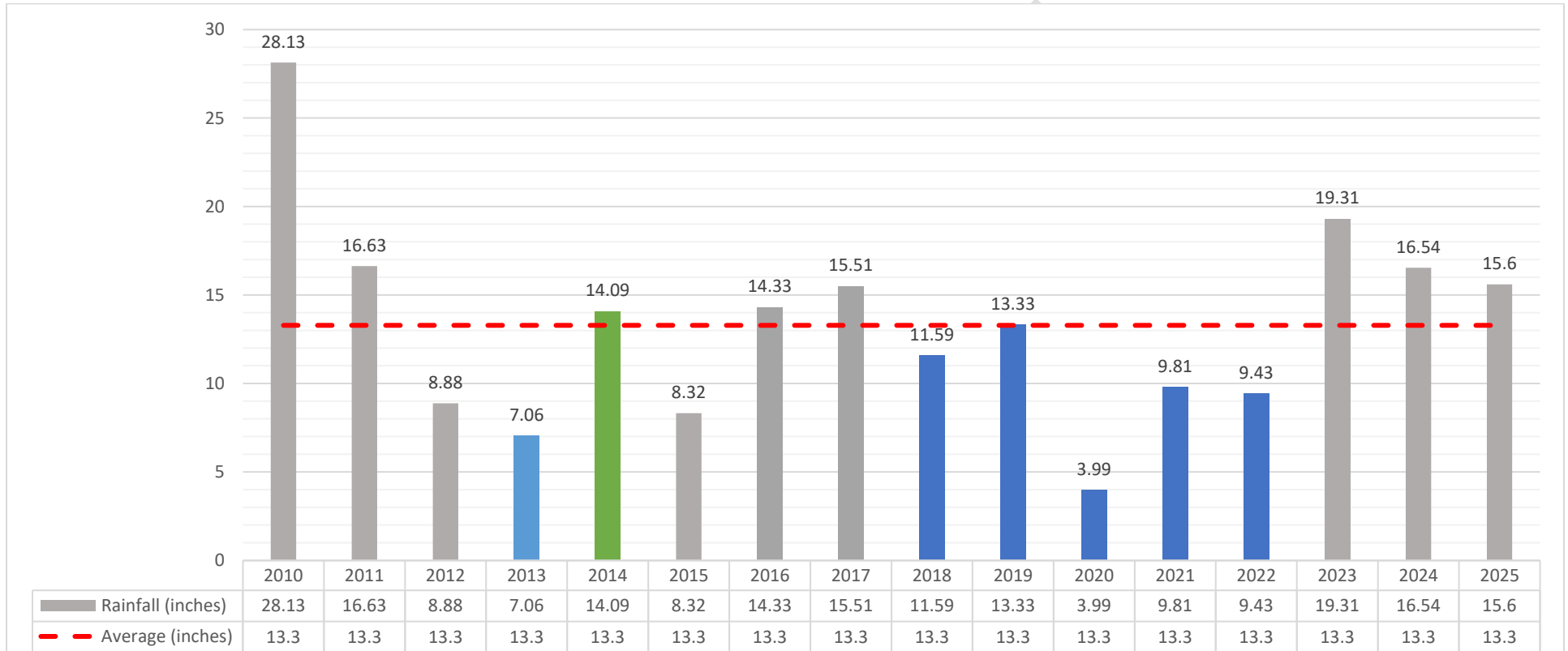


Table 7-1 identifies the basis of water year as required by the UWMP for projecting supply available during single and multiple dry year conditions. The District’s groundwater supply was evaluated to assess available supplies. At the present time, groundwater management actions within the SMRVGB include court-adjudicated pumping allocations and active monitoring requirements. The community is subject to the Santa Maria Basin Court Judgment and continues to participate in coordinated basin management through the NMMA Technical Group and Watermaster to ensure groundwater extractions remain consistent with adjudicated rights.

