Cambria Community Services District
2025 Urban Water Management Plan
May 14, 2026

MADDAUS WATER MANAGEMENT INC.
Making a Difference in the World of Water

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACS	American Community Survey
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
Annual Assessment	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
AWE	Alliance for Water Efficiency
AWWA	American Water Works Association
AWWARF	American Water Works Association Research Foundation
BMP	Best Management Practice
CalWEP	California Water Efficiency Partnership
ccf	100 cubic feet
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCSD	Cambria Community Services District
CDP	Coastal Development Permit
CEC	California Energy Commission
cfs	cubic feet per second
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
County	San Luis Obispo County
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
CWC	California Water Code
DCR	DWR State Water Project Delivery Capability Report
DMA	District Metered Area
DMM	Demand Management Measures
DOF	California Department of Finance
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DSS Model	Least Cost Planning Decision Support System Model
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
ELT	Early Long Term
ETo	evapotranspiration
GCM	global climate model
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
gpd	gallons per day
gpf	gallons per flush
gpm	gallons per minute
Guidebook	2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook
HET	High-Efficiency Toilet
IPR	Indirect Potable Reuse
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LD&R	Leak Detection and Repair
Legislature	California State Legislature
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MF	Multifamily
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
MWM	Maddaus Water Management
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NBA	North Bay Aqueduct
NIWR	Net Irrigation Water Requirements
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
psi	pounds per square inch
PWS	Public Water System
PWSID	Public Water System Identification Number
R-GPCD	Residential Gallons per Capita per Day
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways
RUWMP	Regional Urban Water Management Plan

SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Water Conservation Act of 2009 or Senate Bill X7-7
SF	Single Family
SFR	Single-Family Residential
SLOMJHMP	San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWP	State Water Project
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UWCC	Urban Water Conservation Committee
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMP Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (AB 797)
UWUO	Urban Water Use Objective
WMP	Water Master Plan
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
WUEP	Water Use Efficiency Plan

1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This report presents the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD). This chapter describes the purpose, organization, and implementation of this 2025 UWMP; its relationship to California Water Code requirements and urban water Supplier grant and loan eligibility; and its coordination with other local and regional planning efforts involving the CCSD. The Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act) mandates that urban water Suppliers serving more than 3,000 customers or delivering over 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) must adopt an Urban Water Management Plan every five years. This plan must demonstrate the reliability of the water supply under both normal and drought conditions. This UWMP was prepared in compliance with California Water Code (CWC) requirements for UWMPs following guidance from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and is intended to guide long-term water resources planning for CCSD.

1.1 Lay Description

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) is a report designed for local water conservation planning and implementation. This includes preparation for emergency supply interruptions and ensuring better alignment with other local planning documents. The UWMP is a vital tool for water management and planning, as it assists government officials and water supplier managers by linking land-use planning, water supply planning, and broader local or statewide issues, such as climate change. Additionally, the UWMP serves as a means for water suppliers to communicate their water management practices to customers, the community, and state authorities. A UWMP can offer precise information about various management actions. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of water shortage contingency planning, identifying necessary infrastructure improvements, and assessing emergency connections with neighboring water suppliers. Additionally, the UWMP can analyze trends in water supply reliability driven by climate change or regulatory conditions and highlight opportunities to secure funding for water management projects. Throughout this UWMP, the terms “urban water supplier” and “water supplier” will be shortened to “Supplier,” as defined under California Water Code Section 10617 as an entity providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet annually.

A UWMP is essential for collecting and assessing data on water supply reliability across the state. It assists both Suppliers and the state in preparing for future drought risks. Suppliers can include additional details to better illustrate the water supply conditions in their areas. This additional information can enhance the evaluation of their water supply consistency and drought risk, making the UWMP more effective in addressing local, regional, and statewide water management and planning issues.

CCSD provides water service to the unincorporated town of Cambria within San Luis Obispo County. It provides water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, fire protection, garbage collection, and limited street lighting, parks, recreation, and open space. When formed in 1976, CCSD succeeded the earlier Cambria County Water District, established in 1959. CCSD has a five-member Board of Directors elected at large by voters residing within the service area boundary. Land-use authority for the service area is under the auspices of San Luis Obispo County, which also provides police, flood control, and road services.

1.2 Urban Water Management Plan Organization

This UWMP is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 1 – UWMP Introduction and Lay Description. This chapter discusses the fundamentals of the UWMP and the newly required lay description.

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

Chapter 3 – System Description. This chapter describes CCSD's water system, including maps of the service area, an explanation of the service area and climate, details on the public water system, and an overview of CCSD's organizational structure and history.

Chapter 4 – Customer Water Use. This chapter describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses within CCSD's service area.

Chapter 5 – SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting. In this chapter, CCSD details its compliance with the 2020 per capita water conservation mandate, the 2020 per capita target value adopted in the 2015 UWMP, and its compliance value based on actual 2020 customer water use. The goal of this chapter is to allow the Supplier to report on its progress toward meeting its urban water-use targets in its UWMP, pursuant to Water Code Section 10608.40. Suppliers that did not meet their 2020 target are required to compare their 2025 water use to the 2020 target.

Chapter 6 – System Supplies. In this chapter, the CCSD describes and quantifies current and projected potable and non-potable water supplies. A description of each supply source and its quantified supply availability is also provided.

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

Chapter 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Planning. This chapter provides CCSD's 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 communicates CCSD's efforts to promote conservation and reduce water supply demand, including a narrative describing the implementation of several demand management measures.

Chapter 10 – Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation. This chapter describes and documents the steps taken to make CCSD's UWMP publicly available, as well as the steps taken to adopt and submit it in accordance with the Water Code.

Appendices – Several appendices are included to support the main chapters of this planning document.

1.3 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

Effective water supply planning is best achieved when integrated with other urban planning efforts. As such, CCSD has incorporated relevant data from the following sources into the UWMP:

- *2020 Cambria Decision Support System (DSS) Model Update and Demand Analysis*
- *2008 Water Master Plan and related efforts*
- *CCSD Water Rights Licenses*
- *CCSD Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements*
- *2020-2024 AWWA Water Loss Audits*
- *2025 Wastewater Annual Report*
- *San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2025-2030*
- *Water production volumes from 1988 to 2025*

- 2008 North Coast Area Plan (updated in September 2022)

1.4 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

To be eligible for any water grant or loan administered by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), a Supplier must maintain a current UWMP, confirmed by DWR to address California Water Code requirements, throughout the term of the grant or loan administered by DWR. A UWMP may also be required for other state funding depending on specific funding guidelines.

1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with Bay Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

This section is not applicable because CCSD does not rely on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for any of the water used to supply its service area.

1.6 Background and Purpose

This UWMP is the legal and technical foundation for water management across California. A well-constructed UWMP can save time and money and provide CCSD staff, the public, and elected officials with an understanding of past, existing, and future water conditions and management. The UWMP integrates local and regional land-use planning, regional water supply, infrastructure, and demand management projects, as well as statewide issues of concern, such as climate change and regulatory revisions. For this 2025 UWMP, CCSD has gathered and synthesized water-related information from numerous sources into a plan with practical utility at the local, regional, and statewide levels. CCSD has developed this UWMP to offer practical and effective guidance regarding water management to its staff, stakeholders, customers, the community, and California's water regulatory bodies and the California State Legislature (Legislature).

The UWMP also provides a framework for evaluating additional strategies for managing CCSD's water assets in support of long-term reliability and broader management objectives. A rigorous accounting of water supply, water demand, and system reliability enables CCSD to identify opportunities to retain conserved water, leverage water assets for environmental benefits or financial value, and better understand potential surplus or shortage conditions under varying scenarios. More detailed and reliable accounting improves CCSD's ability to make informed asset management and infrastructure planning decisions, and to proactively address long-term challenges associated with climate change, evolving regulatory requirements, and local water quality conditions.

This plan intends to provide DWR and the public with information on current and future water sources and demands, and to assess CCSD's water resource needs. Specifically, the 2025 UWMP must provide water supply planning for a 20-year planning horizon in five-year increments, identify and quantify adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands during normal, dry, and drought years, and ensure the efficient use of urban water supplies. This 2025 UWMP addresses all Water Code requirements for such a plan, as shown in the completed DWR UWMP checklist provided in Appendix A.

Thoughtful urban water management planning provides CCSD with the opportunity to integrate supply and demand in a balanced, methodical framework that addresses short- and long-term water planning conditions. This 2025 UWMP will:

- Assess changes in natural hydrology, climate, and groundwater conditions.
- Anticipate the implications of regional, state, and federal regulations.
- Understand supply conditions and water use variability.
- Identify regional constraints on, or opportunities for, shared water resources.

- Integrate local land-use changes, development, plans, and population growth.
- Prepare for water shortages and unforeseen calamities.
- Anticipate infrastructure improvements.
- Recognize project funding needs and opportunities.

This UWMP will address the following water-planning fundamentals:

- Preparing a detailed look at current and future water use, including assessing and error-checking available baseline data and examining long-term planning documents like municipalities' General Plans and Specific Plans.
- Analyzing potable and non-potable water supplies, including reviewing water rights and contracts, assessing water deliveries, ascertaining restrictions on water availability under certain regulatory and hydrological conditions, and other opportunities or limitations explained in documentation for each water supply.
- Analyzing water supply reliability by integrating the water use analyses with the water supply analyses to provide a water service reliability picture under normal conditions, single dry year conditions, and five consecutive dry years through at least 2050.
- Preparing a realistic DRA by including integrated water supplies and projected water use in a hypothetical five-year drought condition.
- Developing an effective Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) that specifies opportunities to reduce demand and augment supplies under numerous and even unpredictable water shortage conditions.

Furthermore, this UWMP allows CCSD to reflect short-term and long-term land-use planning assumptions and goals, account for specific plan and infill development projects during the UWMP planning period, address the dynamic nature of water supplies and demands through water-shortage contingency planning, and inform the state and CCSD's customers about its water management practices.

Lastly, changes in use patterns, such as those associated with the stay-at-home orders during the 2020 pandemic, can alter urban water use patterns and affect future water conservation accounting and analysis. Water data at the time of this report may reflect a temporary or long-term change in water use and could influence evaluation of near-term and long-term management considerations. In this UWMP, CCSD describes these changes and their potential effects on water use in 2025 and future demand.

1.7 Urban Water Management Planning and the California Water Code

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMP Act). The law required an urban water Supplier[1] to adopt a UWMP every five years, demonstrating water supply reliability in normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. The original Act also required DWR to provide a report to the California Legislature on the status of water supply planning in California.

Since the UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion and revision, as reflected in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook (Guidebook, see details below). Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions not only affect a Supplier's water reliability determinations, but also the broad picture of statewide water reliability overseen by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board

[1] A "Supplier" is defined as an entity providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet annually.

(State Water Board), and the California Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions as it guides California's water resource management.

There have been minor changes to the Water Code since the 2020 UWMP was submitted, primarily the addition of several definitions. None of these change the UWMP requirements for the 2025 UWMP. Updated guidance for the 2025 UWMP effort includes the following:

- Suppliers with Multiple Public Water Systems (PWSs) – Provides more consistent criteria for determining when a Supplier with multiple PWSs must submit a UWMP.
- DWR Submittal Tables – Improvements were made for accuracy and clearer identification between required and optional data.
- Water Loss Standard Reporting – There has been no change to the Water Code regarding water loss standard reporting since the 2020 UWMP was submitted. However, Suppliers are now requested to report progress toward meeting the 2028 Water Loss Standard.
- Direct Potable Reuse – The State Water Board has adopted regulations for the use of direct potable reuse since the 2020 UWMP was submitted. Minor updates were added to supply and demand tables to support clearer direct potable reuse reporting.
- Lower-Income Housing Demands – While projections for lower-income housing were required in the 2020 UWMP, additional guidance has been provided for optional reporting of the method used to project water use for lower-income housing. This optional guidance incorporates Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) into projected land uses and water demands.
- Reporting Groundwater Recharge and Water Storage – In previous years, the guidance for reporting storage water did not differentiate between long-term (i.e., water placed into storage one year but extracted in a future year) and short-term storage (i.e., water placed into storage and extracted the same year). New clarification is provided to prevent short-term storage from being double counted.

2 PLAN PREPARATION

Lay Description

This chapter describes the basis for the development of the UWMP; the requirements for preparation; the processes used, including notification, coordination, and outreach; the regional planning involved; and the type of year and units of measure used.

2.1 Plan Preparation

Coordination and outreach are key elements in developing a useful and accurate UWMP. Notification to all interested parties and stakeholders allows those entities to provide information on aspects of the UWMP and stay informed on the different water management considerations that may affect their own decisions. CCSD notified neighboring cities and San Luis Obispo County of its intent to update the UWMP so feedback could be incorporated as applicable. For further information about this notification process, see Chapter 10 of this UWMP.

Coordination with city and county land use planning agencies can provide information on regional planning, demographics, and expected future development for determining future water use, supply, and reliability. Since San Luis Obispo County has authority over land-use planning for CCSD's service area, its planning staff was consulted in the preparation of this UWMP to ensure a complete and accurate representation of potential water demand from land-use development.

CCSD also participates in the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM), which includes all neighboring Suppliers in the county. See Section 2.6 for further outreach activities.

2.2 Basis for Plan Preparation

California Water Code Section 10617 defines an urban water Supplier as "*a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems."*[2] In accordance with the California Water Code Section 10621, urban water suppliers are required to prepare a UWMP every five years.[3] Throughout this UWMP, the term "urban water supplier" will be shortened to "Supplier".

As per the above definition, CCSD qualifies as an urban water supplier (Supplier). As such, CCSD has prepared this plan in compliance with state law and following the guidelines as outlined by DWR in its *Guidelines for Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025*, posted as Final on January 29, 2026 (DWR, 2026). This 2025 UWMP is the five-year update to the 2020 UWMP and supersedes the contents of the 2020 plan.

Public water distribution systems provide drinking water for human consumption. All public water systems are given a unique Public Water System Identification Number (PWSID). The State Water Board Division of Drinking Water regulates these systems. The California Health and Safety Code 116275 defines a public water system as "*a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of*

[2] California State Legislature. (1983). Water Code Section 10617, amended 1996. https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=WAT&sectionNum=10617.

[3] California State Legislature. (1983). Water Code Section 10621. http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=WAT&sectionNum=10621

the year."[4] Based on this definition, CCSD is a public water system and therefore operates under a water supply permit issued by the Division of Drinking Water.

CCSD served approximately 6,050 people through 4,035 metered municipal connections and supplied 520 acre-feet (AF) of potable water in 2025. The total number of connections accounts for all billed water meters in the service area but does not account for the number of multifamily residential units served by master meters. Multifamily residential developments, such as apartment complexes and mobile home parks, may use a single master meter to measure consumption for more than one dwelling unit.

Table 2-1. Public Water System

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Has there been a change in the number of affiliated Public Water Systems since the 2020 UWMP?			No
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
CA4010014	Cambria Community Services District	4,035	520
	Total	4,035	520
NOTES: This includes potable water supplied volume only and all active connections.			

2.3 Regional Planning

Regional planning can deliver mutually beneficial solutions for all agencies involved by reducing costs for individual agencies, assessing water resources at the appropriate geographic scale, and enabling solutions that cross jurisdictional boundaries. CCSD is preparing an individual UWMP and is not a member of a Regional Alliance or Regional UWMP. CCSD does not sell or purchase water from other Suppliers.

2.4 Individual or Regional Plans

CCSD has developed this UWMP to report solely on its distribution service area. The individual UWMP addresses all requirements of the Water Code as provided in the UWMP Guidebook. CCSD has notified and coordinated with the appropriate regional agencies and constituents.

This 2025 UWMP, which is an individual UWMP (see Table 2-2), updates and replaces CCSD's 2020 UWMP.

Table 2-2. Plan Identification Type

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification	
Select	**Type of Plan**
☑	**Individual UWMP**

2.4.1 Regional UWMP

Suppliers may choose to work with other agencies within a region, such as wholesaler(s), other retailers, an Integrated Regional Water Management group, or other regional agencies, to develop a regional urban water management plan (RUWMP) instead of an individual one. A RUWMP reports on the combined regional service area and must still address all the requirements of the Water Code Section. CCSD did not participate in a RUWMP.

[4] California State Legislature. (1995). Health and Safety Code Section 116275. https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=HSC&sectionNum=116275.

2.5 Fiscal or Calendar Year and Units of Measure

Since CCSD reports on a calendar rather than fiscal year basis, it is required to include water use and planning data for the entire calendar year of 2025, as reflected in this UWMP. In addition, CCSD uses acre-feet (AF) and acre-feet per year (AFY) throughout this plan as the units of measurement for reporting water volume, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2-3 provides Supplier identification information, type of year reporting, and units of measure used by CCSD in this 2025 UWMP.

Table 2-3. Supplier Identification

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☐	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
Units of measure used in UWMP	
Unit	AF

2.6 Coordination and Outreach

This section describes the coordination and outreach efforts of CCSD during preparation of the 2025 UWMP.

2.6.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

When a Supplier relies on a wholesale agency for water supply, both are required to provide each other with information on projected water supply and demand. Retail agencies that receive their water supply from one or more wholesalers are required to provide their wholesaler(s) with the projected water demand from that source in five-year increments for 20 years or as far as possible based on available data.

As listed in Table 2-4, CCSD does not receive any portion of its supply from a wholesaler, nor does it sell water to other agencies as a wholesaler, so no wholesale-retail coordination is necessary. Additionally, because CCSD does not use groundwater from a basin regulated under the California Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), no coordination with groundwater sustainability agencies is necessary. More information about coordination and notification efforts is in Chapter 10.

Table 2-4. Water Supplier Information Exchange

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange - Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631 (h).
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
NOTES: CCSD has no wholesaler suppliers.

2.6.2 Coordination with Other Agencies and the Community

On March 14, 2026, notices of preparation and intent to update the UWMP were sent to San Luis Obispo County and the San Simeon Community Services District. A copy of the notice is in Appendix B of this UWMP.

A notification to the general public was published in The San Luis Obispo Tribune newspaper for two successive weeks, as required by DWR (at least 14 days and 7 days in advance of the public hearing). Copies of the notice are available in Appendix C of this UWMP. Notification was also posted on CCSD's website.[5]

On [DATE], CCSD convened a public hearing to receive comments on the 2025 UWMP prior to its final adoption by the Board of Directors and submittal to the California DWR. Prior to the hearing, copies of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review at CCSD's office at 2150 Main Street #1-A in Cambria, CA, and on CCSD's website. The Final 2025 UWMP was submitted to the Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026.

2.6.3 Notice to Cities and Counties

California Water Code 10621(b) requires that agencies notify the cities and counties to which they serve water that the 2025 UWMP is being updated and reviewed. The California Water Code requires this to be done at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. CCSD's notification to cities and counties is reported in Table 10-1 in Chapter 10 of this UWMP.

[5] www.cambriacsd.org

3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Lay Description

This chapter describes Cambria Community Services District's (CCSD's) water system, service area, climate, projected population, and other factors that might affect water management planning. It discusses potential uncertainties, such as the impacts of climate change. CCSD provides water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, fire protection, garbage collection, as well as a limited amount of street lighting, parks, recreation, and open space. When it was formed in 1976, CCSD succeeded the Cambria County Water District, which was established in 1959. CCSD has a five-member Board of Directors elected at large by voters throughout its service area. Land-use authority for the service area is under the auspices of San Luis Obispo County, which also provides police, flood control, and road maintenance services.

3.1 General Description

CCSD provides water service to the approximately 6,000-resident unincorporated town of Cambria within San Luis Obispo County, California. Cambria is located along Highway 1 on the North Coast of San Luis Obispo County, approximately 35 miles north of the City of San Luis Obispo. The community is relatively isolated, with access to the north and south via Highway 1 as the only option, due to the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Santa Lucia Mountains to the east. Highway 46 connects to Highway 1 approximately four miles south of Cambria and provides the main inland connector route to Highway 101, which is approximately 22 miles inland. To travel inland towards Paso Robles, the route along Highway 46 passes over a summit at 1,720 feet above sea level.

CCSD's service area is within the Coastal Zone and subject to the Local Coastal Program, which was first developed by the County and certified by the California Coastal Commission in 1988. In addition to providing water service within its Urban Services Boundary, CCSD provides water and wastewater services under contract to the Hearst San Simeon State Parks campground, approximately two miles north of Cambria, near the intersection of Highway 1 and Simeon Creek Road. Providing water service beyond its current boundary and previously contracted areas is subject to Measure P,[6] which was approved by voters in 2006. This measure required amending CCSD's water master plan,[7] completing supporting environmental review, and obtaining voter approval before water service could be extended. Land use is guided through conformance with the San Luis Obispo County North Coast Area Plan,[8] the Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance,[9] Framework for Planning Coastal Zone,[10] General Plan Land Use,[11] and Circulation Elements.[12]

[6]Measure P (06-2006-11-07 General Election)
https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/clerk-recorder/forms-documents/elections-and-voting/past-elections/general-elections/2006-11-07-general/documents/measure-p-06-2006-11-07

[7] Water Master Plan (Cambria Community Services District)
https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-master-plan

[8] North Coast Area Plan: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/planning-building/forms-documents/plans-and-elements/area-plans/north-coast-area-plan

[9] San Luis Obispo County Code (Title 23 – Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance):
https://library.municode.com/ca/san_luis_obispo_county/codes/county_code?nodeId=TIT23COZOLAUS

[10] Framework for Planning in the Coastal Zone: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/planning-building/forms-documents/plans-and-elements/elements/framework-for-planning-coastal-zone

[11] San Luis Obispo County General Plan Documents: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/planning-building/forms-documents/general-plan-forms-and-documents

[12] Circulation Element (San Luis Obispo County General Plan):
https://dn720702.ca.archive.org/0/items/C124891547/C124891547.pdf

Prior to 1959, the community water supply was provided by the Cambria Development Company, and earlier by the J.D. Campbell Water Company. CCSD currently serves a year-round population of about 6,038, as well as many visitors to the Central Coast.

CCSD's potable water is supplied solely from groundwater wells in the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creek aquifers (underflow of these streams). The California Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 118 identifies these two sources as the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins, numbers 3-35 and 3-36, respectively. Appendix D contains the Bulletin 118 summary description of each of the two aquifers, neither of which is listed as being in overdraft status by the State.

Due to the steep and varied topography of the service area, there are eight pressure zones within CCSD's water distribution system. The area is served by five groundwater wells, three distribution system pumping stations, several pressure-reducing stations, and four tank sites. Since the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, CCSD has not grown, and the only new water service established was for a relocated historical building that has been turned into a museum. The CCSD service area covers approximately four (4) square miles.

3.2 Service Area Boundary

Figure 3-1 shows the CCSD service area and sphere of influence areas, which were last adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Local Agency Formation Commission in 2024. Cambria is known for its outstanding natural environment, including native Monterey Pine forests, creek-side areas, and a scenic coastline. The beauty of the area, combined with a mild climate tempered by sea breezes, has made Cambria popular with retirees and tourists. Rainfall averages approximately 18 inches per year and is generally limited to the winter months.

Figure 3-1. Cambria Community Services District Service Area

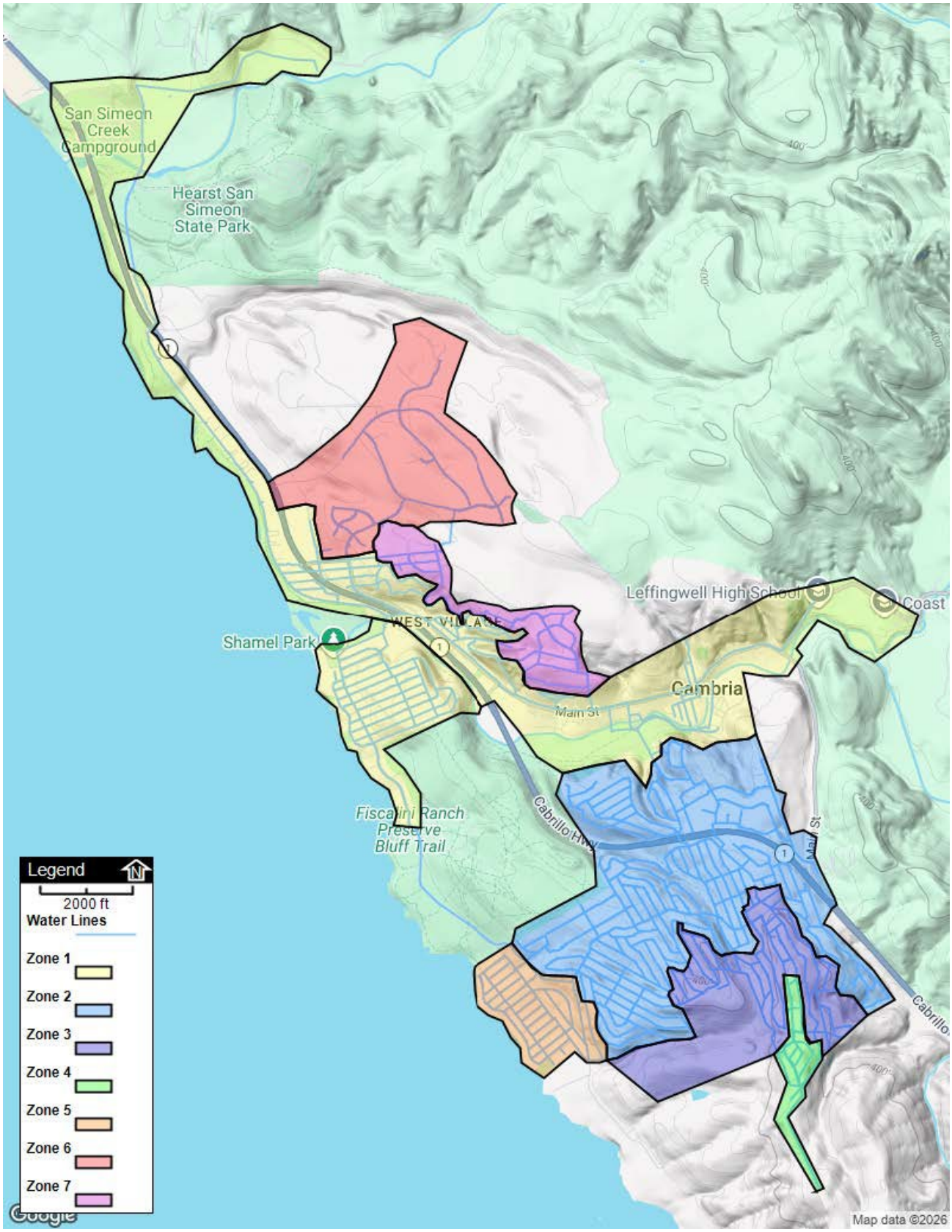
Cambria is within an original Rancho Santa Rosa Mexican land grant area. The town was established in the late 1860s to accommodate the shipping of mining and agricultural products in the central coast region. Its importance as a commercial center dissipated around 1900 as mines were depleted and shipping moved further inland by railroad. Today, visitor-serving commercial establishments consist of hotels, motels, restaurants, and retail shops. The California State Parks-operated Hearst Castle is approximately five miles north of Cambria, which also draws tourism to the area.

Much of the water service area is characterized by hilly terrain, with lower-lying areas located along the coastline, the Santa Rosa Creek channel, Main Street, and the Highway 1 corridor. The water service area elevations range from near sea level to approximately 550 feet above sea level. There are two commercial retail areas along Main Street: the East Village and the West Village. Much of the hilly areas outside of the lower lying commercial areas were subdivided into 25-foot-wide residential lots during the late 1920s by the Cambria Land Development Company.

The dominant geologic feature of San Luis Obispo County and the Cambria area is the Santa Lucia Mountains. The San Simeon Creek and Santa Rosa Creek basins lie on the western slope of the Santa Lucia Mountains, where drainage is to the Pacific Ocean. The maximum elevation of the Santa Rosa basin is 2,933 feet on Cypress Mountain, and the highest point in the San Simeon basin is 3,432 feet on Rocky Butte.

The Santa Lucia Mountains are largely composed of the Franciscan Formation, which in the San Simeon and Santa Rosa basins is a mélange of varied rock types. The Franciscan Formation is partially overlain by uplifted marine sediments of the late Jurassic, Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary periods. The most recent formations are Holocene alluvial deposits, consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay, which make up the streambeds of the creeks. These deposits are the only apparent water-bearing formations within the Santa Rosa and San Simeon drainage basins. Figure 3-2 below describes Cambria's public water system map and was prepared by CCSD staff using the Geographic Information System (GIS) program in March of 2026.

Figure 3-2. Public Water System



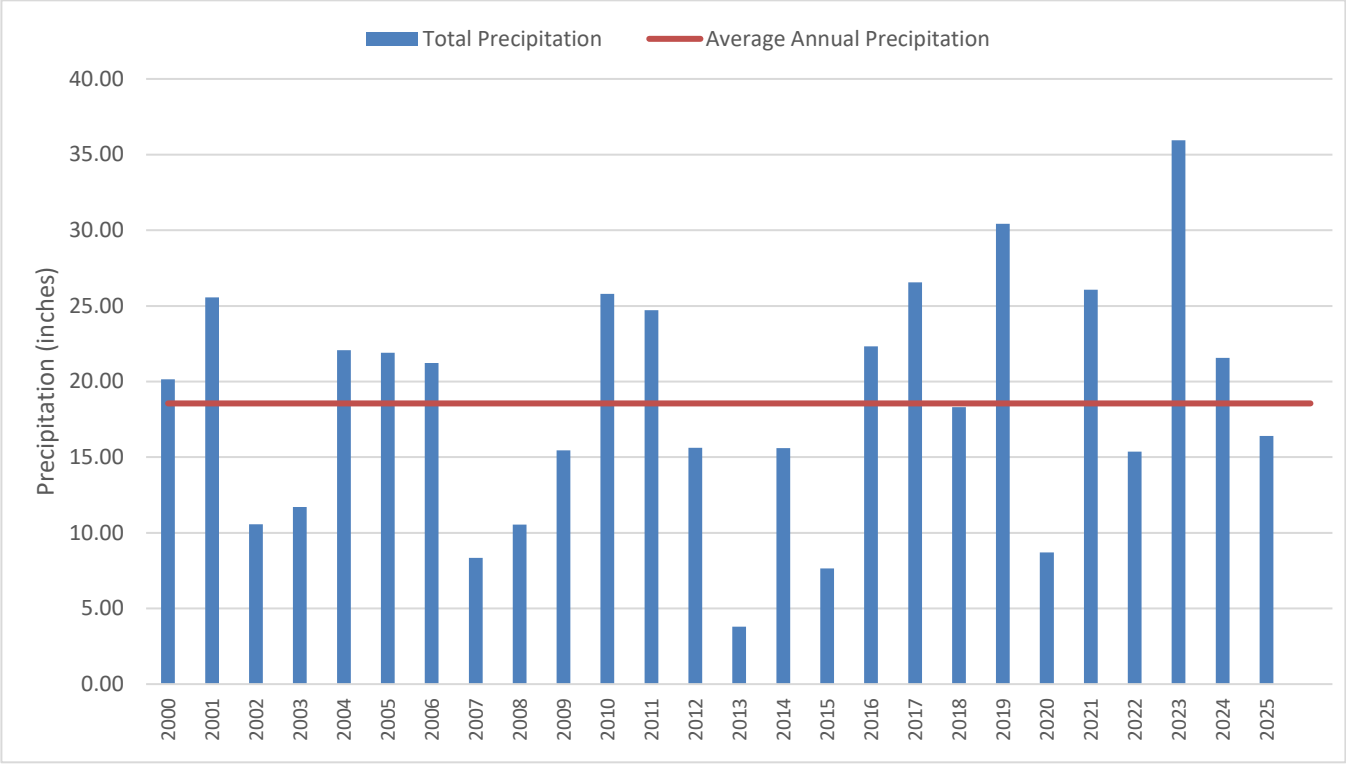
3.3 Service Area Climate

The area served by CCSD has a mild, temperate climate year-round and experiences pleasant weather for most of the year. The predominant wind direction is from the northwest. Climate data from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) collected at Station 160,[13] San Luis Obispo West, from November 2000 to December 2025, including evapotranspiration (ETo) and temperature data, was evaluated (CIMIS, 2026). The Cambria area benefits from relatively low ETo rates compared to inland areas due to its coastal location. The area also has a Mediterranean rainfall pattern, with rain typically occurring from October through April.

Annual precipitation was measured at the Santa Rosa at Main Street rain gage, located within the Santa Rosa Creek watershed in CCSD's service area and owned and operated by San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works. Average annual precipitation is approximately 18 inches, with average monthly precipitation ranging from 0 to 3.9 inches and annual totals ranging from a low of 3.79 inches in 2013 to a high of 35.95 inches in 2023. In comparison, 2025 received 16 inches of rainfall (County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Station 717, 2026)[14]. The peak summertime irrigation period, combined with seasonal tourism, results in the highest daily water demand occurring during the summer.

Figure 3-3 shows the annual precipitation in calendar years from 2000 through the end of 2025 and illustrates which years fall above or below the annual average precipitation for this period. As shown in this figure, the area can experience multiple years of below-average precipitation, making water management even more critical to ensure communities are prepared for the next drought.

Figure 3-3. Santa Rosa at Main (Station 717) Annual Precipitation from 2000 to 2025



Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works Station 717.

[13] CIMIS Station 160 — San Luis Obispo West. https://cimis.water.ca.gov/WSNReportCriteria.aspx

[14] San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works Station 717, Precipitation and Weather Data Accessed March 2026: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/public-works/forms-documents/water-resources/monthly-precipitation-reports

Figure 3-4 shows the monthly averages for ETo and temperature from 2000 through 2025. CCSD's average monthly temperature ranges from about 51 to 61 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). On average, July through October are the warmest months of the year. Average monthly ETo varies from 2.06 in December to 6.06 inches in July, with a yearly average of approximately 50 inches per year.

Figure 3-4. CIMIS Station 160 Average, 2025

Month	Average ETo (inches)	Average Air Temp (F)
January	2.23	51.63
February	2.62	51.75
March	3.79	52.81
April	4.63	52.69
May	5.57	55.55
June	5.87	58.26
July	6.06	59.89
August	5.60	60.69
September	4.67	61.01
October	3.91	59.80
November	2.59	55.44
December	2.06	51.69
Yearly Average	**49.59**	**55.93**

3.3.1 Climate Change Impacts on Water Demands, Supplies, and Reliability

According to the National Academy of Sciences, climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for an extended period (decades or longer).[15] Climate change may result from:

- Natural factors, such as changes in the sun's intensity or slow changes in the Earth's orbit around the sun.
- Natural processes within the climate system (e.g., changes in ocean circulation).
- Human activities that change the atmosphere's composition (e.g., through burning fossil fuels) and the land surface (e.g., deforestation, reforestation, urbanization, desertification, etc.).

Climate change has the potential to directly impact CCSD's surface water supply and to indirectly impact groundwater supplies. CCSD is committed to adapting to climate change in a manner that protects the water resources for the maximum benefit while continuing to maintain a reliable, affordable, high-quality water supply for agriculture.

Several potential effects of climate change have been identified by the scientific community, including reduced winter snowpack, more variable and extreme weather conditions, shorter winters, and increased evaporative demand. Additionally, climate change could affect water quality through increased flooding and erosion; greater concentration of contaminants, if any, in the water supply; and warmer water, which could lead to increased growth of algae and other aquatic plants. Rising sea level and increased flooding are also potential effects of climate change.

[15] National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence: https://www.nationalacademies.org/read/26919/chapter/21

The source of CCSD water supply, which comes from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa watersheds, is in the coastal mountain range. Coastal ranges have minimal snowfall; therefore, climate change, reduced snowpack, and snowpack-related runoff timing issues will not impact CCSD's water supply. Additionally, the CCSD service area is not located in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and would not be affected by rising sea levels and the related flooding and salinity effects on the Delta. Therefore, the CCSD discussion of climate change only focuses on the effects and impacts related to CCSD's water demand and does not address potential effects of reduced winter snowpack or rising sea levels.

Changes in precipitation, temperature, and atmospheric carbon dioxide affect crop ETo and net irrigation water requirements (NIWRs). Global climate models (GCMs) have been used to project future climate change and impacts on crop water demands. Future conditions of warm-dry, warm-wet, hot-dry, hot-wet, and central tendency were used. Three future periods for these five conditions were selected to project climate change effects and impacts, including the 2020s (2010-2039), 2050s (2040-2069), and 2080s (2070-2099). Changes in precipitation timing and amounts could result in greater or lesser irrigation requirements to meet ETo demands.

Although there is consensus that climate change is occurring, and the effects of climate change are being observed, the timing and magnitude of climate change impacts remain uncertain. CCSD will mitigate climate change impacts with this uncertainty in mind through an adaptive management approach in cooperation with other regional stakeholders, municipalities within CCSD, and neighboring water management agencies. Under adaptive management, key uncertainties will be identified and evaluated (e.g., April-July runoff as a percentage of annual runoff, total runoff, average temperature, and reference evapotranspiration), and strategies will be developed to address the related climate change impacts. As the actual impacts occur, the strategies will be prioritized, modified as needed, and implemented.

Additional Resources for Water Resources Planning for Climate Change

Much work has been done at state and regional levels to evaluate the effects and impacts of climate change and to develop strategies to support effective statewide, regional, and local water management in the future. For more information, see Section 4.4.1.

