

Nipomo Community Services District

Urban Water Management Plan

ADOPTED
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Prepared by
Nipomo Community Services District

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**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT

In 1983, the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA) was enacted by the California Legislature (Assembly Bill 797). This legislation requires that urban water purveyors, serving 3,000 or more customers or providing at least 3,000 acre-feet of water per year, to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). AB 797 was amended by AB 2661 in 1990, by AB 1869 and AB 11X in 1991, by AB 892 in 1993, AB 2853, and SB 1017 in 1994, and by AB 1845 and AB 1011 in 1995. The goals of the UWMP include the following:

- 1) to summarize the historic water supply and quality for an urban area;
- 2) to project future water demand based on population projections;
- 3) to evaluate the ability of the current supply to meet the future demands, in terms of quantity and quality;
- 4) to evaluate potential alternative supplies available to the area; and
- 5) to evaluate specific conservation measures outlined in the Act as they apply to the area.

The Act further requires that the UWMP be updated every five years in order to reassess and add to previously completed plans and updates

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this document is to comply with the requirements of the UWMPA and provide updates to the plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in the years ending in five and zero. It is to include a historical review of population, water usage and water quality trends, and estimate projections of population growth and water demands including water conservation efforts.

1.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Board of Directors of the Nipomo Community Services District has held a number of meetings, encouraging participation of the community and other agencies in developing the District's Urban Water Management Plan.

The Board of Directors of the Nipomo Community Services District has held public hearings prior to the adoption of the Urban Water Management Plan.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 THE DISTRICT

The Nipomo Community Services District is a special district formed under Government Code 61000 and is governed by a five-member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors establishes the policies and the District staff administers the policies. A public meeting is held on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. The public is invited to participate.

**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

2.2 SERVICE AREA

The Nipomo Community Services District is located in San Luis Obispo County on the Central Coast of California between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The summers are mild and dry and the winters are cool with an average rainfall of approx. 16 inches. The summer fog helps reduce summer water demands within the District. The District serves an area of approximately seven square miles.

The District's Water and Sewer Master Plan by Boyle Engineering, completed in November 1995 and updated in 2001, indicates the weighted residential unit had 3.24 residents. The District's population projection was projected by multiplying the estimated number of services times the weighted residential population per account.

2.3 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

In the past ten years, the District has experienced relatively rapid growth in housing. The San Luis Obispo County Planning Department population projections based upon the 2000 Census data within the Nipomo Urban Reserve Line (URL) are listed in Table No. 1 along with the District's projections, Figure No. 1. These population projections are for an area larger than the existing District boundary.

TABLE NO. 1 POPULATION PROJECTION		
YEAR	SLO COUNTY	NCSO*
2000	12,612	10,620
2005	14,131	11,700
2010	15,833	12,600
2015	17,740	13,300
2020	19,876	13,900

*in existing boundary based on 3.24 person/acct. (Boyle Report)

3.0 EXISTING WATER SYSTEM AND SUPPLY

3.1 WATER SOURCES

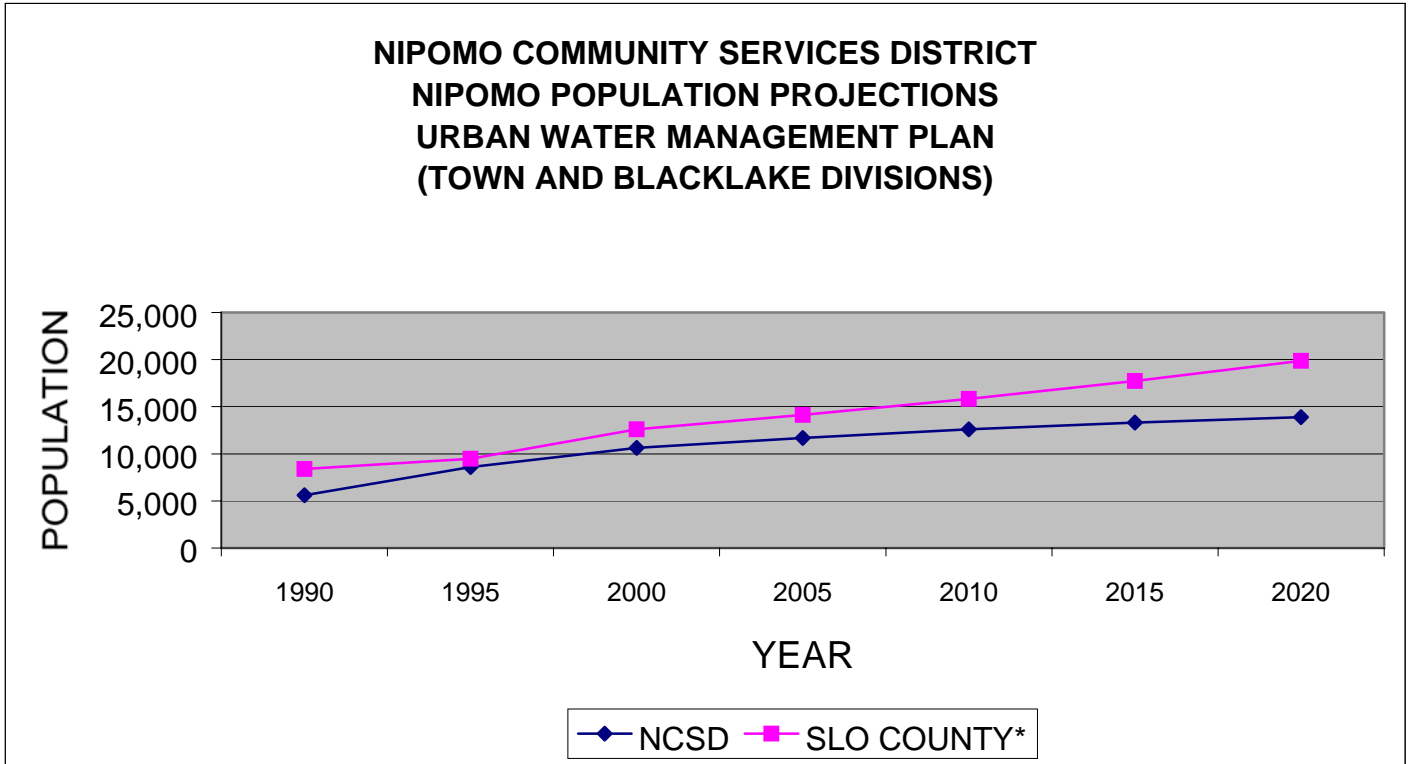
Currently, the District's only water supply is from groundwater. The existing production capacity of the District's nine wells can meet the approximate build-out requirements within the District boundary as given in the current South County Area Plan (SCAP) of 27 May 1999, (Appendix A) to the year 2020. San Luis Obispo County's growth control ordinance presently restricts most developments in the Nipomo area to 2.3% per year. Based on this ordinance, there would be modest growth within the community.