Table 7-1: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Year Type	Base Year	Available Supplies If Year Type Repeats	
			Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere
		Volume Available (AF)	% of Average Supply
Average Year	2014	2,310	100%
Single-Dry Year	2013	2,646	115%
Consecutive Dry Years 1 st Year	2018	1,961	85%
Consecutive Dry Years 2 nd Year	2019	1,868	81%
Consecutive Dry Years 3 rd Year	2020	2,048	89%
Consecutive Dry Years 4 th Year	2021	1,999	87%
Consecutive Dry Years 5 th Year	2022	1,925	83%

7.2.2 WSRA Description of Management Tools and Options

7.2.2.1 Normal Year

Table 7-2 provides a summary of the District’s projected supply and water demands through 2050. The future demand projections are based on future population projections as described in **Section 3.4.1** and historical per capita demands including the implementation of the required SBX7-7 as described in **Section 5.2.2**. For normal year conditions, it was assumed that NMMA would declare a Stage 1 drought level with no voluntary reduction goals. Pursuant to the Wholesale Agreement, a minimum of 2,500 AFY of supplemental water must be delivered by the City to the District, with an additional 500 AFY available on an as-needed basis, as discussed in **Section 6.2.1**. Therefore, the drought risk assessment under the following scenarios assumes the full 3,000 AFY NSWP supply remains available in the scenarios in years 2045 and 2050.

Table 7-2: Normal-Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507	2,507
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	1,676	1,611	1,546	1,981	1,916
¹ . Use totals represent projected demands summarized in Table 4-2. ² . Supply Totals - Use Totals = Surplus/Shortfall					

Based on the analysis of the District's projected demands and water supply, there are sufficient resources to serve future demands during normal year conditions.

7.2.2.2 Single Dry Year

For a single dry year, it was assumed the NMMA would declare a Stage 2 drought level requiring a voluntary groundwater reduction goal of 20%, resulting in 2,006 AF of groundwater availability. **Table 7-3** provides a summary of the District's projected supply and demand through 2050 for a single dry year.

Table 7-3: Single Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison

	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	1,175	1,110	1,045	1,480	1,415
¹ . Use totals represent projected demands summarized in Table 4-2. ² . Supply Totals - Use Totals = Surplus/Shortfall					

Based on the analysis of the District's projected demands and water supply, there are sufficient resources to serve future demands during single dry year conditions.

7.2.3 **Five Consecutive Dry Years**

For consecutive dry years, it was assumed that NMMA would declare a Stage 2 drought level for the first year and increase the voluntary groundwater reduction goals in subsequent years up to 60% (1,003 AFY from groundwater). **Table 7-4** provides a summary of the District's projected supply and demand through 2050 for multiple dry years.

Table 7-4: Five Consecutive Dry-Year Supply and Demand Comparison

		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
First Year (NMMA Stage 2)	Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
	Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	1,175	1,110	1,045	980	915
Second Year (NMMA Stage 3)	Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755
	Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	924	859	794	729	664
Third Year (NMMA Stage 4)	Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254
	Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	423	358	293	228	163
Fourth Year (NMMA Stage 5)	Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
	Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000 ³	3,000 ³
	Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	172	107	42	477	412
Fifth Year (NMMA Stage 5)	Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003	1,003
	Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000 ³	3,000 ³
	Use Totals (AF) ¹	3,331	3,396	3,461	3,526	3,591
	Surplus/(Shortfall) (AF)²	172	107	42	477	412

1. Use totals represent projected demands summarized in Table 4-2.

2. Supply Totals - Use Totals = Surplus/Shortfall

3. In this situation, to avoid a shortfall in supply, the District would request (and be granted) in an amended agreement with the City of Santa Maria, the assurance of an additional 500 AFY (above the 2,500 AFY agreement in place. See Appendix J.)

Based on the analysis of the District's projected demands and water supply, there are sufficient resources to serve future demands in the event the District experiences multiple dry years.