The following resources provide additional information describing water resources planning for climate change:

- Ackerly, D., Jones, A., Stacey, M., & Riordan, B. (2018). California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: San Francisco Bay Area Summary Report. https://www.climateassessment.ca.gov/
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). (2008). Managing an Uncertain Future: Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water. https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/hornbeck_usa_3_d/63/
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). (2010). Climate Change Characterization and Analysis in California Water Resources Planning Studies. https://cawaterlibrary.net/document/climate-change-characterization-and-analysis-in-california-water-resources-planning-studies-2/
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). (2024). Climate Action Plan Phase 1: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan Update 2023. https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/All-Programs/Climate-Change-Program/Climate-Action-Plan/Files/Exhibit-C-CAP-Phase-1-Update-2023.pdf
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). (2025). State Water Project Adaptation Strategy. https://mavensnotebook.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SWP-AdaptationStrategy_Final.pdf
- California Department of Water Resources (DWR). (2026). California Water Plan 2028. https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/California-Water-Plan/Docs/Update2028/CWP-2028-Fact-Sheet.pdf

- California Energy Commission (CEC). (2018). California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Statewide Summary Report. https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/Statewide_Reports-SUM-CCCA4-2018-013_Statewide_Summary_Report_ADA.pdf
- California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. (2020). California Adaptation Planning Guide. https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/CA-Adaptation-Planning-Guide-FINAL-June-2020-Accessible.pdf
- California Natural Resources Agency. (2012). California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide. https://resources.ca.gov/CNRALegacyFiles/docs/climate/01APG_Planning_for_Adaptive_Communities.pdf
- California Natural Resources Agency. (2024). California Climate Adaptation Strategy. https://www.climateresilience.ca.gov/
- CDM. (2011). Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning. https://cawaterlibrary.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Climate_Change_Handbook_Regional_Water_Planning.pdf
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2022). Sixth Assessment Report: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, Chapter 4: Water. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-4/
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). (2015). West-Wide Climate Risk Assessments: Irrigation Demand and Reservoir Evaporation Projections (Technical Memorandum No. 86-68210-2014-01). https://www.usbr.gov/watersmart/baseline/docs/irrigationdemand/irrigationdemands.pdf
- U.S. Geological Survey. (2025). Climate Change and Future Water Availability in the United States (Professional Paper 1894-E). https://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/1894/e/pp1894E.pdf
- University of California, Berkeley. (2012). Climate Change and Integrated Regional Water Management in California: A Preliminary Assessment of Regional Perspectives. https://watershedscoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/IRWM_CCReport_Final_June2012_EConrad_UCBerkeley.pdf

3.4 Service Area Population, Demographics, and Socioeconomics

Suppliers are required to report their current and projected service area populations in their UWMP. The Water Code does not require a specific methodology for projecting future populations, but it does require that the estimates of future population be based upon data from state, regional, or local service agency population projections.

CCSD has had a water connection moratorium in place since November 2001 due to concerns over the long-term reliability of its water supply and the need to increase water storage for fire suppression. To address these concerns, CCSD completed a series of water master planning studies, which were incorporated by reference into a program-level Water Master Plan (WMP) Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)[16] that was certified by the CCSD Board on August 21, 2008. The studies recommended a multifaceted approach that included improvements to the potable distribution system to enhance firefighting, water conservation, recycled water for non-potable irrigation, and further augmenting and drought-proofing the local potable supply using seawater desalination.

Over the years, CCSD has made steady progress, including the completion of its Pine Knolls storage tanks, an interconnecting water distribution main across an open space area (the East-West Ranch pipeline, which interconnects the Lodge Hill distribution system with the Park Hill distribution system), and the installation of

[16] Cambria Community Services District, Water Master Plan Environmental Impact Report. https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-master-plan#docaccess-3edf0222933c725f6c7c6b28a5065cbbfc78c2f6c8a99b7b423123547842cf37

two separate segments, totaling roughly seven tenths (0.7) of a mile, of non-potable "purple pipe" water mains (though these purple pipe segments have yet to be connected to a source of recycled water).

In response to a 2014 drought emergency, CCSD more recently completed its Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) project, which went into service in early 2015. The WRF currently operates under an emergency coastal development permit, which includes a condition requiring the submission of an application for a regular coastal development permit. CCSD submitted a regular coastal development permit application in 2014, which was subsequently revised due to project modifications, then resubmitted and accepted as complete for processing in the fall of 2025. The application is supported by the San Simeon and Van Gordon Creeks Instream Flow Study, which addresses localized impacts from the WRF on the creeks. The Instream Flow Study was accepted as complete in the fall of 2024. CCSD is currently completing a similar instream flow study for lower Santa Rosa Creek.

The earlier 2008 PEIR addressed growth-inducement concerns by adopting a buildout reduction program as a mitigation measure. The build-out reduction program was based on detailed GIS mapping and analysis coupled with financial modeling. This work was further reviewed by a local citizens' committee, which met for over a year during its development. The result was a recommended build-out goal of 4,650 existing and future residences. This essentially allowed the existing single-family water connection waiting list of 665 lot owners to proceed at a pace estimated to take over 22 years once the moratorium is lifted, potentially including some number of residential connections not currently on the waiting list.

San Luis Obispo County also completed work on the Cambria and San Simeon Acres Community Plans[17] within the San Luis Obispo County North Coast Area plan. The County Board of Supervisors certified its Environmental Impact Report on the community plans, which adopted an alternative for 4,650 existing and future housing units and was subsequently incorporated into the San Luis Obispo County North Coast Area Plan.

As of this 2025 UWMP, San Luis Obispo County also has a Growth Management Ordinance[18] in place that sets maximum growth rates following review of a periodic Resource Management System report to the County Board of Supervisors (periodic reviews are completed every two years). Layered on top of the County's Growth Management Ordinance are conditions imposed by the California Coastal Commission from earlier Coastal Development Permits that may also affect CCSD's growth rate, as well as the current condition on growth that all new additional water allocations and services must not impact the Santa Rosa or San Simeon Creeks.

The timing of future growth is contingent on the permitting and approval of projects by other agencies, as well as on economic conditions and other factors that may not be under the direct control of CCSD. Therefore, any projections on population growth should be viewed cautiously.

3.4.1 Service Area Population

CCSD's current and projected population is shown in Table 3-1. Due to the building moratorium in Cambria, there has been no growth between 2010 and 2025 and no net population change. For the purposes of future water planning in this UWMP, it is assumed that additional water allocations or new service connections will not be permitted until 2030. From 2030-2047, a population growth rate of approximately 1% per year for single family only is projected, until a maximum of 4,650 residential units is reached. The baseline population is calculated

[17] Cambria and San Simeon Acres Community Plans of the North Coast Area Plan ED04-503 (LRP2004-00024): https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2004091020/2

[18] San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Department, Growth Management Ordinance Allocation Request User Guide: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/planning-building/forms-documents/land-use-permit-forms-and-documents/allocation-request-package/allocations-user-guide

using 2023 American Community Survey[19] data for Cambria's population of 6,038 with an expected annual increase of 1%.

In developing this 2025 UWMP, CCSD and Maddaus Water Management (MWM) evaluated several data sources for historical and projected population data. 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) population data was used, which was the most recent available for the service area at the time. The ACS defines Cambria as a Census Designated Place encompassing an area that closely matches CCSD's service area. CCSD and MWM further refined the ACS data by comparing the ACS boundary to CCSD's service area boundary, accounting for the actual population percentage within the included area. CCSD's service area encompasses the vast majority (over 99%) of the population within the ACS boundary. The only exception is an area to the south of CCSD's service area, which includes approximately nine residences. The additional population of those nine residences is well within the margin of error from the 2023 ACS data, so no adjustments were made.

It should be noted that geographical and resource constraints may limit actual population growth from reaching these projections.

Table 3-1. Retail Population – Current and Projected

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected - Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	6,038	6,038	6,340	6,660	7,000	7,350
NOTES: Current 2025 population is based on 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimate data, which showed the service area has a population of 6,038. Projections are based on negligible growth through 2030 and a subsequent conservative 1% annual growth rate based on infill and available parcel considerations, and the ability of the aquifer to support growth.						

According to the 2023 American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census, Cambria had a total population of 6,038, with a median age of 61.4 years (2023 ACS Table DP05), and an average household size (excluding vacant units) of 2.11 persons per household (2023 ACS Table S1101). According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the service area had a population of 6,032. That number declined to the 2020 U.S. Census population of 5,678. The population according to the 2023 ACS is 6,038, therefore, the service area experienced no net population change from 2010 to 2023. The population change from the 2020 U.S. Census to the 2023 ACS was likely due to an increased use of second homes during the COVID-19 pandemic, with some of those residents choosing to remain full time once it was over.

3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

It is recommended that Suppliers describe the social, economic, and demographic factors in their service areas, since recent trends or shifts in these factors can affect water management and planning. Other demographic factors affecting water management in CCSD's service area include visitor-serving uses, vacant houses, low-income households, and the effect of distance from major population and employment centers. Cambria experiences a significant number of tourists and visitors, and their impact on water use and water planning must be considered.

Another factor to consider in Cambria's water use patterns is the high percentage of homes used as second or vacation homes. The 2023 ACS reported a total of 4,119 housing units, with 1,261 vacant (2023 ACS Table B25002). This translates to a vacancy rate of 31%, suggesting a high proportion of homes may be second or vacation homes. In contrast, the United States average for housing vacancies in the 2023 ACS was 9.6%.

The 2023 ACS data indicated that approximately 27% of all households in Cambria were within a low-income group (i.e., annual income below 80% of the area median income). Cambria's 2023 median area income was approximately $89,049 (2023 ACS Income). To project low-income water demands, it was assumed that the 27%

[19] U.S. Census Bureau, Cambria CDP, California. https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/cambriacdpcalifornia/PST120224

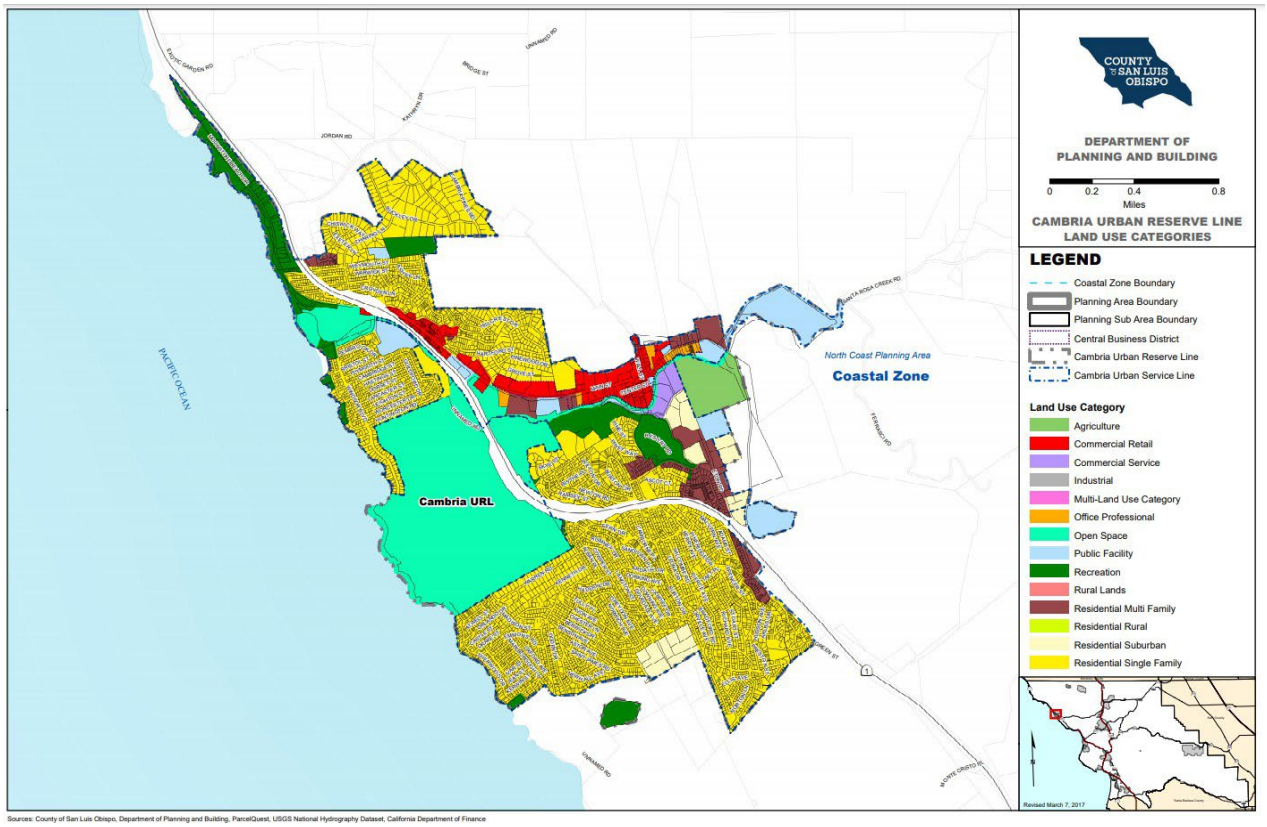
was evenly distributed between the single-family and multifamily water use sectors. The projected low-income demands using this approach are shown in Table 4-3b. Water Use Sectors of the Customer Base are addressed in Chapter 4.

Cambria's predominant demographic will likely remain retired persons with the means to live in marginally isolated communities, given the community's remoteness along the California coast without nearby employment centers or a larger community that might lead to a significant demographic shift.

3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

The urban part of Cambria encompasses approximately 2,351 gross acres, or 3.67 square miles, with a net acreage of approximately 1,790 acres, or 2.8 square miles, excluding land in road rights-of-way and beach areas along the bay or ocean. Cambria primarily consists of residential zoning (57.1%), with a combination of commercial (4.8%) and public institutional (4.0%) uses along Main Street. The surrounding outlying areas are devoted to agricultural uses (2.2%), primarily grazing. Additionally, a large portion of land is zoned as open space (28.8%), including the Fiscalini Ranch, the State-owned floodplain and riparian vegetation at the mouth of the Santa Rosa Creek, and areas with slopes too steep for residential development.[20] The primary land uses in the developed portions of CCSD are residential, commercial, and recreation. Cambria's land use is shown in Figure 3-5.

Figure 3-5. Cambria Community Area Land Use Map



Source: County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Planning and Building.[21]

[20] Cambria Community Services District, Water Master Plan (July 2008): https://ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/2004071009/2

[21] County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Planning and Building, ParcelQuest, USGS National Hydrography Dataset, California Department of Finance https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Planning-Building/Forms-Documents/Coastal-Zone-Maps/Estero-Planning-Area-Maps/Estero-Planning-Area-Land-Use-Map.pdf

4 WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

Lay Description

The Water Code requires a description and quantification of water uses in the service area, including recycled water if used or may be used in the future. This chapter describes and quantifies CCSD's past, current, and projected water uses through 2050, based on available records. Future water use is based on CCSD's past and existing water use (as of 2025), combined with anticipated growth, new regulations, changing climate conditions, and trends in customer water-use behavior. A thorough analysis examined each water use sector and aggregated the results into a comprehensive projection of customer water use.

Accurately tracking and reporting current water demands enables a Supplier to properly analyze and plan the use of its resources. Estimating future demand as accurately as possible enables water agencies to manage their water supply and plan infrastructure investments effectively. Assessments of future growth and related water demand, done in coordination with local planning agencies, provide essential information for developing demand projections.

The tables in this chapter summarize total current water use and projected water use, including recycled water. Table 4-1 and 4-6 present CCSD's actual total 2025 water consumption and projected water demand through 2050 by water use sector.

4.1 Non-Potable vs. Potable Water Use

CCSD does not have a developed, available supply of recycled water. Chapter 6 discusses recycled water and its potential use in the CCSD service area (Section 6.2.5) and CCSD's overall recycled water use.

4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

This section identifies water use, based on available records, for the 10 water use sectors identified in Water Code Section 10631(d). Additionally, a narrative description is included of how water use is calculated and how projections are estimated.

Actual and projected CCSD potable water use for the various customer types is shown in Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3b. CCSD tracks registered vacation rental homes, which are used as for-profit commercial enterprises to serve outside visitors, but for the purposes of this UWMP, has included them as part of the single-family residential demands. Similarly, CCSD includes schools, churches, and non-CCSD-related governmental facilities in the commercial water category. CCSD does not buy or sell water to other water agencies in the area.

For the demand analysis, CCSD reviewed metered data from 2020 through 2025 for its water use sectors, monthly water consumption, water conservation, and information for historical and projected use analyses. Based on these analyses, CCSD describes its historical, current (2025), and projected water use for its seven water-use sectors in five-year increments through 2050. As shown in Table 4-1, in calendar year 2025, the CCSD service area used a total of 520 AF, including non-revenue water.

In 2025, 53% of CCSD's total potable water use was single-family residential, while 3% was multifamily, 10% Commercial Lodging, 8% Non-lodging Commercial, 0.4% Institutional/Governmental, and 1% Other (Riparian deliveries). The remaining 24% of year 2025 potable water use was classified as water loss, including both real and apparent losses. More information on water loss can be found in Section 4.3.

Water use over the past five years has notably remained well below pre-2014 drought levels. Over the last five years, the average CCSD water use was approximately 520 AFY. The most recent peak in demand occurred in 2017 with a total demand of 575 AFY. This peak represented a decrease from the pre-2014 drought peak in demand, which was 731 AFY in 2013. A lesser peak of 539 AFY occurred in 2020 and carried over into 2021, largely due to increased use of second homes during the COVID-19 pandemic as residents temporarily relocated and visitation increased due to bans on out-of-state and international travel. It is anticipated that CCSD's

customers will continue to implement conservation behaviors and keep demand below pre-drought levels, but future water use by the existing water customer base remains subject to variability and cannot be assured.

4.2.1 Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

The following water sectors are listed in the Water Code. Additional sectors or subdivisions are included as needed to reflect unique conditions for sectors or subsectors not listed in the Water Code.

Single-Family Residential

This is defined as a single-family dwelling unit or a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. CCSD also includes duplexes in the single-family category.

Multifamily Residential

This is defined as multiple dwelling units contained within a single building or within several buildings within a single complex. CCSD also includes mobile home parks in the multifamily category.

Commercial

This is defined as a water user that provides or distributes a product or service. CCSD further splits the Commercial Water Use Sector into Commercial Lodging and Non-lodging Commercial. CCSD includes water use by users who would traditionally be classified as Institutional/Governmental, such as schools, churches, healthcare centers, and the CCSD Fire Department, in the Commercial water use sector.

Industrial

This is defined as a water user that is primarily a manufacturer or processor of materials as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code sectors 31 to 33, inclusive, or an entity that is a water user primarily engaged in research and development. More information is on the NAICS website.[22] CCSD does not serve any industrial customers.

Institutional/Governmental

This is defined as a water user dedicated to public service. This type of user includes, among others, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions. At present, CCSD only includes CCSD-utility-related facilities in the Institutional/Governmental category.

Landscape

This is defined as water connections supplying water solely for landscape irrigation. Such landscapes may be associated with multifamily, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation.

Sales to Other Agencies

CCSD does not sell water to other agencies; therefore, this section is not applicable.

[22] https://www.census.gov/naics/

Groundwater Recharge

This is defined as the managed and intentional replenishment of natural groundwater supplies using man-made conveyances such as infiltration basins or injection wells. Water used for groundwater banking or storage can be reported using this sector.

CCSD operates the Water Reclamation Facility (WRF), an Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR) facility that injects highly treated water into the San Simeon aquifer for gradient control. Currently, the WRF is permitted only for use during a drought emergency. However, CCSD is in the process of obtaining the facility's permit for use during normal and below-average rainfall years. The planned groundwater recharge would be 21 AF in normal and below-average years, up to a reasonable maximum of 150 AF during drought years. Additional information on this water use sector can be found in Section 6.2.2.

Saline Water Intrusion Barrier

This is defined as the injection of water into a freshwater aquifer to prevent the intrusion of saltwater.

CCSD does not inject water to form a saline-water intrusion barrier; therefore, this section is not applicable.

Agricultural

This is defined as water used for commercial agricultural irrigation.

CCSD does not have any commercial agricultural irrigation customers; therefore, this section is not applicable.

Distribution System Water Loss

Distribution system water losses (also known as “real losses”) are the physical water losses from the water distribution system and storage facilities, up to the point of customer consumption. The water loss projections were developed under the assumption that water loss will remain constant, given the negligible increase in water infrastructure required to serve any additional customers, CCSD’s commitment to minimizing water losses, and advancing technology for leak detection over the planning horizon. See Section 4.3 for further details.

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

The water use sectors described below are not specifically listed in or required by the Water Code.

Exchanges

Water exchanges are typically water delivered by one water user to another, with the receiving water user returning the water at a specified time, or when the conditions of the parties’ agreement are met. Water exchanges can be strictly a return of water on a basis agreed upon by the participants or can include payment and the return of water. The water returned may or may not be an even exchange. Water can be returned on a one-for-one basis or by another arrangement (e.g., for each acre-foot of water received, two are returned).

For more information on this water use sector, refer to Section 6.2.6.

Surface Water Augmentation

This is defined as the planned placement of recycled water into a surface water reservoir that is used as a source of domestic drinking water supply (refer to Chapter 6, Section 6.2.5).

CCSD has no surface water sources and does not participate in surface water augmentation; therefore, this section is not applicable.

Transfers

The Water Code defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights. Transfers can be between neighboring Suppliers or across the state, provided there is a means to convey or store the water. A water transfer can be a temporary or permanent sale of water or a water right by the water right holder, a lease of the right to use water from the water right holder, or a sale or lease of a contractual right to water supply. Water transfers can also take the form of long-term contracts to improve long-term supply reliability.

CCSD has no water transfers; therefore, this section is not applicable.

Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat

This is defined as water used for managed environmental use to improve environmental conditions.

CCSD does not manage a wetlands or wildlife habitat program; therefore, this section is not applicable.

Visitor-Serving Commercial

This is defined as a water user that provides lodging or otherwise directly serves visitors.

Per CCSD's Coastal Development Permit, a minimum of 20% of the available water capacity must be reserved for visitor-serving uses.

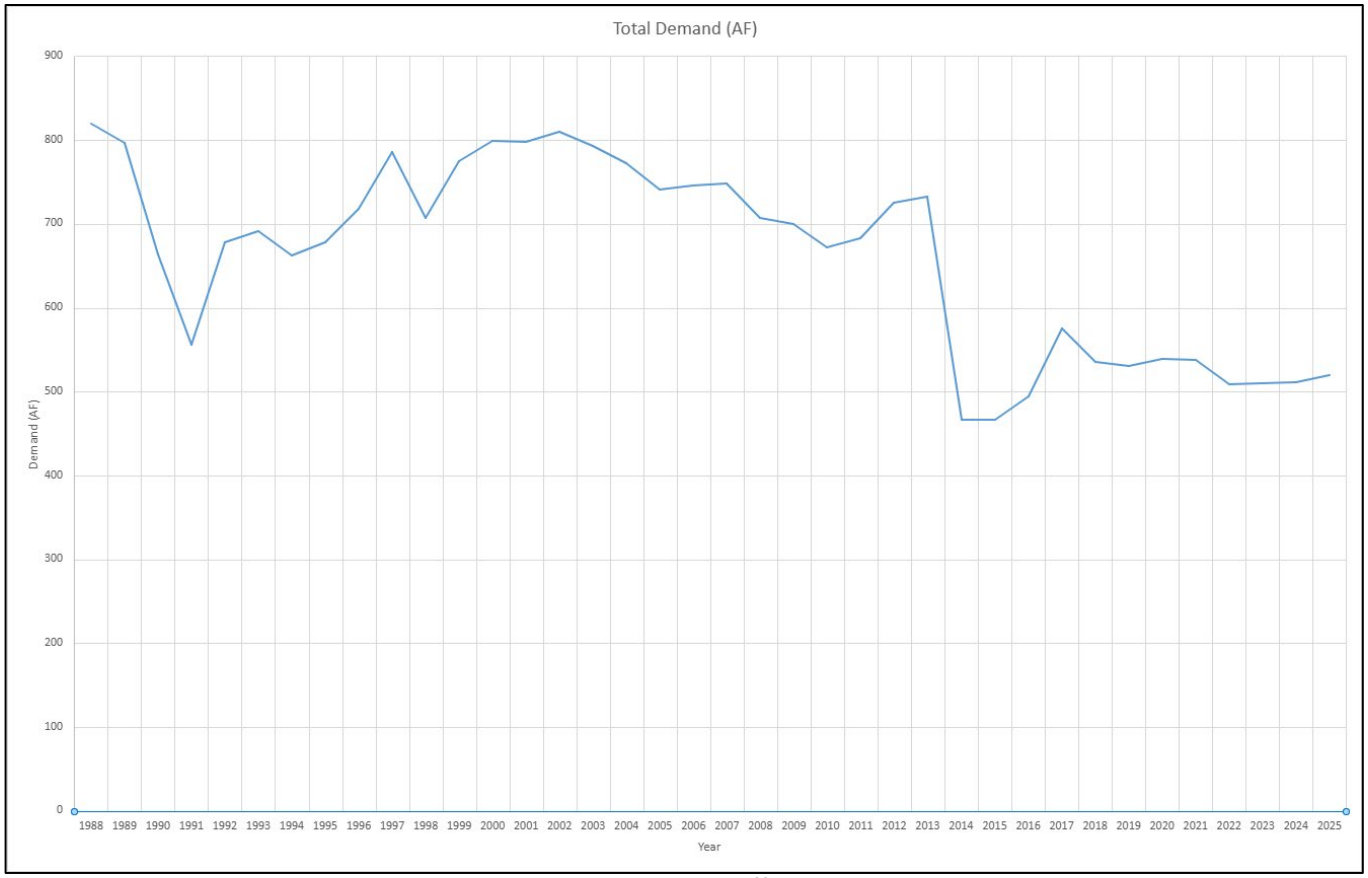
Riparian

This is defined as a water user with an agreement with CCSD for a supply of water that would normally be fulfilled through riparian rights.

4.2.3 Past Water Use

While not part of the DWR UWMP Reporting Tables, the Water Code requires Retail Suppliers to quantify past water use. Past water use is valuable during the development of projected uses, as it helps create an understanding of water use trends, the effects of temporary use restrictions imposed during the most recent prolonged drought and the recovery from such temporary restrictions, the effects of long-term demand management measures, and other pertinent water use factors. CCSD's historical data from 1988-2025 was analyzed to assess the impacts of various factors (e.g., water rates, economic conditions, and weather) on water demand.

Figure 4-1. CCSD Historical Water Use in Acre-Feet per Year



Source: Prepared by CCSD staff, March 2026.

4.2.4 Current Water Use

This section presents current water use as determined by analyzing information such as meter data, billing records, and other sources, as well as recently submitted Electronic Annual Report (eAR) and water loss reports. Current water use is reflected in Table 4-1, which includes current gross and recycled water use. Potable use volume is based on the amount billed or otherwise accounted for; system water loss is calculated as the difference between potable use and the total 2025 potable water production of 520 AF as reported in Table 2-1. CCSD staff suspects potable customers were underbilled due to the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) transition, yielding a higher water loss volume and lower customer category use. This is evident when comparing year 2025 individual use type volume to previous years' use. Riparian/Other and Institutional water use are not considered to be under-tracked. For 2025, the volume of water for the seawater intrusion barrier is the amount of wastewater collected from the service area, which is based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report.

Table 4-1. Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Actual

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description	2025 Actual Water Use	
		Treatment Level when Delivered	Volume (AF)
Single Family	Includes Vacation Rental Water Use	Potable	278
Multifamily		Potable	16
Commercial	Commercial Lodging	Potable	53
Commercial	Non-Lodging Commercial and 5 Commercial Dedicated Irrigation Meters	Potable	39
Institutional/Governmental	Internal and No-Charge accounts	Potable	2
Other (optional)	Riparian Deliveries	Potable	6
Saline water intrusion barrier	Use of existing percolation pond operation	Non-Potable	482
Distribution System Water Loss	Non-Revenue Water	Potable	126
		Subtotal Potable	520
		Subtotal Non-Potable	482
		Total	1,002
NOTES: Potable use volume based on amount billed or otherwise accounted for; system water loss calculated as the difference between potable use and the total 2025 potable water production of 520 AF as reported in Table 2-1. CCSD staff suspects potable customers were underbilled due to the AMI transition, yielding a higher water loss volume and lower customer category use. This is evident when comparing year 2025 individual use type volume to previous years' use. Riparian/Other and Institutional water use are not considered to be under-tracked. For 2025, the volume of water for the seawater intrusion barrier is the amount of wastewater collected from the service area which is based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report. Commercial Non-Lodging accounts include five commercial dedicated irrigation meters.			

4.2.5 Projected Water Use

This section presents projected water use for each sector in five-year increments through 2050, as reported in Table 4-2. The water use projections are based on negligible growth from 2025 through 2030, followed by a conservative 1% annual growth rate, reflecting infill and available parcel considerations, and the aquifer's ability to support growth. Due to the suspected underbilling of customers in the AMI transition, yielding a higher water loss volume and lower customer category use, 2030 water use, though not expected to increase overall, is based on the average of 2020-2025 for the individual customer categories and NRW volumes, including Institutional and Other/Riparian.

In addition to past and projected uses, this UWMP more closely analyzes anticipated conditions for the next five years (2026-2030). Over the next five years, CCSD anticipates that demand will continue the trend that started in 2022 and remain constant at approximately 510 to 520 AFY. This projection is based on no population growth expected over the next five years, coupled with minimal demand reduction due to significant conservation saturation, as many of CCSD's residents continue to conserve water following the most recent drought, which ended in 2017. Details on the projected dry year use and supply analysis for the next five years are discussed in Chapter 7.

Potable water use projections for the next 20 years were developed by averaging water consumption by customer class from 2020 to 2025, with 1% annual increases across all customer categories starting in 2030 to

account for growth. Using the 2020-2025-time horizon as the basis for the projections was chosen because it spans a variety of recent years, including the COVID-19 pandemic, post-pandemic/new-normal, normal, dry, and wet years. Including pandemic years allows consideration of a full-occupancy consumption scenario. The water demand projections summarized in this section incorporate anticipated development factors within CCSD, affecting both residential and non-residential sectors. Those development factors include restrictions on the number of new connections/water allocations allowed per year, requirements that new connections/water allocations have no impact on the Santa Rosa or San Simeon Creeks, and the total number of connections allowed. The potable water demand projections are based on CCSD's average historical demand from 2020 until 2025, with 1% per year added starting in 2030. Recycled water was added to CCSD's water supply portfolio in 2035 which, combined, created an estimated 715 AFY of total water demand in 2050. Of the total 2050 demand, 615 AFY is anticipated to be potable water, and 100 AFY anticipated to be recycled water. Table 4-2 and Table 4-3b present projected demands through 2050.

Chapter 5 discusses CCSD meeting the Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 target and the newer Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO), also known as the *"Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life"* regulation). While actual 2020 GPCD was below the SB X7-7 target, and CCSD's water demands are below the UWUO target, future demand could increase due to a variety of factors; this UWMP conservatively projects demand to proactively develop water resources management strategies for these potential demands. CCSD plans to continue encouraging efficient water use and implementing water-use efficiency measures to support meeting future water-use standards and to enhance resiliency to drought and other water shortage conditions, as described in Chapters 7, 8, and 9.

Table 4-2. Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water – Projected

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses of Potable, and Non-Potable Water – Projected - Water Code 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use					
		Treatment Level when Delivered	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Single Family	Includes ADU and rental homes	Potable	298	313	328	345	362
Multifamily		Potable	17	17	18	19	20
Commercial	Commercial Lodging	Potable	66	70	73	77	81
Commercial	Non-Lodging Commercial and 5 COM Dedicated Irrigation Meters	Potable	48	51	53	56	59
Institutional/ Governmental	Internal and No-Charge accounts	Potable	4	4	5	5	5
Other (optional)	Riparian deliveries	Potable	5	5	6	6	6
Landscape	Landscape Irrigation (excl. golf courses)	Non-Potable	0	50	100	100	100
Saline Water Intrusion Barrier	Existing percolation pond operation use	Non-Potable	482	456	431	458	486
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	82	82	82	82	82
		Subtotal Potable	520	542	565	589	615
		Subtotal Non-Potable	482	506	531	558	586
		Total	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201

NOTES:
1. Potable projection based on negligible growth from 2025 through 2030 and a subsequent conservative 1% annual growth based on infill and available parcel considerations, and the ability of the aquifer to support growth. Due to the suspected underbilling of customers in the AMI transition in 2025, yielding a higher water loss volume and lower customer category use, year 2030 potable water use, though not expected to increase in total volume overall, is based on the average of 2020-2025 for their individual customer categories and water loss volumes, including Institutional and Other/Riparian. Years 2020-2025 use includes pandemic, post-pandemic/new-normal, dry, and wet years. Including pandemic years in the water use projection profile allows for the consideration of a full occupancy consumption scenario.
2. The volume of water for the seawater intrusion barrier is the amount of wastewater collected from the service area which is based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report. In addition to indoor metered water use, this value includes infiltration and inflow into the collection system. For subsequent years, the volume of wastewater collected from the service area is estimated to grow 1% per year in line with increases in water consumption due to population growth, with the assumption that inflow and infiltration will remain constant. All wastewater collected is used as a seawater intrusion barrier via the existing wastewater percolation pond system, for CCSD's WRF (an indirect potable reuse project constructed in 2014), or for landscape irrigation with recycled water. Beginning in 2035, approximately 50 AFY of no-net-increase in diversion from aquifer recycled water use is anticipated by converting existing CCSD customers from potable groundwater use to non-potable outdoor irrigation using recycled water. From 2040 onward, an additional 50 AFY of outdoor irrigation with recycled water is estimated to meet future project demands. Landscape irrigation feasibility is based on the 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan and will be driven by available funding and potential downstream habitat concerns. Because of potential downstream habitat concerns, the 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan[23] bifurcated recycled water demands between converting existing groundwater-based customer uses and potential future project demands. Non-potable irrigation use is not expected to be online until 2035.
3. Commercial Non-Lodging accounts include five commercial dedicated irrigation meters.

Codes and Other Considerations Used in Projections

Water savings from codes, standards, ordinances, and land-use planning, also known as *passive savings,* generally reduce water use for new and future customers compared to existing customers. However, some ordinances and standards may also apply to existing customers, such as plumbing code changes that result in fixture and appliance replacements. Suppliers are required to state the extent to which passive savings are considered in these water use projections.

The water demand projections in Table 4-2 are based on an analysis of historical metering data and projected population, job, and development growth. They do not include reductions from passive savings or "plumbing code" upgrades, nor reductions from the implementation of future active conservation measures by CCSD. Passive savings were excluded due to significant retrofit saturation within the service area and the stringent requirements for remodels and new construction resulting in minimal additional savings.

Suppliers are to include any estimated passive savings expected to occur in their water-use projections pursuant to Water Code Section 10631(d)(4)(A) and future water projections needed for lower-income residential water use pursuant to Water Code Section 10631.1. Water usage for lower-income housing units is included in the overall water demand projections; however, passive water savings estimates are not, as documented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Inclusion in Water Use Projections

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections – **Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)**	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?	No
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included in Projections?	Yes

Water Use for Lower Income Households

CCSD has included projected water use for lower-income households (i.e., those with income below 80% of area median income, adjusted for family size) in its 2025 UWMP. However, it should be noted that CCSD does not use this estimate for planning purposes. Projected water use by lower-income households is estimated by multiplying the projected housing need for CCSD by the average household size and assumed per capita water use. According to 2023 ACS data, 27% of households in Cambria are low-income and Cambria median household income is approximately $89,049. Since low-income is 80% of the median, the low-income household income is approximately $71,239 representing roughly 27% of households in Cambria. To project low-income water demands, it was assumed that the 27% was evenly distributed between the single-family and multifamily water use sectors. Water use is assumed to be directly proportional to the proportion of low-income households. The projected low-income demands using this approach are shown in Table 4-3b.

[23] Cambria Community Service District Master Water Plan, Recycled Water Section: https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-master-plan#docaccess-76724ee5b54ae7086430b8e21f716d905b5404c222429b541aed18f7e70dc620

Table 4-3b. Low-Income Uses of Potable Water – Projected

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Low-Income Water Use (AFY)				
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Single Family	Includes ADU and rental homes	80	84	89	93	98
Multifamily		4	5	5	5	5
Total		85	89	94	98	103
NOTES: Low-income water use projection assumed to be distributed equally among Single Family and Multifamily. Water use is assumed to be directly proportional to the proportion of low-income households. 27% of households in Cambria are low-income according to 2023 ACS data. This data source reports that the 2023 Cambria median household income is approximately $89,049. Since low-income is 80% of the median, the low-income household income is approximately $71,239 representing roughly 27% of households in Cambria.						

As noted in Table 4-4 (Optional Submittal Table 4-4), CCSD is not reporting projected passive water-use savings, which are not included in the demand projections.

Table 4-4. Passive Water Savings Projections

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: Passive Water Savings Projections - Water Code Section 10631(d)(4)(A)					
Description (Codes, Standards, Ordinances, or Plans)	Passive Savings				
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.3 Distribution System Water Loss

Distribution system water losses are categorized into two components: real losses and apparent losses. Real losses are the physical losses of potable water from the pressurized distribution system and storage facilities, from the point of supply up to the customer's point of delivery (typically the customer's water meter). Apparent losses include non-physical losses such as meter inaccuracies, data-handling errors, and unauthorized consumption. Water loss volumes are calculated in accordance with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Audit Method[24], as required under Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 638.1 et seq. The total distribution system water loss is the sum of real losses and apparent losses.