Urban water providers, such as NCSO and investor-owned water companies (Cal Cities, Rural Water Co.), and mutual water companies, rural residents on private wells and agricultural users have increased groundwater extraction over the past years, creating a groundwater depression on the Nipomo Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA) of the Santa Maria groundwater basin. (See Appendix B.)

The California State Department of Water Resources (DWR) 2002 Arroyo Grande/Nipomo Mesa Water Resources Report states that the Water Budget for the Nipomo HSA indicates that the outflow (sub-surface & extractions) exceeds inflow; therefore, this HSA of the Santa Maria groundwater basin is being mined or is in a state of overdraft. Reports from the consulting firm of SAIC and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency also confirm this overdraft.

NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FIGURE NO. 1



YEAR	NCS D	SLO COUNTY*
1990	5,610	8,380
1995	8,590	9,490
2000	10,620	12,610
2005	11,700	14,130
2010	12,600	15,830
2015	13,300	17,740
2020	13,900	19,880

*SLO County area larger than NCS D

The District has been made a party to the Santa Maria Valley groundwater adjudication filed in July 1997, known as Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District vs. Nipomo Community Services District, et al., Case No. 770214 in Santa Clara County. This suit brings into question the groundwater rights between municipal water suppliers, such as the District and other users for the entire Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. This court case began October 8, 2003. It is anticipated that the court will impose a groundwater management plan for the basin where presently none exists.

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The 2002 DWR Arroyo Grande/Nipomo Mesa Water Resources Report indicates that in the year 2000, the Nipomo HSA had approximately 84,000 acre-feet of water in storage above mean sea level. It is anticipated that the groundwater basin has sufficient capacity to supply the HSA and NCSD's water users until the court determines the status of the groundwater basin.

3.2 WATER PRODUCTION

The District presently operates two independent water systems, one known as the Town Division, with approximately 3,000 accounts, and the other known as the Blacklake Division, with approx. 580 accounts. The Town Division presently has six (6) wells that pump from the Nipomo hydrologic sub-area and has one active well in the Nipomo Valley with a total production capability of approximately 3,300 gallons per minute. The Blacklake Division has two (2) wells that pump groundwater from the Nipomo HSA with pumping capacity of approximately 750 gpm.

The District is 100% metered. The average consumption per account for the past five years for the Town Division is approximately 0.64 AFY and for the Blacklake Division about 0.68 AFY per account. By implementing an additional tiered water rate, a conservation program, and a seasonal water rate, it is estimated that the annual consumption rate per account could be reduced by a minimum of 1 percent per year until a 10 to 15 percent reduction is achieved. Most of this reduction could come from better regulation of outside use and landscaping irrigation. Other possible efforts are listed in Appendix C. Projected water demand is based on this estimate.

The tables below show the current and projected water supply capacity for each division operated by the District.

TABLE NO. 2 DISTRICT PRODUCTION CAPACITY		
	EXISTING PRODUCTION	80% OF CAPACITY*
Town Existing Wells	3,300 gpm	4,200 AFY
Blacklake Existing Wells	750 gpm	950 AFY

* Assume wells would be down 20% of the time for maintenance, etc.

In 2001, the District pumped approximately 2400 acre-feet from its wells to supply the water for its consumers in both divisions. The District completed an update of the 1995 Water and Sewer Master Plan in 2001 which projects the additional infrastructure requirements to supply the community with water and sewer services. As the community grows, infrastructure is constructed to meet the demands of the community, which are primarily financed through the District capacity fees and charges paid by developers.

If the adjudication of the Santa Maria groundwater basin results in the District being required to reduce well production, the District may make up this difference of production from the District Nipomo Valley wells on the east side of Highway 101, outside of the defined groundwater basin, as shown in Table No. 3 (next page):

**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

TABLE NO. 3 EXISTING AND FUTURE PRODUCTION		
FUTURE PRODUCTION		TOWN (AFY)
Production outside the basin based on 70% capacity		AFY
Hermreck Well	250 gpm	300
Savage Well	100 gpm	100
Church Well	150 gpm	200

Other potential supplemental water sources would include a District well site near the Santa Maria River, purchase water from other agencies, and a possible desalination operation.

TABLE NO. 4 POTENTIAL OF NIPOMO MESA WATER SUPPLY		
Other potential sources		AFY
Off-Mesa well site	1,000 gpm	1,100
Other supplemental water sources	-----	1,500