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment

7.3.1 DRA Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

The District coordinates closely with the City of Santa Maria, GSWC, GSWCCR, and WMWC. The District has participated in the following regional water resources planning efforts:

- NMMA within the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin
- NSWP

- San Luis Obispo County IRWM Plan
- San Luis Obispo Regional Water Management Group (RWMG)

Additionally, the following information was used to support the District's DRA to identify water production and consumption to its customers and determine restrictions to supply sources:

- Annual AWWA Water Loss Audit Worksheets
- Nipomo Mesa Management Area Annual Reports
- Historical rainfall data from the precipitation gauge station Nipomo #202

7.3.2 DRA Individual Water Source Reliability

As identified in Section 7.2.2, the District's supplies have exceeded demands, even in consecutive dry years. The NMMA Water Shortage Response stages have been effective in decreasing demands. On this basis, the District's supply is presented as reliable for single and dry multiple dry-year periods.

7.3.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Per NMMA, the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin is currently in its Severe Water Shortage Conditions, which signifies a Stage II NMMA Water Shortage Response. The five-year drought risk assessment assumes the District would have a voluntary groundwater reduction goal to 2,006 AF, reflecting a Stage II NMMA Water Shortage Response. **Table 7-5** provides a five-year drought risk assessment for the District from 2026 to 2030.

Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment	
2026	Total
Total Water Use (AF) ¹	2,188
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action²	2,318
2027	Total
Total Water Use (AF) ¹	2,479
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action²	2,027
2028	Total
Total Water Use (AF) ¹	2,769
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action²	1,737
2029	Total
Total Water Use (AF) ¹	3,060
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action²	1,446
2030	Total
Total Water Use (AF) ¹	3,331
Groundwater Supply Totals (AF)	2,006
Imported Water Supply Totals (AF)	2,500
Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action²	1,175
¹ Use totals represent projected demands summarized in Table 4-2. ² Supply Totals - Use Totals = Surplus/Shortfall	

CHAPTER 8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

New Requirements for 2025 Update

The 2025 UWMP includes an updated summary of the agency's WSCP, reflecting the revisions made to comply with SB 552, updated shortage stages, new communication protocols, and supply augmentation or demand response measures. The annual WSCP reporting procedures describe the WSCP alignment with updated reliability assessments. Agencies clearly document the decision-making processes, enforcement, mechanisms and coordination with local management plans.

8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

As described in **Chapter 7** of this UWMP, the District's water supply has been determined to be reliable. More detail about this section can be found in District's WSCP in **Appendix O**.

8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

In accordance with **CWC 10632**, the District will conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment, or an annual assessment by July 1st of each year. The District will draft and prepare a written report that discusses the results of the annual water supply and demand assessment. Descriptions of the methodology, key data inputs, and a timeline for the annual assessment can be found in the WSCP in **Appendix O**.

8.2.1 Decision-Making Process

The written decision-making process can be found in the WSCP.

8.2.2 Data and Methodologies

The data and methodologies can be found in the WSCP.

8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

The WSCP establishes six stages of drought response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to decreasing supplies. The WSCP includes both voluntary and mandatory rationing depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. A summary of the response actions taken for each shortage level are described in **Table 8-1**, shown below.

Table 8-1: 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.

Table 8–1a provides a crosswalk that shows the District’s water shortage levels to those mandated by statute.

Table 8-1a. Comparison for the District’s 2015 Shortage Levels and the 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels							
Stages from 2015 UWMP			Crosswalk	2020 and 2025 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		2	10% to 20%	Slightly Restricted	Mandatory compliance

Table 8-1a. Comparison for the District's 2015 Shortage Levels and the 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels

Stages from 2015 UWMP			Crosswalk	2020 and 2025 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels			
Stage	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition		Stage	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition	Mandatory compliance with water savings measures
		Shortage Condition and Response Plan.					
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

8.4 Shortage Response Actions

8.4.1 Supply Augmentation

CWC 10632(a)(4)(A)

(a)(4)(A) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following: ...Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

Table 8-2 summarizes the restrictions and prohibitions on end users during each stage of water shortage responses implemented by the District in accordance with District's Ordinance 03.08.010, Water Conservation Measures, and **CWC §10632(a)(4)(A)**. The District's ordinance is available online at <https://ncsd.ca.gov/resources/documents/district-codes/>.