In the 2025 UWMP, distribution system water loss audits for each of the five years preceding the plan update must be reported (Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)) in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to Water Code Section 10608.34.

To better understand the nature of non-revenue water, CCSD completed its first detailed Water Audit and Component Analysis of Real and Apparent Losses in 2015, utilizing the AWWA method. This method uses known factors, such as system input volume, authorized consumption, and revenue water, to determine water losses. These losses are further categorized into two types:

- Apparent losses – From meter inaccuracies, data errors, and theft. The water is consumed but is not properly measured and accounted for.
- Real losses – From system leaks and breaks.

[24] American Water Works Association (AWWA), Manual of Practice M36: Water Audits and Loss Control Programs. https://store.awwa.org/M36-Water-Audits-and-Loss-Control-Programs-Fifth-Edition-PDF?whence=

Through these efforts and other measures, real losses have been reduced significantly. Table 4-5 shows that CCSD has submitted Water Audits for the last five years, including the most recent reporting period, January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024; links to each report are provided.

The 126 AF of water loss reported in 2025 (Table 4-1) is high relative to CCSD's water loss from the previous several years, though it still falls within a reasonable operating range. However, as reported in Table 4-2, the losses used in future projections are held steady because CCSD's water loss goal is less than 15% of total production. CCSD will need to discuss plans to control water loss and to continue maintaining a reasonably low level of water loss in the future.

Table 4-5. Water Loss Audit Reporting

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting - Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)			
Public Water System ID	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR	Link to WUEdata Submittals of Water Loss Audit Reports
CA4010014	2020	Yes	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/3784589469/Copy%20of%20Cambria%20CSD%20%2D%20CY2020%20Validated%20Audit.xlsx
	2021	Yes	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/3295148551/Cambria%20CSD%20%2D%20CY2021%20Validated%20Water%20Audit%20xlsx.xlsx
	2022	Yes	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/8526426017/Cambria%20CSD%20CY2022%20%2D%20Validated%20Audit.xlsx
	2023	Yes	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/6404416739/Cambria%20CSD%20CY2023%20%2D%20Validated%20Audit.xlsx
	2024	Yes	https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/awwa_uploads/8310270011/2024%20CCSD%20WLA%20Workbook%20%28Final%29%20%2D%20KF.xlsx

In Table 4-6, CCSD presents its Water Loss Performance Standard. Each relevant PWS and its associated standards are listed in the table, along with relevant information for converting between the performance standard and water loss volumes to determine progress toward meeting the 2028 Water Loss Standard. Submittal of this table and relevant data does not constitute compliance with the Water Loss Control Regulation, which is governed by the State Water Board.

Table 4-6. Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard - Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)											
Public Water System ID #	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System?	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		Real 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	Units for Real Water Loss	Number of Units (Connections or Miles)	Volume of Total Real Loss (AF)		2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (AF)	
CA4010014	Yes	12.8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,034	102.672	22.7	2.6	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	4,034	7.924	1.8
NOTES: Connections include active and inactive meters.											

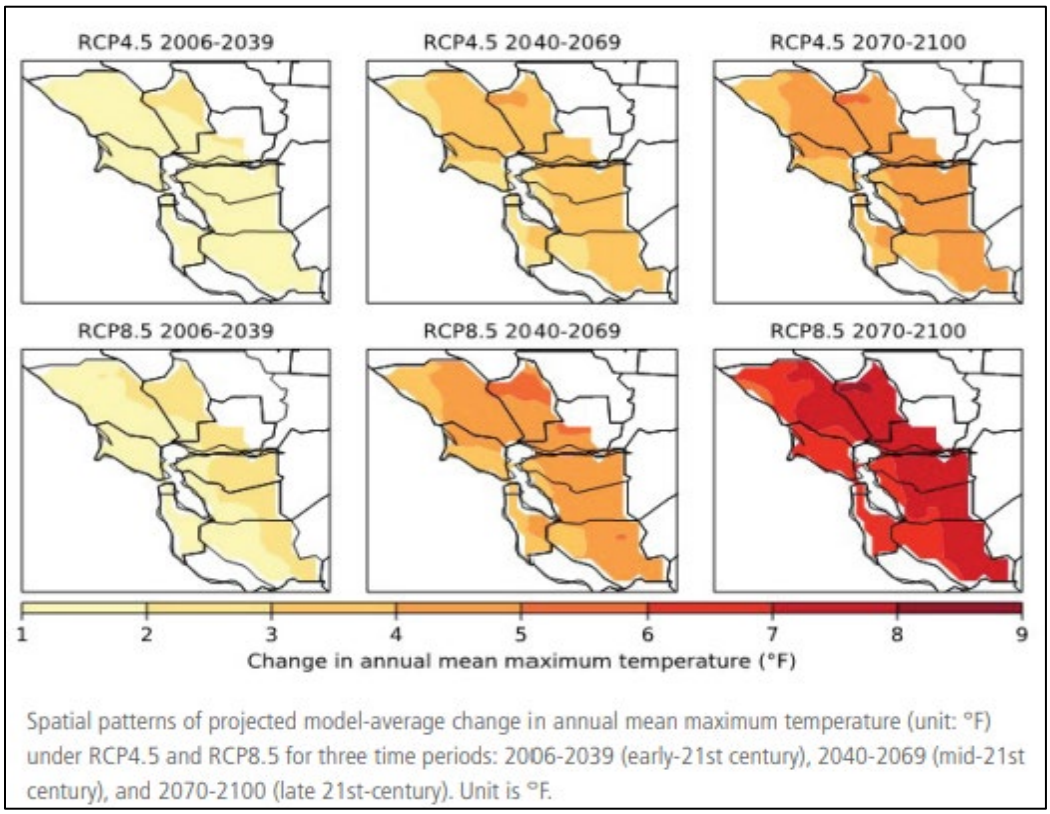
4.4 Climate Change Considerations

The Public Policy Institute of California has predicted that five climate pressures will impact the future of California's water management: warming temperatures, shrinking snowpack, shorter and more intense wet seasons, more variable precipitation, and rising seas.[25] As of 2019, some of these pressures are already apparent. The climate impact on water supply is predicted to significantly exceed the impact on water demand.

Precipitation in the Santa Rosa and San Simeon watersheds will continue to exhibit high year-to-year variability, leading to very wet years at times and very dry years at other times. The largest winter storms will likely become more powerful and potentially more damaging. Due to a predicted increase in future temperature, it is assumed that California and the Cambria area will experience longer and deeper droughts, which could impact the water supply.

The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) develops several future climate change scenarios referred to as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP). RCP 4.5 represents a mitigation scenario in which global CO_2 emissions peak by 2040. RCP 8.5 represents the business-as-usual scenario where CO_2 emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century. The following figure shows the spatial changes in annual mean of maximum daily temperatures across nine Bay Area counties under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5.

Figure 4-2. Bay Area Historical and Projected Mean Maximum Temperatures



Spatial patterns of projected model-average change in annual mean maximum temperature (unit: °F) under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 for three time periods: 2006-2039 (early-21st century), 2040-2069 (mid-21st century), and 2070-2100 (late 21st-century). Unit is °F.

Source: Ackerly et al. (University of California, Berkeley), 2018.

According to the San Francisco Bay Area Climate Change Assessment (Ackerly et al., 2018), the Bay Area's historical temperature increased 1.7 degrees Fahrenheit from 1950 to 2005. It is predicted that annual mean maximum temperatures will increase by 1 to 2 degrees Fahrenheit in the early 21st century from 2006 to 2039, then will increase by an additional 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit in the mid-21st century from 2040 to 2069. This

[25] Public Policy Institute of California. (2025). Priorities for California's Water, accessed online March 2026: https://www.ppic.org/publication/priorities-for-californias-water/

increment for the mid-21st century rises to 4.4 degrees Fahrenheit if the Bay Area remains under the high emissions scenario of "business-as-usual."

The temperature change in above IPCC report is broken over two time periods (early-21st century and mid-21st century). Following are the considerations and methodology used to calculate the average annual temperature change for each of the IPCC report time periods:

- Early 21st century (2006-2039) had an estimated temperature increase of 1 to 2 degrees Fahrenheit that was averaged to 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit. For the 33-year time period, this equates to an average annual temperature increase of 0.045 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Mid-century (2040-2069) was estimated to have an increase of 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit. For the 29-year time period, this equates to an average annual temperature increase of 0.114 degrees Fahrenheit.

4.4.1 Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise poses a growing risk to coastal areas of Cambria, California, where projections show expanded coastal flooding and erosion hazards by the end of the century. Under a high-sea-level-rise scenario (approximately 1.4 meters), flood zones and erosion-prone areas extend further inland, increasing risks to infrastructure, ecosystems, and groundwater resources.[26]

The State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance: 2024 Science and Policy Update (Guidance),[27] adopted by the California Ocean Protection Council, provides statewide projections to support planning and adaptation decisions. Compared with the previous 2018 Guidance, the 2024 Guidance incorporates the latest scientific research and narrows the projection range through the mid-century, while acknowledging increased uncertainty later in the century. The 2024 Guidance emphasizes the incorporation of local conditions (including vertical land motion and storm-driven flood processes) and recommends using scenario analysis—rather than relying on a single value—to support resilient, adaptive planning.

Unlike the 2018 Guidance, which focused on specific risk aversion projections tied to an RCP 8.5 high-emissions scenario, the 2024 Guidance recommends considering a suite of scenarios spanning a plausible range of future seas and integrating these with risk tolerance, asset criticality, and project lifespan. For long-lived or high-consequence assets (e.g., infrastructure with expected service life beyond 2050), higher future sea level scenarios should be included in vulnerability assessments and design analyses.

In order to properly plan for sea level rise, facilities with a planning horizon to 2050 might assume a sea level rise projections around 0.8 feet (and consider higher localized adjustments where appropriate). Facilities with a planning horizon to 2100 or beyond might evaluate the range of projected sea level rise (e.g., ~1.6–3.1 feet or more) along with sensitivity to higher-end outcomes and risk-averse design objectives.

4.4.2 Precipitation

Climate change has the potential to impact CCSD's surface water supply directly and groundwater supplies indirectly, particularly through precipitation. However, CCSD is committed to adapting to climate change in ways that protect water resources for maximum benefit. For further discussion on the climate change impacts on precipitation for the CCSD service area, see the full discussion in Section 3.3.1 of this UWMP.

[26] Pacific Institute, Coastal Flooding Map of Cambria, CA: https://pacinst.org/reports/sea_level_rise/hazmaps/Cambria.pdf

[27] State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance: 2024 Science and Policy Update: https://opc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/California-Sea-Level-Rise-Guidance-2024-508.pdf

5 SB X7-7 BASELINES, 2020 TARGETS, AND 2025 REPORTING

Lay Description

The Water Conservation Act of 2009, also known as Senate Bill (SB) X7-7, mandated a 20% reduction in urban per-capita water use across California by 2020. To achieve this goal, the Act required each Supplier to establish an urban water-use target, contributing to the State's collective efforts. The California Legislature stated that the combined reductions from all Suppliers would fulfill the statewide legislative mandate.

The goal of this chapter is to allow the Supplier to report on its progress toward meeting its urban water-use targets in its UWMP, pursuant to Water Code Section 10608.40. Suppliers that did not meet their 2020 Target in 2020 are required to compare their 2025 water use to the 2020 target.

To be eligible for water related state grants and loans, Suppliers are required to comply with SB X7-7 individually or as a region in collaboration with other Suppliers or demonstrate they have a plan or have secured funding for compliance.

GPCD Terminology

When determining water use in a UWMP, two terms are often used interchangeably:

- **Daily Per-Capita Water Use** – The amount of water used per person per day. In the UWMP calculations, this is total water use within a service area divided by population and measured in gallons.
- **Gallons Per-Capita Per Day (GPCD)** – This is the "daily per-capita water use" measured in gallons. Therefore, the term commonly used when referring to daily per-capita water use is "gallons per-capita per day" or GPCD.

It is important to distinguish GPCD (as used in UWMPs) from the Residential GPCD (R-GPCD) that is used in some reporting to the State Water Board. GPCD is the total water use from all sectors within a service area (residential, commercial, institutional, and any others) minus allowable exclusions (as defined in SB X7-7), then divided by the population. This is used in UWMPs. R-GPCD is only a part of the GPCD; it is the estimated residential water use in a service area divided by population.

5.1 Reporting Requirements

CCSD met its 2020 SB X7-7 Target in 2020 as shown in the following table. A discussion of conservation programs implemented to support the achievement of CCSD's per capita water reduction goals is covered in Chapter 9 of this UWMP.

Table 5-1. SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress - Water Code Section 10608.40						
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target?	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	For Suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020	
					Actual 2025 GPCD	2020 Target met in 2025?
No	Individual Target	105	80	Yes	N/A	N/A

5.2 Nexus to State Water Board Urban Water-Use Objectives

The State Water Board's "Making Water Conservation A California Way of Life" Regulation on Urban Water-Use Efficiency Standards, Objectives, and Performance Measures (23 CCR Section 965 et seq.) uses the 2020 target as a back stop for the Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO) calculations. CCSD is currently meeting its UWUO as

reported in its current annual UWUO report. The following table presents CCSD's current actual use compared to its current urban water use objective as presented in its UWUO report. Information about CCSD's actions towards achieving its urban water use goals can be found in Chapter 9.

Table 5-2. Fiscal Year 2024/2025 Actual Use Compared to Urban Water Use Objective

Water Use Component	Actual Water Use (AF)	Urban Water Use Objective (AF)
Total Residential Water Use, Indoor + Outdoor	272.00	663.69
Outdoor Irrigation of CII Landscapes Associated with Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIMs)	0	0
System Water Loss	59.3	57.97
Variances, Provisions, and 20% Irrigable-Not-Irrigated Buffer (if applicable)	N/A	N/A
Bonus Incentive	0	0
Sum of Water Use Components (Specific to Objective)	**331.30**	**721.66**
Excluded Demands	0	142.38
Sum of Water Use Components (Objective + Excluded)	**331.30**	**864.04**
SB X7-7 Target Volume Plus Previously Excluded Process and Recycled Water	331.30	793.02
"Capped" Objective	331.30	508.27
Regional Alliance Met Regional Target? (if applicable)	N/A	N/A
Final Comparison of Actual Water Use to Objective	**331.30**	**508.27**

6 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

Lay Description

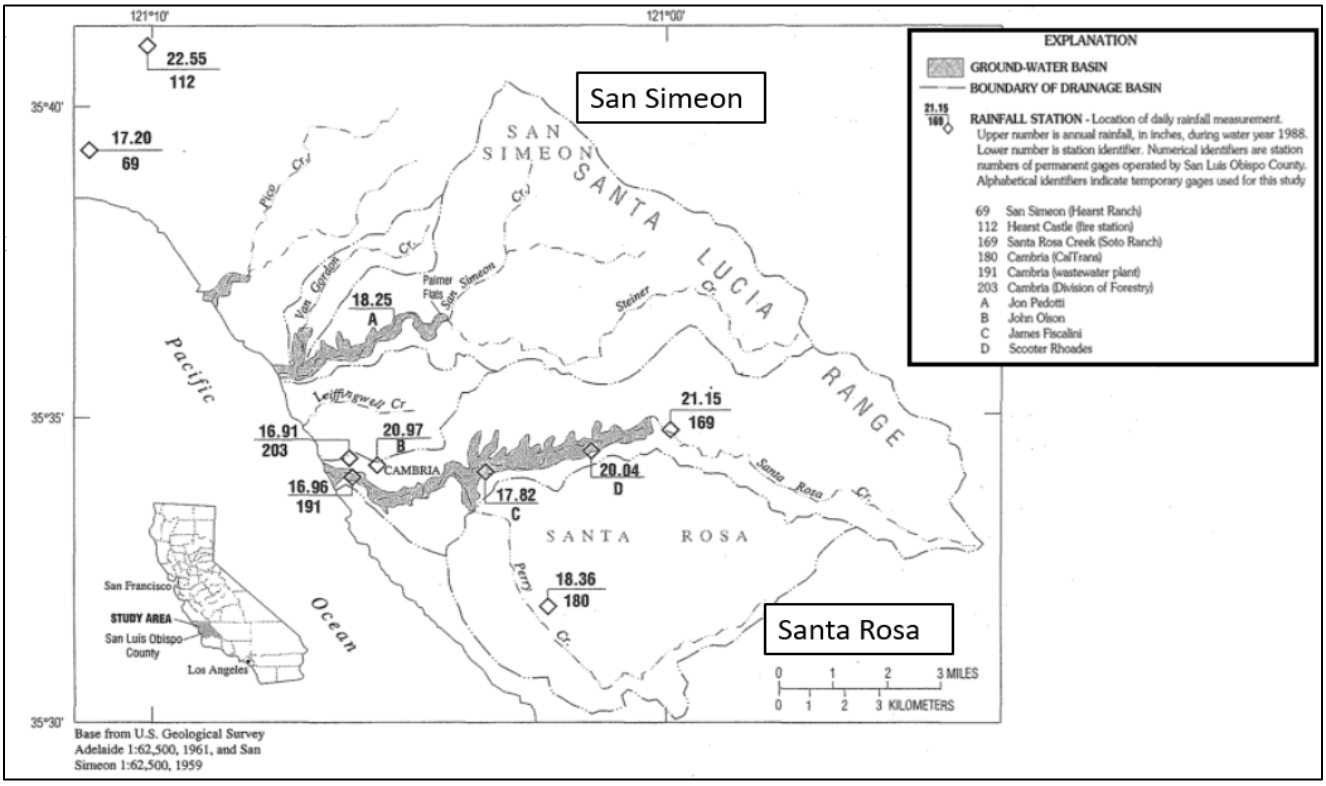
Chapter 6 describes and quantifies the sources of water available to CCSD's supply portfolio and the actions anticipated to meet future water demands. The water supply characterization is an assessment of CCSD's water supply during a normal year and future projections through 2050. This section characterizes CCSD's system supplies, including purchased or imported water, groundwater, surface water, stormwater, wastewater, recycled water, desalinated water, exchanges or transfers, future water projects, and any climate change impacts.

6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

This section will identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to CCSD in five-year increments for the next 25 years.

CCSD's potable water supply portfolio consists of groundwater from two coastal aquifers: the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers, groundwater basin numbers 3-35 and 3-36, respectively. Neither aquifer is listed as being in overdraft status by the State Water Board. The basins are recharged primarily by underflow from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks. A map of the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers is shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1. Map of San Simeon and Santa Rosa Aquifers



The San Simeon Creek and Santa Rosa Creek watersheds lie on the western slope of the Santa Lucia Mountains and drain to the Pacific Ocean. The maximum elevation of the Santa Rosa basin is 2,933 feet on Cypress Mountain, and the highest point in the San Simeon basin is 3,432 feet on Rocky Butte.

6.1.1 Specific Analysis Applicable to All Water Supply Sources

CCSD has two sources of water as of 2025, the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins. The primary water supply to CCSD is from the San Simeon basin, which accounts for approximately 80% of total water production in a given year, with the Santa Rosa basin supplementing the remaining 20%.

6.1.2 Special Considerations

Numerous special conditions may affect water supplies. In fact, each individual water supply may have specific conditions that may affect current or future supply characterization. As each water supply is considered and described, CCSD considered climatological, regulatory, projected development, and other local conditions that may affect water supply availability, especially when assessing the supply's availability for service reliability and DRAs during single dry years and drought periods lasting five consecutive years.

Climate Change Effects

The issue of climate change has become an important factor in water resources planning in the state and is frequently considered in urban water management planning, though the extent and precise effects of climate change remain uncertain. The impacts of climate change were discussed in Section 4.4.

Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

Emerging regulatory conditions and planned future projects may also affect the characterization of future water supply availability and analysis. CCSD is in the permitting process for its Water Reclamation Facility, and conditions that may be imposed by the California Coastal Commission could impact the project's operational parameters, with potential indirect implications for CCSD's water supply portfolio.

6.2 Water Supply Characterization

CCSD's water supply portfolio is described and quantified in the following subsections, including recycled water.

6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

CCSD does not purchase or import water from outside sources.

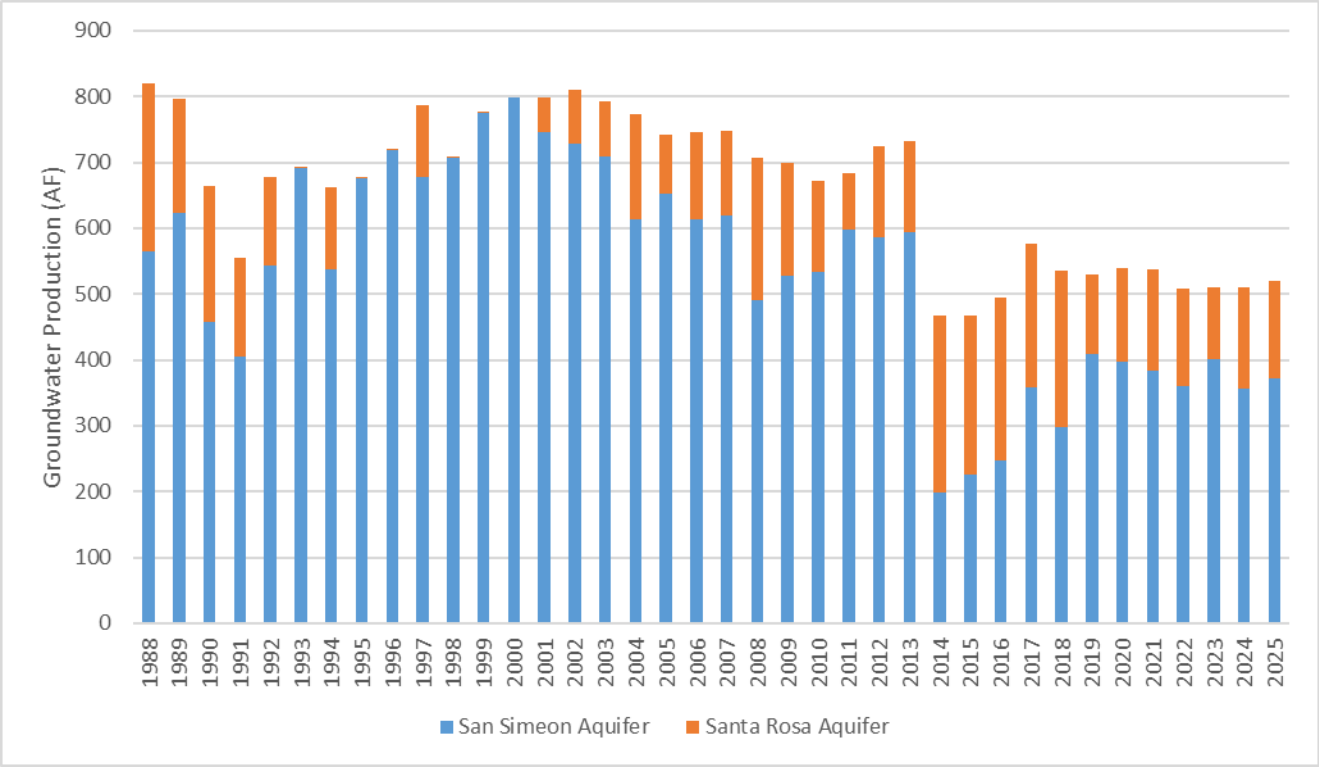
6.2.2 Groundwater

The San Simeon Creek aquifer wells have been CCSD's primary water supply since they were installed in 1979. The San Simeon aquifer groundwater is of a higher quality than that of the Santa Rosa aquifer, primarily because it has lower hardness and lower concentrations of iron and manganese. The Santa Rosa Creek aquifer was the community's sole water source prior to the installation of the San Simeon Well Field in the San Simeon Creek aquifer and prior to CCSD becoming the community's local water purveyor. During the mid-1970s and prior to the operation of CCSD's San Simeon Well Field, localized areas along the lower Santa Rosa Creek channel experienced land subsidence (Cleveland, 1980). Establishing the San Simeon wells as the primary water source has reduced municipal demand on the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer, helping mitigate and prevent subsidence.

CCSD relies on five (5) production wells in two aquifers: San Simeon Well #1 (SS1), San Simeon Well #2 (SS2), and San Simeon Well #3 (SS3) in the San Simeon Well Field in the San Simeon aquifer, and Santa Rosa Well #3 (SR3) and Santa Rosa Well #4 (SR4) in the Santa Rosa Well Field in the Santa Rosa aquifer. CCSD also uses the monitoring wells Windsor Bridge East and Windsor Bridge West in the Santa Rosa basin, and San Simeon Well #4 (SS4) and Monitoring Well 9P2 (9P2) in the San Simeon basin, to monitor aquifer levels. Under normal conditions, CCSD splits its production between the two aquifers using an 80/20 ratio. Thus, approximately 80% of CCSD's supply comes from the San Simeon aquifer, and 20% comes from the Santa Rosa aquifer. If the production limit is reached in one aquifer, the 80/20 split is adjusted accordingly to protect that aquifer.

Figure 6-2 shows the annual CCSD pumping from each aquifer for the period of 1987 through 2025. Production dropped substantially during 2014 and 2015 in response to the community's conservation efforts, which included CCSD Board's emergency drought declaration on January 30, 2014.[28] The 2014 legacy Stage 3 (Stage 5 or 6 under the current water shortage stages) declaration prohibited the use of potable water for all outdoor irrigation.

Figure 6-2. CCSD Groundwater Production



The Santa Rosa Well Field is Cambria's oldest supply source and was relegated to a backup, augmentation role following the startup of the San Simeon Well Field in 1979. In 1999, the Santa Rosa well field was shut down after a Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) plume from a nearby gas station was discovered. An emergency well, SR4, and its associated treatment plant were subsequently installed further upstream from the existing Santa Rosa well field and placed into operation in August of 2001. In response to the 2014 drought emergency, CCSD separated Santa Rosa Well #1 (SR1) from the potable system and converted it to non-potable use. This coincided with rebuilding the wellhead treatment facility for SR3 and bringing well SR3 back online in midsummer 2014. Additionally, CCSD completed its WRF for the lower San Simeon Creek aquifer, which began operating in January 2015.

Basin Description

CCSD's November 19, 2015, adopted Groundwater Management Plan[29] (Appendix E) describes groundwater planning for the area's San Simeon Creek groundwater basin and Santa Rosa Creek groundwater basin. Both basins are within the north coast area of San Luis Obispo County. Additionally, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Report 98-4061 (Appendix F) provides a more detailed discussion on the hydrogeology, water quality, and water budgets of these two basins.

[28] Cambria Community Services District & CDM Smith, Cambria Emergency Water Supply Project Description: https://www.cambriacsd.org/files/8e0a3f03f/20-cambria-project-description-6-2014.pdf

[29] CCSD Groundwater Management Plan: https://www.cambriacsd.org/groundwater-management-plan

The San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers are relatively shallow and porous, with groundwater typically recharged each year during the wet or rainy season. With District and other pumping, groundwater levels generally exhibit a characteristic pattern: consistent high levels during the wet season, a steady decline during the dry season, and a rise when the wet season resumes.

During the wet season, the aquifers are continuously recharged via surface water flow from San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks. However, during the dry season, recharge is reduced or eliminated, and the amount of water in storage in the aquifer and groundwater levels decline. Once recharge from surface water ceases, there is a limited or finite amount of water available in the aquifers to support municipal, agricultural, and environmental needs until it refills during the next wet season. During drought years, when surface water flows and associated recharge stop earlier in the year, CCSD and other users must rely on the finite amount of water in these aquifers.

In addition to the physical characteristics of the aquifers, there are key permitting conditions that affect how CCSD may operate the well fields. Municipal production from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa aquifers is limited by the constraints contained in CCSD's Water Rights License (Permit No. 17287 and 20387) and Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Recycling Requirements (Permit No. R3-2019-0051, R3-2022-0035, and R3-2025-00007). The three main operational conditions that affect how CCSD uses its wells are wet- and dry-season production, Windsor Bridge East and Windsor Bridge West well levels, and the SS4 to 9P2 gradient.

Wet and Dry Season Production Limits

The production limits for the Water Rights License are shown in Table 6-9. The State Water Board license allows a maximum of 799 AFY annually from the San Simeon aquifer, while limiting dry season pumping to 370 AFY maximum from the time that the creek ceases flow at the Palmer Flats gauging station until October 31. The Santa Rosa Creek license limits the Santa Rosa aquifer pumping to 218 AFY annually, with a dry season pumping limit of 155.3 AFY from May 1 to October 31. Pumping rates are limited to an average 30-day direct diversion rate of 1.43 cubic feet per second (cfs, or 641.83 gallons per minute [gpm}) for the San Simeon aquifer and 0.59 cfs (264.81 gpm) for the Santa Rosa aquifer. Diversions to provide water to riparian users as required by the State Water Board are excluded from licensed totals. This amount of water is not necessarily actually available in a given year. In addition to the State Water Board licenses, California Coastal Commission Coastal Development Permit 428-10 limits CCSD's annual diversion from both basins to 1,230 AFY. Copies of licenses are provided in Appendix G.

Windsor Bridge East and Windsor Bridge West Well Levels in the Santa Rosa Aquifer

Environmental protection is a key operating concern associated with the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer wells, specifically seawater intrusion prevention and Santa Rosa Creek Lagoon health. To address this concern, a key permit condition requires maintaining a minimum groundwater elevation of three feet above mean sea level at monitoring wells Windsor Bridge East and Windsor Bridge West. During dry years, these monitoring wells may approach the three-foot minimum elevation from August to September. Operation of the nearby Shamel Park irrigation well and the tides also impact monitoring well Windsor Bridge East. When the three-foot elevation condition occurs, CCSD stops using its Santa Rosa Creek aquifer wells (Wells SR1, SR3, and SR4) and shifts production to the San Simeon Creek wells.

Water Reclamation Facility (WRF)

In response to the exceptional drought conditions and an emergency water shortage in 2014, CCSD completed its Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) project on the lower San Simeon Creek property. The WRF is an indirect potable reuse (IPR) facility designed as a gradient control measure to protect the aquifer under the San Simeon Well Field and prevent the migration of impaired water from the percolation ponds toward the San Simeon Well Field during times of shallow or flat groundwater gradient. The WRF extracts water from an existing well (State Well Number 27S/8E-9P7, referred to as Well 9P7 or 9P7) at CCSD's treated wastewater effluent percolation ponds, treats the extracted water to the SWRBC's standards for IPR using an advanced water treatment plant,

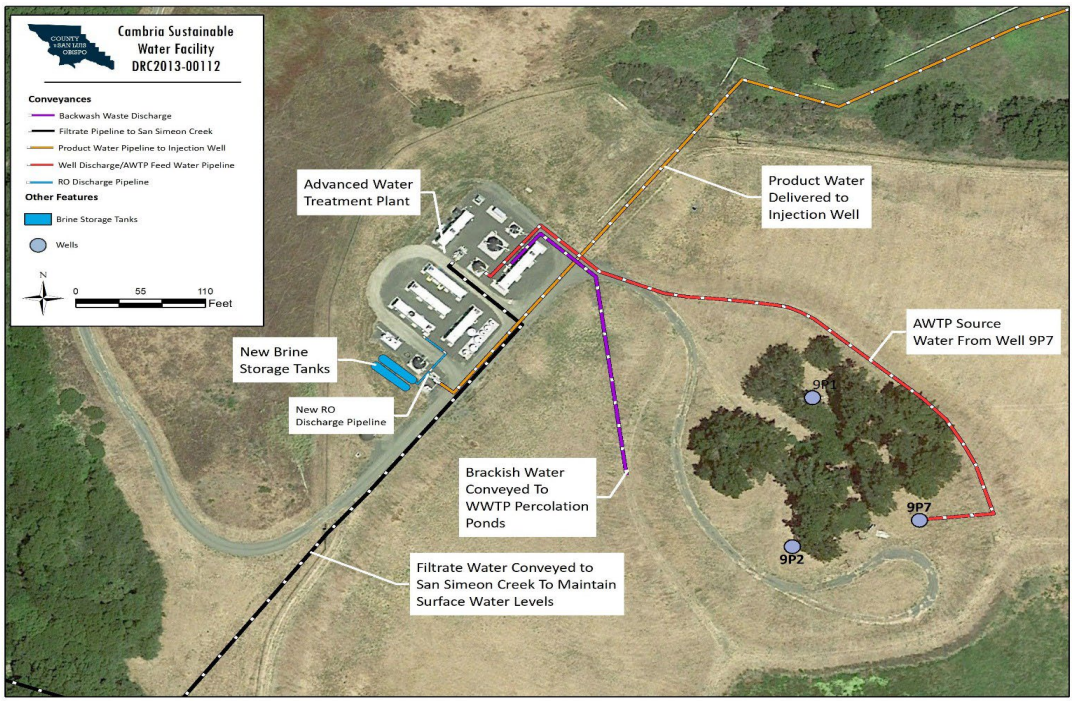
and reinjects the treated water at the downstream edge of the San Simeon Well Field. The WRF is currently operating under an emergency Coastal Development Permit (CDP), which limits its use to extreme drought emergencies only. A regular CDP that would allow the operation of the WRF as needed during dry years is in progress.

The WRF's source water composition will vary with seasonal rainfall and the time of year. Typically, it will be a combination of percolated treated wastewater effluent, creek underflow, and diluted saltwater, with the latter sourced from a deeper seawater wedge. Figure 6-3 provides an overview of the WRF. Per the application submitted for the WRF's regular CDP, 21 AF of WRF production is estimated to occur during a normal year (described in more detail in Section 7.2), which is based on a nine-hour daily runtime up to four working days per week for a minimum of eight weeks per year at a product water reinjection rate of 400 gpm. Should the IPR system operate continuously over a six-month dry season, its theoretical total production would be approximately 250 AFY. However, 150 AF from the WRF is at the upper end of realistic production levels and will be the assumed maximum annual volume of supply throughout this UWMP, as needed to meet demands.

To ensure protection of riparian habitat during its operation, the WRF includes discharging approximately 100 gpm at the head of the San Simeon Creek Lagoon to maintain surface water levels. This protective feature is further supported and the process refined by an Adaptive Management Plan[30] that includes biological monitoring to ensure favorable conditions are maintained. Actual operating conditions/restrictions for the WRF will not be finalized until approval of the regular CDP.

A primary concern in the San Simeon Creek aquifer is the hydraulic gradient between the percolated mound of treated wastewater at its percolation ponds and the upgradient potable wells in the San Simeon Well Field. The WRF helps preserve this gradient by capturing and returning water extracted from the percolation pond area for reuse, while maximizing groundwater elevation and storage at the up-gradient potable well field.

Figure 6-3. Overview of the Water Reclamation Facility



[30] Cambria Community Service District, Adaptive Management Plan: https://www.cambriacsd.org/files/4c5ae3caa/Adaptive%2BManagment%2BPlan%2BSWCA%2Bedits%2B%28HD%2BFinal%29.pdf

The San Simeon and Van Gordon Creeks Instream Flow Study[31] was completed in the fall of 2024 as part of the environmental evaluation for the WRF. In the summer of 2025, CCSD commissioned an instream flow study of Santa Rosa Creek as recommended by the 2008 Water Master Plan[32] and related studies. The goals of this study are to assess the impact of CCSD diversions on the instream conditions in Santa Rosa Creek. The study is ongoing and is expected to conclude in the summer of 2027.

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

CCSD is subject to the state's surface water treatment rule (SWTR) because several of its groundwater sources are under the influence of surface water. To meet these requirements, CCSD does not operate SS1 when surface flow is present in San Simeon Creek. San Simeon Wells SS2 and SS3 are outside the SWTR's 150-foot boundary and can continue to operate when there is flow in the creek. The Santa Rosa wells SR3 and SR4 have water treatment facilities that allow them to operate while within the SWTR's 150-foot limit.

Past Five Years' Groundwater Pumping

Table 6-1 shows the annual volume of groundwater pumped over the past five years (2021-2025). Demand has increased slightly from the low volume of 467 AFY in 2014 and 2015 but has not yet returned to pre-drought levels.

Table 6-1. Groundwater Volume Pumped

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped - Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.						
Groundwater Type	Water Type	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Alluvial Basin	Potable	San Simeon Creek Basin	383	360	401	357	372
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Santa Rosa Creek Basin	155	148	109	154	148
		Total	538	508	510	511	520

6.2.3 Surface Water

CCSD has no surface water source and does not withdraw water from streams, lakes, or reservoirs as part of its water supply.

6.2.4 Stormwater

CCSD does not regulate or manage stormwater within its service area, as that responsibility rests with San Luis Obispo County and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. However, CCSD is a signatory member agency of the County's Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Planning Memorandum of Understanding. This relationship could lead to the development of future projects that integrate stormwater with improvements to the water supply.

Communities are increasingly implementing opportunities to beneficially use stormwater to meet local water supply demands. These actions are motivated by constrained local water resources, new regulations, and the need to relieve strain on overburdened stormwater infrastructure. Beneficial uses can include blending with other water supplies for groundwater recharge, redirecting it into constructed wetlands or landscaping, and

[31] The San Simeon and Van Gordon Creeks Instream Flow Study: https://www.cambriacsd.org/files/b8152790e/San%20Simeon%20Instream%20Flow%20Final%20Report_with%20Appendices.pdf

[32] Water Master Plan (2008): http://www.cambriacsd.org/files/163905228/05.01-land-use.pdf

diverting it to a treatment facility for subsequent reuse. CCSD is not currently using its stormwater but could consider doing so in the future.