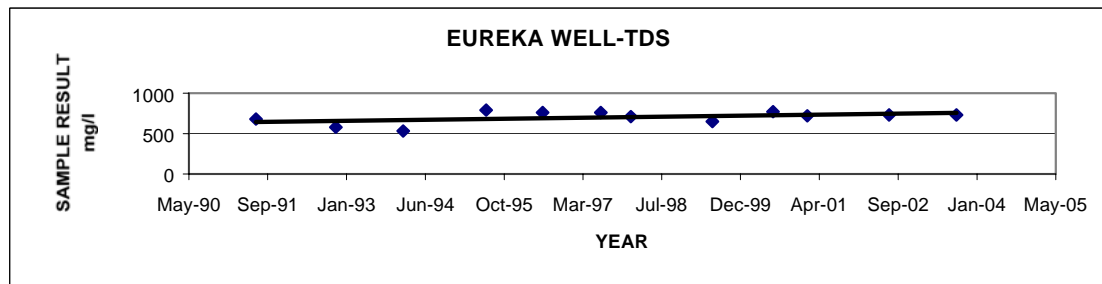
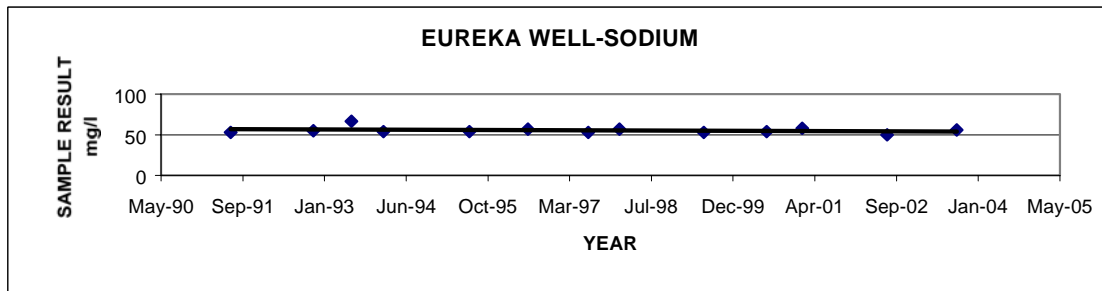
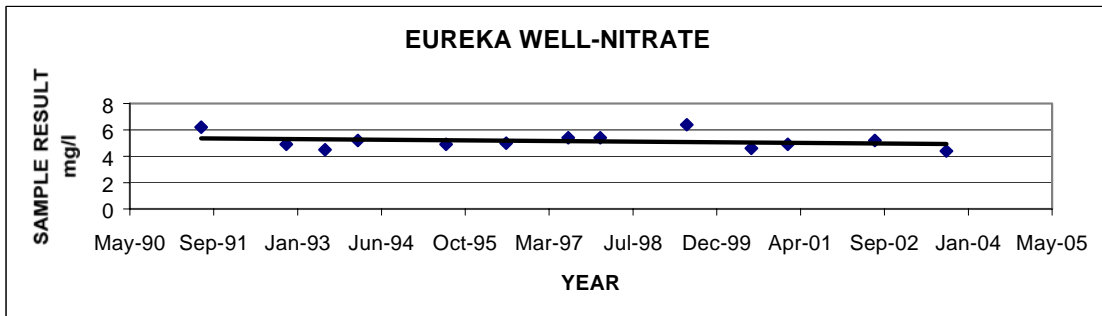
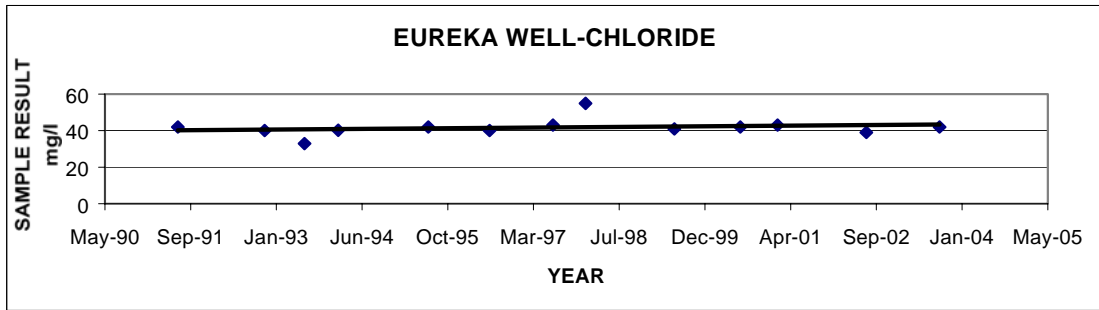
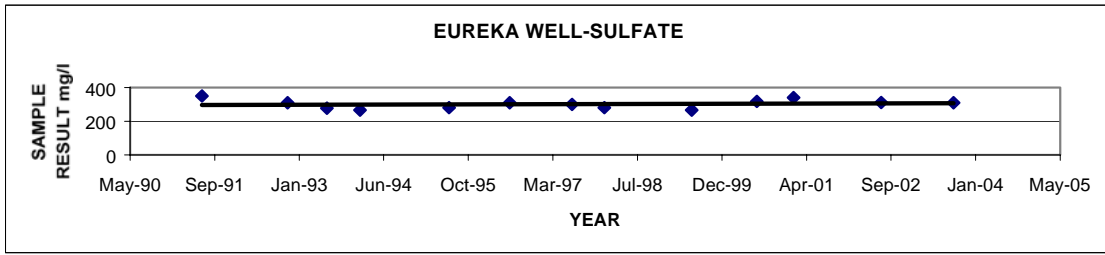
3.3 WATER QUALITY

The District's water supply is in compliance with the State Department of Public Health requirements. Water samples taken from the District wells over the past ten years include Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), chlorides, nitrates and sodium. These water quality samples were taken from the District's Eureka Well, Via Concha Well, Blacklake Well #4, and Church Well on the east side of Highway 101, as shown on Figures No. 2 through 5, including trend lines. All of the District's water supply is classified as hard water. The primary drinking water standards from the State Department of Public Health are as follows:

TABLE NO. 5 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS	
Sodium	500 mg/l
Chlorides	500 mg/l
Nitrates	45 mg/l
TDS (secondary standard)	500 to 1000 mg/l