Table 8-2: 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

8.4.2 Demand Reduction

CWC 10632(a)(4)(B)

(a)(4)(B) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following: ... Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

Table 8-3 summarizes the restrictions and prohibitions on end uses during each stage of water shortage response implemented by the District in accordance with District's Ordinance 03.08.010, Water Conservation Measures, and **CWC §10632(a)(4)(B)**. The District's ordinance is available online at <https://ncsd.ca.gov/resources/documents/district-codes/>. 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 8-3: 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

8.4.3 Operational Changes

CWC 10632(a)(4)(C)

(a)(4)(C) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:... Locally appropriate operational changes.

CWC 10632.5(a)

Each plan shall include a simple lay description of how much water the agency has on a reliable basis, how much it needs for the foreseeable future, what the agency's strategy is for meeting its water needs, the challenges facing the agency, and any other information necessary to provide a general understanding of the agency's plan.

In the event of an extreme water shortage, the District will implement some or all of the following operational changes in accordance with District's Ordinance 03.08.010, Water Conservation Measures, and **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.

The District's ordinance is available online at <https://ncsd.ca.gov/resources/documents/district-codes/>.

8.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

CWC 10632(a)(4)(D)

(a)(4)(D) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:...Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

The District's customers shall comply to the mandatory water shortage response actions listed in **Table 8-3** associated with a level 3 or higher water shortage event in accordance with District's Ordinance 03.08.010, Water Conservation Measures, and **§10632(a)(4)(D)**.

8.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

A catastrophic event may result in a complete loss of District 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 (ERP) 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 8-3** until service is restored to pre-emergency conditions. More detail about this section can be found in the District's WSCP in **Appendix O**.

8.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The District completed their American's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) Risk and Assessment (RRA) in June 2021, which assessed seismic risk. 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. A summary of these seismic risk assessments can be found in the WSCP.

8.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

The District will monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the shortage response actions. In the event that the shortage response actions are not effective, the District will have the power to amend the WSCP. A more detailed description of the District's plan to monitor effectiveness can be found in the WSCP.

8.5 Communication Protocols

The District will inform customers, the public, and the necessary local, regional, and state government entities in regard to any current or predicted water shortages based on the results of the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment or in the event of an emergency. The District will also notify all necessary entities of any shortage response actions mandated in response to the Annual Assessment. A detailed communication plan can be found in the WSCP.

8.6 Compliance and Enforcement

The District's enforcement policies can be found in the WSCP.

8.7 Legal Authorities

8.7.1 Legal Authorities

The District has the power to declare a water shortage. See the WSCP for the District's declaration of a water shortage.

8.7.2 Declaration of Water Shortage

Upon determination of a water shortage or emergency, the General Manager shall notify the Board of Directors of the determination of the condition along with recommendations for enactment of water shortage response actions outlined in **Table 8-3**. Full description of declaration of water shortage response can be found in the WSCP.

8.7.3 Proclamation of Local Emergency

Full proclamation of local emergency can be found in the WSCP.

8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

8.8.1 Financial Impacts and Mitigation Action

The District is currently able to meet expenses with a combination of rates and reserves. The District has sufficient reserves and rate stabilization funds to meet its current near-term obligations; however, rates

may need to be adjusted in the future, in accordance with Proposition 218, to mitigate future revenue reduction as a result of the WSCP.

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting procedures can be found in the WSCP.

8.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

Refinement procedures can be found in the WSCP.