6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Per Water Code 10633, the UWMP shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the Supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the Supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

- A description of wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area.
- A description of the quantity of treated wastewater meeting recycled water standards that is discharged or otherwise available for recycled water use.
- A description of the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.
- A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.
- The projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.
- A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage use of recycled water, and projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

Municipal recycled water is municipal wastewater that has been treated to a specified quality to enable it to be used again for a beneficial purpose. The term "recycled water" is defined in the Water Code more broadly than "municipal recycled water." For purposes of the UWMP, "recycled water" means only municipal recycled water, that is, water that has been treated and discharged from a municipal wastewater facility.

The two requirements that treated municipal wastewater must meet to be classified as recycled water are as follows:

1. It must be reused beneficially, in a manner consistent with Title 22.
2. It must be reused in accordance with a Regional Water Quality Control Board permit such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, waste discharge requirement, or water recycling requirement.

Table 6-2 and Table 6-3 show wastewater collected and treated to recycled water standards per Title 22, while Table 6-6 shows the discharge methods. For the purposes of this section, CCSD uses the definition of recycled water from earlier in this section and has placed the discussion of the IPR water produced by the WRF in Section 6.2.2.

CCSD discharges all treated wastewater effluent into percolation ponds on CCSD's property along the lower reach of the San Simeon Creek aquifer, downgradient from its San Simeon aquifer potable wells, to minimize potable groundwater losses at the aquifer/ocean interface. Essentially, all of CCSD's percolated wastewater effluent is used to create a seawater intrusion barrier by forming a groundwater mound, which helps slow freshwater flow towards the ocean while preventing seawater from intruding inland. Some of the percolated wastewater effluent is also used as source water for CCSD's WRF when the facility is operating. During 2015 and 2016, 92 AF of highly treated indirect potable reuse recycled water from the WRF was reinjected into the San Simeon Creek aquifer by CCSD. Based on modeling estimates by WRF's geohydrologist, approximately 60% of the reinjected water would enter the San Simeon Well Field, resulting in a net recovery of 55 AF. All reinjected

water is put to beneficial use as gradient control, regardless of the volume eventually extracted as potable drinking water.

The percolated seawater intrusion barrier and the WRF are the only two recycled water use projects as of 2025. A 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan,[33] commissioned by CCSD, developed a recycled water distribution system backbone for future use of treated wastewater effluent for outdoor, non-potable irrigation. Of the entire recommended recycled water distribution system, two segments totaling roughly seven tenths (0.7) of a mile were installed in two distinct sections that have yet to be connected to a recycled water source. Because only a limited number of accounts can use recycled water, it is not cost-effective at this time to treat, transport, and deliver it. However, it is under consideration, and potential recycled water development volumes and timelines are included in this UWMP because recycled water offers an opportunity to improve water supply reliability/resilience by offsetting some current and future potable water use. CCSD's capital improvement plans will continue to review the potential for water recycling and options for financial incentives to support the development of recycled water. The anticipated volume of use is included in the projected normal and dry year supply-and-use tables.

Recycled Water Coordination

There are no plans to coordinate efforts with any other agency or group to develop recycled water.

Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Per Water Code Section 10633(a), a Supplier must provide a general description of wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal within the service area. This information is reported in Table 6-2 and Table 6-3.

CCSD is responsible for collecting and treating wastewater within its urban service boundary, as well as through a contract with State Parks to treat wastewater from the Hearst San Simeon Creek campground. CCSD maintains approximately 62 miles of sanitary sewers and force mains, 10 lift stations, a wastewater treatment plant, a 2.5-mile-long effluent discharge pipeline, and four effluent percolation ponds to provide these services. CCSD's wastewater collection system serves roughly 90% of CCSD's total service area, with the remaining 10% using septic systems for wastewater treatment. CCSD's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) provides secondary treatment and was recently upgraded to a Modified Ludzak-Ettinger activated sludge process to further reduce nitrate concentration in the effluent. CCSD does not treat wastewater from outside its service area, except for the Hearst San Simeon Creek campground.

Wastewater Collected Within the Service Area

CCSD owns and operates a wastewater collection system, detailed in the previous subsection, which serves roughly 90% of CCSD's service area. The remaining 10% uses septic tanks for wastewater disposal. Table 6-2 includes the volume of wastewater collected in the service area, which includes some amount of inflow and infiltration.

Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within the Service Area

CCSD's WWTP treats wastewater to a secondary treatment level through a Modified Ludzak-Ettinger activated sludge process before discharging it at CCSD's wastewater percolation ponds, which are located outside CCSD's service area, downgradient from the San Simeon Well Field, and next to San Simeon Creek where it flows into the San Simeon Lagoon. No volume of treated wastewater was recycled or disposed of within the CCSD service area. Table 6-3 identifies the volume of treated wastewater disposed of or recycled.

[33] Recycled Water Master Plan: https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-master-plan#docaccess-76724ee5b54ae7086430b8e21f716d905b5404c222429b541aed18f7e70dc620

Recycled Water System Description

The 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan[34] developed a backbone distribution system, which was laid out to be reasonably close to the most significant outdoor irrigation customers. These included a planned community park on the east Fiscalini Ranch property, an existing commercial nursery, and the middle and elementary schools. To date, of the recommended recycled water distribution system, two segments totaling roughly seven tenths (0.7) of a mile have been installed in two distinct sections that have yet to be connected to a recycled water source. No recycled water use was projected in the 2020 UWMP, and none has occurred to date. As of 2025, there is no recycled water use within the CCSD service area, as reported in Table 6-4, Table 6-8, and Table 6-9.

[34] Recycled Water Master Plan: https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-master-plan#docaccess-76724ee5b54ae7086430b8e21f716d905b5404c222429b541aed18f7e70dc620

Table 6-2. Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2025 - Water Code Section 10633(a)				
☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated?	Wastewater Volume Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?
Cambria Community Services District	Metered	482	Cambria CSD WWTP, Place ID 212858	Yes
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		482		

Table 6-3. Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within Service Area in 2025

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area in 2025 - Water Code Section 10633(a)														
☐	**Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.** Proceed to the next table.													
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area?	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	**2025 Outcomes 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	Vol. (AF)	Treatment Level	Vol. (AF)	Treatment Level	Vol. (AF)	Treatment Level	Vol. (AF)	Treatment Level	Vol. (AF)	Name of other entity
Cambria CSD WWTP, Place ID 212858	No	482	482	Secondary, Undisinfected	0	N/A	0	Secondary, Undisinfected	482	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Total		482	482		0		0		482		0		0	

Current, Potential, and Projected Recycled Water Use

In accordance with methodology recommended in the 2025 DWR UWMP Guidebook, Table 6-5 compares recycled water use from the 2020 UWMP estimate with actual 2025 use. This shows that treated wastewater percolated into the groundwater basin at the lower reach of the San Simeon Creek aquifer remains the most significant use. The volume of wastewater effluent decreased substantially after potable water conservation measures were adopted in January 2014 in response to the drought and water shortage emergency. In 2014, CCSD completed the WRF project, which included indirect potable reuse of a portion of the percolated wastewater effluent.

As of 2025, there is no recycled/reclaimed water use within the CCSD service area, because there is currently no recycled-water treatment or distribution infrastructure. The development of recycled water facilities has been determined not to be cost-effective at this time. However, it is under consideration, and potential volumes and a potential timeline for development are included here because it offers an opportunity to improve water supply reliability/resilience by offsetting some potable water use with recycled water. Recycled water would also be allowed for landscaping during Stage 4 and higher droughts, when potable water for landscape use is restricted or prohibited. Development of recycled water would be a significant infrastructure project requiring substantial grant funding or other funding.

Table 6-4 contains information on the current, projected, and potential beneficial use of recycled water in the CCSD service area for each of the five-year planning increments.

Table 6-4. Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area - Water Code Section 10633 (c)(e)									
	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the Supplier.								
Use Type	Water Type (after treatment if treated)	Additional Information (as needed)	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (opt)	Potential Recycled Water Use
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	Volume (AFY)
Seawater intrusion barrier	Non-potable	Use of existing percolation pond system	482	482	456	431	458	486	482
Landscape irrigation (except golf courses)	Non-potable	Year 2035 includes the conversion of existing potable water irrigation customers to non-potable irrigation demands. 2035-2050 represents future non-potable demands.	0	0	50	100	100	100	0
		Total	482	482	506	531	558	586	482

NOTES: For 2025, the volume of water for the seawater intrusion barrier is the amount of wastewater collected from the service area which is based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report. In addition to indoor metered water use, this value includes infiltration and inflow into the collection system. For subsequent years, the volume of wastewater collected from the service area is estimated to grow 1% per year in line with increases in water consumption due to population growth, with the assumption that inflow and infiltration will remain constant. All wastewater collected is used as a seawater intrusion barrier via the existing wastewater percolation pond system, for CCSD's WRF (an indirect potable reuse project constructed in 2014), or for landscape irrigation with recycled water. Beginning in 2035, approximately 50 AF per year of no-net-increase in diversion from aquifer recycled water use is anticipated by converting existing CCSD customers from potable groundwater use to non-potable outdoor irrigation using recycled water. From 2040 onward, an additional 50 AF of outdoor irrigation with recycled water is estimated to meet future project demands. Landscape irrigation feasibility is based on the 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan and will be driven by available funding and potential downstream habitat concerns. Because of potential downstream habitat concerns, the 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan bifurcated recycled water demands between converting existing groundwater-based customer uses and potential future project demands. The Potential Recycled Water Use volume is based on 2025 actual use for both the seawater intrusion barrier and the landscape irrigation rows as this represents the supply's reality until 2035 when the 1% growth is projected to begin and when the recycled water is planned to come online.

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

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual - Water Code 10633 (e)		
☐ Check box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020.		
Use Type	2020 Projection for 2025	2025 Actual Use
	(AF)	(AF)
Seawater Intrusion Barrier	475	482
Total	475	482

Actions to Encourage and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Per Water Code Section 10633, the UWMP shall provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the Supplier, and shall include a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Table 6-6 details the methods planned to expand future recycled water use in the CCSD service area. Based on the 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan, the estimated potential recycled water use within CCSD's service area is 100 AFY. Possible actions to encourage the use of recycled water include implementing a mandatory-use ordinance requiring its use for CII landscapes and CII toilet and urinal flushing when available. The ordinance would also require the use of non-potable water to the extent possible as a condition of approval for any future major remodels of CII properties or post-moratorium CII development. As mentioned in the previous section, recycled water would also be allowed for landscaping use during Stage 4 and higher droughts when potable water for landscape use is restricted or prohibited. Development of recycled water would be a significant infrastructure project requiring substantial grant funding or other funding. At this time, it is predicted that 2035 will be the first year in which recycled water will be available.

Table 6-6 summarizes potential methods to encourage future recycled water use. The actions listed provide a summary of potential measures to encourage future end-use of recycled water.

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

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use - Water Code Section 10633 (f)			
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
			(AF)
Mandatory use ordinance/project conditions of approval	None of these actions have been adopted as policy. Regardless, they are memorialized here for future reference and discussion.	2035	50
Mandatory use ordinance/project conditions of approval	None of these actions have been adopted as policy. Regardless, they are memorialized here for future reference and discussion.	2040	50
	Total	(AF)	100
		Unit Conversion to AF	100

6.2.6 Desalinated Water Opportunities

Historically, CCSD had a Desalination Project Cooperation Agreement[35] in place with the Army Corps of Engineers to complete a water supply project, which was authorized under Section 219 of the federal Water Resources Development Act. This effort lost momentum following the federal ban on earmarking of project funds. Additionally, on December 9, 2011, the California Coastal Commission voted unanimously to object to the Army Corps' consistency determination regarding a proposed geotechnical investigation for desalination intake wells near Santa Rosa State Beach in Cambria.[36] Regardless, the Army Corps completed a study identifying various long-term water supply alternatives in 2013.[37] This study found that treating brackish water near San Simeon Creek Road was the most technically feasible alternative. The WRF was the more feasible alternative when compared to the brackish water alternative as described in the 2013 Army Corps study. To date, federal funding and subsequent environmental analyses remain to be completed to rekindle the earlier Army Corps efforts, and the remaining funds from the Water Resources Development Act have been returned to the Army Corps.

Currently, and for this UWMP analysis, CCSD has determined that it will not consider desalinated water as a source of supply due to economic infeasibility and potential environmental damage. The cost of treating desalinated water would be prohibitive, leading to unsustainable rate increases for customers.

6.2.7 Water Exchanges and Transfers

This section details information regarding CCSD's transfers and/or exchanges. Per Water Code section 10631(c), this section describes the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

CCSD has no existing water exchanges or transfers, nor any planned future ones.

Exchanges

CCSD does not have any existing water exchange agreements in place with other agencies. A major factor is the remote location of Cambria relative to the State Water Project and the Nacimiento Water Project pipelines, which are farther inland and east of the rugged Santa Lucia Mountains. However, earlier water master planning had investigated the potential for a water transfer agreement with certain member agencies of the Whale Rock Commission, which use the Whale Rock Reservoir located approximately 13 miles south of Cambria near Cayucos. The Whale Rock Reservoir exchange alternative would involve CCSD reaching an agreement with certain Whale Rock Commission member agencies that have entitlements to Nacimiento Reservoir water in exchange for the use of an equivalent allocation from the Whale Rock Reservoir. Currently, there are no planned future water exchanges.

Transfers

A water transfer can be a temporary or permanent sale of water or a water right by the water right holder, a lease of the right to use water from the water right holder, or a sale or lease of a contractual right to water supply. Water transfers can also take the form of long-term contracts to improve long-term supply reliability. There is potential to form voluntary exchange agreements with local agricultural interests. Such agreements

[35] Desalination Project Agreement, within Board Packet: https://www.cambriacsd.org/files/6ec373698/2010%2B0819%2BREG%2BBOD%2BMTG%2BAgenda%2BPacket.pdf

[36] December 9, 2011 Coastal Commission hearing rejecting the Army Corps' consistency determination for geotechnical investigation at Santa Rosa State Beach. https://www.us-ltrcd.org/files/a64815a77/SRCWMP_FINAL_Feb2012_Compiled.pdf

[37] Cambria Water Supply Alternatives – Engineering Technical Memorandum (November 27, 2013), identifying and evaluating long-term water supply alternatives for Cambria. https://www.cambriacsd.org/files/cb0db88c2/final-11_27_2013-cambria-water-supply-alts-tech-memo-by-cdm-smith.pdf

may include fallowing certain irrigated areas during drought periods in exchange for compensation resulting from the loss of income-producing crops. Currently, CCSD has no transfer agreements in place

Emergency Interties

Emergency water interties are connections between water systems that allow the exchange or delivery of water on a short-term emergency basis. CCSD has no emergency interties for catastrophic situations.

6.2.8 Supply from Storage

If a Supplier removes water from either surface storage or underground storage (surface water) for use during the reporting year, the Supplier should report this as a "supply from storage" in Tables 6-8 R and 6-9. This section does not apply to CCSD, as it has neither storage infrastructure nor a diversion-to-storage permit.

6.2.9 Future Water Projects

Per Water Code Section 10631(f), this section describes all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken to meet the total projected water use.

Past CCSD water master planning recommended a three-pronged approach to achieving a long-term, reliable water supply: water conservation, recycled water for non-potable irrigation, and seawater desalination. This supply approach, along with distribution system improvements to enhance fire flow and storage, was incorporated into a Water Master Plan Program Environmental Impact Report (WMP PEIR), which was certified by CCSD on August 21, 2008.[38] The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) allows tiering from such PEIRs[39] to further address project-specific environmental concerns. Therefore, subsequent supply projects may incorporate the earlier WMP PEIR while addressing project-specific environmental concerns within project-specific environmental clearances. CCSD has abandoned desalination as a potential source.

The planned future water projects being undertaken to meet the total projected water use include evaluating potential water supply projects, updating the Water Master Plan (including studying the feasibility of recycled water as a component), updating the Water Conservation Plan, and finalizing the regular Coastal Development Permit for the WRF. CCSD doesn't have any planned capital improvements being undertaken to meet projected water use, though the CCSD CIP does address water system component replacement and rehabilitation. These water projects are identified in CCSD's Strategic Plan as updated by CCSD's Board of Directors on March 12, 2026.[40]

[38] CCSD WMP PEIR: http://www.cambriacsd.org/files/163905228/05.01-land-use.pdf

[39] California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15152 – Tiering (use of broader EIRs, including program EIRs, for later project-level environmental review). https://www.law.cornell.edu/regulations/california/14-CCR-15152

[40] Cambria Community Services District, Strategic Plan: https://www.cambriacsd.org/strategic-plan

Table 6-7. Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects - Water Code Section 10631 (f)						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?	Additional Description (as needed)	Water Type (after treatment if treated)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type	Expected Increase in Water Supply (AF)
Recycled Water	No		Non-Potable	2035	All Year Types	50-100
Water Reclamation Facility	No	Indirect Potable Reuse	Potable	2028	All Year Types	21-150
NOTES: Per the application submitted for the WRF's regular Coastal Development Permit (CDP), an estimated 21 AF of WRF production is estimated to occur during a normal year, which is based on a nine-hour daily runtime up to four working days per week for a minimum of eight weeks per year at a product water reinjection rate of 400 gpm. Should the IPR system operate continuously over a six-month dry season, its total production would be approximately 250 AFY; however, 150 AF from the WRF is at the upper end of realistic production levels. A start year of 2030 has been chosen as a conservative estimate for growth assumptions.						

6.2.10 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Per Water Code Section 10631, this section will identify and quantify the existing and planned water sources available over five-year increments and provide supporting and related information.

Table 6-8 lists the actual water volume supplied to CCSD's customers in 2025. Each supply source is listed and quantified separately, to the extent practicable. The WRF was not operated for gradient maintenance in 2025 and therefore has a volume of zero. The projected amount of reasonably available potable supply shown in Table 6-9 is based on analyses of different year types and historical production amounts. Additional details regarding this analysis are available in Section 7.2.

Table 6-8. Water Supplies – 2025 Actual

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — 2025 Actual - Water Code Section 10631 (b)				
Water Supply	Additional Description	**2025**		
		Water Type	**Actual Volume**	**Total Entitlement**
			(AF)	(AF)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	San Simeon Basin	Potable	372	799
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Santa Rosa Basin	Potable	148	218
Recycled Water	Saline Water Intrusion Barrier – use of existing percolation pond operation	Non-Potable	482	482
Recycled Water	Water Reclamation Facility – indirect potable reuse	Potable	0	150
		Subtotal Potable	520	1,167
		Subtotal Non-Potable	482	482
		Total	1,002	1,649
NOTES: California Coastal Commission Coastal Development Permit 428-10 limits the annual diversion from both groundwater basins to 1,230 AFY. Per CCSD's State Water Board diversion licenses, allowable diversions are limited to 218 AFY from CCSD's Santa Rosa Creek aquifer wells (based on calendar year 2008 pumpage); and 799 AFY from CCSD's San Simeon Creek aquifer wells (based on calendar year 2000 pumpage). These potable amounts total 1,017 AFY and are exclusive of riparian water use. For 2025, the volume of water for the seawater intrusion barrier is the amount of wastewater collected from the service area, which is based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report. In addition to indoor metered water use, this value includes infiltration and inflow into the collection system. The saline water intrusion barrier "Total Entitlement" volume is based on 2025 actual use for both the seawater intrusion barrier and the landscape irrigation rows as this represents the supply's reality until 2035 when the 1% growth is projected to begin and when the recycled water is planned to come online.				

Table 6-9 summarizes CCSD water supply projections by source from 2030 through 2050, including existing groundwater supplies, planned augmentation projects to improve potable supply reliability during dry periods, and planned future use of recycled water for non-potable irrigation. The WRF is designed to create a groundwater mound to protect the San Simeon aquifer during times of shallow SS4-9P2 gradient or times of lower San Simeon Well Field groundwater levels, with 60% of the reinjected water that migrates toward the San Simeon Well Field addressing any shortfall between demand and supply (not to provide additional supply). A WRF annual supply of 150 AF provides enough to cover any shortfall between demand and available supplies even during a multi-year drought.

Table 6-9. Water Supplies – Projected

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected - Water Code Section 10631 (b)												
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Water Type** (after treatment if treated)	**Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)**									
			2030		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
			Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Entitlement
			(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Groundwater (not desalinated)	San Simeon Basin	Potable	349	799	345	799	370	799	445	799	472	799
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Santa Rosa Basin	Potable	150	218	150	218	150	218	150	218	150	218
Recycled Water	Water Reclamation Facility (indirect potable reuse)	Potable	21	150	21	150	21	150	21	150	21	150
Recycled Water	Saline Water Intrusion Barrier (existing use of percolation pond operation)	Non-Potable	482	482	482	482	456	456	431	431	458	458
Recycled Water	Landscape Irrigation (excludes golf courses)	Non-Potable	0	0	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100
Subtotal Potable			520	1,167	516	1,167	541	1,167	616	1,167	643	1,167
Subtotal Non-Potable			482	482	532	532	556	556	531	531	558	558
Total			1,002	1,649	1,048	1,699	1,097	1,723	1,147	1,698	1,201	1,725

NOTES for Table 6-9:
1. Santa Rosa Basin groundwater supplies are typically pumped to approximately 150 AF, with the remaining entitlement withheld in case of later-season operational needs. All normal-year potable demand balances will be met by groundwater pumped from the San Simeon Basin.
2. WRF supply is not typically needed in a normal year, but the facility should be run for training and operations for at least one month each year, yielding approximately 21 AF of supply, while the 150 AF from the WRF is at the upper end of realistic production levels.
3. The current volume of water for the seawater intrusion barrier is the amount of wastewater collected from the service area which is based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report. In addition to indoor metered water use, this value includes infiltration and inflow into the collection system. For subsequent years, the volume of wastewater collected from the service area is estimated to grow 1% per year in line with increases in water consumption due to population growth, with the assumption that inflow and infiltration will remain constant. All wastewater collected is used as a seawater intrusion barrier via the existing wastewater percolation pond system, for CCSD's WRF (an indirect potable reuse project constructed in 2014) or for landscape irrigation with recycled water. Beginning in 2035, approximately 50 AF per year of no-net-increase in diversion from aquifer recycled water use is anticipated by converting existing CCSD customers from potable groundwater use to non-potable outdoor irrigation using recycled water. From 2040 onward, an additional 50 AF of outdoor irrigation with recycled water is estimated to meet future project demands. Landscape irrigation feasibility is based on the 2004 Recycled Water Master Plan and will be driven by available funding and potential downstream habitat concerns. Total recycled irrigation entitlements represent amount available for use.

6.3 Energy Use

Water energy intensity is the total amount of energy, calculated on a whole-system basis, which is required for the use of a given amount of water in a specific location. For the purposes of the required water-energy reporting for UWMPs, Suppliers are expected to report on the energy intensity associated with water management processes under their operational control. Any energy embedded in water supplies by an upstream Supplier (such as a water wholesaler) is not intended to be included in the energy intensity reported. The energy intensity of water supplies within CCSD's operational control[41] for extraction, diversion, conveyance, placement into storage, treatment, and distribution for a one-year period is reported in the following tables.

The "Total Utility Approach," as defined by DWR in the 2025 UWMP Guidebook, is used to report water-related energy consumption data for CCSD's water system energy use, which includes treating, pumping, and distributing drinking water. Calendar year 2025 is selected as the one-year reporting period, and utility bills for the associated period are used as the source for energy consumption data. Total energy consumed by the CCSD water department in calendar year 2025, based on reported utility bills, was 392,361 kilowatt-hours (kWh). Table O-1B shows the energy consumed for every million gallons of water entering the distribution system.

The total volume of wastewater collected and treated by CCSD in 2025 was 482 AF. Table O-2 lists the wastewater department's total energy use in 2025 of 1,151,380 kWh. The energy intensity of the combined wastewater collection and treatment processes is 3,665 kWh/million gallons (MG).

[41] Operational control in this context is defined as authority over normal business operations at the operational level.

Table O-1B. Recommended Energy Intensity – Total Utility Approach

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH				
Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	1/1/2025	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	12/31/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		520	-	520
Energy Consumed (kWh)		392,361	-	392,361
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		2,316	-	2,316
DWR NOTES: Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note: if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.				
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy				
0	kWh			
Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)				
Metered Data				
Data Quality Narrative:				
Total energy usage from each electric meter associated with the potable water system was included.				
Narrative:				
The energy used in the process is used to extract water from groundwater wells, treat the water, move it from the well fields to the distribution system, and move it throughout the distribution system to customers' homes.				
NOTES: None.				

Table O-2. Recommended Energy Reporting – Wastewater & Recycled Water

Optional Submittal Table O-2: Recommended Energy Reporting - WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER					
Start Date of Reporting Period		Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Supplier's Operational Control			
End Date of Reporting Period					
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No	Water Management Process			
Units of Measure for Water	(AF)	Collection / Conveyance	Treatment	Discharge / Distribution	Total
Volume of Wastewater Entering Process (volume units selected above)		482	482	0	964
Wastewater Energy Consumed (kWh)		98408	1052972	0	1151380
Wastewater Energy Intensity (kWh/volume)		626.6	6704.3	0.0	3665.4
Volume of Recycled Water Entering Process (volume units selected above)		0	0	0	0
Recycled Water Energy Consumed (kWh)		0	0	0	0
Recycled Water Energy Intensity (kWh/volume converted to MG)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy related to recycled water and wastewater operations					
0	kWh				
Data Quality (drop down)					
Metered Data					
Data Quality Narrative:					
The electricity usage data comes from the billed usage via the electric meters.					
Narrative:					
The energy used in the process powers the sewer lift stations and the wastewater treatment plant. Each sewer lift station has its own electric meter, and the wastewater treatment plant has a single electric meter. The power used for discharge/distribution is included in the "Treatment" category, as the electricity for treatment and for discharge/distribution is metered at a single meter.					
NOTES: None.					

7 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Lay Description

This chapter assesses the reliability of CCSD's water supplies, with a specific focus on potential constraints, including water supply availability, water quality, and climate change. The intent of this chapter is to identify any potential constraints that could affect the reliability of CCSD's supply during a normal year, single dry year, and multiple dry year hydrological conditions.

As part of the water supply analysis, this chapter includes a water service reliability and risk assessment of the San Simeon and Santa Rosa basins to understand the effects of short-term and long-term water management decisions. This water supply analysis focuses on characterizing each water asset to assess reliability and risk. The more accurate and detailed this characterization is, the better prepared CCSD will be to manage its water assets, assess supply reliability, perform its Drought Risk Assessment (DRA), and prepare and implement its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). In addition to the long-term reliability assessment, this chapter presents a DRA to evaluate CCSD's supply risks during a severe drought lasting the next five consecutive years (through 2030).

7.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the long-term reliability of CCSD's water supplies. Short-term reliability planning that may require immediate action, such as a drought or a catastrophic supply interruption, is addressed in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Chapter 8).

This analysis looks beyond CCSD's past experience and considers what could be reasonably foreseen in the future. The UWMP requires CCSD to develop a drought risk assessment (DRA) that evaluates its risk under a severe drought period lasting for the next five consecutive years. The DRA is an important element for selecting CCSD's Demand Management Measures (DMMs, Chapter 9) and for planning projects for a reliable water supply. The DRA and DMMs are part of CCSD's WSCP (Appendix L). Potential impacts from new development and climate change are long-term variables in CCSD's supply planning.

CCSD incorporates the current information to present its water supply and potential cutbacks – its water supply reliability – under the following hydrologic conditions:

- Normal hydrological conditions
- A single dry year
- Five consecutive years of drought

The analysis is conducted in five-year increments to project what conditions may look like for the next 25 years. Although it is not possible to predict specific future regulatory and development variables, to the extent they can be addressed, they are discussed in this chapter. The water supply for Cambria is vulnerable to drought because it relies solely on groundwater in the Santa Rosa and San Simeon basins, which have limited storage capacity. Storage is small relative to average annual groundwater pumping, and during dry years, CCSD must rely on the limited storage for a longer period.

The 2014 drought underscored this vulnerability when projected supplies fell short of demand, prompting the CCSD Board to declare a drought emergency. The 2014 emergency declaration led to swift action by CCSD, including mandatory conservation measures, the restoration of CCSD's lower Santa Rosa Well SR3 and its iron and manganese removal treatment filter, and the completion of the WRF (section 6.2.2). With this background in mind, the following sections describe CCSD's water supply reliability and drought planning, groundwater supply reliability, and related drought analyses and actions.

Another notable dry year was the relatively recent 2021 year, with below-average rainfall and an earlier-than-average cessation of San Simeon Creek flow, coupled with increased demand from higher-than-usual occupancy in Cambria during the COVID-19 pandemic.

7.2 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Every Supplier is required to conduct a Water Service Reliability Assessment projection for a normal year, a single dry year, and five consecutive dry years. CCSD has completed an assessment of the water service reliability based on its current water supplies. The Water Service Reliability Assessment considered hydrological variability, climate conditions, and other factors that have the potential to affect CCSD's ability to meet its water demands.

"Reliability" of a water source is defined as the percentage of a full contractual annual amount that was historically delivered or is modeled to be delivered in the future. Assessment of water supply reliability is complex and depends on several factors, including the number of water sources, regulatory and legal constraints, climate change, and expected growth. Given that CCSD relies on supplies from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins, a discussion about the potential impacts on those basins is warranted and presented below.

As noted in Section 6.2.2, CCSD receives all its water as groundwater pumped from the Santa Rosa and San Simeon groundwater basins. The reliability of both groundwater basins and their supplies is analyzed in Section 7.2. At this time, and at the expected level of consumption analyzed here, the Santa Rosa and San Simeon groundwater basins, with the San Simeon basin supplemented with the WRF during exceptional drought conditions, provide sufficient supply to CCSD to meet its full demand (i.e., guarantee 100% reliability of supply).

A basis for the water year data for CCSD's two water sources is presented in Table 7-1. Base years were selected by identifying the year of each water year type within the historical sequence with reliability most closely matching the average reliability of the Water Year Type over the historical sequence.

7.2.1 Service Reliability – Constraints on Water Sources

The amount of water available for CCSD is constrained by climate, hydrology, facilities, and the institutional parameters that allocate the water supply. Climate change may affect precipitation hydrology (the timing, amount, and rate of precipitation), which in turn may affect the amount and timing of water availability in the future, given the constraints of the groundwater basins.

Constraints on CCSD supplies are discussed in more detail in Chapters 3, 4, and 6. The main long-term constraints on supplies are due to climate change, facilities, and regulatory changes. Key factors impacting water supply for both groundwater basins include:

- Changes in precipitation patterns, such as the timing, amount, intensity, and duration of rainfall.
- Changes in water quality as a result of changes in precipitation patterns and storage.
- Changes in regulatory requirements mandating additional water be reserved for environmental use.
- Regulatory requirement to cease pumping from the Santa Rosa aquifer when the monitoring well levels in Windsor Bridge East and Windsor Bridge West fall below 3.0 feet above mean sea level.

CCSD has historically relied upon its two local coastal groundwater aquifers for its water supply. The relatively small storage capacity in these aquifers makes them dependent on seasonal rain for recharge. When such rainfall occurs over only a portion of the wet season or in low amounts, the aquifers dip in elevation to the point that the threat of seawater intrusion, subsidence, and a reversal in the hydraulic gradient between percolated wastewater and potable wells (the 9P2-SS4 Gradient) becomes a key concern. The WRF was designed to address the gradient concern. This was the case in 2013-2014, when weather patterns steered the storm track away

from and around the central coast, resulting in annual rainfall well below average. A different situation with similar effects on groundwater quantity occurred in 2021, when a late January storm brought almost half of the seasonal rainfall in a single 36-hour period, leaving little time for it to percolate into the ground.

As in many areas throughout the state, CCSD's water is a limited, shared resource among municipal, agricultural, and environmental needs. The area's two creeks have been inhabited by listed species, such as the south-central coast steelhead, tidewater goby, southwestern pond turtle, and California red-legged frog. Therefore, compliance with the Endangered Species Act is a key driver in decision-making about the use of coastal streams as water resources. Offshore concerns include the area sharing common ground with the southern extent of the federal Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the California State Marine Parks. Agricultural operations along the two coastal valleys include cattle ranching, truck crops, avocado orchards, and vineyards. Municipal water needs include providing service to visitor-serving uses such as hotels, motels, and campgrounds, as well as residential needs.

CCSD has evaluated numerous potential sources of additional water, including pipelines to other sources, reservoirs, groundwater storage, and desalination. All those alternatives analyzed proved to be too expensive or otherwise infeasible.

The community's isolated location along the coast and its distance to regional water supplies has made it difficult to connect to those supplies, like the State Water Project and the Nacimiento Water Project. For many years, CCSD pursued seawater desalination as a means to diversify and secure a more reliable supply source. However, the regulatory climate (including denials by state agencies), the area's environmental sensitivity, and concerns about growth-inducing effects associated with seawater desalination have, along with costs, proven to be a formidable deterrent to completing a seawater desalination project. During the 2014 drought, when supplies were limited, CCSD considered using a brackish water well at its wastewater effluent percolation ponds. This led to the design and construction of the WRF, which met indirect potable reuse regulations for recycled water, allowing the highly treated brackish water to be reinjected into the San Simeon Creek aquifer near CCSD's potable well field. In addition to the WRF, CCSD also restored a well along the lower reach of Santa Rosa Creek (Well SR3), which allowed access to deeper groundwater in this portion of the aquifer.

7.2.2 Year Type Characterization

Scenarios for analysis of supply reliability are based on deliveries in historic water years characterized as "normal" or "average" water years, "single dry" water years, and combinations of these into "consecutive dry water years."

CCSD categorizes water years as dry or normal based on the duration of streamflow at Palmer Flats and the date flow ceases, as well as the groundwater levels measured as a percent of normal at the beginning of April, when the vast majority of the wet season rain has fallen. Rainfall totals, rate, and timing during the season are the primary drivers of when streamflow ceases, with consistent moderate-to-low rainfall rates, measured in inches per day and occurring throughout the wet season—particularly late in the season—having an outsized effect on streamflow duration.

Per the UWMP Guidebook 2025, the water service reliability assessment includes three unique year types:

- A normal hydrologic year represents the water supplies available under normal conditions; this could be an average range of years or a single representative year.
- A single dry year represents the lowest available water supply.
- A five-year consecutive drought for the DRA is the driest five-year historical sequence for the water supply (Water Code Section 10612). For the Water Service Reliability Assessment, CCSD is using 2012 as its base year. As recommended by DWR, CCSD uses the five-year sequence 2026–2030 for its Water Service Reliability Assessment. Note that CCSD derived the five-year consecutive drought based on the

driest five-year sequence in the hydrologic record. Water Code Section 10612 requires this supply condition.

7.2.3 Types of Years

DWR uses the terms "normal" and "average" interchangeably when referring to the water year type. DWR requires, as part of the water service reliability assessment in the DRA, that water Suppliers include three types of years with specific hydrologic conditions. These include:

- Normal Year – This condition represents the normal/average water supplies from the two aquifer systems (San Simeon Creek Basin and Santa Rosa Creek Basin).
- Single Dry Year – The single dry year represents the year with the lowest water supply available from the two aquifer systems to CCSD.
- Five-Consecutive-Year Drought – The five-consecutive year drought for the DRA is the driest five-year historical sequence for the water supply (Water Code Section 10612).

Recharge into CCSD's local groundwater aquifers is dominated by net stream percolation. In most years, stream flow far exceeds the amount required to replenish the aquifer storage depleted during the previous dry season (both streams are intermittent and cease flowing for several months in summer and fall). Wet years do not provide additional storage reserves because once the basins are full, any additional stream recharge is rejected. This rejection also happens when rainfall occurs in high-intensity events, as the resulting runoff and streamflow do not have time to percolate into the aquifer. As a result, the amount of groundwater in storage at the beginning of the dry season is essentially the same over a broad range of hydrologic year types, ranging from slightly dry to wet.

Droughts in the two aquifer systems are very threshold dependent. For progressively smaller amounts of annual rainfall and stream flow, the annual amount of available groundwater remains about the same until the point at which winter stream flow is inadequate to fully replenish the basins. Statistical analysis of San Luis Obispo County rainfall and local stream discharge data was combined with groundwater modeling to determine that incomplete recharge occurs when annual rainfall is less than 10.31-10.95 inches, and the average recurrence interval of rainfall less than that amount is approximately 18-25 years (Konyenburg & Yates, 1998). For even smaller amounts of annual rainfall, water supply conditions worsen up to the point at which there is no stream flow (and no recharge) at all. Beyond that point, further decreases in rainfall do not worsen water supply conditions. Zero streamflow occurs with 9.78-9.85 inches of annual rainfall (slightly different between the two basins), corresponding to an average recurrence interval of 31-32 years.