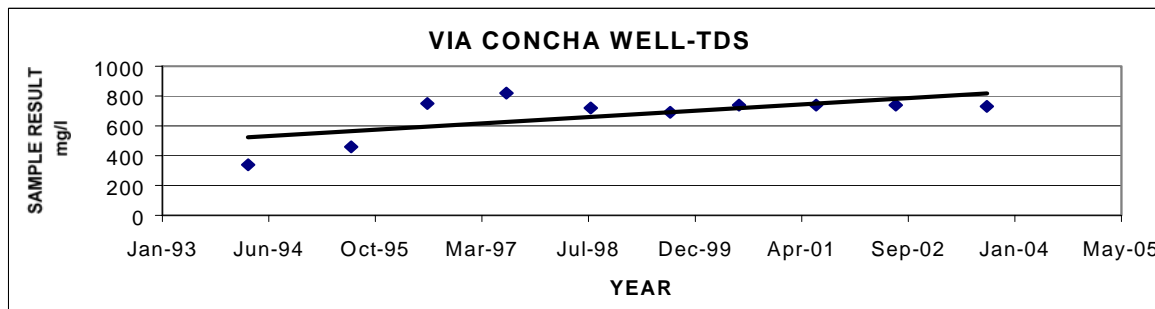
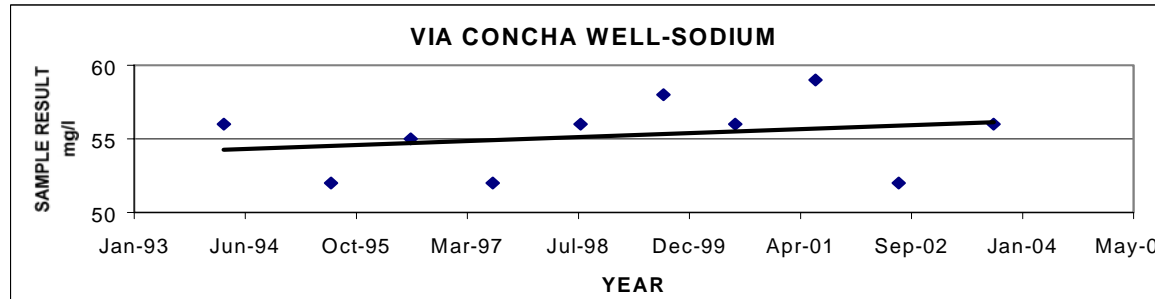
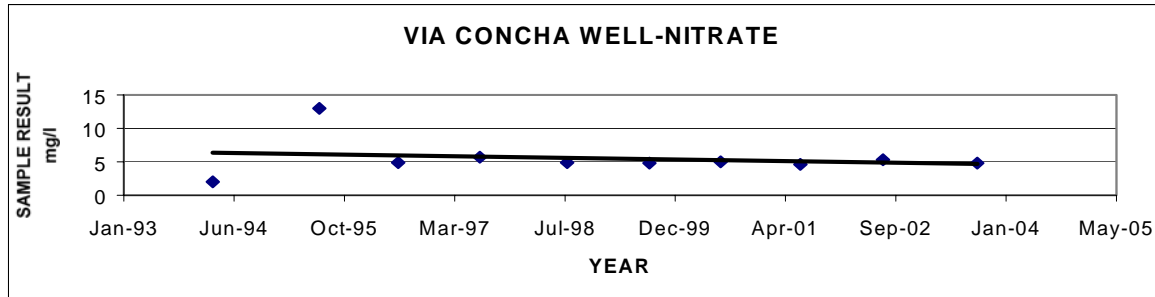
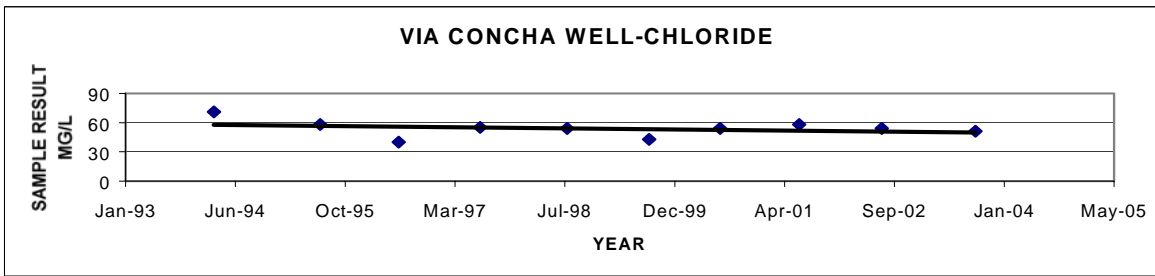
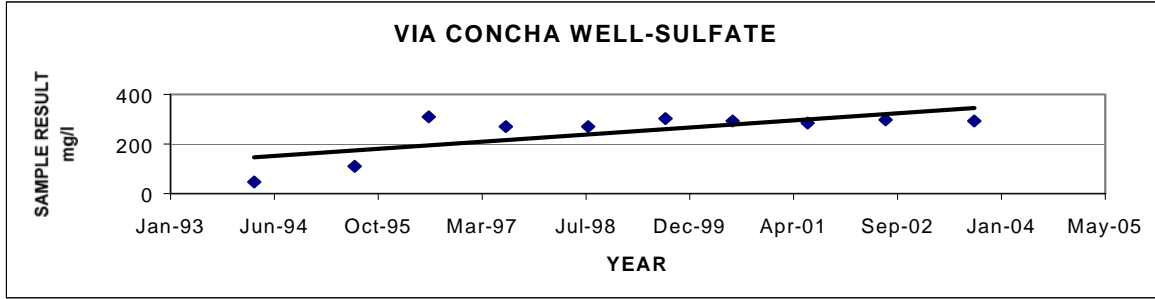
**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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**GROUNDWATER WATER QUALITY
FIGURE NO. 2**



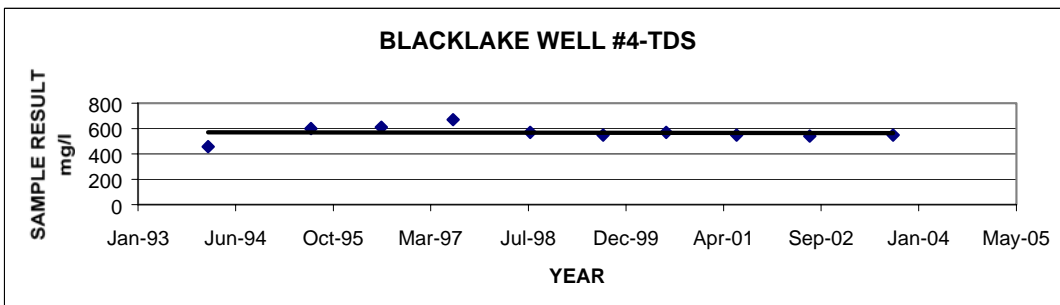
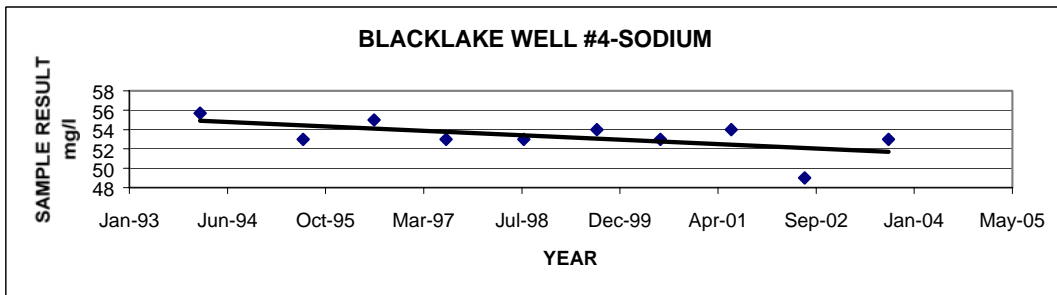
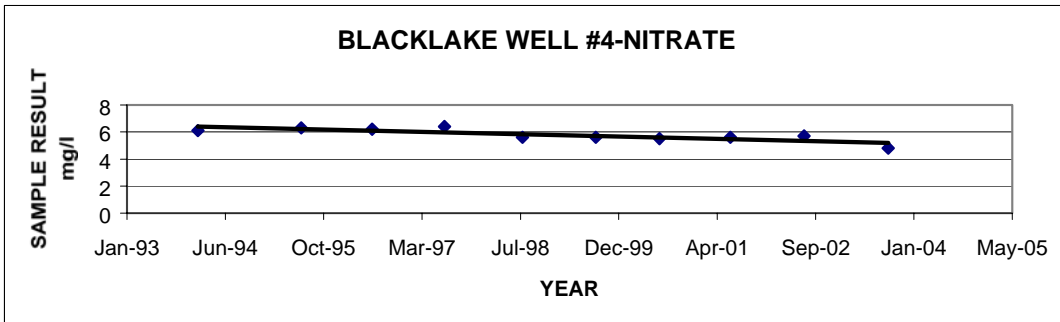
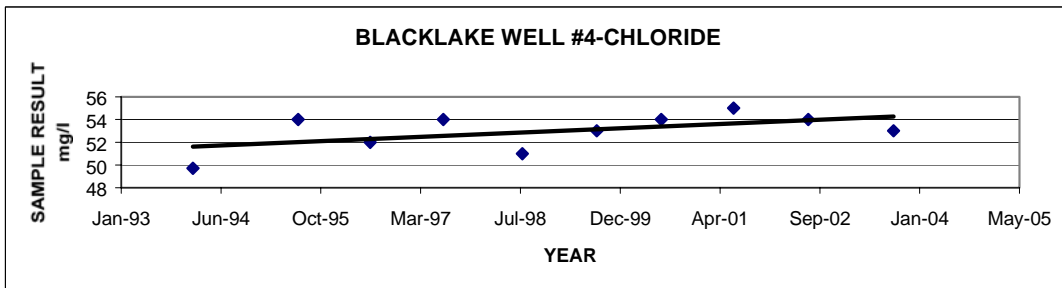
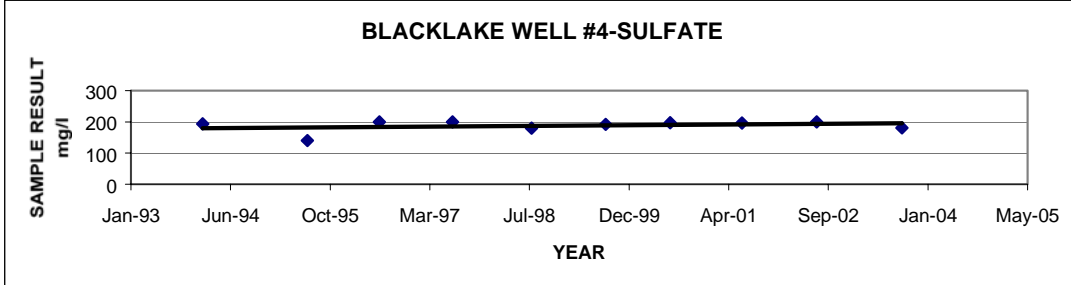
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