8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

A description of special water features can be found in the WSCP.

8.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, Availability, and Amendment Procedures

The procedures that were used to adopt the WSCP are detailed in the WSCP.

CHAPTER 9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

New Requirements for 2025 Update

The 2025 update expanded the reporting requirements for demand management, including documentation of program effectiveness, cost-benefit considerations, and integration with the SB 606/AB 1668 framework. Agencies reported on performance measures for CII customers and provide more detailed explanations of outreach, education, landscape transformation programs, and conservation tracking methods. Compared to previous UWMP, agencies provided additional guidance and updated reporting tables to support more comprehensive conservation reporting.

9.1 Demand Management Measures for Retail Suppliers

9.1.1 Implementation Over the Past Five Years

9.1.1.1 Water Waste Ordinances

The District's Water Conservation and water waste prohibition requirements have been in effect for multiple decades and are implemented pursuant to District ordinances and Board policies. These requirements are enforced through a combination of proactive monitoring and responsive complaint-based enforcement by District staff.

The District periodically updates its water conservation regulations and enforcement procedures through Board-adopted ordinances and resolutions to ensure consistency with state law and local water supply conditions. As needed, the District may allocate additional staff resources or administrative capacity to address and enforce water waste prohibitions.

The District maintains a mechanism for the public to report suspected water waste, including direct contact with District staff through established communication channels.

9.1.1.2 Metering

The District has required meters for all new connections since the inception of the utility in 1965.

9.1.1.3 Conservation Pricing

The District has historically incorporated conservation principles into its rate structure by using volumetric water rates designed to encourage efficient water use while ensuring recovery of the District's cost of service. Water rates are structured to comply with the requirements of California Constitution Article XIII D (Proposition 218) and applicable case law, including *Capistrano Taxpayers Association, Inc. v. City of San Juan Capistrano*, which require that water rates be proportional to the cost of providing service and not exceed the reasonable cost attributable to each customer class.

Consistent with these legal requirements, the District periodically evaluates and adjusts its rate structure to ensure that any conservation pricing signals are supported by a documented cost-of-service basis. This includes careful consideration of fixed and variable costs, water supply reliability, customer demand

patterns, and equity among customer classes. The District completed a Water Rate Study in 2025 and has begun implementing revised water rates based on the findings of that study.

9.1.1.4 Public Education and Outreach

The District continued to regularly participate in its public education and outreach programs in the last five years.

9.1.1.5 Distribution System Loss

District staff visit and inspect all production and storage facilities daily. All of the District's tanks, reservoirs, and pumps have alarms to indicate over-topping or loss of pressure. These alarms provide notification to District staff of any potential problems so adjustments can be made to limit system losses. The District has begun to install an automated distribution pipeline leak detection system that monitors the District's pipelines for leaks. The leak detection system consists of Permalog leak noise loggers that are deployed throughout the water distribution system. Data from the loggers is transmitted through a licensed frequency wireless network to software that is monitored by Operations personnel.

The District produces and submits annual reports to DWR quantifying the amount of metered water deliveries and the total water in the system. These reports are one way to measure the effectiveness of the District's water loss control measures based on the comparison of production and deliveries. The District completes the standard water audit and balance using the AWWA Water Loss software to determine their current volume of apparent and real water loss and the cost impact of these losses on District operations, and plans to re-conduct the analysis at annual intervals.

The District provides leak detection information and assistance to its customers through providing educational tools and giveaways, such as dye tablets, to detect leaks. The District's database that tracks water use alerts utility billing staff when current water use at a given meter varies significantly from the historic use, which indicates a leak is likely. The District has also begun implementing Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) with 15-minute interval reads. When a leak is detected, the District contacts the customer with the information needed to find leaks. Statistics of the number of customers assisted with leak detection and repair is tracked by utility billing staff.