Rainfall increases substantially with elevation in the San Simeon and Santa Rosa watersheds. This is due to the Santa Lucia Mountains being east of Cambria, and the predominantly inland, west-to-east direction of storm paths off the Pacific. Because storm clouds hold less moisture as they increase in elevation, precipitation totals will typically increase with rising elevations along the area's western-facing mountain slopes. The Rocky Butte weather station data was also compared to the San Luis Obispo County Santa Rosa at Main rainfall gage. The Rocky Butte station is at the top of the San Simeon Creek watershed, at the top of the Santa Lucia Mountains, and the Santa Rosa at Main station is located within the CCSD services area boundary at the Corner of Santa Rosa Creek Road and Main Street in Cambria.

Figure 7-1. Rainfall Totals from Santa Rosa at Main Station[42]

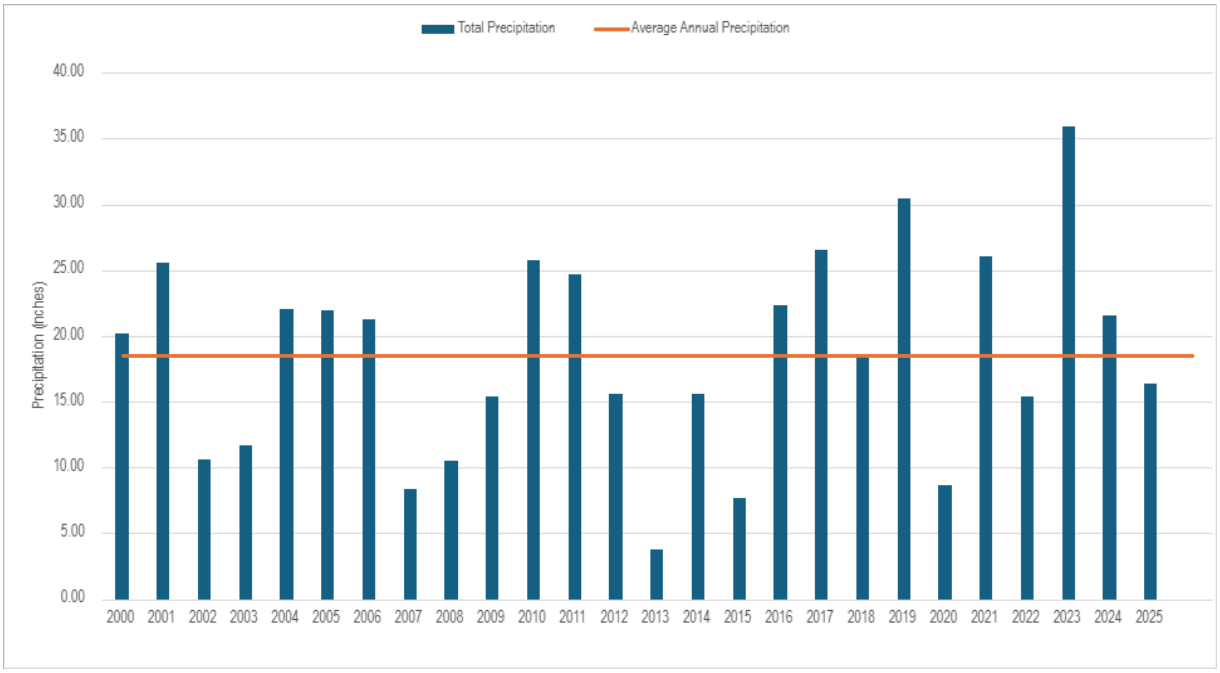
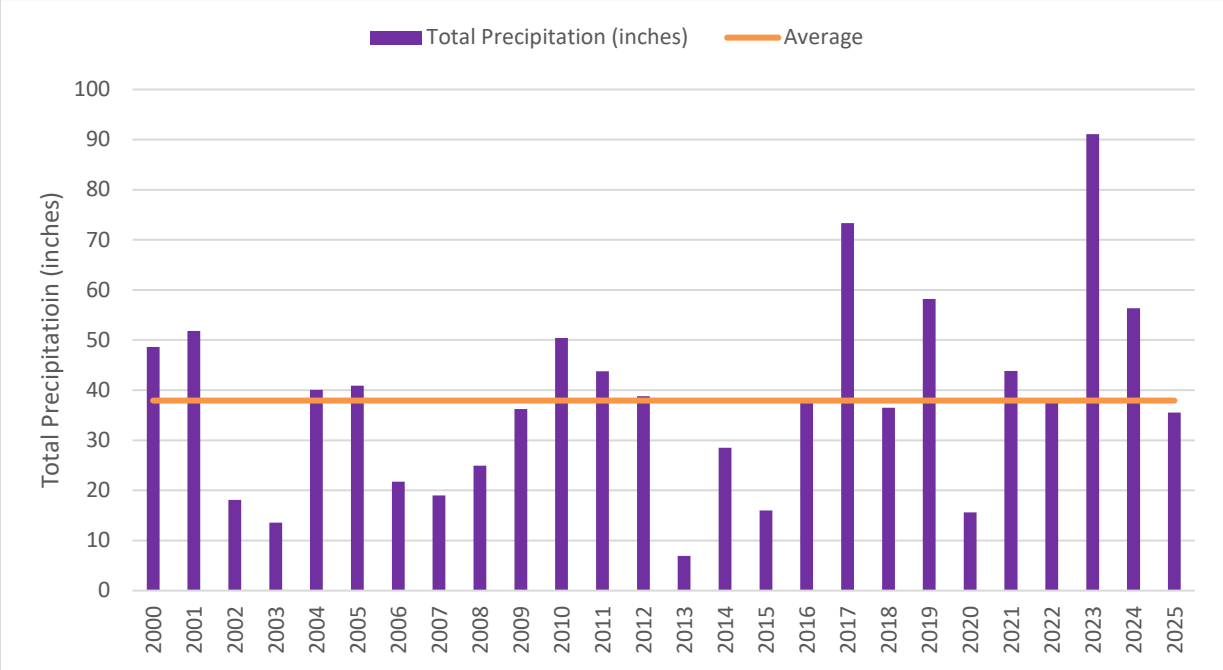


Figure 7-2. Rainfall Totals from Rocky Butte[43]



[42] San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department, Santa Rosa at Main Precipitation Data – Site 717: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/public-works/forms-documents/water-resources/monthly-precipitation-reports/santa-rosa-at-main-precipitation-data-site-717

[43] San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department, Rocky Butte Precipitation Data – Site 703: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/public-works/forms-documents/water-resources/monthly-precipitation-reports/rocky-butte-precipitation-data-site-703

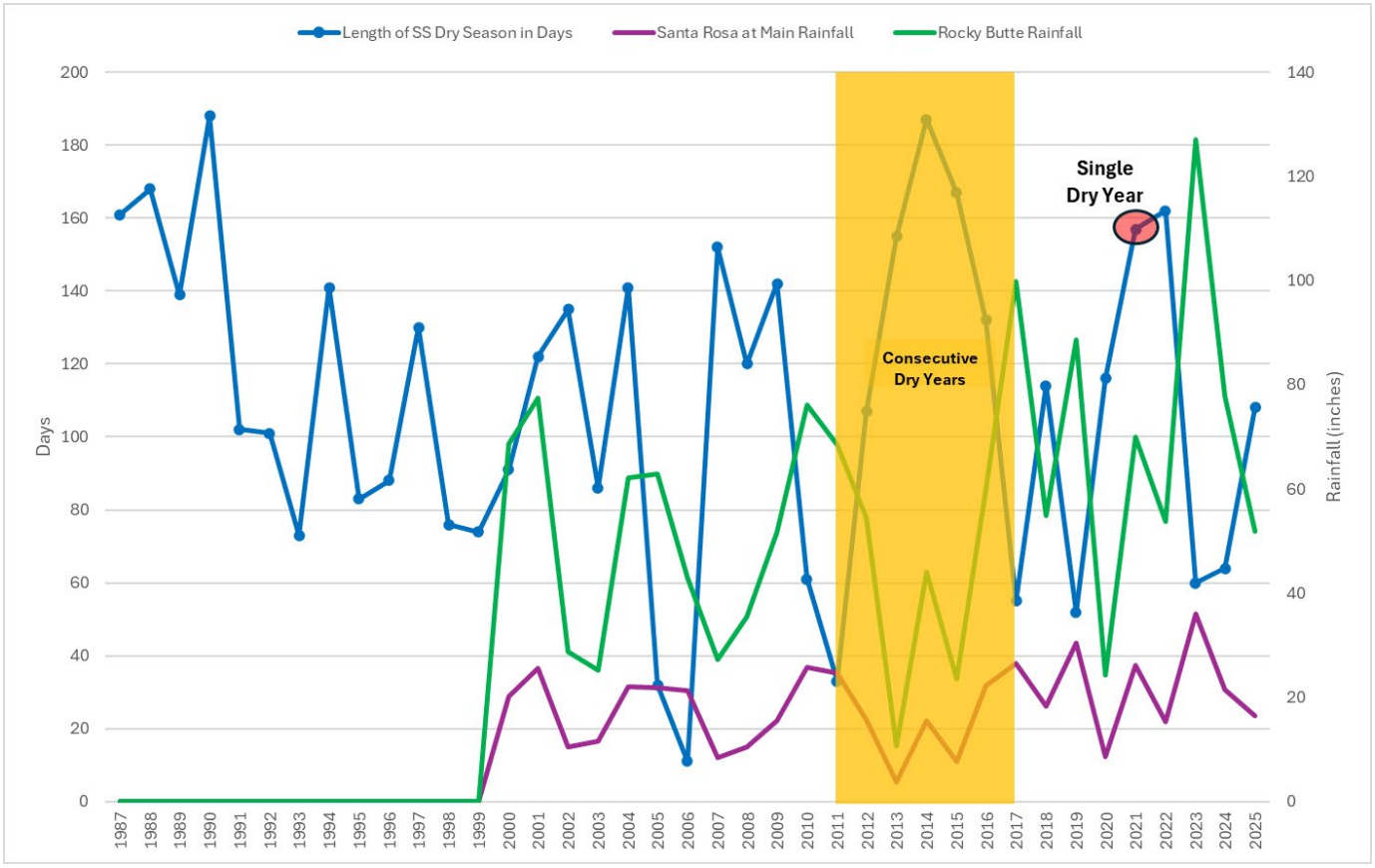
CCSD production limits are tied to wet- and dry-season production periods. Water Rights Licenses issued by the State Water Board to CCSD allow a maximum of 799 AF annually from the San Simeon aquifer, while limiting dry season pumping to 370 AF maximum from the time that the creek ceases flow at the Palmer Flats gauging station until October 31. The Santa Rosa Creek State Water Board Water Rights Licenses limit Santa Rosa aquifer pumping to 218 AF annually, with a dry season limit of 155.3 AF from May 1 to October 31. Because of its Water Rights Licenses, CCSD tracks the length of the dry season from the time that the creek ceases flow at the Palmer Flats gauging station until October 31 each year. The length of the dry season was used to identify the base years described in this chapter.

The base years were developed using the historical length of the San Simeon dry season from 1987-2025, as shown in Figure 7-3. A normal or average year represents the average water supply available to the Supplier. The average length of a dry season is 117 days, corresponding to a dry season starting near the beginning of July, as occurred in 2012.

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the Supplier. Long dry seasons occurred in 1990 (188 days), 2014 (187 days), and 2021 (157 days). The single-dry year selected was 2021 due to it being a relatively recent year with below-average rainfall and earlier-than-average cessation of San Simeon Creek flow, coupled with increased demand from higher-than-usual occupancy in Cambria during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The five-consecutive-year drought is defined as the driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier (CWC Section 10612). For consecutive dry years, the maximum five-year average dry season length was used, which was 2012-2016. The base years are summarized in Table 7-1.

Figure 7-3. Length of Dry Season



The hydrologic consequences of a year with zero stream recharge were simulated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) using groundwater flow models of the two aquifers (Yates and Van Konyenburg, 1998). Groundwater levels did not recover at all during the winter without stream flow because rainfall recharge was also zero under those circumstances. Municipal and agricultural pumping were assumed to continue as usual during the second dry season, and groundwater levels continued to decline. In both basins, declines in water levels and storage during the second dry season were greatest near the upper ends of the valleys because groundwater is continually draining down-valley, with or without municipal pumping. During the second dry season, groundwater levels declined an additional 20 feet near the upstream end of the valley, an additional 15 feet near the municipal well field (to 13 feet below sea level), and an additional 6 feet near the State Park campground (to 3 feet below sea level). The two groundwater basins differ with respect to the three major impacts of excessive water-level declines: seawater intrusion, subsidence, and depletion of base stream flow and water level in the coastal lagoons.

Simulation results indicated that there would be seawater intrusion in the San Simeon basin, but not in the Santa Rosa basin. During the year prior to the winter without recharge, there were 320 AFY of groundwater outflow to the ocean. During the subsequent year, this reversed to 48 AFY of seawater intrusion. Additional simulations were not completed to estimate the pumping reduction needed to eliminate seawater intrusion. Subsidence would probably occur in the Santa Rosa basin during the dry season following a winter without recharge, but the risk is probably smaller in the San Simeon basin. Subsidence occurred in the Santa Rosa basin during the 1976-1977 drought, when groundwater levels in Cambria dropped to 14-20 feet below sea level (Cleveland, 1980). If a basin contains compressible sediments, subsidence typically occurs when groundwater levels fall substantially below their historical minimum levels, and simulated groundwater levels in Cambria were 25 feet below sea level by the end of the second dry season. Dry season water level declines are approximately proportional to the total amount of dry-season pumping.

Sources for Water Data

CCSD records the length of the dry season as part of its compliance monitoring. The length of the dry season was used to identify the base years in the reliability assessment. Supply availability for the different base year types was estimated based on historical production values for those years, as shown in Table 7-1.

Normal Year

This condition represents the water supplies a Supplier considers available during normal conditions. This could be a single year or an average range of years that most closely represents the average water supply available to the Supplier. In the 2025 Guidebook and this UWMP, the terms average and normal are used interchangeably when addressing the water year type.

Single Dry Year

The single dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the agency.

Five-Consecutive-Year-Drought

The five-consecutive-year drought for the DRA would be the driest five-year historical sequence for the Supplier (Water Code Section 10612). For the Water Service Reliability Assessment, Suppliers are encouraged to use the same five-year sequence. However, they may choose to use a different five-year dry period, such as the lowest average water supply available to the Supplier over five years. Suppliers are encouraged to characterize the five-year drought in a manner that is best suited for understanding and managing their water service reliability. Multiple dry years are defined as five or more consecutive dry years with minimal rainfall within a period of average precipitation.

The multiple dry year period is the period that represents the lowest average water supply availability to the agency, generally considered to be the lowest average runoff for a consecutive multiple year period (five years or more) for a watershed since 1903.

Table 7-1 shows the groundwater supply reliability for the defined water year scenarios. Groundwater dry-year supplies are based on pumping during historical dry years, with supplemental WRF supply from 21 AF to 150 AF as needed. Recycled water supplies can meet irrigation demands up to 100 AF in all year types once fully developed in 2035. WSCP supply augmentation and use reduction savings benefits are available as presented in Chapter 8 but are not needed in any dry year projection scenarios. The seawater intrusion barrier use and supply will be the amount of wastewater collected from the service area (based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report). In addition to indoor metered water use, this value includes infiltration and inflow into the collection system.

Table 7-1. Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

OPTIONAL Submittal Table 7-1. Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment) - Groundwater			
Year Type	**Base Year**	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available	**% of Average Supply**
		MG	
Average Year	2012	725	100%
Single-Dry Year	2021	538	74%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	725	100%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	733	101%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	467	64%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015*	467	64%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016*	494	68%

NOTES: Groundwater dry year supplies are based on operational pumping in historical single and multiple dry years. The 2012 to 2016 period was used for the multiple dry years because it was the most recent period of three or more consecutive dry years. It is likely that future multiple dry-year groundwater supplies would exceed the volume pumped in 2014-2016 due to the availability of the WRF and the extreme water conservation measures the community implemented, the latter of which may or may not be implemented (or implemented to a lesser degree) in future droughts. WRF supplies are available in all year types up to approximately 150 AF. Recycled water supplies can meet demands up to 100 AF in all year types once fully developed in 2035. This table does not include WRF supplies in normal and dry years, which reasonably range from 21 AF to 150 AF. Year 2021 was chosen as the single-dry year due to it being a relatively recent year with below-average rainfall and earlier-than-average cessation of San Simeon Creek flow, coupled with increased demand from higher-than-usual occupancy in Cambria during the COVID-19 pandemic. Years 2014 and 2015 were not used as the lowest historic single years of supply since their matching low volumes don't necessarily represent what groundwater amount was available, but rather how much was used. In 2014 and 2015, after multiple dry years, there was significant conservation conducted by the community and the demand response was greatly reduced as compared to 2012 and 2013; 2014 did not reveal less groundwater supply availability. *WRF supply was first available in 2015 and was used in dry years 2015 and 2016, reducing the groundwater pumping needed to meet demands.

7.2.4 Water Service Reliability Assessment

This section describes the supply and demand projections for normal, single-dry, and consecutive dry water years. The supply totals are from Table 6-9, which includes production from the CCSD potable wells, flows from

the WRF, percolated treated wastewater used for a seawater intrusion barrier, and future recycled water that may be used for outdoor irrigation. The demand totals assume the current drought-reduced production will increase slightly but will not return to pre-drought levels. Demand totals include CCSD customer potable demands, percolated treated wastewater used for a seawater intrusion barrier, and the recycled water that will be used for irrigation. The WRF is designed as a gradient control measure to protect the San Simeon aquifer and maximize its reliability. Per the application submitted for the WRF's regular CDP, an estimated 21 AF of WRF production is estimated to occur during a normal year, which is based on a nine-hour daily runtime up to four working days per week for a minimum of eight weeks per year at a product water reinjection rate of 400 gpm. Should the WRF operate continuously over a six-month dry season, its theoretical total production would be approximately 250 AFY; however, the 150 AF from the WRF is at the upper end of realistic production levels and will be the assumed maximum annual volume of supply.

Water Supply Reliability Assessment Supply and Demand Comparison

The Water Service Reliability Assessment combines the details of CCSD's water use analysis in Chapter 4 and its water supply analysis in Chapter 6. A comparison of supplies and demands provides CCSD with a complete picture of both its short-term and long-term water service reliability.

Water Service Reliability – Normal Year

Table 7-2 shows the normal year supply-and-use comparison. CCSD's supply is projected to meet the anticipated demand. CCSD will also be able to operate within the pumping limits described in its Water Rights License based on a dry season length that corresponds with a normal year.

In Table 7-2, DWR requests Suppliers to provide their normal year supply and demand for comparison, in five-year increments through at least 2045.

Table 7-2. Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison - Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals *(from Table 6-9)*	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
Use totals *(from Table 4-2)*	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: 1. Groundwater supplies are pumped to meet demand, with the supplemental WRF supply ranging from 21 AF (to keep WRF as an effective operational supply) to 150 AF (a reasonable available volume from the WRF) to make up for any shortfall. 2. Recycled water supplies can meet irrigation demands up to 100 AF in all year types once fully developed in 2035. 3. The seawater intrusion barrier use and supply will be the amount of wastewater collected from the service area (based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report). In addition to indoor metered water use, this value includes infiltration and inflow into the collection system. 4. WSCP supply augmentation and use reduction savings benefits are available as presented in Chapter 8 but are not needed in this projection scenario.					

Water Service Reliability – Single Dry Year

Comparison of the projected single dry year water supply to the projected single dry year water use over the next 25 years in five-year increments is shown in Table 7-3. The supply totals are based on the Combined Regional Supply Reliability of 100% as described in Section 7.4.1. The supply totals include an additional 150

AF from the WRF, which will need to be operated to meet projected demands under the single-dry-year scenario. The WRF operation will also be combined with conservation measures to help narrow the gap between supply and demand. To be conservative, the demand totals below assume there would be no reduction in customer demand during a single dry year period.

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

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry-Year Supply and Use Comparison - Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
Supply totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
Use totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: 1. Groundwater single dry year supply based on pumping in the historical dry year 2021, with supplemental WRF supply from 21 AF up to 150 AF as needed. The available supply in 2021 was 538 AF, which exceeds the anticipated 2030 demand of 520 AF. 2. Recycled water supplies can meet irrigation demands up to 100 AF in all year types once fully developed in 2035. 3. The seawater intrusion barrier use and supply will be the amount of wastewater collected from the service area (based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report). 4. WSCP supply augmentation and use reduction savings benefits are available as presented in Chapter 8 but are not needed in this dry year projection scenario.					

Water Service Reliability – Five Consecutive Dry Years

Comparison of the projected consecutive dry-year water supplies to the projected multiple dry-year water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, is shown in Table 7-4. The supply includes up to 150 AF from the WRF, which will need to be operated to meet projected demands starting in year three of the consecutive dry-year scenario as outlined here. The WRF operation will also be combined with conservation measures to help narrow the gap between supply and demand while limiting stressors on the groundwater aquifers by reducing production. To be conservative, the demand totals below assume no reduction in customer demand during the consecutive dry-year scenario. Based on projected water supply and demand over the next 25 years, CCSD has supply capabilities sufficient to meet expected demand through 2050 under single-dry-year and multiple-dry-year conditions, assuming the WRF is in operation. This reliability will be further established when CCSD completes the already-in-progress regular coastal development permitting process for the WRF, which will allow the WRF to be operated in a proactive manner to protect the aquifer. Additionally, the conservation and demand-reduction measures described in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Chapter 8) and Chapter 9 will further enhance reliability by providing additional reductions in future demand beyond those used in this section's analysis.

Comparison of the projected multiple dry-year water supplies to the projected multiple dry-year water use over the next 20 years in five-year increments is shown in Table 7-4 below. The supply totals are based upon the Combined Regional Supply Reliability of 100% as described in Section 7.4.1.

Table 7-4. Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison

Submittal Table 7-4: Multiple Dry Year Supply & Use Comparison - Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Opt)
		(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)	(AF)
First year	Supply totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Use totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Use totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Use totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth year	Supply totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Use totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth year	Supply totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Use totals	1,002	1,048	1,097	1,147	1,201
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:
1. Groundwater multiple dry year supplies based on pumping in the historical dry year 2021, as well as 2012 and 2013 pumping volumes. The anticipated demand is shown and the supply available during single and multiple dry years exceeds that number.
2. Supplemental WRF supply ranging from 21 AF up to 150 AF as needed. Pumping and WRF supplies don't exceed projected potable use.
3. Recycled water supplies can meet irrigation demands up to 100 AF in all year types once fully developed in 2035.
4. The seawater intrusion barrier use and supply will be the amount of wastewater collected from the service area (based on metered effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report).
5. WSCP supply augmentation and use reduction savings benefits are available as presented in Chapter 8 but are not needed in this dry year projection scenario.

7.2.5 Description of Management Tools and Options

As a Supplier of potable water in the Cambria area, CCSD continues to promote water conservation and water-use efficiency to make the most efficient use of the existing local groundwater supplies. CCSD also plans to maximize its use of local resources by increasing recycled water use and enhancing groundwater management. Furthermore, CCSD's projected supply exactly matches expected water use, since groundwater wells would be pumped only as needed to meet demand, even though the groundwater supply could produce more water. Existing and planned water management tools and options for CCSD's service area that also result in minimizing the need to import water are described in the following sections.

Water Loss Program: CCSD routinely monitors its water production and consumption and investigates unaccounted for water to determine water loss. Staff have also attended training offered by the California-Nevada Section of the AWWA on water-loss auditing, in response to SB 555, which was passed by the State in 2015. Per the results of previous audits, CCSD will continuously improve metering and documentation for authorized non-metered water use (e.g., assigning construction hydrants to fire trucks for use in non-emergency

tasks such as hydrant testing) as well as estimating and documenting losses from leak repairs. CCSD field staff routinely check for and respond to water leaks and are on-call 24/7 to address them immediately and take corrective action. Water Department staff track leak repairs and associated losses using CCSD's geographic information system, Diamond Maps.

Implementation of Demand Management Measures During Dry Periods: During dry periods, water reduction methods will be applied to the public, which in turn will reduce CCSD's overall demands. CCSD's specific demand management measures are further discussed in Chapter 9; CCSD's dry year water shortage reduction measures are discussed in Chapter 8, the WSCP.

7.3 Drought Risk Assessment (DRA)

CWC Section 10635(b) requires every urban water supplier (Supplier) to include, as part of its UWMP, a drought risk assessment (DRA) for its water service area to incorporate in the development of the DMMs and water supply projects and programs. The DRA analysis allows Suppliers to consider how to manage their water supplies during stressed hydrologic conditions, considering variations in demand, and supports the evaluation of the Supplier's WSCP.

In addition to the long-term Water Service Reliability Assessment presented earlier, the DRA evaluates CCSD's supply risks under a severe drought period lasting the next five consecutive years after the assessment is completed (i.e., from 2026 through 2030). The DRA is intended to inform the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the UWMP (see Chapters 8 and 9). The DRA is a specific planning action that assumes CCSD will experience drought over the next five years and addresses CCSD's water supply reliability under presumed drought conditions.

Water Code Section 10612 requires the DRA to be based on the driest five-year historic sequence of CCSD's water supply. However, Water Code Section 10635 also requires that the analysis consider plausible changes in projected supplies and demands due to climate change, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

The following sections describe CCSD's methodology and results of its DRA.

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

The DRA is based on the driest five-year historic sequence experienced by CCSD as required by CWC Section 10612. The CWC Section 10635 requires the analysis to consider plausible changes in projected supplies and demands due to climate change, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria. For CCSD, the years 2012 to 2016 represent the driest five consecutive years, based on the length of the San Simeon dry season and groundwater levels in the San Simeon basin. CCSD used this five-year historical sequence to complete its DRA. CCSD has estimated unconstrained water demand for the five-year period 2026-2030. Unconstrained water demand is the expected water use in the absence of drought water-use restrictions. The characteristic five-year water demand is described in Section 4.2. The available potable water supplies assumed in the DRA are based upon the same methodology and assumptions used for the long-term Water Service Reliability Assessment (Section 7.2). The DRA shows that there is no expected shortfall in supply from either groundwater basin in the five-year multi-dry scenario.

CCSD leverages data collected through its management tools, as described previously and listed below.

- CCSD uses AMI meters to detect leaks and will notify customers if a leak is detected.
- CCSD compares water production and consumption totals to track unaccounted for water.
- CCSD implemented a points bank to offset new water demands. Points are offset by implementing water conservation measures.

As part of normal operations, CCSD also tracks groundwater levels at the San Simeon Well Field, Santa Rosa Well Field, and monitoring wells, and flow at Palmer Flats under its existing permits.

7.3.2 DRA Individual Water Source Reliability

CCSD demand totals assume the current five-year demand average will remain static. This assumption is based on the current water connection moratorium and the significant amount of demand hardening, both of which are expected to keep total production from markedly varying. The demand totals do not include recycled water for irrigation, as that program is not anticipated to start until 2035. The demand totals do include percolated wastewater used as a seawater intrusion barrier. The WRF supply is included in the DRA supply totals to offset any difference between the expected groundwater supplies (based on historical dry-year groundwater draws) and demand, should the conditions reach the emergency conditions of the current permit.

7.3.3 DRA Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

CCSD submitted DWR Submittal Table 7-5 in the WUE portal to be in compliance with the 2025 UWMP requirements. CCSD's DRA may be revised outside of its 2025 UWMP.

Table 7-5. Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment - Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)		
2026		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	1,002
Total Supplies	(AF)	1,002
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2027		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	1,002
Total Supplies	(AF)	1,002
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2028		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	1,002
Total Supplies	(AF)	1,002
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2029		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	1,002
Total Supplies	(AF)	1,002
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0
2030		**Total**
Total Water Use	(AF)	1,002
Total Supplies	(AF)	1,002
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action		0

NOTES:
1. Use based on negligible projected growth from 2025 through 2030 and a subsequent conservative 1% annual growth based on infill and available parcel considerations, and the ability of the aquifer to support growth.
2. Groundwater multiple dry year supplies based on pumping in the historical dry year 2021, as well as 2012 and 2013 pumping volumes.
3. Supplemental WRF supply ranging from 21 AF up to 150 AF as needed. Pumping and WRF supplies don't exceed projected potable use.
4. Recycled water supplies can meet irrigation demands up to 100 AF in all year types once fully developed in 2035.
5. The seawater intrusion barrier use and supply will be the amount of wastewater collected from the service area (based on metered wastewater treatment plant effluent data reported to the State Water Board in CCSD's annual self-monitoring report).
6. WSCP supply augmentation and use reduction savings benefits are available as presented in Chapter 8 but are not needed in this dry year projection scenario.

7.4 Regional Supply Reliability

This section describes measures to improve supply reliability, combined regional supply reliability, and water quality impacts on supply reliability.

7.4.1 Measures to Improve Supply Reliability

Measures CCSD is taking to improve supply reliability are presented in section 6.2.9. Since CCSD's only current source of water is groundwater, CCSD is committed to promoting water-use efficiency (discussed in Chapters 8 and 9) and to utilizing the WRF to improve the San Simeon aquifer reliability as described previously in this chapter.

7.4.2 Combined Regional Supply Reliability

Full allocations from each CCSD supply are presented in Table 6-9. To combine the reliability of the sources, reliabilities are converted to expected deliveries, combined, and compared to the expected normal year delivery amount from the supplies as presented in Table 7-1. CCSD concluded that if projected supplies are developed as planned, no shortages are anticipated within CCSD's service area under normal year, single dry year, or multiple dry water years through 2050 (i.e., the combined reliability of CCSD's water sources is 100%). However, as a safeguard and for due diligence, CCSD is continuing to explore other potential water supply options.

7.4.3 Water Quality Impacts on Supply Reliability

The water quality in the CCSD service area is particularly good. The San Simeon Creek aquifer wells have been CCSD's primary water supply since they were installed in 1979. The San Simeon aquifer groundwater is also of higher quality than that of the Santa Rosa aquifer, primarily because it has lower hardness and lower concentrations of iron and manganese. The USGS Report 98-4061 (Appendix F) provides a more detailed discussion on the water quality of these two basins. CCSD has the water treatment capability to treat its groundwater to the required drinking water quality standards, regardless of drought conditions, especially given the WRF's role in protecting the San Simeon aquifer. The state-required annual water quality reports, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, reflect compliance with all drinking water quality standards. Chlorine is added to the domestic water supply to disinfect the water and to provide residual disinfection in the distribution system tanks and pipelines.

8 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Lay Description

This chapter describes The Cambria Community Services District's (CCSD's) Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), including shortage stages and shortage response actions. The California Water Code Section 10632 requires every Supplier that serves more than 3,000 acre-feet per year or has more than 3,000 connections to prepare and adopt a standalone WSCP as part of its UWMP. The WSCP is required to allow Suppliers to plan for a greater than 50% supply shortage and is due to be updated every five years. Water shortage contingency planning is a strategic planning process in which CCSD engages to prepare for and respond to water shortages, which occur when available water supply is insufficient to meet normally expected customer water use. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). CCSD WSCP provides real-time water supply availability assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions. This WSCP must be updated, based on new requirements, every five years and was adopted as a current update for submission to the California Department of Water Resources by July 1, 2026. The WSCP is provided as a separate document for 2025, however, the tables are included here in the UWMP also.

Table 8-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

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

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

Standard Shortage Level	Water Resources Criteria	Percent Shortage Range	Summary of Shortage Response Actions
1	**Baseline - Water Use Efficiency is a Way of Life** Dry season starts in June or later **As of April 1st:** Rainfall at 86-100% of normal Average SS well levels at or above 100% of normal (≥20.1 ft) WBE and WBW well levels at or above 100% of normal (WBE is ≥5.6 ft and WBW is ≥5.6 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at or above 100% of normal (≥3.0 ft)	Up to 10%	"**Water Conservation as a Way of Life**" - Inform customers of existing conservation ordinances and incentive programs; water waste prohibitions always in effect - If Stage 2 is imminent, then schedule Board Hearing at least 14 days prior to Stage 2 action Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions
2	**Drought Watch** Dry season starts in June or later **As of April 1st:** Rainfall at 71-85% of normal Average SS well levels at 91-100% of normal (18.2-20.1ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 91-100% of normal (WBE is 5.2-5.6 ft and WBW is 5.1-5.6 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 91-100% of normal (2.8-3.0 ft)	Up to 20%	"**Water Shortage Watch**" - Citations for violations of shortage response actions - Commence public outreach campaign - If Stage 3 is imminent, then schedule Board Hearing at least 14 days prior to Stage 3 action Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions

Standard Shortage Level	Water Resources Criteria	Percent Shortage Range	Summary of Shortage Response Actions
3	**Water Shortage Warning** Dry season starts in May or later **As of April 1st:** Rainfall at 56-70% of normal Average SS well levels at 81-90% of normal (16.1-18.1ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 81-90% of normal (WBE is 4.6-5.1 ft and WBW is 4.6-5.0 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 81-90% of normal (2.5-2.7 ft)	Up to 30%	"**Water Shortage Warning**" - All of the above, plus increased restrictions on use of potable water - Increase public outreach campaign to include weekly Farmer's Market booth and product giveaways or demos - If Stage 4 is imminent, schedule Board Hearing at least 14 days prior to action Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions
4	**Drought Emergency** Dry season starts in April or later **As of April 1st:** Rainfall at 41-55% of normal Average SS well levels at 71-80% of normal (14.1-16.0ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 71-80% of normal (WBE is 4.1-4.5 ft and WBW is 4.0-4.5 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 71-80% of normal (2.2-2.4 ft)	Up to 40%	"**Water Shortage Emergency**" - All of the above, and establish water use allocations - Board meeting second month of billing cycle - recommend remaining in Stage 4 or moving to Stage 5, 3, 2, or 1 - Prepare WRF for operation Refer to Table 8-3 for detailed Demand Reduction Actions

Standard Shortage Level	Water Resources Criteria	Percent Shortage Range	Summary of Shortage Response Actions
5	**Extreme Drought Emergency** Dry season starts in March or earlier **As of April 1st:** Rainfall at 26-40% of normal Average SS well levels at 61-70% of normal (12.1-14.0 ft) WBE and WBW well levels at 61-70% of normal (WBE is 3.5-4.0 ft and WBW is 3.4-3.9 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at 61-70% of normal (1.9-2.1 ft)	Up to 50%	"**Extreme Water Shortage Emergency**" - All of the above, and reduce allocation, enforce excess use penalty - Mandatory audits for customers exceeding allocation - Board Meeting at second month of enforcement billing cycle, recommend remaining at Stage 5, move to Stage 6, 4, 3, 2, or 1 - Operate WRF as needed Refer to Table 8-2 for Supply Augmentation Actions and Table 8-3 for Demand Reduction Actions for additional information
6	**Exceptional Drought Emergency** Dry season starts in March or earlier **As of April 1st:** Rainfall <25% of normal Average SS well levels at <60% of normal (≤12.0 ft) WBE and WBW well levels at <60% of normal (WBE is ≤3.4 ft and WBW is ≤3.3 ft) 9P2-SS4 gradient at <60% of normal (≤1.8 ft)	>50%	"**Exceptional Water Shortage Emergency**" - Continue allocation enforcement; potable water for human health, sanitation, and fire protection only - Board Meeting at second month of enforcement billing cycle, recommend remaining at Stage 6, or move to Stage 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 - Operate WRF as needed Refer to Table 8-2 for Supply Augmentation Actions and Table 8-3 for Demand Reduction Actions for additional information
NOTES: Refer to Table 8-2 for Supply Augmentation Actions and Table 8-3 for Demand Reduction Actions for additional information.			

Table 8-2. Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

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

Table 8-3. Actions – Demand Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
All	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	0-3%	Inform customers of existing water conservation ordinances and incentive programs.	No
All	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (1) prohibits the watering of landscaping, which allows excess water runoff.	Yes
All	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Percentage	13-35%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (2.b)	Yes
All	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (5) prohibits the serving of water to customers by any eating establishment except when specifically requested.	Yes

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (2) prohibits the washing of driveways, sidewalks, and other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing.	Yes
All	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (7) prohibits the washing of vehicles by use of an unrestrained hose.	Yes
All	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (8) prohibits the use of potable water from CCSD's water supply for compacting or dust control purposes.	Yes
All	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Percentage	10-15%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.08.030 (4)	Yes
Stage 2	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	2-5%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.040 (A) Expand public information campaign on water shortage through announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts.	No
Stage 2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	0-5%	3 days per week, with a maximum runtime of 15 minutes per day.	Yes
Stage 3	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	3-7%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.050 (A) Expand public information campaign on water shortage by staffing a booth at the weekly farmers market in addition to announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical	No

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions - Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B) and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction (MG)		
				banners and signs, and billing inserts.	
Stage 3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Percentage	3-8%	2 days per week, with a maximum runtime of 15 minutes per day.	Yes
Stage 3, 4, 5, & 6	Offer Water Use Surveys	Percentage	3-7%	Offer Water Efficiency Walkthroughs on a voluntary basis.	No
Stage 3, 4, 5, & 6	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.CA. 1	Yes
Stage 3, 4, 5, & 6	Other	Percentage	0-3%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.CA. 1 prohibits the use of potable water for fire drills at drought stage 3 and higher.	Yes
Stage 4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Percentage	5-10%	CCSD Municipal Code 4.12.060 (B) Expand public information campaign on water shortage by staffing a booth at the weekly farmers market with conservation giveaways and information in addition to announcements at Board and Committee meetings, website, email, physical banners and signs, and billing inserts. In-person informational outreach to the highest 10% of water consumers for each customer class.	No
Stage 4	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	Percentage	15-30%	1. Each residential customer account is allotted three (3) units per month. Permanent residents are limited to 3 units per individual per month. 2. Commercial accounts are	No

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

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

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

9 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Lay Description

As the primary Supplier for the community of Cambria, CCSD continues to aggressively promote water conservation to make the most efficient use of the existing local groundwater supplies. This section describes CCSD's retail Demand Management Measures (DMMs), their implementation over the past five years, and planned conservation measures to ensure CCSD continues to meet or exceed water-use reduction goals.