GROUNDWATER WATER QUALITY
FIGURE NO. 3



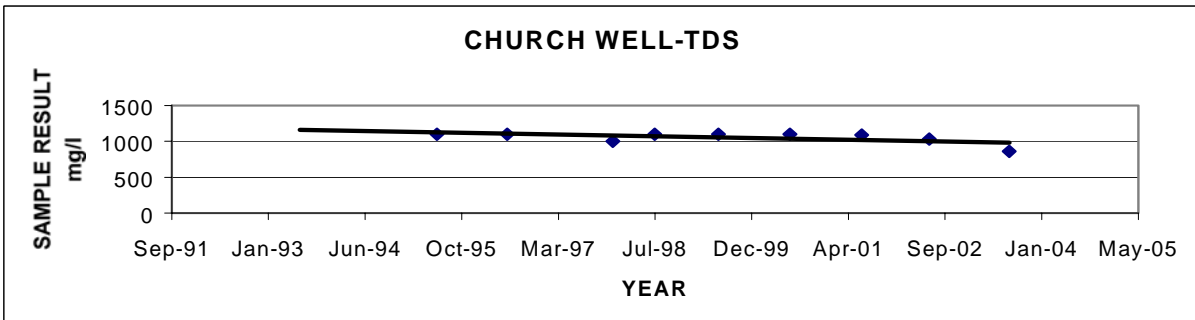
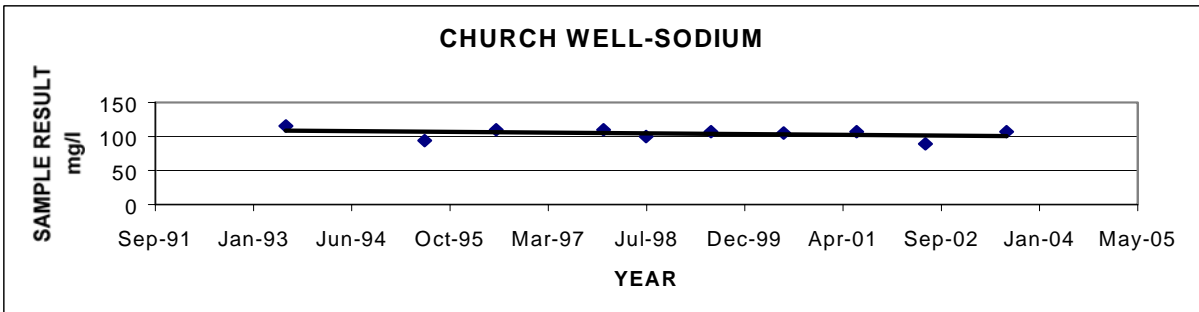
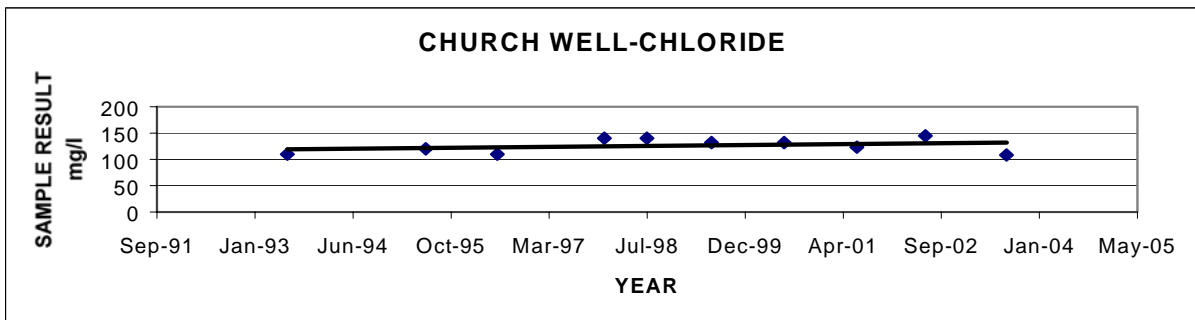
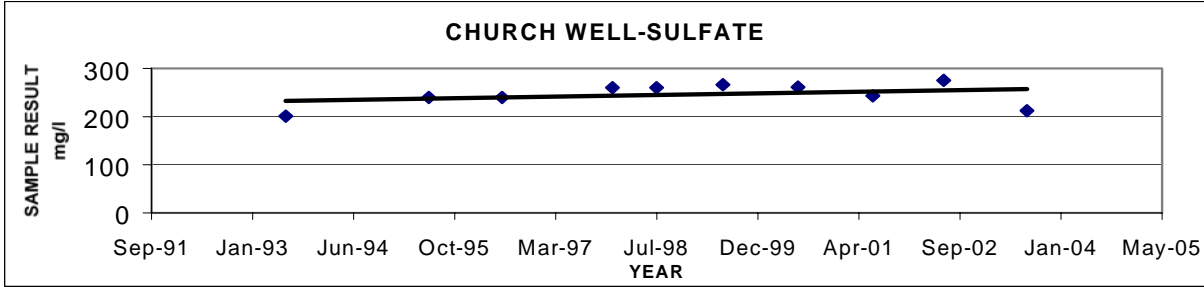
NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

GROUNDWATER WATER QUALITY
FIGURE NO. 4



NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

GROUNDWATER WATER QUALITY
FIGURE NO. 5



**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

3.4 RELIABILITY PLANNING

The Nipomo Community Services District's wells are drilled into the deeper portion of the groundwater basin; therefore, droughts of a single dry-year or multiple dry-year periods have not affected the District's well production.