9.1.1.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination

Water conservation activities are performed by utility billing staff, public outreach staff, operations staff, and engineering staff. BMP report preparation is coordinated by engineering staff.

9.1.2 Implementation to Achieve Water-Use Targets

The District has implemented the required DMMs per CWC 10631 to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20 and described in **Section 5**. No additional DMMs are proposed to be implemented by the District.

The District plans to continue to administer its existing DMMs in order to achieve and maintain 20% water conservation.

Specifically, the District will continue to maintain and implement the following programs:

- Maintenance and enforcement of Water Waste Prohibitions;
- The use of conservation water pricing and when warranted, penalties for excessive use, to promote conservation;
- Voluntary and mandatory water conservation measures, including irrigation restrictions and water use allocations, to promote and/or mandate conservation;
- Public education and outreach including regional media, the District's billing system, local school districts, and the District's website to promote conservation;
- Maintenance of a system leak detection and loss prevention program to identify and repair leaks in order to maintain and improve upon the current system loss amount;
- Continued support and administration of a Water Conservation program with dedicated administrative and support staff;
- Promotion and implementation of residential surveys;
- Maintenance of Large Landscape program water budgets; and
- Continued implementation and maintenance of the District's Water Efficient Landscape Requirements.

9.1.3 Required Demand Management Measures

9.1.3.1 Water-Waste Prevention Ordinances

Ordinance 2015-122, adopted on August 12, 2015, updated the District's Water Shortage Response and Management Plan. A copy of the District's Code of Ordinances is available on the District's website:

- <https://ncsd.ca.gov/resources/documents/district-codes/>

New development is required to comply with County imposed building and planning water efficiency standards.

The District identifies and prohibits the waste of potable water pursuant to District Code, including District-adopted water conservation regulations, drought response provisions, and emergency water shortage rules. These regulations apply during normal water supply conditions as well as during declared drought or emergency stages.

The following uses of water are prohibited:

- Allowing excessive runoff from landscape irrigation onto adjacent properties, sidewalks, streets, or other hardscaped surfaces.
- Washing sidewalks, driveways, walkways, parking lots, and other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing, except where necessary to address conditions that pose an immediate threat to public health or safety.

- Washing motor vehicles, equipment, or structures without the use of a functioning positive shutoff nozzle or similar water-efficient control device.
- Failing to repair, within a reasonable time after discovery or notification, any visible or known leak in a customer’s plumbing, irrigation system, or water distribution facilities.
- Operating a decorative water feature or fountain without a recirculating pump.
- Conducting outdoor irrigation during or within forty-eight (48) hours after measurable precipitation, as determined by the District or a recognized weather reporting source.

Any customer who violates the District’s water conservation or water waste prohibition requirements is subject to enforcement actions. Enforcement may begin with a written notice or warning and may escalate to administrative penalties for subsequent violations. Administrative fines may increase for repeated violations, up to the maximum amounts authorized by the District Code and applicable law.

In the event of continued or multiple violations, the District may implement additional enforcement measures, which may include the installation of a flow-restricting device or temporary discontinuation of water service, consistent with District regulations and due process requirements.

During declared drought or emergency conditions, the Board of Directors may adopt supplemental water use restrictions or conservation measures as necessary to meet mandatory conservation targets or to protect the District’s available water supplies.

9.1.3.2 **Metering**

The District is 100% metered and water usage is tracked by usage type and service size, which includes single family residential, multi-family residential, commercial/institutional, landscape irrigation, and other.

9.1.3.3 **Conservation Pricing**

Table 9-1 summarizes the District’s 2026 monthly fixed charges.