CCSD's conservation program is guided by a mix of agency and District policy directives, as well as state and local water-efficiency requirements that have evolved over time. On the state level, these shifted from meeting Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the state per capita water reduction targets set by the Water Conservation Action of 2009 (SB X7-7) to new water efficiency targets mandated by Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606. Suppliers will need to meet these new mandates starting in 2027. CCSD has been implementing conservation measures for decades. Through continued efforts to promote conservation and educate its residents on efficient and appropriate uses of water, CCSD was able to exceed their SB X7-7 target. As discussed in Chapter 5, CCSD's 2020 confirmed gallons per capita per day (GPCD) target was 105. However, its actual 2020 GPCD was 80, which was well below its state SB X7-7 per capita use target.

CCSD is a member of the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP) and continues to implement numerous DMMs through conservation programs, most of which build on and meet the goals of CalWEP's predecessor, the California Urban Water Conservation Council's (CUWCC's) foundational and programmatic BMPs.

This section describes the planned efforts of CCSD in implementing various conservation measures to meet its water-use targets, as well as its future plans for achieving its water-use objectives.

9.1 Implementation Over the Past Five Years

The nature and extent of each measure that has been implemented by CCSD over the past five years, from 2020 through 2025, are presented by measure in the subsequent sections.

Water conservation implementation over the past five years has included CCSD's continuing efforts in its retrofit-upon-resale and retrofit-upon-remodel programs, offering water-efficiency walkthroughs, rebates for smart water systems such as the Flume Smart Water Monitor, and free water-efficient devices, including high-efficiency showerheads and automatic shut-off hose nozzles. CCSD has historically maintained a points bank to track conservation measures used to offset demands from any future water connections within its serviced area. Essentially, this program determines the number of retrofit-in-lieu points required based on the proposed development, which are then purchased and withdrawn from the points bank. As conservation measures occur, points are added back into the bank.

Previous efforts from before the five-year window included CCSD commissioning Maddaus Water Management to complete a Water Use Efficiency Plan (WUEP) in 2013.[44] This effort resulted in an update to the number of points required based on the review demands of various-sized residential homes, using the 90th percentile of those findings as the basis. The WUEP effort resulted in the CCSD Board adopting Program B in February 2013. The process used to develop the WUEP included analyzing conservation measures and programs using a Water Demand Management Decision Support System Model (DSS Model).

[44] Cambria Community Services District Water Use Efficiency Plan (WUEP): https://www.cambriacsd.org/files/349093640/2013%2B0228%2BFinal%2BBOARD%2BAPPVD%2BCambria%2BWater%2BUse%2BEfficiency%2BPlan.pdf

9.2 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

CCSD's Fiscal Year 2026/2027 projected budget includes line-items for direct expenditures to implement DMMs, such as the EyeOnWater customer portal and water loss reduction and leak detection efforts, with an additional amount allocated for staff effort to implement those DMMs, in a manner consistent with the last five years of participation and budget. Any unspent funds are placed in reserves for when additional funds beyond a single year's budget are needed. Future budgets will take into account the level of water conservation effort needed to achieve CCSD's water conservation and water use efficiency goals.

Beginning in 2023, Suppliers were required to calculate and report their annual urban water use objective (UWUO), submit validated water audits annually, and to implement and report best management practice (BMP) CII performance measures.

Urban Water Use Objective

A Supplier's UWUO is based on efficient water use of the following:

- Aggregate estimated efficient indoor residential water use
- Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor residential water use
- Aggregate estimated efficient outdoor irrigation landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology in connection with CII water use
- Aggregate estimated efficient water losses
- Aggregate estimated water use for variances approved by the State Water Board
- Allowable potable reuse water bonus incentive adjustments

CCSD offers a suite of programs, described in detail throughout this chapter, which will help CCSD meet and calculate its UWUO.

The following table describes CCSD's programs that will assist them in meeting their UWUO through both direct measures: programs/activities that result in directly quantifiable water savings; and indirect means: programs that provide resources promoting water efficiencies to the public, both customers and visitors, that are impactful but not directly measurable.

DWR has provided CCSD with residential outdoor landscape measurements; however, Suppliers are responsible for measuring landscape areas that are irrigated/irrigable by dedicated irrigation meters. Services may include, but are not limited to:

- Accounting/database cleanup and meter reclassification (e.g., analyzing consumption patterns to determine dedicated irrigation customers).
- Field visits and geolocation of dedicated irrigation meters.
- In-field measurements.
- GIS/Aerial imagery measurements.
- Transformation of static/paper maps to digital/GIS maps.

CCSD will organize these services and/or update their databases to determine which accounts are dedicated irrigation meters and provide landscape area measurements for those accounts. These data points are integral when calculating the UWUO.

9.3 Required Demand Management Measures

This section presents CCSD's efforts to promote water conservation and reduce water use. The following measures are required to be reported upon.

9.3.1 Water Waste Prevention Ordinance

A water waste ordinance explicitly states that the waste of water is prohibited. The ordinance may prohibit specific actions that waste water, such as excessive runoff from landscape irrigation, or the use of a hose outdoors without a shut-off nozzle. A water waste prevention ordinance is always in place and does not depend on a water shortage for implementation. However, it may include increasingly restrictive prohibitions for implementation during shortages.

CCSD prohibits water waste through the enforcement of Chapter 4.08 of its Municipal Code. The prohibition on water waste is an ongoing requirement that applies during drought and non-drought conditions. Enforcement is achieved through coordinated efforts of CCSD's water and billing departments.

CCSD has complied with this Best Management Practice since 2000, when the first version of the Water Waste Prevention Ordinance was adopted.

Past Five Years: The Water Waste Prevention Ordinance has been enforced through a combination of citizen notifications of suspected water waste and CCSD field staff-identified cases. Suspected water waste violators are first offered information on water waste and best practices to avoid water waste. Subsequent or repeat violations result in fines. In 2022, there were 3 instances that resulted in fines.

Current Efforts: CCSD continues to enforce the Water Waste Prevention Ordinance by responding to citizen notifications and complaints of suspected water waste, as well as field-staff-identified cases.

Estimated Water Savings: While it may be possible to quantify the water savings associated with the prohibitions listed above, assumptions must be made about the equipment's performance and the number of affected pieces of equipment and fixtures.

9.3.2 Metering

All CCSD's service area accounts are metered. Metering and monitoring of municipal uses is critical to fully assessing water use within CCSD. Quantifying distribution system water loss, leaks, revenue, and future water use projections are examples of metering benefits.

Past Five Years: CCSD performed an AMI pilot program to test the AMI system and verify that the AMI components would function properly with the existing meters. In 2025, the CCSD completed retrofitting all its water meters with new registers and cellular antennas to make them advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) meters, though 84 automated meter reading (AMR) radio-read meters remain in areas with insufficient cell coverage.

Current Efforts: CCSD is using the AMI system to track usage and notify customers of suspected leaks. The AMI meters record water usage in 15-minute increments with the data uploaded four (4) times per day to a secure database, which can be accessed by CCSD staff, and which includes an electronic flagging feature that notifies staff when leaks are suspected on the downstream, customer-side of the meter. CCSD's billing department coordinates with the water department in notifying customers of suspected leaks. Depending on the specific circumstances, such notification may be followed by an on-site inspection to assist customers in determining the cause of their leak and facilitating repair. CCSD plans to replace the brass bodies of the water meters over the next several years, as those in service were installed in 2005 and are nearing the end of their lifespans.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: CCSD evaluates metering effectiveness by analyzing water usage from its different customer categories and comparing usage with previous timeframes, as well as comparing metered consumption to net production.

9.3.3 Conservation Pricing

CCSD has a tiered water rate structure that encourages water conservation (unit rates increase with higher use). In addition, surcharges apply during Stage 5 or Stage 6 levels of water conservation when use exceeds established limits. See Chapter 8 for further details.

Past Five Years: CCSD has had conservation pricing and updated its water rates in 2020.

Current Efforts: CCSD is continuing conservation pricing and will support that practice through its rate studies.

9.3.4 Public Education and Outreach

Public Information

Past Five Years: CCSD significantly upgraded its website[45] from 2019 to 2022, adding extensive water conservation information, including 'how-to' guides for reading meters and checking for leaks, as well as other water conservation tips and resources.

Current Efforts: The CCSD website contains 'how-to' information on reading meters and checking for leaks, as well as other water conservation tips and resources. CCSD water bills include information on customers' past use to enable a quick assessment of water consumption trends. The CCSD also informs the public about necessary water conservation efforts through local media. All CCSD customers have access to the Badger "EyeOnWater" Portal, where they can view their water consumption in near real time and set their own leak alerts. CCSD has placed added emphasis on testing pressure-regulating valves on residential homes based on experience from residential surveys. To facilitate testing, pressure gauges are loaned to customers free of charge. CCSD's website also contains information explaining pressure-regulating valve testing. CCSD is also a member agency of the CalWEP and the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE), which provides water use efficiency resources and programming, including the annual Peer2Peer training and networking event. Tent cards on water conservation are also provided to restaurants and motels.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: The popularity of public programs is a measure of the program's effectiveness.

Estimated Water Savings: Quantifying water savings is difficult. The reduction in CCSD's overall water use in recent years, particularly during recent dry years, can be partly attributed to public information efforts.

9.3.5 Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

CCSD routinely monitors its water production and consumption and investigates identified water losses. Staff have also attended training offered by the California-Nevada Section of the AWWA on water loss auditing, in response to SB 555, which was passed by the State in 2015. Per the results of previous audits, CCSD will continuously improve metering and documentation for authorized non-metered water use (e.g., assigning construction hydrants to fire trucks for use in non-emergency tasks such as hydrant testing) as well as estimating and documenting losses from leak repairs. CCSD field staff routinely check for and respond to water leaks and are on call continuously to address them immediately and take corrective action.

Past Five Years: For the last five years, CCSD has had an active leak detection and repair program. In 2020, Water Department staff began tracking leak repairs and associated losses using CCSD's geographic information system, Diamond Maps. Additionally, starting in 2020, leak-detection services were contracted to perform acoustic leak detection across about 2/3 of the system each year.

[45] www.cambriacsd.org

Prior Work: Pursuant to the requirements of SB 555 and following the American Water Works Association's Manual of Water Supply Practice M36, Water Audits and Loss Control Programs[46], CCSD conducts a validated Water System Audit annually to help identify the highest priorities for addressing water losses. The highest priority focus is addressing the non-revenue water in order to recover revenue issues, which in turn assist with paying for some anticipated repairs and upgrades anticipated. CCSD investigated potential sources for real (leaks, tank overflows, etc.) or apparent losses (billing errors, inaccurate meter readings, etc.), to determine the best course of action to address chronic water loss. Apparent losses can be treated as an operational expense, and water loss reductions as a capital expense.

The list below presents information on the progress of the water loss program since the 2020 UWMP.

- Water main leaks have been repaired, and the main lines are still within their useful lifetimes. The repair history does not yet indicate the need for a program to proactively replace them.
- Water service lines that leak are scheduled for replacement. The repair history does not yet indicate the need for a program to proactively replace service lines.
- The water meters were upgraded to cellular-based AMI meters.

Current Efforts: In 2025, CCSD contracted with a satellite-based leak detection service for a two-year term to provide system scans and traditional acoustic leak detection to identify potential leaks to pinpoint for repair.

Planned Projects and Implementation Schedule:

- Replace 25% of the water meters each year starting in 2027
- Create District Metered Areas starting in 2027

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: According to the American Water Works Association's *Manual of Water Supply Practice, M36,* in order to achieve best practices in water loss control each year, CCSD will conduct a Water System Audit based on the production, metered demand, and other appropriate data to determine the water losses (AWWA, 2009). It is expected that the non-revenue water will decline as more water is accounted for and real and apparent water losses are addressed. Based on the results of the previous year's audit and available funding, CCSD will set the priorities for the coming year.

Estimated Water Savings: Actual water savings from individual leaks are difficult to measure or estimate because the leaks have been running for an indeterminate period. Water savings for this measure will be estimated based on the results of the annual water system audit. It is anticipated that the audit will show a declining non-revenue water component, indicating that real or apparent water losses have been reduced, or, alternatively, measurements of reductions in real losses due to actions taken (e.g., leak repairs, main replacement). It is envisioned that implementing this water loss control program could yield the greatest water savings of all CCSD's water-conserving measures.

9.3.6 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

The Utilities Department administers CCSD's water conservation and water use efficiency program, which includes rebates, giveaways, outreach, water-loss auditing, water-efficiency walkthroughs (WUEs), and the administration of the retrofit and demand offset programs. Future training for staff who share these duties will be obtained from CalWEP and other sources. The Utilities Department Program Manager must obtain a Grade I Water Use Efficiency Practitioner certification from AWWA. The planned water conservation and water use efficiency measures over the next five years include continuing programs already in place, fully implementing

[46] AWWA Manual of Practice M36: Water Audits and Loss Control Programs. https://store.awwa.org/M36-Water-Audits-and-Loss-Control-Programs-Fifth-Edition-PDF?whence=

the DMMs mentioned in Section 9.9, and continuing research into new technologies, methods, and programs for water conservation and water use efficiency.

The Utilities Department administers CCSD's water conservation program, which includes rebates, giveaways, outreach, water-loss auditing, water-use-efficiency walk-throughs, and administration of the retrofit program and demand offset program. Future training of staff who will share these duties will be sought from CalWEP and other sources. The Utilities Department Program Manager is required to obtain a Grade I Water Use Efficiency Practitioner certification through the AWWA.

This section includes the contact information of CCSD's water conservation representative as well as a description of the support staff and program funding. The current water conservation representative is:

Program Manager
Cambria Community Services District Utilities Department
2150 Main St #1-A
Phone: (805) 927-6223
Email: engineering (at) Cambriacsd.org
Website: www.Cambriacsd.org

Additional internal staff and outside consultants are added as needed to assist CCSD in meeting its commitment to achieving its water conservation targets, goals, and objectives.

9.3.7 Other Demand Management Measures

CCSD recognizes the need to explore additional opportunities to increase water conservation savings. The following efforts have been implemented on a limited basis or are planned for implementation, and their effectiveness will be evaluated.

Retrofit-Upon-Resale and Retrofit-Upon-Remodel Programs

CCSD requires all properties to be retrofitted to the current CCSD Code upon sale, remodel, or change of use.

Past Five Years: CCSD completed 50 retrofit verifications in 2021, 31 in 2022, 30 in 2023, 27 in 2024, and 33 in 2025.

Current Efforts: CCSD will continue to require properties to be retrofitted to the current CCSD Code upon sale, remodel, or change of use, and will continue to expand the reach of inspections to include all properties.

The Cistern Requirement

CCSD requires all new construction and remodel projects on parcels greater than 8,000 square feet to install non-potable water cisterns, rainwater collection systems to fill the cistern, and non-potable distribution systems.

Marketing Strategy: The program is marketed through the CCSD website, the CCSD Municipal Code, and as a condition of approval for building permits and land-use permits.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: CCSD evaluates the program by assessing the number of new cistern installations

Estimated Water Savings: Water savings for this category are difficult to quantify. CCSD could estimate conservation values by comparing pre-cistern metering data with post-cistern metering data, but variables affect the savings calculations, such as changes in the efficiency of the indoor plumbing fixtures, changes in the irrigated landscaped area, behavioral changes due to the drought or increased awareness of water use, and the property owner's understanding and use of the cistern and non-potable distribution system.

Water Use Efficiency Walkthrough Programs for Single-Family and Multifamily Residential Customers

CCSD offers a comprehensive Water Use Efficiency Walkthrough program, in place for when CCSD is in Stage 2 and higher, which is free to its customers. The program includes both single-family and multifamily account holders. A Water Conservation Representative provides on-site checks for leaks and indoor plumbing flow rates, evaluates irrigation system efficiency, and advises on irrigation scheduling and irrigation timer adjustments. In addition, water conservation information and water-efficient plumbing devices are distributed to homeowners.

Past Five Years: CCSD staff completed 3 walkthroughs in 2021, 28 walkthroughs in 2022, and 2 walkthroughs in January of 2023. The CCSD has been in Stage 1 since January 2023, so there have been no water-use-efficiency walkthroughs since then.

Current Efforts: CCSD will continue to offer water efficiency walkthroughs at Stage 2 and above.

Marketing Strategy: The program is marketed through the CCSD website and utility billing inserts, as well as at the CCSD public outreach booth at the Cambria Farmers' Market when in Stage 3 or higher.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: CCSD evaluates the program by assessing the participation and the acceptance of the program by residents.

Estimated Water Savings: Water savings for this category are difficult to quantify. CCSD could estimate conservation values by comparing pre-survey metering data with post-survey metering data, but variables affect the savings calculations such as changes in weather patterns, behavioral changes due to the drought or increased awareness of water use, and the homeowner's willingness to implement the survey recommendations.

Rebates for Smart Water Systems

Past Five Years: CCSD obtained a grant through the United States Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART program in 2020 to fund a rebate program to partially offset the cost of a Flume Smart Water Monitor. The CCSD distributed 191 of the devices through the program.

Current Efforts: CCSD will continue to explore offering a rebate for smart water systems, such as the Moen house shutoff valve, the Flume Smart Water Monitor, or other smart water system devices for leak detection, consumption notification, or pressure reduction.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: CCSD evaluates the program by assessing the participation and acceptance of the program by residents.

Estimated Water Savings: CCSD would estimate conservation values by comparing pre-smart water system water-use data with post-smart water system water-use data.

Water-Saving Devices for Single-Family and Multifamily Residences

The distribution of water-saving devices to single-family and multifamily homes occurs on a year-round basis. The program includes the distribution of indoor plumbing kits, each containing a water efficient showerhead, shower shut-off valve, kitchen and bathroom faucet aerators, and a toilet leak detection dye tablet, all free of charge.

Past Five Years: CCSD staff have given away water-saving device kits and individual water-saving items at public outreach events to customers who request them.

Current Efforts: CCSD will continue to offer water-saving device kits and individual water-saving items to those customers who request them.

Marketing Strategy: Indoor kits are available no-cost to Cambria residents, marketed through the CCSD website, billing inserts, billing notices, and public announcements, as well as the farmer's market information booth during Stage 3 and higher.

Tracking of Participation: The number of devices given away and the number of customers engaged are tracked.

Planned Implementation Schedule and Budget: This is currently being implemented. A budget is allocated each year, and any unspent funds are placed in reserve for when additional funds beyond a single year's budget are needed.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: CCSD evaluates the effectiveness by assessing the level of popularity of the devices. The distribution of water conservation kits over a period of many years demonstrates a strong willingness by residents to install the devices and conserve water.

Estimated Water Savings: Water savings can be estimated if the total number of units distributed is multiplied by the projected water savings for the device being replaced, although consideration must be given for unknown factors such as the performance of the older devices being replaced, the willingness of the homeowner to install the devices, and behavioral changes in water use due to the drought or increased awareness of water use.

Large Landscape Surveys and Water Use Efficiency Consultation

CCSD offers free large landscape site surveys for commercial and institutional accounts with dedicated irrigation meters or mixed-use meters. The surveys are conducted by a certified irrigation consultant and include an evaluation of water use and irrigation system performance, with recommendations given to improve irrigation efficiency. Landscaped areas are measured from aerial photos or by hand. Water budgets are then developed by comparing actual water use with local evapotranspiration (ETo)[47] rates.

Marketing Strategy: The program is marketed to owners of large landscapes during drought Stage 2 and higher.

Tracking of Participation: The number of large landscape surveys conducted is utilized to track participation, assess outcomes, and form a component of a water savings formula. The surveys performed demonstrated that significant water savings were possible; CCSD reviews pre-survey and post-survey customer account metered water use.

Planned Implementation Schedule and Budget: CCSD will continue implementing its large landscape conservation programs and incentives. CCSD continues to increase outreach efforts to gain greater participation among its customer base. Grant opportunities to enhance the program will be explored.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: CCSD evaluates the effectiveness of large landscape audits and incentives by making site visits and comparing metering data between pre-survey customer usage and post-survey usage. Follow-up visits to surveyed sites are conducted.

Estimated Water Savings: Pre-audit metering data are compared with post-audit data to estimate water savings. The final audit large landscape audit reports, prepared by consultants, also estimate potential water savings.

Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Conservation Programs

CCSD implements a water conservation program for its CII customers.

Marketing Strategy: CCSD conducts outreach and researches grants to strengthen its programs. As of 2026, marketing components include:

- Making telephone calls and site visits to CII customers
- Generating and distributing flyers that advertise the program

[47] ETo is defined to be the amount of water needed by well-watered cool season turf grass, normally expressed as inches/week or per month or per year.

- Conducting audits as requested

Tracking of Participation: CCSD tracks the number of customers participating in its CII programs, and CII projects are thoroughly monitored.

Planned Implementation Schedule and Budget: CCSD plans to continue implementing the CII program.

Method for Evaluation of Effectiveness: The effectiveness of the program is determined by reviewing the numbers of participants, analyzing costs versus benefits, and estimating water savings.

Estimated Water Savings: CCSD can estimate water savings from CII programs by comparing pre-installation and post-installation water demand. However, there are many variables in CII customers' water use patterns, and CII customers have reduced water use due to the drought and increased awareness of water use, especially outdoor irrigation, making water-savings estimates challenging.

10 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Lay Description

The following chapter describes the steps taken to adopt and submit the UWMP and to make it publicly available. This chapter will also include a discussion of the agency's plan to implement the UWMP.

CCSD has included all requisite 2025 data in the development of this UWMP and the 2025 WSCP. This chapter details the processes CCSD followed for review and adoption of the 2025 UWMP, including notification of the surrounding cities, counties, and water suppliers; public notification, availability, and review; public hearing and adoption; submission to DWR and implementation of CCSD's 2025 UWMP and WSCP; and the processes for a potential amendment of an adopted UWMP.

Procedures for adopting and implementing the UWMP in a transparent and stakeholder-accessible manner are important for good governance of water resources. The procedures are designed to provide customers with the opportunity to understand water supply management, planning, and reliability, as well as to provide input into the process through public commenting and revision suggestions. Adequate notifications and public hearings allow for the interested public to affect reliability and future investments in local water management. An adopted UWMP is often important for justifying investment decisions and potential rate restructuring.

This 2025 UWMP was presented to CCSD's Board of Directors for review and adoption and supersedes the 2020 UWMP. It was filed with the Water Efficiency Office in the Department of Water Resources and with the California State Library, as required by law, and will be used by CCSD staff during the five-year planning cycle. As required by Section 10621 (a) of the Water Code, CCSD will update the UWMP again for the 2030 UWMP process.

This 2025 UWMP also includes a link to CCSD's Water Shortage Contingency Plan in Appendix L, as required under provisions of AB 11X (1991), and addresses changes required by subsequent legislation, including the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SB X7-7). The WSCP also incorporates water conservation initiatives that CCSD has implemented. If any update is made to this 2025 UWMP or WSCP, CCSD will follow the amendment process outlined in Section 10.8 of this UWMP.

10.1 Notice of Plan Preparation

On March 13, 2026, CCSD notified all cities and counties within the service area of its intent to update the UWMP and WSCP by July 1, 2026. This notification served as the 60-day notice required by the CWC. A copy of these letters are included in Appendix B. Per Government Code 6066, the public hearing was noticed in the local newspaper on April 29, 2026, and noticed again on May 6, 2026. The hearing notices are attached as Appendix C. The public hearing was held on May 14, 2026, at the Board of Directors meeting prior to the UWMP and WSCP adoption. Table 10-1 shows the notification provided to the surrounding cities and counties.

Table 10-1. Notification to Cities and Counties

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties - Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
District Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Simeon Community Services District	Yes	Yes
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Luis Obispo County	Yes	Yes

10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing to consider adoption of the final UWMP was held by the Board of Directors at the regularly scheduled meeting on May 14, 2026. Per Government Code 6066, publication of notice to the public pursuant to this chapter shall be once a week for two successive weeks. The public hearing was first noticed in the local paper on April 29, 2026, and again on May 6, 2026. The hearing notices are in Appendix C.

The public was notified at least 14 days prior to the public hearing that CCSD would be reviewing and considering amendments to the UWMP. The public hearing was placed in a local newspaper for two successive weeks (14 calendar days), as prescribed in Government Code Section 6066.[48] This notice included the time and place of the hearing as well as the location where the UWMP was available for public inspection. Notification came via the San Luis Obispo Tribune newspaper and by posting the 2025 UWMP on the following website by April 29, 2026:

- Cambria Community Services District: https://www.cambriacsd.org/urban-water-management-plan

The notice from the San Luis Obispo Tribune newspaper is shown in Appendix C.

10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

The 2025 Draft UWMP and WSCP were agendized, noticed, and reviewed in a public hearing at the regularly scheduled Board meeting on May 14, 2026. This hearing provided the cities, counties, and other members of the public with a chance to review the staff report and attend the hearing to provide comments. The public hearing took place before the adoption, allowing an opportunity for the report to be modified in response to public input prior to adoption. Following the public hearing, the 2025 UWMP was adopted by the Board on May 14, 2026.

A copy of the Resolution of Plan Adoption signed by the Board of Directors and the attached cover letter addressed to DWR is included as Appendix I of this UWMP. The UWMP includes all applicable information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning). The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) within 30 days of adoption.

10.3.1 Public Hearing

The public hearing allowed for community input, consideration of economic impacts, and adoption of a method for determining CCSD's urban water use target. As part of the public hearing, CCSD provided information on its baseline values, water use targets and compliance, and implementation plan as required per the Water Conservation Act of 2009.

10.3.2 Adoption

The plan was adopted on May 14, 2026, at CCSD's regular Board meeting. A copy of the resolution adopting the 2025 UWMP is provided in Appendix I.

10.4 Plan Submittal

CCSD's Final 2025 UWMP and WSCP were formally adopted by CCSD's Board of Directors on May 14, 2026. A copy of the adoption resolution is included in Appendix I. To satisfy California Water Code Sections 10635(c), 10644(a)(1) and (2), and 10645(a) and (b), within 30 days of adoption, CCSD submitted a copy of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP to DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), the California State Library Government Publications Section (Sacramento), and all surrounding cities and counties within 30 days of adoption.

10.4.1 Submitting a UWMP and WSCP to DWR

To satisfy DWR requirements, all UWMPs and WSCPs must be submitted to DWR within 30 days of adoption and prior to July 1, 2026. CCSD submitted the documents within 30 days of the adoption date of May 14, 2026.

[48] California State Legislature. (1949). Government Code Section 6066. http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&sectionNum=6066

10.4.2 Electronic Data Submittal

CCSD submitted its 2025 UWMP and WSCP to DWR electronically. Documentation confirming its 2025 UWMP and WSCP submittal can be found in Appendix J.

10.4.3 Submitting a UWMP to the California State Library

CCSD submitted a CD or hard copy of its adopted 2025 UWMP to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption.

10.4.4 Submitting a UWMP to Cities and Counties

CCSD submitted a copy of its adopted 2025 UWMP to San Luis Obispo County within 30 days of adoption.

10.5 Public Availability

Within 30 days after filing the 2025 UWMP and WSCP with DWR, the documents were made available for public review during normal business hours at CCSD's main office at 2150 Main Street #1-A, Cambria, CA, 93428.

To fulfill the requirements of Water Code Section 10642 of the UWMP Act, CCSD made the Final 2025 UWMP available online (www.cambriacsd.org) and at CCSD's public office, between the hours of 9:00 am and 4:00 pm, for public review on June 4, 2026, within 30 days of adoption.

10.6 Notification to Public Utilities Commission

Per Water Code Section 10621(c), Suppliers that are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) must submit their UWMP and WSCP to the CPUC as part of its general rate case filings. Since this was not applicable to CCSD, the plans were not submitted to the CPUC.

10.7 Plan Implementation

CCSD will implement this adopted plan pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in this plan.

10.8 Amending an Adopted UWMP or WSCP

Amendments to CCSD's 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be made on an as-needed basis. Should CCSD amend the adopted 2025 UWMP or WSCP, it will hold a public hearing for review of the proposed amendments to the document(s). CCSD will send a 60-day notification letter to all cities and counties within its service area and notify the public in the same manner as set forth in Chapter 2 of this UWMP. Once the amended document is adopted, a finalized version will be sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all cities and counties within CCSD's service area within 30 days of adoption. The finalized version will also be made available to the public both online on CCSD's website and in person at CCSD's public office during normal business hours.

Should any changes be made to the 2025 UWMP and/or the WSCP, per Water Code Sections 10621(d) and 10644(a)(1), within 30 days after adoption, CCSD will submit copies of the amendments or changes to DWR, the California State Library, and any district or county to which CCSD supplies water.

10.8.1 Amending a UWMP

If CCSD amends the adopted 2025 UWMP, each of the steps for notification, public hearing, adoption, and submittal will be followed for the amended UWMP.

10.8.2 Amending a WSCP

Specific to Water Code Section 10644(b), if CCSD revises its WSCP after DWR has approved the 2025 UWMP, CCSD will submit to DWR an electronic copy of the revised WSCP within 30 days of adoption.

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APPENDIX A – UWMP CHECKLIST

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	Section 1.6
Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	Start of Each Chapter
Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	Chapter 1 and Section 2.2
Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	Section 2.2
Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	Section 2.4
Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	Section 2.5
Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	Section 2.6

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	Section 2.6
Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R
Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	Section 3.1
Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	Section 3.3
Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1
Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	Section 3.4
Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	Section 3.5
Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5
Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6
Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3 and 4-3b
Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	Section 4.2
Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3
Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3
Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	Section 4.4
Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail	Baselines and targets	5-1

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
		water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.		
Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	Section 6.2
Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	Sections 7.2 and 7.3
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1
Section 6.2 .2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	6.2, Appendix G
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	Section 6.2

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	Section 6.2, 6-1
Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9
Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2, Section 6.2

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
		methods.		
Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4
Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-9
Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	Section 6.2
Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	Section 6.2

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	Section 6.2
Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	Section 6.3
Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.4
Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4
Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.4
Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.3
Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.3

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.3
Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5
Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	Section 7.2
Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	Chapter 8, WSCP
Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.1
Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.2
Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.2
Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.3

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
		catastrophic interruption of supply.		
Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.4
Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3
Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	WSCP Section 3.13
Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.5, Appendix C
Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.5, Appendix C

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.6
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.7
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3. *Water Shortage Emergencies*.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.4
Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.4
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.8
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.4
Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought*.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.6
Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.9

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.10
Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.11
Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	WSCP Section 3.12
Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	Section 9.1
Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.3
Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.2, 10-1
Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.4

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.4
Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1
Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP have been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.8
Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.4
Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.4
Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.8
Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.8
Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5
Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.5

2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2025 UWMP Location
		during normal business hours.		
Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	Section 10.6

APPENDIX B – NOTICE OF INTENT TO UPDATE UWMP

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2150 Main Street #1A • P.O. Box 65 • Cambria, CA 93428
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Cambria Community Services District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan 60-Day Public Hearing Notice

Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the CCSD's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

The 2025 UWMP Update will reflect new information since the adoption of the 2020 UWMP, forecasted demands within the CCSD's service area, the CCSD's plan to reliably meet the water needs within its service area, and compliance with the SB X7-7 and the Urban Water Use Objective. As part of the new requirements, the CCSD is also adopting a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which must be included as part of the 2025 UWMP. This document will describe how the CCSD will respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as the CCSD's official notice of preparation and intent to adopt the UWMP and WSCP before the July 1, 2026, deadline.

A copy of the CCSD's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review on the CCSD's website (https://www.cambriacsd.org/) in April of 2026, and the CCSD will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP in advance of its proposed adoption. The CCSD invites you to submit comments and consult with the CCSD regarding these plans.

The CCSD's website will have updates on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, including notice of the date, time, and place of the public hearing when adoption will be considered by the CCSD Board of Directors. If you have any questions, comments, or input, please contact James Green, Utilities Department Manager, via email at JGreen@cambriacsd.org or by phone at (805) 927-6119.

Sincerely,

James R. Green
Utilities Department Manager
Cambria Community Services District

Cambria Community Services District

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

2150 Main Street #1A • P.O. Box 65 • Cambria, CA 93428
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111 Pico Avenue
San Simeon, CA 93452

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Sincerely,

James R. Green
Utilities Department Manager
Cambria Community Services District

Cambria Community Services District

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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tkeith@co.slo.ca.us

Cambria Community Services District 2025 Urban Water Management Plan 60-Day Public Hearing Notice

Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) is in the process of preparing and updating its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of the CCSD's UWMP is required every five (5) years.

The 2025 UWMP Update will reflect new information since the adoption of the 2020 UWMP, forecasted demands within the CCSD's service area, the CCSD's plan to reliably meet the water needs within its service area, and compliance with the SB X7-7 and the Urban Water Use Objective. As part of the new requirements, the CCSD is also adopting a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which must be included as part of the 2025 UWMP. This document will describe how the CCSD will respond to foreseeable and unforeseeable water shortages.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as the CCSD's official notice of preparation and intent to adopt the UWMP and WSCP before the July 1, 2026, deadline.

A copy of the CCSD's draft 2025 UWMP and WSCP will be available for review on the CCSD's website (https://www.cambriacsd.org/) in April of 2026, and the CCSD will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP in advance of its proposed adoption. The CCSD invites you to submit comments and consult with the CCSD regarding these plans.

The CCSD's website will have updates on the 2025 UWMP and WSCP, including notice of the date, time, and place of the public hearing when adoption will be considered by the CCSD Board of Directors. If you have any questions, comments, or input, please contact James Green, Utilities Department Manager, via email at JGreen@cambriacsd.org or by phone at (805) 927-6119.

Sincerely,

James R. Green
Utilities Department Manager
Cambria Community Services District

Cambria Community Services District

APPENDIX C – NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice of Public Hearing was published in The San Luis Obispo Tribune newspaper on April 29, 2026, and May 6, 2026. A Public Hearing was held on May 14, 2026.

THANK YOU for your ad submission!

This is your confirmation that your order has been submitted. Below are the details of your transaction. Please save this confirmation for your records.

All orders include a 7% service fee and credit card processing fee if applicable.. For any questions, please contact us directly by email: c3legals@mcclatchy.com.

Job Details

Order Number: IPL0330368
Classification: Legals & Public Notices
Package: SLO - Legal Ads
Order Cost: $220.00

Account Details

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT IP
PO BOX 65
CAMBRIA, CA 93428
805-927-6223

CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT

Schedule for ad number IPL03303680

Wed Apr 29, 2026
The Tribune (San Luis Obispo) Print Publication — *All Zones*
Wed May 6, 2026
The Tribune (San Luis Obispo) Print Publication — *All Zones*

Notice of Public Hearing

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

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

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

IPL0330368
Apr 29,May 6 2026

APPENDIX D – CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NO. 118

The California Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 118 identifies the two sources serving CCSD as the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins, numbers 3-35 and 3-36, respectively. Bulletin 118 (https://water.ca.gov/programs/groundwater-management/bulletin-118) describes each of the two aquifers, neither of which is listed as being in overdraft status by the State, (link last accessed May 26, 2026).

APPENDIX E – CCSD ADOPTED GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, NOVEMBER 19, 2015

Document is publicly available on the CCSD website: Water Plans, Programs & Studies - Cambria Community Services District or directly here: https://www.cambriacsd.org/groundwater-management-plan. (link last accessed May 26, 2026).

APPENDIX F – USGS REPORT 98-4061

Document is publicly available on the CCSD website: Water Plans, Programs & Studies - Cambria Community Services District (link last accessed May 26, 2026).

APPENDIX G – STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD WATER RIGHTS LICENSES

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

GAVIN NEWSOM GOVERNOR

JARED BLUMENFELD SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

State Water Resources Control Board

MAR 1 4 2019

In Reply Refer to:
SMC:25002 & 28158

Cambria Community Services District
P.O. Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428-0065

Ladies & Gentlemen:

ISSUANCE OF WATER RIGHT LICENSES 13916 AND 13917 (APPLICATIONS 25002 AND 28158) TO APPROPRIATE WATER FROM SAN LUIS CREEK AND SAN SIMEON CREEK UNDERFLOWS IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has issued the enclosed water right licenses. You should carefully read the water right license to ensure that you understand and comply with any requirements for diversion and beneficial use of water.

The State Water Board maintains the electronic Water Rights Information Management System (eWRIMS), a computer database where you may view the current information related to your water rights. The database can be accessed at the following website:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ewrims

If you have any questions, please contact me at scott.mcfarland@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5390. Written correspondence or inquiries should be addressed as follows: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights, Attn: Scott McFarland, P.O. Box 2000, Sacramento, CA, 95812-2000.

Sincerely,

Scott McFarland, P.E.
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer
Petition and Licensing Unit
Division of Water Rights

Enclosures: 1) Licenses
2) Maps

cc: See next page.