The District's Sun Dale well (approx. 1,000 gpm) is driven by a natural gas engine, which is fully automated to operate during power outages. The District has standby generators, if needed, to put other wells on line during prolonged power outages in the community.

Presently the District has the capacity to store four million gallons of water in its storage reservoirs, thereby providing for emergency demands of the community during well interruptions (via power outages). The District is planning to add a number of new wells to increase production to meet future demands.

With standby generators, a natural gas engine, and storage capacity, the District has adequate reliability for maintaining the water supply for the community.

3.5 TRANSFERS OR EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES

The District presently has an emergency inter-tie with the neighboring, private water company (California Cities Water Company) and the Blacklake Division. With the addition of a booster pump, water could be exchanged between these areas in an emergency. The District is presently in negotiations with the City of Santa Maria for a possible supplemental water source, which may be developed sometime in the future. The District has begun investigation of a desalination project.

4.0 WATER USE PROVISIONS

4.1 CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER USE

The Nipomo Community Services District was formed in 1965 to provide a domestic water source for Nipomo, an unincorporated community that lies within the County of San Luis Obispo. The District has grown slowly until 1990-2003, which has seen an increase of more than 58% in water accounts.

Projected water use for the Town Division, assuming some reduction in well production from the Mesa and supplemented with off-Mesa production (Nipomo Valley) and a supplemental supply, is shown in Figure No. 6. The Blacklake Division projected water use is shown in Figure No. 7.

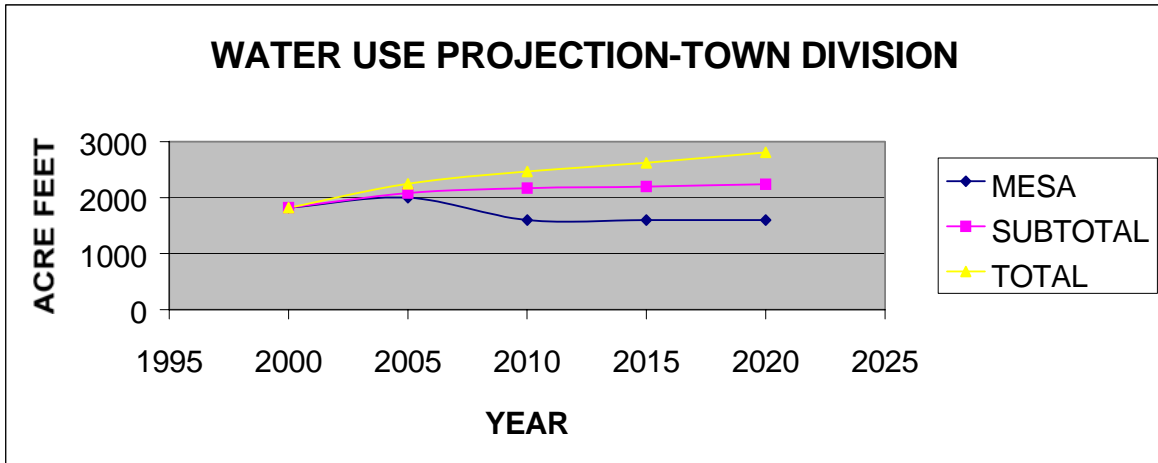
**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

FIGURE NO. 6

**WATER USE PROJECTION
TOWN DIVISION SUPPLY (AFY)**

YEAR	MESA	OFF MESA	SUBTOTAL	SUPPLEMENTAL	TOTAL
2000	1820	N/A	1820	0	1820
2005	2000	80	2080	170	2250
2010	1600	570	2170	300	2470
2015	1600	600	2200	420	2620
2020	1600	640	2240	570	2810

Notes: Mesa Supply assumes reduction from water rights court ruling.
 Off Mesa = District wells in Nipomo Valley
 Subtotal = Mesa, Off Mesa and conservation
 Total = All supplies w/o conservation @ 0.68 AF/Account



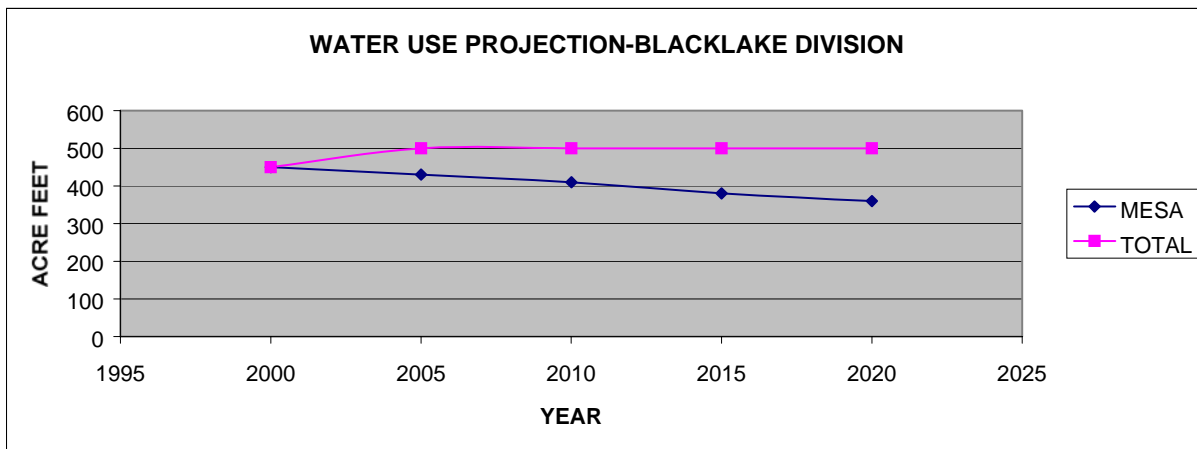
**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

FIGURE NO. 7

**WATER USE PROJECTION
BLACKLAKE DIVISION SUPPLY (AFY)**

YEAR	MESA	SUPPLEMENTAL	TOTAL
2000	450	N/A	450
2005	430	80	500
2010	410	90	500
2015	380	120	500
2020	360	140	500

Notes: Mesa = Well production, conservation and assumed a water rights court ruling
Total = Well and supplemental supply w/o conservation @ 0.78 AF/Account



**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
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The primary service area within the District is residential, with a small commercial sector.