Table 9-1. NCSD Water Rate Structure	
Meter Size	Fixed Charge
5/8 thru 1-inch	\$47.23
1-1/2-inch	\$64.48
2-inch	\$89.95
3-inch	\$197.40
4-inch	\$271.48
6-inch	\$523.83
8-inch	\$812.23

9.1.3.4 **Public Education and Outreach**

The District implements many public outreach programs. Public outreach efforts are updated on the District’s conservation website (<http://ncsd.ca.gov/cm/Resources/Conservation.html>). The District

provides multiple workshops, giveaway items, brochures, newsletters, and bill inserts to customers. Below is a list of the public outreach efforts implemented by the District:

- High efficiency washer rebate program
- Advertising
- Events and item giveaways
- Post cards, brochures mailed out to NCSD customers
- Door-hangers for water waste and other water-use issues
- Conservation website
- Water audit program
- Annual newsletter
- Toilet-retrofit-at-time-of-sale, administered by San Luis Obispo County Planning and

Development (SLO-PD) (Title 8 Amendment) for Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA) (includes all of NCSD)

9.1.3.5 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

Water conservation activities are performed by utility billing staff, public outreach staff, operations staff, and engineering staff. BMP report preparation is coordinated by engineering staff.

9.1.3.6 Other Demand Management Measures

Other demand management measures that the District has implemented include the following:

Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multi-Family Residential Customers

The District provides leak detection information and assistance to its customers through providing educational tools and giveaways, such as dye tablets, to detect leaks. The District's database that tracks water use alerts utility billing staff when current water use at a given meter varies significantly from the historic use, which indicates a leak is likely. When a leak is detected, the District contacts the customer with the information needed to find leaks. Statistics of the number of customers assisted with leak detection and repair is tracked by utility billing staff.

The County's Ordinance 3370 amends Title 19 of the County Code to require any applicant for a construction permit or remodel permit constituting a permit fee greater than \$20,000 to install plumbing fixtures with certain criteria designed for water conservation. New construction permits will only be given when an applicant has retrofitted the plumbing fixtures of five existing structures in the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area. The District distributes and tracks aerators, hose nozzles, hose timers, moisture meters, and toilet tabs. The District plans to continue implementing this BMP through educational tools, giveaways and by supporting County Ordinance 3370.

Landscape Water Survey

The District provides giveaways, workshops, and educational tools to assist customers with their own landscape water surveys, thereby making customer landscapes more efficient. The District plans to continue implementing giveaways, workshops, and educational tools.

High-Efficiency Clothes Washing Machine Financial Incentives Programs

The District provides a high efficiency washer rebate program through which it provides a rebate of \$75 on new high efficiency washers.

Water Sense Specification (WSS) Toilets

The County Code requires a toilet-retrofit-at-time-of-sale, administered by San Luis Obispo County Planning and Development (SLO-PD) (Title 8 Amendment) for Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA) (includes all of the District).

9.2 Demand Management Measures for Wholesale Suppliers

9.2.1 Required Demand Management Measures

The District is not a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete **Section 9.2**.

9.2.2 Wholesale Demand Management Measures

The District is not a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete **Section 9.2**.

CHAPTER 10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

New Requirements for 2025 Update

There have been no substantive changes to the requirements for the plan adoption, submittal, and implementation since the 2020 Update.

10.1 Plan Completion Timeline

Efforts to complete the 2025 UWMP began in November 2025. Notification Letters were provided to necessary agencies, cities and counties in June of 2026. The District will adopt the 2025 UWMP and WSCP at the November Board of Directors meeting.

10.2 Notice of Plan Preparation

The District notified the agencies listed in **Table 10-1** at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2025 Plan and invited them to participate in the development of the Plan. A copy of the notification letters sent to these agencies is provided in **Appendix P**.

Table 10-1: Notice to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Santa Maria	Yes	Yes
County Name	60-Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Luis Obispo	Yes	Yes

10.3 Notice of Public Hearing

The Notice of the public hearing, held at the **November X, 2026** Board meeting at the District office, was sent to the City of Santa Maria and County of San Luis Obispo on **November X, 2026**. A copy of the letters from the District to the City and County are included in **Appendix P** of this UWMP.