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 | Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812-0100 | www.waterboards.ca.gov

RECYCLED PAPER

MAR 1 4 2019

cc (w/o enclosures): Annette Tenneboe
Central Region
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
1234 E. Shaw Ave.
Fresno, CA 93710

cc (w/enclosures): Cambria Community Services District
P.O. Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428-0065

ec (w/enclosures): Annette Tenneboe
Central Region Region
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Annette.tenneboe@wildlife.ca.gov

Sean Wendell
Water Branch
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Sean.wendell@wildlife.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

RIGHT TO DIVERT AND USE WATER

APPLICATION 25002 PERMIT 17287 LICENSE 13916

Right Holder: Cambria Community Services District
P.O. Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428-0065

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) authorizes the diversion and use of water by the right holder in accordance with the limitations and conditions herein SUBJECT TO PRIOR RIGHTS. The priority of this right dates from **February 23, 1976**. This right is issued in accordance with the State Water Board delegation of authority to the Deputy Director for Water Rights (Resolution 2012-0029) and the Deputy Director for Water Rights redelegation of authority dated October 19, 2017. This right supersedes any previously issued right on **Application 25002**. The right holder has made proof, to the satisfaction of the State Water Board, of the quantities of water put to beneficial use during the authorized development schedule.

Right holder is hereby granted a right to divert and use water as follows. No water shall be diverted or used under this water right unless right holder is in compliance with the terms and conditions herein:

1. Source of water: **San Simeon Creek Underflow**

tributary to: **Pacific Ocean**

within the County of **San Luis Obispo**

2. Location of points of diversion

By California Coordinate System of 1983 in Zone 5	40-acre subdivision of public land survey or projection thereof	Section (Projected)*	Township	Range	Base and Meridian
Well SS1 **(1) North 2,419,152 feet and East 5,637,517 feet**	**NE¼ of SE¼**	**9***	**27S**	**8E**	**MD**
Well SS2 **(2) North 2,419,397 feet and East 5,637,463 feet**	**NW¼ of SE¼**				
Well SS3 **(3) North 2,419,439 feet and East 5,636,957 feet**	**NW¼ of SE¼**				

3. Purpose of use	4. Place of use		
	Townships	Range	Base and Meridian
Municipal	**27S & 28S**	**8E**	**MD**
	Within the Cambria Community Services District as shown on map.		

The place of use is shown on map filed on February 4, 1976 with the State Water Board.

5. The water appropriated under this right shall be limited to the quantity which can be beneficially used and shall not exceed **1.43 cubic feet per second** by direct diversion to be diverted from January 1 to December 31 of each year. The maximum amount diverted under this right shall not exceed **799 acre-feet per year.** The maximum amount diverted under this right shall not exceed 370 acre-feet between the date that surface flow ceases at Palmer Flats (where San Simeon Creek Road crosses San Simeon Creek - CCS83, Zone 5, N. 2,421,503 ft. and E. 5,643,001 ft.) and October 31 of each year. As used in this right, "the date when surface flow ceases" refers to the date of cessation of seasonal run-off during the winter or spring months. Any question regarding the date of cessation of seasonal run-off in a particular year shall be resolved by the Deputy Director for the Division of Water Rights upon request of any legal user of water from San Simeon Creek. Licensee shall monitor and document the day water ceases to flow in San Simeon Creek at the above referenced location and report that date to the Division of Water Rights in the annual report of licensee. Any water supplied for satisfaction of riparian rights on San Simeon Creek shall not be considered as water appropriated under this license.

(0000005A)

6. The equivalent of such continuous flow allowance for any 30-day period may be diverted in a shorter time provided there is no interference with other rights and instream beneficial uses and provided further that all terms or conditions protecting instream beneficial uses are observed.

(0000027)

7. No water shall be diverted under this right unless right holder is operating in accordance with a compliance plan, satisfactory to the Deputy Director for Water Rights. Said compliance plan shall specify how right holder will comply with the terms and conditions of this right. Right holder shall comply with all reporting requirements in accordance with the schedule contained in the compliance plan.

(0000070)

8. Right holder shall comply with the measuring and monitoring requirements as specified in the terms of this right or any reporting requirements by statute, order, policy, regulation, decision, judgment or probationary designation. The more stringent requirement shall control in each instance where there is a conflict or inconsistency between the requirements. Right holder shall comply with the measuring and monitoring requirements of chapter 2.8, title 23, California Code of Regulations.

(000000R)

9. No water shall be diverted or used under this right for commercial and applicable personal medical use cannabis cultivation unless the water right holder is in compliance with all applicable conditions, including the numeric and narrative instream flow requirements, of the current version of the State Water Board's *Cannabis Cultivation Policy – Principles and Guidelines for Cannabis Cultivation*, which is available online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cannabis/docs/policy.pdf

(0000120)

10. Licensee shall maintain water levels in the lower basin to sustain stream flow to the lagoon at the mouth of San Simeon Creek to maintain fish and wildlife habitat.

(0500014)

11. Licensee shall provide and operate as necessary, irrigation facilities to maintain riparian vegetation within the district owned properties.

(0500040)

12. This water right is specifically subject to the diversion of water by Jon Pedotti, Willis Warren, Susan Keller, and Clyde Warren and their successors in interest under valid claim of riparian right in accordance with the following conditions:

    a. At such time as licensee is diverting water authorized under this water right and the water level in well 9K1 reaches a depth which renders the well unusable, licensee shall deliver water from its point of diversion to the riparian place of use served by well 9K1 in amounts necessary to meet the reasonable riparian needs of Warren and his successors in interest.

    b. At such time as licensee is diverting water authorized under this water right and the water in any replacement well for well 10F1 reaches a depth which renders the well unusable, licensee shall, at its option, take one or more of the following actions to supply water to the riparian place of use served by well 10F1 in amounts to meet the reasonable riparian needs of Warren and his successors in interest:

        (1) Make improvements to well 10F1 or its replacement well;
        (2) Install a new well;
        (3) Deliver water from licensee's point of diversion to the riparian place of use served by well 10F1.

    c. At such time as licensee is diverting water authorized under this water right and the water level in well 10G1 reaches a depth which renders the well unusable, licensee shall, at its option, take one or more of the following actions to supply water to the riparian place of use served by well 10G1 in the amounts necessary to meet the reasonable riparian needs of Pedotti and his successors in interest:

        (1) Install a new well;
        (2) Deliver water from licensee's point of diversion to the riparian place of use served by well 10G1.

        This requirement shall apply only in the event that the owner of the well 10G1 has cleaned the well perforations using an acid wash and has lowered the level of the pump intake to as near the bottom of the well as feasible.

    d. At such time as licensee is diverting water authorized under this water right and the water level in well 11C1 reaches a depth which renders the well unusable, licensee shall, at its option, take one or more of the following actions to supply water to the riparian place of use served by well 11C1

in the amounts necessary to meet the reasonable riparian needs of Pedotti and his successors in interest:

(1) Make improvements to well 11C1;
(2) Install a new well;
(3) Deliver water from licensee's point of diversion to the riparian place of use served by well 11C1;
(4) Such other action as is mutually agreeable to the licensee and Pedotti or his successors in interest.

(0300054)

13. The State Water Board reserves continuing authority in the public interest to modify the terms and conditions of this license, including imposition of requirements to alter project facilities or operations and to modify instream flow releases, in the event of unforeseen adverse impacts to fish or wildlife. State Water Board action will be taken only after notice to interested parties and opportunity for hearing.

(000M001)

THIS RIGHT IS ALSO SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

A. Right holder is on notice that: (1) failure to timely commence or complete construction work or beneficial use of water with due diligence, (2) cessation or partial cessation of beneficial use of water, or (3) failure to observe any of the terms or conditions of this right, may be cause for the State Water Board to consider revocation (including partial revocation) of this right. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 850.)

(0000016)

B. Right holder is on notice that when the State Water Board determines that any person is violating, or threatening to violate, any term or condition of a right, the State Water Board may issue an order to that person to cease and desist from that violation. (Wat. Code, § 1831.) Civil liability may be imposed administratively by the State Water Board pursuant to Wat. Code, § 1055, or may be imposed by the superior court. The Attorney General, upon the request of the board, shall petition the superior court to impose, assess, and recover those sums. (Wat. Code, § 1846.)

(0000017)

C. Right holder is not authorized to make any modifications to the location of diversion facilities, place of use or purposes of use, or make other changes to the project that do not conform with the terms and conditions of this right, prior to submitting a change petition and obtaining approval of the State Water Board.

(0000018)

D. Right holder shall measure the amount of water beneficially used under this right using devices and/or methods satisfactory to the Deputy Director for Water Rights.

In order to demonstrate compliance with the beneficial use monitoring requirements of this right, right holder shall provide evidence that the devices and/or methods are functioning properly, in a manner satisfactory to the Deputy Director of Water Rights, within thirty days of first use of the device and/or method, with the reports required by chapter 2.7, title 23, California Code of Regulations, and whenever requested by the Division of Water Rights.

(0000015)

E. Right holder shall comply with the reporting requirements as specified in the terms of this right or any reporting requirements by statute, order, policy, regulation, decision, judgment or probationary designation. The more stringent requirement shall control in each instance where there is conflict or inconsistency between the requirements.

Right holder shall comply with the reporting requirements of chapter 2.7, title 23, California Code of Regulations.

Right holder shall promptly submit any reports, data, or other information that may reasonably be required by the State Water Board, including but not limited to documentation of water diversion and beneficial use under this right.

(0000010)

F. Right holder shall grant, or secure authorization through right holder's right of access to property owned by another party, the staff of the State Water Board, and any other authorized representatives of the State Water Board the following:

1. Entry upon property where water is being diverted, stored or used under a right issued by the State Water Board or where monitoring, samples and/or records must be collected under the conditions of this right;

2. Access to copy any records at reasonable times that are kept under the terms and conditions of a right or other order issued by State Water Board;

3. Access to inspect at reasonable times any project covered by a right issued by the State Water Board, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated by or required under this right; and,

4. Access to photograph, sample, measure, and monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a right or other order issued by State Water Board, or as otherwise authorized by the Water Code.

(0000011)

G. This right shall not be construed as conferring right of access to any lands or facilities not owned by right holder.

(0000022)

H. All rights are issued subject to available flows. Inasmuch as the source contains treated wastewater, imported water from another stream system, or return flow from other projects, there is no guarantee that such supply will continue.

(0000025)

I. This right does not authorize diversion of water dedicated by other right holders under a senior right for purposes of preserving or enhancing wetlands, habitat, fish and wildlife resources, or recreation in, or on, the water. (Wat. Code, § 1707.) The Division of Water Rights maintains information about these dedications. It is right holders' responsibility to be aware of any dedications that may preclude diversion under this right.

(0000212)

J. No water shall be diverted or used under this right, and no construction related to such diversion shall commence, unless right holder has obtained and is in compliance with all necessary permits or other approvals required by other agencies. If an amended right is issued, no new facilities shall be utilized, nor shall the amount of water diverted or used increase beyond the maximum amount diverted or used during the previously authorized development schedule, unless right holder has obtained and is in compliance with all necessary requirements, including but not limited to the permits and approvals listed in this term.

If construction or rehabilitation work is required for the diversion works covered by this right, right holder shall prepare and submit to the Division of Water Rights a list of, or provide information that shows proof of attempts to solicit information regarding the need for, permits or approvals that may be required for the project. At a minimum, right holder shall provide a list or other information pertaining to whether any of the following permits or approvals are required: (1) lake or streambed alteration agreement with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.); (2) Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams approval (Wat. Code, § 6002); (3) Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements (Wat. Code, § 13260 et seq.); (4) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act section 404 permit (33 U.S.C. § 1344); and (5) local grading permits.

Right holder shall, within 30 days of issuance of any permits, approvals or waivers, transmit copies to the Division of Water Rights.

(0000203)

K. Urban water suppliers must comply with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Wat. Code, § 10610 et seq.). An "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually.

Agricultural water users and suppliers must comply with the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Act) (Water Code, § 10800 et seq.). Agricultural water users applying for a permit from the State Water Board are required to develop and implement water conservation plans in accordance with the Act. An "agricultural water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. An agricultural water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers.

(0000029D)

L. Pursuant to Water Code sections 100 and 275 and the common law public trust doctrine, all rights and privileges under this right, including method of diversion, method of use, and quantity of water diverted, are subject to the continuing authority of the State Water Board in accordance with law and in the interest of the public welfare to protect public trust uses and to prevent waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of said water.

The continuing authority of the State Water Board may be exercised by imposing specific requirements over and above those contained in this right with a view to eliminating waste of water and to meeting the reasonable water requirements of right holder without unreasonable draft on the source. Right holder may be required to implement a water conservation plan, features of which may include but not necessarily be limited to (1) reusing or reclaiming the water allocated; (2) using water reclaimed by another entity instead of all or part of the water allocated; (3) restricting diversions so as to eliminate agricultural tailwater or to reduce return flow; (4) suppressing evaporation losses from water surfaces; (5) controlling phreatophytic growth; and (6) installing, maintaining, and operating efficient water measuring devices to assure compliance with the quantity limitations of this right and to determine accurately water use as against reasonable water requirements for the authorized project. No action will be taken pursuant to this paragraph unless the State Water Board determines, after notice to affected parties and opportunity for hearing, that such specific requirements are physically and financially feasible and are appropriate to the particular situation.

The continuing authority of the State Water Board also may be exercised by imposing further limitations on the diversion and use of water by right holder in order to protect public trust uses. No action will be taken pursuant to this paragraph unless the State Water Board determines, after notice to affected parties and opportunity for hearing, that such action is consistent with California Constitution, article X, section 2; is consistent with the public interest; and is necessary to preserve or restore the uses protected by the public trust.

(0000012)

M. The quantity of water diverted under this right is subject to modification by the State Water Board if, after notice to right holder and an opportunity for hearing, the State Water Board finds that such modification is necessary to meet water quality objectives in water quality control plans which have been or hereafter may be established or modified pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code. No action will be taken pursuant to this paragraph unless the State Water Board finds that (1) adequate waste discharge requirements have been prescribed and are in effect with respect to all waste discharges which have any substantial effect upon water quality in the area involved, and (2) the water quality objectives cannot be achieved solely through the control of waste discharges.

(0000013)

N. This right does not authorize any act which results in the taking of a candidate, threatened or endangered species or any act which is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.). If a "take" will result from any act authorized under this right, right holder shall obtain any required authorization for an incidental take prior to construction or operation of the project. Right holder shall be responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act for the project authorized under this right.

(0000014)

This right is issued and right holder takes it subject to the following provisions of the Water Code:

Section 1392. Every permittee, if he accepts a permit, does so under the conditions precedent that no value whatsoever in excess of the actual amount paid to the State therefor shall at any time be assigned to or claimed for any permit granted or issued under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), or for any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), in respect to the regulation by any competent public authority of the services or the price of the services to be rendered by any permittee or by the holder of any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code) or in respect to any valuation for purposes of sale to or purchase, whether through condemnation proceedings or otherwise, by the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State, of the rights and property of any permittee, or the possessor of any rights granted, issued, or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code).

Section 1627. A license shall be effective for such time as the water actually appropriated under it is used for a useful and beneficial purpose in conformity with this division (of the Water Code) but no longer.

Section 1629. Every licensee, if he accepts a license, does so under the conditions precedent that no value whatsoever in excess of the actual amount paid to the State therefore shall at any time be assigned to or claimed for any license granted or issued under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), or for any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), in respect to the regulation by any competent public authority of the services or the price of the services to be rendered by any licensee or by the holder of any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code) or in respect to any valuation for purposes of sale to or purchase, whether through condemnation proceedings or otherwise, by the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State, of the rights and property of any licensee, or the possessor of any rights granted, issued, or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code).

Section 1630. At any time after the expiration of twenty years after the granting of a license, the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State shall have the right to purchase the works and property occupied and used under the license and the works built or constructed for the enjoyment of the rights granted under the license.

Section 1631. In the event that the State, or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or political subdivision of the State so desiring to purchase and the owner of the works and property cannot agree upon the purchase price, the price shall be determined in such manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for determining the value of property taken in eminent domain proceedings.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Scott McFarland, for

Erik Ekdahl, Deputy Director
Division of Water Rights

Dated: MAR 14 2019

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

RIGHT TO DIVERT AND USE WATER

APPLICATION 28158 PERMIT 20387 LICENSE 13917

Right Holder: Cambria Community Services District
P.O. Box 65
Cambria, CA 93428-0065

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) authorizes the diversion and use of water by the right holder in accordance with the limitations and conditions herein SUBJECT TO PRIOR RIGHTS. The priority of this right dates from **June 8, 1984**. This right is issued in accordance with the State Water Board delegation of authority to the Deputy Director for Water Rights (Resolution 2012-0029) and the Deputy Director for Water Rights redelegation of authority dated October 19, 2017. This right supersedes any previously issued right on **Application 28158**. The right holder has made proof, to the satisfaction of the State Water Board, of the quantities of water put to beneficial use during the authorized development schedule.

Right holder is hereby granted a right to divert and use water as follows. No water shall be diverted or used under this water right unless right holder is in compliance with the terms and conditions herein:

1. Source of water: **Santa Rosa Creek Underflow**

tributary to: **Pacific Ocean**

within the County of **San Luis Obispo**

2. Location of points of diversion

By California Coordinate System of 1983 in Zone 5	40-acre subdivision of public land survey or projection thereof	Section (Projected)*	Township	Range	Base and Meridian
Well SR1 **(1) North 2,405,136 feet and East 5,644,286 feet**	**SW¼ of NW¼**	**26***			
Well SR3 **(2) North 2,405,741 feet and East 5,645,624 feet**	**NW¼ of NW¼**	**26***	**27S**	**8E**	**MD**
Well SR4 **(3) North 2,407,057 feet and East 5,648,418 feet**	**SE¼ of SE¼**	**23***			

3. Purpose of use	4. Place of use		
	Townships	Range	Base and Meridian
Municipal	**27S & 28S**	**8E**	**MD**
	Within the Cambria Community Services District as shown on map.		

The place of use is shown on map filed on February 4, 1976 with the State Water Board.

5. The water appropriated under this right shall be limited to the quantity which can be beneficially used and shall not exceed **0.59 cubic foot per second** by direct diversion to be diverted from January 1 to December 31 of each year. The maximum amount diverted under this right shall not exceed **218 acre-feet per year.** The maximum amount diverted under this right shall not exceed **155.3 acre-feet** from May 1 through October 31 of each year nor shall it exceed 218 acre-feet per calendar year.

(0000005A)

6. The equivalent of such continuous flow allowance for any 30-day period may be diverted in a shorter time provided there is no interference with other rights and instream beneficial uses and provided further that all terms or conditions protecting instream beneficial uses are observed.

(0000027)

7. No water shall be diverted under this right unless right holder is operating in accordance with a compliance plan, satisfactory to the Deputy Director for Water Rights. Said compliance plan shall specify how right holder will comply with the terms and conditions of this right. Right holder shall comply with all reporting requirements in accordance with the schedule contained in the compliance plan.

(0000070)

8. During the season specified in this license, the total amount and rate of water diverted and used under this license and the licensee's claimed existing right for the place of use specified in this license shall not exceed the amount and rate of diversion and use, respectively, specified in this license. If the licensee's claimed existing right is quantified at some later date as a result of an adjudication or other legally binding proceeding, the amount and rate of diversion and use allowed under this license shall be the net of the face value of this license less the amounts of water available under the claimed existing right.

Licensee shall forfeit all rights under this license if the licensee transfers all or any part of the claimed existing right for the place of use covered by this license to another place of use without the prior approval of the State Water Board.

Licensee shall take and use water under the existing right claimed by the licensee only in accordance with law.

(0000021)

9. For the protection of water quality from increased salinity due to sea water intrusion in the lower subbasin of Santa Rosa Creek and for the protection of instream resources, licensee shall:

   (a) Maintain monitoring wells WBE and WBW in the vicinity of well 21R3. If the well(s) need to be replaced, the location of the new well(s) shall be approved by the Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights.

   (b) Follow water sampling protocol, as approved by the Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights and have the water samples analyzed for electrical conductivity and chloride content in a laboratory certified by the State of California.

   (c) Measure the water level in monitoring wells WBE and WBW, or the equivalent, and cease diversions under this water right if the water level in the monitoring wells falls below 3.00 feet above mean sea level. The Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights is authorized to adjust the water elevation requirement on the monitoring wells, if appropriate, based upon review of the hydrological analysis to be submitted by the licensee. Any such hydrologic analysis shall consider the depth of the bedrock in the monitoring well and shall determine the fresh water elevation needed to prevent seawater intrusion. Any action by the Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights to lower the monitoring well water elevation requirements must be accompanied by a finding that the licensee as consulted with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the tidewater goby (Eucyclogobius newberryi) and that lowering the monitoring well water elevation requirement would be in compliance with applicable provisions of state and federal law.

   (0400500)
   (0110500)

10. To prevent any significant ground deformation in the lower subbasin of Sant Rosa Creek from occurring due to diversions of water under this water right, licensee shall:

   (a) Adhere to the Ground Deformation Monitoring Plan approved by the Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights on February 11, 1991.

   (b) Monitor for vertical ground deformation on a weekly basis when the static water level in well SR1 or SR3 falls below 15 feet below mean sea level.

   (c) Cease diversion under this water right when the vertical ground deformation exceeds the limit established in the approved ground deformation monitoring program.

   (d) Prior to making any changes in the approved ground deformation program, licensee must get prior approval by the Deputy Director of the Division of Water Rights.

   (0400500)
   (0490500)

11. This water right is specifically subject to the diversion of water from the lower subbasin wells of Lloyd and Faye Junge, Joyce Bretz and Tony Williams, Bruce Black, and Rancho Pacifica and their successors in interest under valid claim of riparian right.

   At such time as licensee is diverting water authorized under this water right and the water level in the Junge, Bretz, Williams, Black, or Rancho Pacifica wells reaches a depth which renders the well unusable, licensee shall:

   (a) Deliver water from its point of diversion to the riparian place of use served by the well, or;

(b) Take other action to provide an alternate supply of water as is mutually agreeable to the licensee and Junge, Bretz and Williams, Black, and Rancho Pacifica or their successors in interest.

Any water supplied for satisfaction of riparian rights shall not be considered as water appropriated under this water right.

In the event that licensee opts to deliver water to the riparian place of use of any of the above wells, the riparian diverter shall be liable for the estimated costs which the riparian would have incurred to pump water from the affected well. In the absence of an agreement between the parties relative to pumping costs, the costs shall be based on the average amount per acre-foot for pumping water from the affected well during the month in question over the prior three years. Licensee shall pay the cost of installing and maintaining any water conveyance facilities needed to deliver water to the riparian point of diversion or place of use.

(0280800)

12. For the maintenance of riparian vegetation, fish and aquatic resources, licensee shall use the Santa Rosa Gaging Station operated by San Luis Obispo Flood Control (County Station 716) near the intersection of Santa Rosa Creek and Main Street to monitor stream flow in Santa Rosa Creek. Licensee shall limit diversion to:

(a) A maximum of 2.0 acre-feet per day from November 1 through April 30 when the average daily flow at County Station 716 is between 3.5 and 11.0 cubic feet per second;
(b) A maximum of 1.4 acre-feet per day from November 1 through April 30 when the average daily flow at County Station 716 is less than 3.5 cubic feet per second.

If County Station 716 ceases operation or licensee can no longer obtain adequate data to determine average daily stream flow at this location, licensee is limited to a maximum daily diversion of 1.4 acre-feet per day between November 1 and April 30 under this water right.

(0140500)
(0100500)

13. Right holder shall comply with the measuring and monitoring requirements as specified in the terms of this right or any reporting requirements by statute, order, policy, regulation, decision, judgment or probationary designation. The more stringent requirement shall control in each instance where there is a conflict or inconsistency between the requirements. Right holder shall comply with the measuring and monitoring requirements of chapter 2.8, title 23, California Code of Regulations.

(000000R)

14. No water shall be diverted or used under this right for commercial and applicable personal medical use cannabis cultivation unless the water right holder is in compliance with all applicable conditions, including the numeric and narrative instream flow requirements, of the current version of the State Water Board's Cannabis Cultivation Policy – Principles and Guidelines for Cannabis Cultivation, which is available online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cannabis/docs/policy.pdf

(0000120)

THIS RIGHT IS ALSO SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

A. Right holder is on notice that: (1) failure to timely commence or complete construction work or beneficial use of water with due diligence, (2) cessation or partial cessation of beneficial use of water, or (3) failure to observe any of the terms or conditions of this right, may be cause for the State Water Board to consider revocation (including partial revocation) of this right. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 850.)

(0000016)

B. Right holder is on notice that when the State Water Board determines that any person is violating, or threatening to violate, any term or condition of a right, the State Water Board may issue an order to that person to cease and desist from that violation. (Wat. Code, § 1831.) Civil liability may be imposed administratively by the State Water Board pursuant to Wat. Code, § 1055, or may be imposed by the superior court. The Attorney General, upon the request of the board, shall petition the superior court to impose, assess, and recover those sums. (Wat. Code, § 1846.)

(0000017)

C. Right holder is not authorized to make any modifications to the location of diversion facilities, place of use or purposes of use, or make other changes to the project that do not conform with the terms and conditions of this right, prior to submitting a change petition and obtaining approval of the State Water Board.

(0000018)

D. Right holder shall measure the amount of water beneficially used under this right using devices and/or methods satisfactory to the Deputy Director for Water Rights.

In order to demonstrate compliance with the beneficial use monitoring requirements of this right, right holder shall provide evidence that the devices and/or methods are functioning properly, in a manner satisfactory to the Deputy Director of Water Rights, within thirty days of first use of the device and/or method, with the reports required by chapter 2.7, title 23, California Code of Regulations, and whenever requested by the Division of Water Rights.

(0000015)

E. Right holder shall comply with the reporting requirements as specified in the terms of this right or any reporting requirements by statute, order, policy, regulation, decision, judgment or probationary designation. The more stringent requirement shall control in each instance where there is conflict or inconsistency between the requirements.

Right holder shall comply with the reporting requirements of chapter 2.7, title 23, California Code of Regulations.

Right holder shall promptly submit any reports, data, or other information that may reasonably be required by the State Water Board, including but not limited to documentation of water diversion and beneficial use under this right.

(0000010)

F. Right holder shall promptly submit any reports, data, or other information that may reasonably be required by the State Water Board, including but not limited to documentation of water diversion and use under this right and documentation of compliance with the terms and conditions of this right.

(0000010)

G. Right holder shall grant, or secure authorization through right holder's right of access to property owned by another party, the staff of the State Water Board, and any other authorized representatives of the State Water Board the following:

1. Entry upon property where water is being diverted, stored or used under a right issued by the State Water Board or where monitoring, samples and/or records must be collected under the conditions of this right;

2. Access to copy any records at reasonable times that are kept under the terms and conditions of a right or other order issued by State Water Board;

3. Access to inspect at reasonable times any project covered by a right issued by the State Water Board, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated by or required under this right; and,

4. Access to photograph, sample, measure, and monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring compliance with a right or other order issued by State Water Board, or as otherwise authorized by the Water Code.

(0000011)

H. This right shall not be construed as conferring right of access to any lands or facilities not owned by right holder.

(0000022)

I. All rights are issued subject to available flows. Inasmuch as the source contains treated wastewater, imported water from another stream system, or return flow from other projects, there is no guarantee that such supply will continue.

(0000025)

J. This right does not authorize diversion of water dedicated by other right holders under a senior right for purposes of preserving or enhancing wetlands, habitat, fish and wildlife resources, or recreation in, or on, the water. (Wat. Code, § 1707.) The Division of Water Rights maintains information about these dedications. It is right holders' responsibility to be aware of any dedications that may preclude diversion under this right.

(0000212)

No water shall be diverted or used under this right, and no construction related to such diversion shall commence, unless right holder has obtained and is in compliance with all necessary permits or other approvals required by other agencies. If an amended right is issued, no new facilities shall be utilized, nor shall the amount of water diverted or used increase beyond the maximum amount diverted or used during the previously authorized development schedule, unless right holder has obtained and is in compliance with all necessary requirements, including but not limited to the permits and approvals listed in this term.

If construction or rehabilitation work is required for the diversion works covered by this right, right holder shall prepare and submit to the Division of Water Rights a list of, or provide information that shows proof of attempts to solicit information regarding the need for, permits or approvals that may be required for the project. At a minimum, right holder shall provide a list or other information pertaining to whether any of the following permits or approvals are required: (1) lake or streambed alteration agreement with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.); (2) Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams approval (Wat. Code, § 6002); (3) Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements (Wat. Code, § 13260 et seq.); (4) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act section 404 permit (33 U.S.C. § 1344); and (5) local grading permits.

Right holder shall, within 30 days of issuance of any permits, approvals or waivers, transmit copies to the Division of Water Rights.

(0000203)

K. Urban water suppliers must comply with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Wat. Code, § 10610 et seq.). An "urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually.

Agricultural water users and suppliers must comply with the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Act) (Water Code, § 10800 et seq.). Agricultural water users applying for a permit from the State Water Board are required to develop and implement water conservation plans in accordance with the Act. An "agricultural water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres, excluding recycled water. An agricultural water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers.

(0000029D)

L. Pursuant to Water Code sections 100 and 275 and the common law public trust doctrine, all rights and privileges under this right, including method of diversion, method of use, and quantity of water diverted, are subject to the continuing authority of the State Water Board in accordance with law and in the interest of the public welfare to protect public trust uses and to prevent waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of said water.

The continuing authority of the State Water Board may be exercised by imposing specific requirements over and above those contained in this right with a view to eliminating waste of water and to meeting the reasonable water requirements of right holder without unreasonable draft on the source. Right holder may be required to implement a water conservation plan, features of which may include but not necessarily be limited to (1) reusing or reclaiming the water allocated; (2) using water reclaimed by another entity instead of all or part of the water allocated; (3) restricting diversions so as to eliminate agricultural tailwater or to reduce return flow; (4) suppressing evaporation losses from water surfaces; (5) controlling phreatophytic growth; and (6) installing, maintaining, and operating efficient water measuring devices to assure compliance with the quantity limitations of this right and to determine accurately water use as against reasonable water requirements for the authorized project. No action will be taken pursuant to this paragraph unless the State Water Board determines, after notice to affected parties and opportunity for hearing, that such specific requirements are physically and financially feasible and are appropriate to the particular situation.

The continuing authority of the State Water Board also may be exercised by imposing further limitations on the diversion and use of water by right holder in order to protect public trust uses. No action will be taken pursuant to this paragraph unless the State Water Board determines, after notice to affected parties and opportunity for hearing, that such action is consistent with California Constitution, article X, section 2; is consistent with the public interest; and is necessary to preserve or restore the uses protected by the public trust.

(0000012)

M. The quantity of water diverted under this right is subject to modification by the State Water Board if, after notice to right holder and an opportunity for hearing, the State Water Board finds that such modification is necessary to meet water quality objectives in water quality control plans which have been or hereafter may be established or modified pursuant to Division 7 of the Water Code. No action will be taken pursuant to this paragraph unless the State Water Board finds that (1) adequate waste discharge requirements have been prescribed and are in effect with respect to all waste discharges which have any substantial effect upon water quality in the area involved, and (2) the water quality objectives cannot be achieved solely through the control of waste discharges.

(0000013)

N. This right does not authorize any act which results in the taking of a candidate, threatened or endangered species or any act which is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.). If a "take" will result from any act authorized under this right, right holder shall obtain any required authorization for an incidental take prior to construction or operation of the project. Right holder shall be responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act for the project authorized under this right.

(0000014)

This right is issued, and right holder takes it subject to the following provisions of the Water Code:

Section 1392. Every permittee, if he accepts a permit, does so under the conditions precedent that no value whatsoever in excess of the actual amount paid to the State therefor shall at any time be assigned to or claimed for any permit granted or issued under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), or for any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), in respect to the regulation by any competent public authority of the services or the price of the services to be rendered by any permittee or by the holder of any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code) or in respect to any valuation for purposes of sale to or purchase, whether through condemnation proceedings or otherwise, by the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State, of the rights and property of any permittee, or the possessor of any rights granted, issued, or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code).

Section 1627. A license shall be effective for such time as the water actually appropriated under it is used for a useful and beneficial purpose in conformity with this division (of the Water Code) but no longer.

Section 1629. Every licensee, if he accepts a license, does so under the conditions precedent that no value whatsoever in excess of the actual amount paid to the State therefore shall at any time be assigned to or claimed for any license granted or issued under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), or for any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code), in respect to the regulation by any competent public authority of the services or the price of the services to be rendered by any licensee or by the holder of any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code) or in respect to any valuation for purposes of sale to or purchase, whether through condemnation proceedings or otherwise, by the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State, of the rights and property of any licensee, or the possessor of any rights granted, issued, or acquired under the provisions of this division (of the Water Code).

Section 1630. At any time after the expiration of twenty years after the granting of a license, the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State shall have the right to purchase the works and property occupied and used under the license and the works built or constructed for the enjoyment of the rights granted under the license.

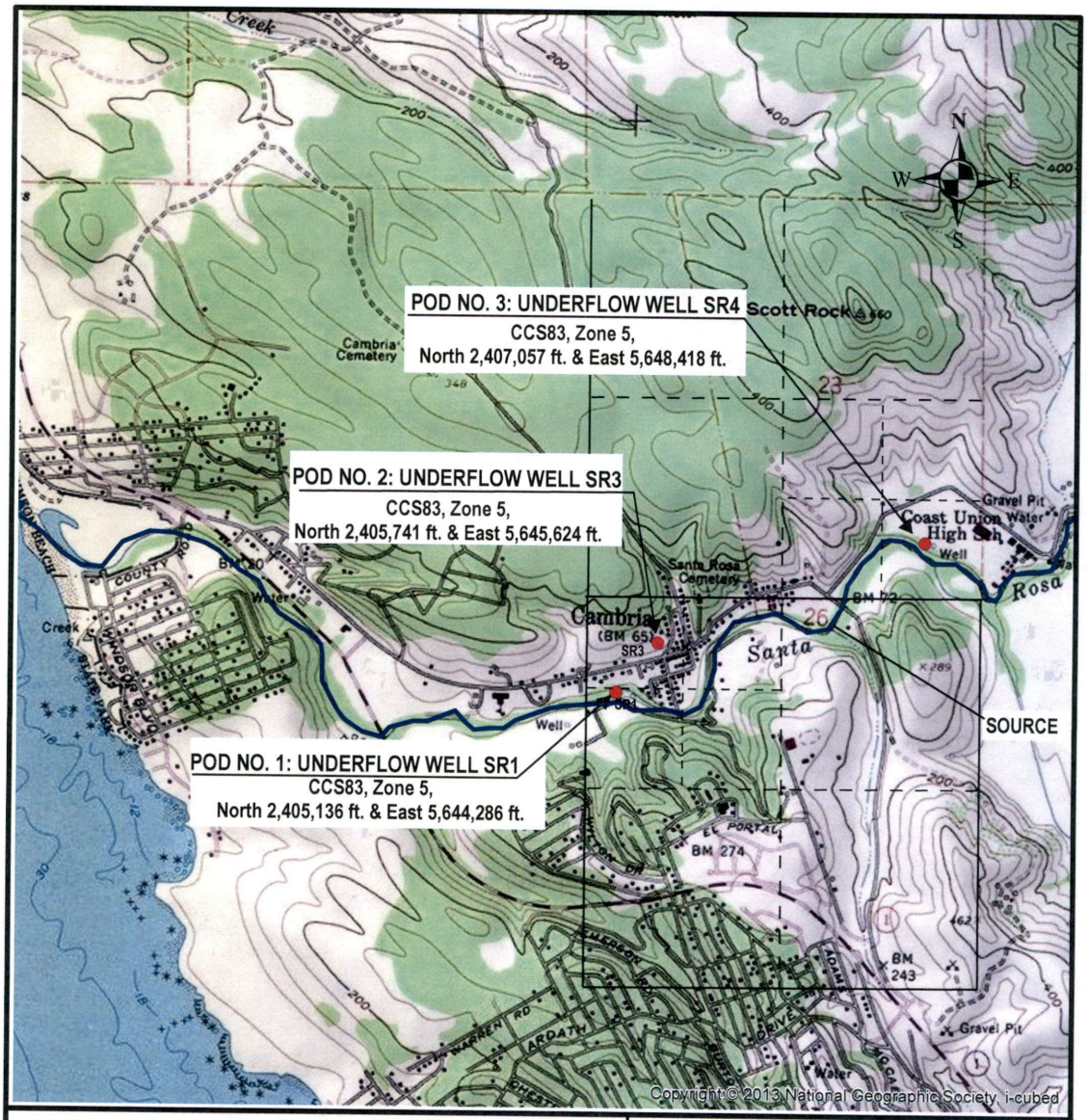
Section 1631. In the event that the State, or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or political subdivision of the State so desiring to purchase and the owner of the works and property cannot agree upon the purchase price, the price shall be determined in such manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for determining the value of property taken in eminent domain proceedings.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Scott McDonald, for

Erik Ekdahl, Deputy Director
Division of Water Rights

Dated: MAR 14 2019



OWNER: CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

SOURCE: SANTA ROSA CREEK UNDERFLOW

POINTS OF DIVERSION:

WITHIN (1) SW 1/4 OF NW 1/4
(2) NW 1/4 OF NW 1/4 OF PROJECTED
(3) SE 1/4 OF SE 1/4

SECTIONS (1) (2) 26, T27S, R8E, MDB&M
(3) 23, T27S, R8E, MDB&M

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

U.S.G.S. QUAD: CAMBRIA DATE: PR 1979 SCALE: 1:24,000

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS

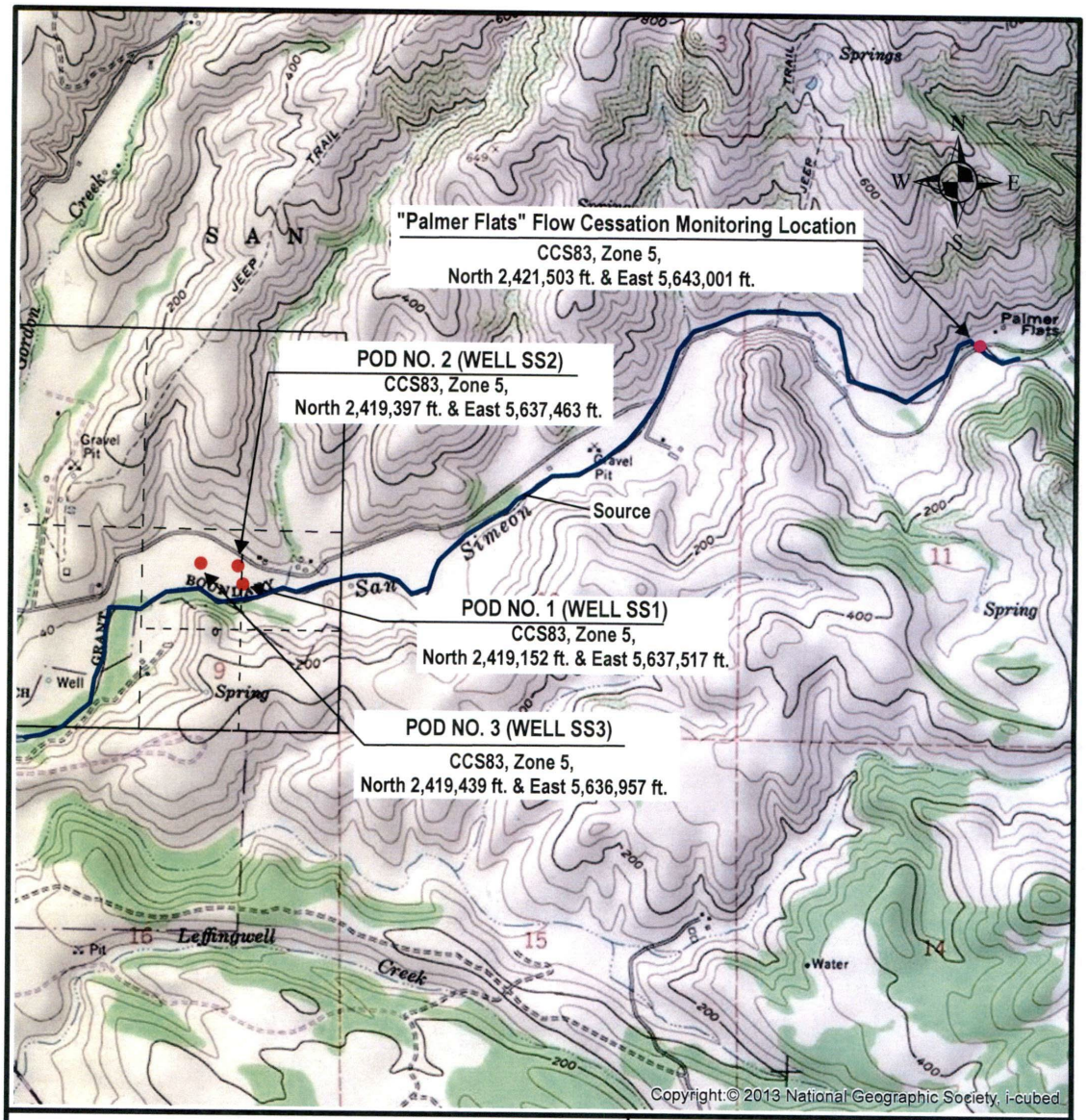
APPLICATION NO. 28158

PERMIT NO. 20387

LICENSE NO. 13917

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
2-8-2018	SMc	MAM

Note: This map does not constitute a public land survey as defined by California Business & Professions Code section 8726. It has been prepared for descriptive purposes only.