**TABLE NO. 6
DISTRICT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION**

CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER CONSUMPTION/PRODUCTION								
YEAR	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
TOWN								
Number of Accounts	1,170	1,731	2,281	2,744	3,010	3,310	3,510	3,710
AF/Consumption/Acct.*	0.64	0.66	0.55	0.64	0.63	0.60	0.57	0.55
Total Consumption (AFY)	743	1,134	1,263	1,756	1,890	1,970	2,000	2,040
Est. Production (1.1 x Consumption) (AFY)	810	1,250	1,400	1,820	2,080	2,170	2,200	2,240
*Assume 15% reduction from 2000-2020 due to water rate adjustment and conservation.								
CURRENT AND PROJECTED WATER CONSUMPTION/PRODUCTION								
YEAR	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
BLACKLAKE DIV.								
Number of Accounts		+	371	564	590	590	590	590
AF/Consumption/Acct.*			0.65	0.72	0.67	0.62	0.58	0.56
Total Consumption (AFY)			240	410	390	370	340	330
Est. Production (1.1 x Consumption) (AFY)			260	450	430	410	380	360

* Assume 15% reduction from 2000-2020 due to water rate adjustment and conservation.

+ The District took over operation from CSA-1G (Blacklake) in 1994.

The current and projected water supply is partly based on build-out projections from the County Planning Department's Growth Control Ordinance, as expressed in the General Plan of the South County Planning Area (SCAP) of 27 May 1999, and the number of assessor parcel numbers not served within the District, as shown in Table No. 7.

**TABLE NO. 7
PARCELS WITHIN THE DISTRICT – BASED ON APN'S**

Assessor Parcel Numbers in the District as of 1/2003	No.	%
TOTAL	3,767	100.0
Non-Buildable (easements, etc.)	138	3.5
Vacant or no NCSD service	245	6.5

The District presently services over 90% of the buildable parcels within the Town Division. It is estimated there will be approximately 800 to 1,000 additional connections by the year 2020 within the current boundary, assuming that not all parcels are developed by the year 2020.

**NIPOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

HISTORIC, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS

TABLE NO. 8 TOWN DIVISION							
CUSTOMER TYPE	YEAR						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single Family Residential	1,698	2,027	2,479	2,735	2,975	3,220	3,290
Multi-Family Residential		158	174	180	190	200	210
Commercial/ Industrial	33	73	70	73	120	150	160
Landscaping		18	19	20	23	38	38
Agricultural		5	2	2	2	2	2
Total (NO. OF ACCOUNTS)	1,731	2,281	2,744	3,010	3,310	3,610	3,710

TABLE NO. 9 BLACKLAKE DIVISION							
CUSTOMER TYPE	YEAR						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Single Family Residential	203	275	465	485	490	490	490
Multi-Family Residential		66	65	65	65	65	65
Landscaping/Recreational*		30	34	35	35	35	35
Total (NO. OF ACCOUNTS)	203	371	564	585	590	590	590

*Blacklake has no agricultural users.

5.0 WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

5.1 INTENT-TO-SERVE / WILL-SERVE LETTERS

The District will not approve Intent-to-Serve letters or Will-Serve letters for water service to projects that require water demand beyond that required to serve the project consistent with the maximum zoning densities without consideration of density increases, as approved by the South County Area Plan - Inland (SCAP), as amended May 2002. For example, the District will not approve water service within its boundaries for projects whose water demand are increased due to General Plan amendments, transfer density credits (TDCs), density bonuses, planning ordinance changes, or other discretionary increases in density.

5.1 A.

The above restrictions on water service shall be in effect until such time that supplemental water is delivered to the District or the court finds that the District is not restricted in pumping ground water to serve District residents.

5.2 WATER CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION AUDIT

The District audits its water production and consumption and determines if unaccountable water is in excess of the District distribution system allowances.

In the past, there was a high degree of unaccountable water (up to 22%), due to polybutylene water service line failures. ("Unaccountable water is the difference between the amount pumped and the amount metered to customers.) The District has completed a program of replacing these services to reduce water losses. After this replacement program was completed and the system audited, the unaccountable water loss is presently at 3%. The District audits its production, consumption and unaccountable water use.

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5.3 LOW-FLUSH TOILET REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The District has established a plumbing fixture retrofit program. Any developer wishing to annex property into the Services District is required to retrofit eight existing homes for each new home in the proposed annexation. This program has been successful in accomplishing retrofitting of residential units in the District.

With a limited number of retrofits available, future annexations and increased densities within the District boundaries will require a supplemental water supply.

5.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION

The District publishes a newsletter describing District activities, which includes promoting water conservation items. Board agenda and other documents are also sent to local internet egroups for circulation and comment.

5.5 CONSERVATION

The District is 100% metered and has a tiered water-billing rate structure with a lifeline allotment as the basic block. Water used over this block is billed at a higher rate. Rates are adjusted annually to maintain fiduciary responsibility. To promote further conservation, the District is planning to adjust its rate structure.

Other conservation programs that the District has reviewed are school education, washing machine rebate, commercial accounts (the District has a few commercial accounts and no industrial or institutional accounts) and other programs as described in Appendix C. Presently, the small size of the District does not economically justify implementing all of these programs, but they are all being re-evaluated.

5.6 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The District does not have a surface water supply and relies on groundwater. The groundwater basin water levels have had normal fluctuations even during minimum rainfall where it has not affected the District's water production. Since the District has not experienced water supply shortages, it has not needed to implement an analysis of water shortages or reduce customer consumption, which would reduce revenue and increase operating costs.

5.7 WATER CONSERVATION AND SHORTAGE PROGRAM

District Code §3.3.4 - Water Conservation and Emergency Water Shortage Regulations address conservation and water shortages and emergencies. The ordinance states

- No customer shall waste water.
- Prohibits irrigation between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
- Prohibits use on hard surfaces (driveways, sidewalks, etc.)
- Allows customers up to four hours to repair their leaks after being notified.

The following is a summary of the three stages of water conservation:

Stage 1: Voluntary Conservation

Customers are requested to voluntarily limit the amount of water used from May 15th to October 15th of each year to that amount absolutely necessary for health and business. A fifteen percent (15%) reduction in water use is requested.

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Stage 2: Mandatory Conservation

Limited water use: Outdoor irrigation limited (6 p.m. to 9 a.m.) Residential car washing prohibited. Fire hydrant flushing is curtailed.

Stage 3: Mandatory Conservation

More limited water use: Prohibits use of District water for lawns, ground cover, crops and vegetation. Quantity of water used shall not exceed 75 gallons per day per person. Violators would be subject to installation of flow restrictors and fines. Further violations would cause the meter to be removed.

6.0 WATER SUPPLY

6.1 WATER PROJECTS

The District is working with a number of developers to bring new wells on line and reconstructing a stand-by well to meet future supply and peak system demands. Present District storage capacity is 3.3 million gallons with an additional 0.7 MG emergency storage. Additional storage is in the planning stage.