10.4 Public Hearing and Adoption

Prior to adopting the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, the District held a public hearing at the **November X, 2026** Board meeting, which included input from the community regarding the District's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP. As part of the public hearing, the District provided information on determination of its water use targets and action plan in case of severe water shortage conditions.

10.5 Plan Submittal

10.5.1 Submitting a UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to DWR

- Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 UWMP by the Board of Directors, the District will submit the adopted 2025 UWMP to DWR, as required by **CWC 10621** and **10644**. The 2025 UWMP will be submitted through DWR’s “Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Online Submittal Tool” website.

DWR previously provided a checklist to determine if an Urban Water Management Plan has addressed the requirements of the California Water Code. The District has completed the DWR checklist by indicating where the required CWC elements can be found within the District’s 2025 UWMP (See **Appendix Q**).

10.5.2 Electronic Data Submittal

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 Plan, the District will also submit all data tables associated with the 2025 Plan through DWR’s “Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Online Submittal Tool” website.

10.5.3 Submitting a UWMP, Including WSCP, to the California State Library

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 UWMP by the Board of Directors, a copy (CD or hardcopy) of the 2025 Plan will be submitted to the State of California Library. A copy of the letter to the State Library will be maintained in the District’s file. The 2025 Plan will be mailed to the following address if sent by regular mail:

California State Library
 Government Publications Section
 P.O. Box 942837
 Sacramento, CA 94237-0001
 Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans

The 2025 Plan will be delivered to the following address if sent by courier or overnight carrier:

California State Library
 Government Publications Section
 914 Capitol Mall
 Sacramento, CA 95814

10.5.4 Submitting a UWMP to Cities and Counties

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 Plan by the Board of Directors, a copy of the 2025 UWMP will be submitted to the County of San Luis Obispo Registrar / Records office and District’s office. A copy of the letter to the County of San Luis Obispo will be maintained in the District’s file.

10.6 Public Availability

The adopted 2025 UWMP is available on District's website at <https://ncsd.ca.gov/> and at the District's office.

10.7 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

The section is not applicable to the District.

10.8 Plan Implementation

The District will implement the adopted UWMP in accordance with the schedule set forth in the UWMP.

10.9 Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

If the District amends the adopted 2025 UWMP, the amended UWMP will undergo adoption by the District's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended UWMP will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of San Luis Obispo Registrar/Recorders office, and the District's office.

10.9.1 Amending a UWMP or WSCP

If the District amends the adopted 2025 UWMP, the amended UWMP will undergo adoption by the District's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended UWMP will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of San Luis Obispo Registrar/Recorders office, and the District's office.

10.9.2 Submitting Revised Water Shortage Contingency Plan

If the District amends the adopted 2025 WSCP, the amended WSCP will undergo adoption by the District's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended WSCP will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of San Luis Obispo Registrar/Recorders office, and the District's office.

10.10 California Department of Water Resources Review of Submitted Plans

After the adopted UWMP is submitted to DWR, DWR will review the UWMP using the provided checklist (**Appendix Q**) and determine whether the UWMP addresses Water Code requirements.

Appendix A

DWR Submittal Tables

Appendix B

Nipomo Mesa Management Area Annual Report & San
Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard
Mitigation Plan

Appendix C

Historical Population Data

Appendix D

Dana Reserve Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact
Report

Appendix E

Housing Element County of San Luis Obispo General
Plan

Appendix F

LAFCO Annexation Study Session

Appendix G

Dana Reserve Water Supply Assessment

Appendix H

Water Loss Audit Reports

Appendix I

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

Appendix J

Whole Water Supply Agreement

Appendix K

Supplemental Water Management & Groundwater Replenishment Agreement

Appendix L

Final Judgment on Basin Boundary Stipulation

Appendix M

Water Shortage Response & Management Plan
Resolution

Appendix N

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Appendix O

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Appendix P

Notification Letters of Public Hearing

Appendix Q

DWR Checklist