OWNER: **CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

SOURCE: **SAN SIMEON CREEK UNDERFLOW**

POINTS OF DIVERSION:

WITHIN (1) NE 1/4 OF SE 1/4, (2) NW 1/4 OF SE 1/4, (3) NW 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF PROJECTED

SECTION **9, T27S, R8E, MDB&M**

COUNTY OF **SAN LUIS OBISPO**

U.S.G.S. QUAD: **CAMBRIA** DATE: **PR 1979** SCALE: **1:24,000**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF WATER RIGHTS
MAP NO. 2

APPLICATION NO. **25002**

PERMIT NO. **17287**

LICENSE NO. **13916**

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
2-8-2018	SMc	MAM

Note: This map does not constitute a public land survey as defined by California Business & Professions Code section 8726. It has been prepared for descriptive purposes only.

APPENDIX H – SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Refer to the County of San Luis Obispo online documentation: (link last accessed May 26, 2026).

https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/administrative-office/office-of-emergency-services/forms-documents/2025-draft-multi-jurisdictional-hazard-mitigation-plan

APPENDIX I – ADOPTION RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 23-2026
MAY 14, 2026

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

WHEREAS, the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 et seq., known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-1984 Regular Session, and as amended subsequently, which mandates that every supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan, the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water; and

WHEREAS, the District is an urban water supplier providing water to a population of over 6,000; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Plan shall be periodically reviewed at least once every five years, and the District shall make any amendments or changes to its Plan which are necessitated by the review; and

WHEREAS, the District prepared and circulated for public review a draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, and a properly noticed public hearing regarding said Plan was held by the District on May 14, 2026.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Cambria Community Services District as follows:

1. The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the Confidential Administrative Assistant; the General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date.
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Conservation Programs as set forth in the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, which include recommendations to the District regarding necessary procedures, rules, and regulations to carry out effective and equitable water conservation and water recycling programs.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 14th day of May 2026.

DocuSigned by:
Harry Farmer
501317257EA241B...
Harry Farmer, President
Board of Directors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DocuSigned by:
Timothy Carmel
B64D40A50AA141E...
Timothy J. Carmel
District Counsel

ATTEST:
DocuSigned by:
Haley Dodson
27CDBD8EE42E464...
Haley Dodson
Confidential Administrative Assistant

APPENDIX J – 2025 UWMP SUBMITTAL DOCUMENTATION

Documentation will be available upon completion on the CCSD website at: (link last accessed May 26, 2026).

https://www.cambriacsd.org/

APPENDIX K – CCSD COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT 428-10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor

California Coastal Commission
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL COMMISSION
735 STATE STREET, (805) 963-6871
BALBOA BUILDING, SUITE 612
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101

RECEIVED JUN 2 9 1981

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT 2 absent

On May 29, 1981, by a vote of 10 to 0, the California Coastal Commission granted to CAMBRIA COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT Permit # 428-10, subject to the conditions set forth below, for development consisting of amendment to condition of Coastal Development Permit No. 132-18 and 132-20 (131.20) (Condition Nos. 2 and 4 respectively) to modify the annual hook-ups permissable to allow 125 residential hook-ups.

more specifically described in the application file in the Commission offices.

The development is within the coastal zone in San Luis Obispo County at Community of Cambria.

After public hearing held on May 29, 1981, the Commission found that, as conditioned, the proposed development is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act of 1976; will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act of 1976; if between the sea and the public road nearest the sea, is in conformity with the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the California Coastal Act of 1976; and either (1) will not have any significant adverse impact on the environment, or (2) there are no feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact that the development as approved may have on the environment.

Issued on behalf of the South Central Coast Regional Coastal Commission on May 29, 1981.

Carl C. Hetrick
Executive Director

The undersigned permittee acknowledges receipt of the California Coastal Commission Permit # 428-10, and fully understands its contents, including all conditions imposed. (Please return one signed copy to the South Central Coastal Commission as soon as possible; upon receipt of same, the permit card will be mailed to you to post on project property.

June 30, 1981 — PERMITTEE

Permit # 428-10 , is subject to the following conditions:

I. STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. Assignment of Permit This permit may not be assigned to another person except as provided in Cal. Admin. Code, Title 14, Section 13170.

2. Notice of Receipt and Acknowledgement Construction authorized by this permit shall not commence until a copy of this permit, signed by the permittee or authorized agent, acknowledging receipt of the permit and acceptance of its contents, is returned to the Commission.

3. Expiration If construction has not commenced, this permit will expire two (2) years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Application for extension of this permit must be made prior to the expiration date.

4. Construction All construction must occur in accord with the proposal as set forth in the application for permit, subject to any special conditions set forth below. Any deviations from the approved plans must be reviewed by the Commission pursuant to Cal. Admin. Code, Title 14, Sections 13164 - 13168.

II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Approve the Amendment to Coastal Development Permit Nos. 132-18 and Conditions 2 and 4 respectively to state as follows:

Unless and until a Local Coastal Program is certified specifically approving an increase in water supply beyond that provided by this permit:

a. No more than a total of 5,250 dwelling units shall be permitted to receive water connections (including existing and new units). For the purposes of this condition a "dwelling unit" is defined as a single apartment or condominium unit or a single family residence.

b. The total number of annual hookups shall be limited to 125 dwelling units. The total number of service connections allowed shall be cumulative (i.e., if all 125 dwelling unit hook-ups are not utilized in one year, the remainder can be added to the next year's total).

The additional allocation from that allowed in Permit Nos. 132-18 and 131-20 is based on the reduction in per capita water use experienced in 1979 and 1980, and assumes that the reduction is indicative of a long term reduction in water usage. As the majority of the reduction is due to the implementation of the increasing block rate structure, the Commission finds that this amendment shall be void if the District changes the rate structure to a flat rate or a decreasing block rate structure.

2. All other conditions of Coastal Development Permit Nos. 132-18(as partially amended by Permit No. 161-07) and 131-20 shall remain effective.

Carl C. Hetrick

CARL C. HETRICK
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST REGION

HEARING ITEM NO. 7
(11-7)

MEETING AT DISCOVERY MOTOR INN

1800 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo, CA

HEARING AGENDA - FRIDAY, May 29, 1981 - 1:15 p.m.

APPLICATION NO. 428-10

APPLICANT: Cambria Community Services District
P.O. BOX 65
Cambria, CA 93428

LOCATION: Community of Cambria
Co. of San Luis Obispo

PROJECT: Amendment to condition of Coastal Development Permit No. 132-18 and 132-20 (Condition Nos. 2 and 4 respectively) to modify the annual hook-ups permissable to allow 125 residential hook-ups.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
The Staff recommends that the Commission adopt the following resolution:

I. APPROVAL WITH CONDITIONS

The Commission hereby approves a permit for the proposed amendment subject to the conditions below, on the grounds that, as conditioned, the proposed development is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act of 1976, with the public access and public recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, will not prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, and there are no possible alternatives, or mitigation measures, as provided in the California Environmental Quality Act, available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact that the development as finally proposed may have on the environment.

1. Approve the Amendment to Coastal Development Permit Nos. 132-18 and Conditions 2 and 4 respectively to state as follows:

Unless and until a Local Coastal Program is certified specifically approving an increase in water supply beyond that provided by this permit:

a. No more than a total of 5,250 dwelling units shall be permitted to receive water connections (including existing and new units). For the purposes of this condition a "dwelling unit" is defined as a single apartment or condominium unit or a single family residence.

b. The total number of annual hookups shall be limited to 125 dwelling units. The total number of service connections allowed shall be cumulative (i.e., if all 125 dwelling unit hook-ups are not utilized in one year, the remainder can be added to the next year's total).

The additional allocation from that allowed in Permit Nos. 132-18 and 131-20 is based on the reduction in per capita water use experienced in 1979 and 1980, and assumes that the reduction is indicative of a long term reduction in water usage. As the majority of the reduction is due to the implementation of the increasing block rate structure, the Commission finds that this amendment shall be void if the District changes the rate structure to a flat rate or a decreasing block rate structure.

2. All other conditions of Coastal Development Permit Nos. 132-18(as partially amended by Permit No. 161-07) and 131-20 shall remain effective.

III. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS
The Commission finds and declares as follows:

1. Project Description

The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) has applied for an amendment to Coastal Development Permit No. 132-18, Condition No. 2 and Coastal Development Permit No. 131-20, Condition No. 4. The original permits were for the expansion and upgrade of the community water and sewer systems and are summarized in following:

(a) 132-18. The rehabilitation of the existing Cambria water distribution system and the development of a new source of water for the District users by the drilling of wells in the San Simeon Groundwater Basin. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights, had appropriated 1,230 acre/feet of water from this basin to the District with a determination that safe yield of the groundwater basin is 1,460 acre feet.

(b) 131-20. The expansions of the existing secondary treatment plant to a 1 mgd packaged treatment plant, construction of 12 foot land outfall 15,000 square feet in length and disposal fields and a reservoir in the San Simeon Creek area.

The condition(s) requested for modification limited the number and yearly allocation of new (the full conditons are for these permits are included as Appendix 1) residential water and sewer hook-ups in Cambria. The condition is a follows:

"Unless and until a Local Coastal Program is certified specifically approving an increase in water supply beyond that provided by this permit:"

a. "No more than a total of 3,800 dwelling units shall be permitted to receive water connections (including existing and new units). For the purposes of this condition a "dwelling unit" is defined a single apartment or condominium unit or a single family residence."

b. "The total number of annual hookups shall be limited to the schedule of service connections in the Feasibility Report, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 4. The effective date of this schedule shall coincide with the implementation of this project. The total number of service connections allowed shall be equal to the cumulative total to that date."

"In addition to the 3,800 connections allowed under this permit, the Commission may allow additional connections consistent with the other conditions of the permit if the Commission determines after public hearing that water conservation measures have achieved a reduction in water usage consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 30231; the number of connections allowed in this manner shall be determined by the long term reduction in water usage."

The schedule referred to under "b" and presented as Table 1 extends for a 30 year period and allows 84 hookups in the first year, decreasing over time to 56. The schedule was derived from the original estimates which the CCSD based their financial analysis upon.

Specifically, the District requests that "Exhibit A" as referenced in (b) above and presented as Exhibit 1 herein be changed and in its place the annual number of water and sewer hookups be set at 125. The District has not explicitly requested that the total number of dwelling units referenced in "a" above, 3,800, be modified, however based on the discussion which follows it is reasonable that if the Commission grants the rate change that it should also modify the total number of hookups permissable.

The yearly allocation begins on March 21st of each year. The yearly allocation for FY1981 was exhausted in less than one month

2. Commission Regulations with Respect to Permit Amendments

The Administrative Regulations set forth the circumstances whereby an amendment to a permit may be filed. Section 13166(a) requires:

"13166. Amendments to Permits Other than Administrative Permits. (a) Applications for amendments to previously approved developments shall be filed with the commission or regional commission which issued the permit."

"(1) An application for an amendment shall be rejected if, in the opinion of the executive director, the proposed amendment would lessen or avoid the intended effect of a partially approved or conditioned permit unless the applicant presents newly discovered material information, which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced before the permit was granted."

In the case of this permit the Executive Director has determined that there is materially new information indicating a decrease in per capita water demand. Accordingly, the application has been filed.

3. Basis of the Original Permit Condition

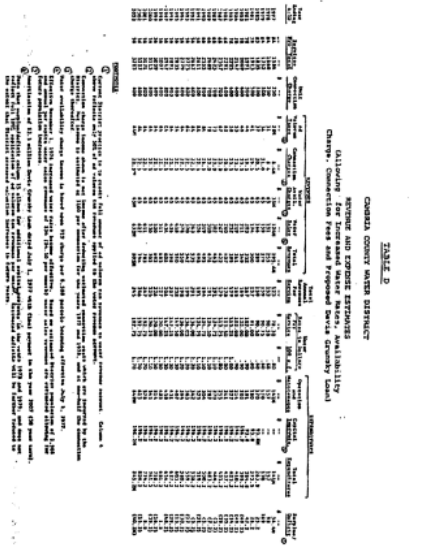
Citing PRC Sections 30250(a) and 30254, the Commission found that there could be adverse impacts on coastal resources as a result of the development accommodated by the water project equal to an increase of 2.9 times the existing population. Accordingly, the Commission established that the project should be limited to serve 3,800 households, limit the area to be served to existing developed areas, and mitigate the rate of development to extend over a 30 year period required to meet the repayment plan of the Farmers Home Administration Grant and Lewis-Grunsky Loan Project Funding.

TABLE 2

CAMBRIA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ESTIMATES

Distribution of Increased Water Rates, Availability Charge, Connection Fees and Proposed Bond Quantity Table)



Public Resources Code Section 30250.

(a) New residential, commercial, or industrial development, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it or, where such areas are not able to accommodate, in order areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources. In addition, land divisions, other than leases for agricultural uses, outside existing developed areas shall be permitted only where 50 percent of the usable parcels in the area have been developed and the created parcels would be no smaller than the average size of surrounding parcels.

(b) Where feasible, new hazardous industrial development shall be located away from existing developed areas.

(c) Visitor-serving facilities that cannot feasibly be located in existing developed areas shall be located in existing isolated developments or at selected points of attraction for visitors.

Public Resources Code Section 30254.

New or expanded public works facilities shall be designed and limited to accommodate needs generated by development or uses permitted consistent with the provisions of this division; provided, however, that it is the intent of the Legislature that State Highway Route 1 in rural areas of the coastal zone remain a scenic two-lane road. Special districts shall not be formed or expanded except where assessment for, and provision of, the service would not induce new development inconsistent with this division.

Where existing or planned public works facilities can accommodate only a limited amount of new development, services to coastal dependent land use, essential public services and basic industries vital to the economic health of the region, state, or nation, public recreation, commercial recreation, and visitor-serving land uses shall be be precluded by other development.

In determining the amount of development which could be accommodated by the withdrawal of 1,230 acre feet the following factors were utilized. One, water demand was estimated to be 140 gallons per day per person, or .163 acre/feet per person per year. Two, average persons per household for the future was estimated to be 2.0. Based on these assumptions, approximately 7,600 persons or 3,800 households could be accommodated by the water available from the appropriation from San Simeon Groundwater Basin.

It had been estimated that there were a total of 6,300 building sites within the District as defined by County ordinance (this is not total development potential, as it assumes one unit per legal building site). Of the 6,300 sites, approximately 1,500 parcels had been improved leaving 4,800 undeveloped sites. Accordingly, the project could serve 2,300 new parcels (3,800-1,500) or 48 of the 4,800 remaining vacant parcels (one lot, one unit).

6. Basis for Request for Amendment

The CCSD request is based on (1) a documented decrease in per capita water consumption; (2) identification of additional water resources (Santa Rosa Creek, Steiner Creek and Perry Creek). With respect to the second factor, the staff does not believe that sufficient information has been provided to date to indicate that additional water resources are available and can be developed consistent with Coastal Act policies.

With respect to the first matter, decrease in per capita water consumption, the CCSD has provided information that actual per capita water consumption in 1979 and 1980 was substantially less than originally projected. In 1979, per capita water consumption was 92 gpcd; in 1980 105 gpcd (1979 population 2,932 (estimated); 1980 population 3,030 from U.S. Census Bureau).

This represents a substantial reduction in assumed per capita water consumption of 140 gpcd or 34% in 1979 and 25% in 1980 below assumed water consumption. In reviewing the disaggregated data on residential and commercial data, it is clear that the reduction is primarily the result of conservation efforts in the residential sector. Table 2 is a presentation of Water Produced and Metered Consumption, Cambria for 1966 through 1980.

Several factors have resulted in the substantial actual water reduction from the original projections, the major ones are consumer education and a change in water rate structure. The District has engaged in an aggressive water conservation education program which has included the provision of free flow reducing devices for plumbing fixtures. The District's water rate structure for residential customers was modified in April 1978, in response to a requirement of the Regional Commission (Permit No. 161-07). The reduction in the bimonthly minimum charge and the implementation of an increasing block rate structure has provided customers with a considerable financial incentive to conserve water.

According to the District manager, the greater decrease in per capita water consumption in 1979, as compared to 1980, may be reflective of the immediate reaction to the change in water rates in mid-1978. The District manager also advises the staff that he anticipates further reduction in per capita water use in the future due to impact to major increases in power costs which will be a result in higher costs to the consumers; and the increase in proportion of the housing stock comprised of energy efficient residences as required by recent changes to County Code.

The staff believes that it is reasonable to assume that the per capita water demand reduction of 25% from the 140 gpcd is reflective of general long-term water demand assuming that the increasing block rate structure is maintained. While per capita demand may decrease even more over time, it can not be predicted with any certainty at this time. In the original permit condition the Commission recognized that should long term water usage decrease, the total number of connections permitted could be evaluated.

WATER PRODUCED AND METERED CONSUMPTION
CAMBRIA, (1966-1980)[1]

YEAR	POPULATION[2]	WATER PRODUCED	METERED CONSUMPTION
1966		299.4	215.9
1967		327.4	225.2
1968		358.0	229.2
1969		369.5	243.6
1970	1,716	357.0	261.8
1971		415.8	296.3
1972		416.1	309.7
1973		396.6	3
1974		3	
1975		483	3
1976	2,667	518	3
1977(DROUGHT)		330	3
1978		447	3
1979		456	302
1980	3,030	473	355

1 Data for 1966 - 1973 from Cambria County Water District, Feasibility Report, Proposed Water Improvements (October, 1976); Data for 1975 - 1980 from District Manager.

2 Population for census years only from U.S. Bureau of The Census (1970 and 1980) State Department of Finance (1975).

3 Information not available.

For comparison purposes in following is a presentation of the number of existing lots which can be served by the appropriate water from San Simeon Groundwater Basin, based on the original analysis contained in Permit No. 132-18 of per-capita water demand and the number of existing lots which can be served based on the 25% water reduction evidenced in 1980.

Original Analysis (Permit No. 132-18)

- 7,600 persons equivalent to 3,800 households can be served by 1,230 acre/feet (.163 acre/feet per person per year).

  3,800 households served by the project
  -1,500 existing developed parcels, (1977)
  2,300 potential new development

  2,300 ÷ 48% of the 4,800 remaining vacant lots

Analysis Based on New Information

- 10,500 persons equivalent to 5,250 households can be served by 1,230 acre/feet (.117 acre/feet per person per year).

  5,250 households served by the project
  -1,800 existing developed parcels, (1981, estimate)
  3,450 potential new development

  3,450 ÷ 77% of the 4,500 remaining vacant lots

It should be underscored that this analysis assumes one unit per legal lot and does not assume any divisions of land at all. The County's LUP hearing draft plan by land use designation shows development twice what the existing water system could accommodate or 21,525 people.

The District's request to modify the rate of growth of the system to allow 125 residential housing units annually would allow for the phasing of growth over a 30 year period, consistent with the original permit. For the first new full year, 1982, the 125 permits would last 27 years plus the four years between 1978-1981 (In 1978 only 42 permits were allowed to be issued). For this year (1981) the District would be entitled to 41 additional residential permits over the number the District has already issued.

The growth rate of the Community, commensurate with services available would theoretically remain in balance with the original permit for the District. One of the major concerns of the Commission is that the community have adequate time to develop additional water resources in an environmentally sensitive manner and to allow the community sufficient time to implement a resource based land use plan.

In regard to the capability of the wastewater treatment facilities the following applies. According to District estimates, the existing treatment facility of 1.0 million gallons per day (mgd) has sufficient capacity for 13.4 years; assuming an annual growth rate of 125 residential units. The plant has been designed to accept the addition of two more packaged treatment plants (future) for a total capacity of 2.0 mgd. Revenue reserves are being set aside at this time for that possibility. Upon reaching 75% design capacity of the total 1.0 mgd plant the District plans to proceed with detailed design for a third module which will provide another 0.5 mgd.

The growth management system in the original permit was based on the need to mitigate the impacts of growth accommodated by the water system over a sufficient period, based on assumptions of known water supplies available to the Community. The limitation on sewer capacity does not pose major problems with regard to the impact on environmental resources as does a possible additional water project. For instance, with a water project evaluation of the impact on the groundwater resources must be carefully evaluated.

5. Environmentally Sensitive Resources and Location of New Development

The relevant Coastal Act policies are PRC Sections 30231, 30240, 30250 and 30254.

Public Resources Code Section 30231.

> The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entainment, controlling runnoff, preventing depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water recamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.

Public Resources Code Section 30240.

> (a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.
>
> (b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

Public Resources Code Section 30250.

> (a) New residential, commercial, or industrial development, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it or, where such areas are not able to accommodate, in order areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources. In addition, land divisions, other than leases for agricultural uses, outside existing developed areas shall be permitted only where 50 percent of the usable parcels in the area have been developed and the created parcels would be no smaller than the average size of surrounding parcels.
>
> (b) Where feasible, new hazardous industrial development shall be located away from existing developed areas.
>
> (c) Visitor-serving facilities that cannot feasibly be located in existing developed areas shall be located in existing isolated developments or at selected points of attraction for visitors.

Public Resources Code Section 30254.

> New or expanded public works facilities shall be designed and limited to accommodate needs generated by development or uses permitted consistent with the provisions of this division; provided, however, that it is the intent of the Legislature that State Highway Route 1 in rural areas of the coastal zone remain a scenic two-lane road. Special districts shall not be formed or expanded except where assessment for, and provision of, the service would not induce new development inconsistent with this division.
>
> Where existing or planned public works facilities can accommodate only a limited amount of new development, services to coastal dependent land use, essential public services and basic industries vital to the economic health of the region, state, or nation, public recreation, commercial recreation, and visitor-serving land uses shall be be precluded by other development.

The amendment allows for an increase in development accommodated by the water distribution system. There will be no increase in water supply, rather more people can be served by the original system due to community conservation.

The remaining conditions of the original Permit 132-18, except as amended by 161-07 shall not be changed; nor shall any of the other existing conditions of Permit No. 131-20. The development to be accommodated by the project prior to certification of the LCP is thereby limited to the existing service district and users with existing water service agreements; priority uses are established for 20% of the system capacity is designated for public commercial and recreational uses; and mitigation measures to assure maintenance of the resources of San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creek groundwater resources is included.

The project modifications as requested by the District will accommodate development over a 30 year period which is equivalent to the development period under the original permit and will permit the impacts associated with the substantial development accommodated by the project to be adequately mitigated.

6. Prejudice to the Local Coastal Program

Public Resources Code Section 30604(a) states:

> (a) Prior to certification of the local coastal program, a coastal development permit shall be issued if the issuing agency, or the commission on appeal, finds that the proposed development is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200) of this division and that the permitted development will not prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200). A denial of a coastal development permit on grounds it would prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200) shall be accompanied by a specific finding which sets forth the basis for such conclusion.

In the County LUP hearing draft, the staff propose that the yearly growth rate of Cambria be increased to allow 125 residential permits annually, consistent with this permit application.

There are a number of issues which the Commission staff have identified with regard to the existing plan. There were presented in the joint Regional-State Commission staff review of April 3, 1981. They relate to ultimate buildout and site standards. The issue of community restoration is still of very high priority and must be resolved in the LUP. There are land use planning solutions to the overcommitment to development in the Community which must be seriously considered and evaluated prior to allowing additional subdivisions in the Community.

The change requested by the District based on an increase in development accommodated by the original permit will not prejudice the County's ability to prepare an LCP consistent with the requirements of PRC Section 30604(a).

APPENDIX

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF COASTAL DEVELOPMENT
PERMITS 132-18, 131-20 and 161-07

Conditions as Adopted for Appl. No. 132-18, Cambria Community Services District

Condition No. 1 - Service Area

Prior to the certification of the appropriate Local Coastal Program, the district shall neither guarantee nor promise to deliver any amount of the 1,230 acre feet of water to be derived from the wells located in the area known as the Bonomi Ranch in the San Simeon Creek groundwater basin to any individual or entity whose property is located outside of its Assessment District Nos. 1 and 2 and Subdivided Tracts No.s 358, 384 and 420. Privided however, that should the Commission prior to the certifaction of the appropriate Local Coastal Program grant a development permit for the subdivision of any land within the District which is outside of Assessment Districts Nos. 1 & 2 and Subdivision Tracts Nos. 358, 384 and 420, then the District may provide water service from this 1,230 acre feet to such land and provided further, that the applicant may utilized portions of this 1,230 acre feet of water to service the following individuals and entities whose property is located outside of the District's present boundaries, but with which the District has existing water service agreements:

a) Air Force Radar Station
b) Sibley Ranch - agricultural uses
c) YMCA Camp
d) Cambria Cemetery
e) San Simeon State Park

Since the intent of this condition is to avoid the premature comitment of any lands within the district to other than presently existing uses before adequate Coastal Planning has been done at the local level, the District shall not:

a. Cause to be assessed for benefit received from this project,

b. Levy any stand by fees or,

c. Accept any future payment in exchange for the promise to serve or to issue water permits for or to annex,

Any property which is not located in the District's Assessment District No. 1 & 2 and Subdivision Tracts 358, 384, and 420 or which have not been subdivided pursuant to a Coastal Development Permit granted by the Commission subsequent to the effective date of this permit and prior to the certification of the appropriate Local Coastal Program.

Condition No. 2 - Service Connections

Unless and until a Local Coastal Program is certified specifically approving an increase in water supply beyond that provided by this permit:

a. No more than a total of 3800 dwelling units shall be permitted to receive water connections (including existing and new units). For the purposes of this condition a "dwelling unit" is defined as a single apartment or condominium unit or a single family residence.

b. The total number of annual hookups shall be limited to the schedule of service connections in the Feasibility Report, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 4. The effective date of this schedule shall coincide with the implementation of this project. The total number of service connections allowed shall be equal to the cumulative total to that date.

In addition to the 3800 connections allowed under this permit, the Commission may allow additional connections consistent with the other conditions of the permit if the Commission determines after public hearing that water conservation measures have achieved a reduction in water usage consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code 30231; the number of connections allowed in this manner shall be determined by the long term reduction in water usage.

Condition No. 3. - San Simeon Creek Groundwater Quality

The District shall prepare an operation and maintenance manual for a basin management program which meets the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Right's Determination; to the extent that the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Right's Determination takes into account the existing fishery resources, the water supply appropriate for domestic purposes and a water supply appropriate for agricultural purposes.

This operations and maintenance manual shall be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board staff. An annual report on the operation of the basin shall be prepared by a qualified hydrologist and submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and State Health Department to demonstrate that the District has complied with the requirements of this condition.

Condition No. 4. - Santa Rosa Creek

Use of all District wells on Santa Rosa Creek shall be discontinued when water production from San Simeon Creek has been established. Any continued permitted use of the Santa Rosa Creek wells shall be limited to the supplementing of San Simeon Creek well production in years when the 1230 acre feet cannot be safely removed. Except in the emergency situations defined below, the withdrawal of water from Santa Rosa Creek shall not exceed 260 acre feet during the dry season which normally extends from July 1 through November 20 and shall not exceed 147 acre feet per month at any other time. At no time shall the combined withdrawal from San Simeon Creek and Santa Rosa Creek exceed the 1230 acre feet annually. In addition, the following emergency situations shall be permitted: fire or any emergency use authorized by the State Water Resources Control Board or the State Health Department. Until the San Simeon Creek wells are functioning, no new water permits shall be permitted in the District (Requirement underlined amended by Permit No. 161-07).

Condition No. 5 - Erosion Control

The areas which are disturbed by the construction work shall be restored to their approximate original condition prior to construction, this shall include but is not limited to the replanting of any vegetation removed during the course of construction.

Condition No. 6 - Water Conservation

Prior to utilization of facilities, the applicant shall demonstrate the existence of a water conservation program. An acceptable water conservation program shall include, at a minimum: elimination of the decreasing block rate structure which currently exists; modification of the plumbing portions of the building code to require installation of low-flow toilets and pressure reducing devices on all taps; establishment of a retrofit program providing free water dams and pressure reducing washers; and evidence of a public information program informing the public of the need to save water, the availability of flow reduction devices, and the need to use drought-resistant plants in landscaping.

Condition No. 7 - Reservation of Capacity for Public Commercial and Recreation Uses

At all times at least 20% of the permitted water production capacity shall be reserved for public commercial or recreation uses; a public commercial or recreation use shall be a use designated as such in a permit action by the Regional or State Coastal Commission or a designated recreational use set forth in an approved Local Coastal Program for the Cambria area.

Condition No. 8 - Archaeology

Prior to construction the applicant shall have an archaeological survey made of all areas potentially affected by construction which have not been previously surveyed. All feasible recommendations made by the applicant's archaeological consultant shall become conditions of this permit. The choice of archaeological consultant, and final determinatio of the feasibility of the consultant's recommendations shall be subject to approval by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Conditions to Application No. 161-07, Amendment to No. 132-18 Condition No. 4, to permit District to issue seven (7) water permits per month after commencement of drilling wells in the San Simeon basin:

1. The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) shall be permitted to issue no more than seven (7) water permits monthly for a period not to exceed six months, or until such time as an overdraft situation is indicated by the District's water use monitoring program.

2. Should the San Simeon wells become operational while this amendment is in effect this amendment shall expire.

3. On a monthly basis the District shall submit to the Executive Director of the Regional Commission logs for wells #1, 3 and the Taylor Ranch well. At such time as the Executive Director of the Regional Commission determines that an impending overdraft situation exists he may immediately void this permit amendment. Such action shall remain binding unless changed by the Regional Commission, which will retain final authority to resolve any disputes in this matter.

4. Prior to issuance of permit, applicant shall submit to the Executive Director for his review and opinion evidence to the effect that a rate structure which encourage water conservation has been implemented (i.e., a rate structure that provides for elimination of the decreasing block rate structure and of the minimum monthly charge).

Conditions for Application 131-20, Sewer Treatment Plant of Cambria Community Services District.

Condition No. 1 - Service Area.

Prior to certification of the Local Coastal Program the District can neither guarantee nor provide sewer service to any area outside of its Assessment Districts No. 1 and 2 and Subdivision Tracts Nos. 350, 384 and 420. Provided however, that should the Commission prior to the certification of the appropriate Local Coastal Program grant a Development Permit for the subdivision of any land within the District which is outside of Assessment Districts No.1 and 2 and Subdivision Tracts 350, 384 and 420 then the District may provide sewer service to such land.

Further, since the intent of this condition is to avoid the premature commitment of any lands within the District to other than presently existing uses before adequate coastal-planning has been done at the local level, the District shall not:

a. Cause to be assessed for benefit received for this project,

b. Levy any standby fees or,

c. Accept any future payment in exchange for any promise to serve, to issue sewer connection permits for, or to annex,

any property which is not located in the District's Assessment District Nos. 1 & 2 and Subdivision Tracts 350, 384 and 420.

Condition No. 2 - Treatment Plant Capacity.

The treatment plant capacity allowed under this permit shall not be greater than a 1.0 million gallon daily flow.

Condition No. 3 - San Simeon Creek Groundwater Quality.

The District shall prepare an operation and maintenance manual for a basin management program which meets the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Right's Determination, to the extent that the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Rights Determination takes into account the existing fishery resources, the water supply appropriate for domestic purposes and a water supply appropriate for agricultural purposes.

This operation and maintenance manual shall be submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board staff. An annual report on the operation of the basin shall be prepared by a qualified hydrologist and submitted to the Regional Water Quality Contol Board and State Health Department to demonstrate that the District has complied with the requirements of this condition.

Condition No. 4 - Sewerage Connections.

Unless and until a Local Coastal Program is certified specifically approving an increase

n water supply beyond that provided by Permit 132-18:

a. No more than a total of 3800 dwelling units shall be permitted to receive sewer connections (including existing and new units). For the purposes of this condition a "dwelling unit" is defined as a single apartment or condominium unit or a single family residence. In order to assure priority for existing residences the District shall submit evidence to the Regional Commission that connections have been reserved for the total of residences existing as of the day of this permit. Additional connections for up to a total of 3800 dwelling units, shall be allowed for that portion of the 3800 dwelling units which remains after capacity has been reserved for existing residences.

b. The total number of annual hookups shall be limited to the schedule of service connections attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit 4. The total cumulative number of connections shall be the same as those connections allowed under Application 132-18.

In addition to the 3800 connections allowed under this permit the Commission may allow additional connections consistent with the other conditions of this permit if the Commission determines after public hearing that water conservation measures have achieved a reduction in water usage consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code 30231; the number of connections allowed in this manner shall be determined by the long-term reduction of water usage.

Condition No. 5 - Reservation of Capacity for Public Commercial and Recreation Uses.

At all times at least 20% of the permitted capacity shall be reserved for public commercial or recreational uses; the public commercial or recreation use shall be a use designated as such in a permit action by the Regional or State Coastal Commissions or a designated recreational use set forth in an approved Local Coastal Program for the Cambria area.

Condition No. 6 - Archaeological Sites.

Prior to construction the District shall have an archaeological survey made of all areas potentially affected by construction which have not been previously surveyed. All feasible recommendations made by the applicant's archaeological consultant shall become conditions of this permit. The choice of archaeological consultant and final determination of the feasibility of the consultant's recommendation shall be subject to approval by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Condition No. 7 - Erosion Control.

The areas which are disturbed by the construction work shall be restored to their approximate original condition prior to the construction, this shall include but is not limited to the replanting of any vegetation removed during the course of construction.

RS/sm

APPENDIX L – WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

The currently adopted WSCP can be found at: https://www.cambriacsd.org/water-shortage-contingency-plan, (link last accessed May 26, 2026).