The District will proceed and work with other agencies to develop groundwater contours, trends and quality analysis of the HSA groundwater basin.

6.2 SUPPLEMENTAL WATER SUPPLIES

The District is presently reviewing possible supplemental water supplies, which include the following:

- Purchase water from the neighboring City of Santa Maria, which would include an inter-tie for water supply that may be needed in times of emergencies.
- Desalination - The Board has directed staff to look into methods of desalination. No final determination has been made, however.
- Hard rock drilling - Drilling in the fractured rock area east of the District for a possible water supply.

A supplemental water supply may be acquired before the finalization of the adjudication of the groundwater basin. The amount needed will depend on the court's ruling on the adjudication of the groundwater rights. A ruling is expected in the year 2004.

7.0 RECYCLED WATER

7.1 WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

The District has two (2) wastewater treatment facilities within its boundaries.

Southland Wastewater Treatment Plant - Provides wastewater treatment for approx. 1,900 accounts.

Blacklake Wastewater Treatment Plant - Provides treatment of wastewater for approx. 550 accounts.

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Table No. 9 shows the amount of wastewater treated in 2000 and existing capacity.

TABLE NO. 10 WASTEWATER CAPACITIES TOWN AND BLACKLAKE DIVISIONS				
WASTEWATER TREATMENT				
Treatment Facility Name	Average Daily Flow MGD (2000)	Maximum Daily Flow MGD (2000)	Year planned for build-out	Existing Capacity Average Daily Flow
Southland	0.4	0.6	2020+	0.9 MGD
Blacklake	0.06	0.1	2005	0.2 MGD

The treated wastewater from the Southland Wastewater Treatment Facility flows into percolation ponds, which percolates back into the HSA groundwater basin. Presently, it is not economical to recycle the wastewater for other uses.

The wastewater from the Blacklake Wastewater Treatment Facility is treated and discharged into a golf course water hazard, which is then used for golf course irrigation and percolation to the groundwater basin. All the wastewater processed by the District is recycled into the groundwater basin.

7.2 CURRENT AND PROJECTED WASTEWATER PROCESSES

TABLE NO. 11 RECYCLED WASTEWATER TOWN AND BLACKLAKE DIVISIONS						
RECYCLED WASTEWATER		2000	2005	2020	2015	2020
Town Division	AFY	400	500	600	700	800
Blacklake Division	AFY	60	75	75	75	75

8.0 OTHER WATER CODE ITEMS

Due to the District having slightly over 3,000 water accounts, the following sections of the California Water Code Sections are not presently economically justifiable for a small District.
Sec. 10634: (f)(l)

- (A) water audit program for residential and multi-family accounts
- (E) implementation of a large landscaping conservation program
- (F) implementation of a high efficiency washing machine rebate program
- (l) implementation of conservation commercial, industrial and institutional program. (There is little commercial and no industrial or institutional served by the District.)

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9.0 SUMMARY

It is proposed that this Urban Water Management Plan be updated in the year 2005 because of the following:

- The Court may have made a determination on the adjudication of the groundwater basin.
- A supplemental water supply agreement may be completed.
- The District's Sphere of Influence will be finalized by the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo).
- The possibility of the city incorporating will be more clearly defined.

Funds should be budgeted in Fiscal Year 2004-05 or 2005-06 to update the UWMP and analyze the District's water rates.

10.0 CONCLUSION

The District has established a Urban Water Management Plan in compliance with the California Water Code Section 10610 and to evaluate its water needs within the existing District boundary in conformity with the current General Plan for the South County Planning Area (SCAP) of May 27, 1999.

The District's future water supply will be dependent on the court's decision on the adjudication of the Santa Maria groundwater basin. With the possibility of the District having to curtail its pumpage from the Nipomo Sub-Area of the Santa Maria groundwater basin, it could supplement this water reduction from the Nipomo Valley and other agencies and implement conservation water measures to meet water demands to the year 2020.

A supplemental water supply will be required for increased densification within the existing District boundary or for future growth via annexations. The District is presently negotiating with the City of Santa Maria for a supplemental water supply and has funds in the budget for a desalination study. Because a supplemental water supply will be more expensive than the District's existing water, the economics will drive conservation.

The District continues to look into conservation measures, as described in Appendix C. Due to the District's size, implementing certain conservation measures at this time may not be economically justifiable. The District presently recycles all of its wastewater either through percolation back into the groundwater basin or irrigation for the golf course. The District's infrastructure is presently in place to meet the District's water production and storage facilities to the year 2020.

ADJUDICATION OF THE GROUNDWATER BASIN

It is anticipated that when the Court makes a determination on the adjudication of the Santa Maria groundwater basin, a management plan will be developed for the basin, which will quantitate the District's water supply for the community.

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REFERENCES

- 1) Boyle Engineering Water and Sewer System Master Plan – November 16, 1995
- 2) SLO County Planning Department – South County Area Plan – Inland – May 27, 1999
- 3) Kennedy/Jenks Consultants – Evaluation of Water Supply Alternatives – Nipomo, CA – October 2001
- 4) Boyle Engineering Water and Sewer System Master Plan 2001 Update March 2002
- 5) State Department of Water Resources, Water Resources of the Arroyo Grande-Nipomo Mesa area – Southern District Report – 2002
- 6) SAIC – Water Resources Evaluation Nipomo Mesa Management Area draft – May 28, 2003
- 7) DWR Bulletin No. 118, update 2003-October 2003

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APPENDIX A

[Map of NCSD, with the Urban Reserve Line (URL) superimposed not available in PDF.
A copy of the map may be obtained in the District office.]

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APPENDIX B

[Map of South County Planning Area (Inland), with the Nipomo HSA superimposed is not available in PDF. A copy of the map may be obtained in the District office.]

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APPENDIX C

CONSERVATION MEASURES

1. Purveyor provides leak detection assistance to customers
2. Purveyor has an on-going leak detection and elimination program for water system
3. Water bill inserts containing water conservation messages
4. Adopt conservation pricing: customers pay higher rate for higher water use
5. Water bills compare current use with previous year's and community-wide average
6. Purveyor provides landscape water-use audits for customers
7. Provide water conservation information to applicants for new service
8. Provide incentives for voluntary retrofit of low-flow toilets, shower heads and faucets
9. Adopt an ordinance or regulations prohibiting wasteful outdoor water use
10. Provide information to public schools for use in conservation education programs
11. Mandatory retrofit programs for new construction / or upon transfer of ownership
12. Purveyor personnel trained in turf management provide assistance to customers
13. Use of local newspapers to promote water conservation
14. Use of television and radio to promote water conservation
15. Reclaim significant amounts of wastewater