

San Luis Obispo County Operational Area
Drought Update – Overview Information

Information updated since the last report is in bold italics

February 20, 2014

Note: As a quickly changing situation, information in this document is general in nature and is intended to be regularly updated. For additions or corrections, contact Ron Alsop in the San Luis Obispo County of Office Emergency Services. The question format is as asked by the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to San Luis Obispo County OES for answering on behalf of the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

- 1) Have you designated a drought POC for your OA? If so, what is their name/contact info? (We are referring Water Agencies back through their OA and need to give them contact info)**

For the time being, Ron Alsop, Emergency Services Manager, San Luis Obispo County OES

- 2) Does the OA plan on declaring a drought emergency?**

San Luis Obispo County has no immediate plans to proclaim a local emergency, however the County Drought Task Force has met twice in February and is developing, among other things, a formal presentation on the drought and local response actions to the Board of Supervisors; ***the Board item is tentatively set for March 11. At that time, there is the potential a proclamation of local emergency may be made or at least discussed as an option. But as of February 20, 2014 there is definite plan on proclaiming or not, and it will be a Board of Supervisors decision.***

- 3) Have any cities or special districts proclaimed or are considering proclaiming a drought emergency?**

On February 12, 2014, the Atascadero Mutual Water Company, which serves the city of Atascadero and surrounding areas, went from a Stage I to a Stage II; see the updated information on the attached document, under Atascadero Mutual Water Company, along with other jurisdiction information.

The Cambria Community Services District (Cambria CSD) has implemented a Stage 3 Water Shortage Emergency condition, which includes significant restrictions on water use. More information can be found in answer to question 8 with detailed information on the Cambria CSD web site: <http://www.cambriacsd.org/cm/Home.html> The city of Paso Robles is formally enacting Ordinance No. 957 N.S. to add Chapter 14.02 to the city municipal code adopting a water conservation and water shortage contingency plan and declaring that this is

an ordinance necessary for the preservation of public health, safety and welfare. Grover Beach has a State II water shortage in place, and encourages conservation.

4) Has the OA implemented any conservation strategies, and if so, what is being done and how are the various sectors involved being notified?

See the list at the end of this document.

Due to severe drought conditions, the California Fish and Game Commission adopted, on February 5, the recommendation of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement emergency regulations that close certain waters to fishing; for San Luis Obispo County this includes all portions of any coastal stream west of any Highway 1 bridge until April 30.

Related to the previously noted issues in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (see below in this section and more information in answer to question 9 later in this document), which draw down is partially contributed to or at the least made worse by the drought, there is a proposal to form a water district in that area. Formation of the district is pending. Related to the formation, an Assembly bill is being drafted for introduction in the State Assembly related specifically to the development of the proposed "Paso Robles Water District" including its governance structure.

County government itself has formed a Drought Task Force for the purpose of planning for internal conservation, working up a process to share conservation information with the public that will include encouraging compliance with the Governor's request to reduce water use by 20%, and conservation will be encouraged with the water districts operation by the county.

All water districts overseen by the county in various communities will be encouraging conservation of 20%.

The city of Paso Robles has formally enacted an Ordinance for water conservation and has implemented groundwater pumping restrictions and is considering further restrictions. Cambria CSD has enacted an emergency ordinance for water conservation. Conservation is being encouraged elsewhere however some cities are looking into more formal actions.

County government has also implemented an urgency ordinance establishing a moratorium on new or expanded irrigated crop production, conversion of dry farm or grazing land to new or expanded irrigated crop production and new development dependent upon a well in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin unless such uses offset their total projected water use, including certain exemptions. The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is a 505,000 acre area (790 square miles) that extends from the community of Garden Farms south of Atascadero to

San Ardo in Monterey County and from the Highway 101 corridor east to Shandon. The Basin supplies water to cities, unincorporated communities, rural home sites and agriculture in the northerly portion of San Luis Obispo County. For much of the area, the groundwater basin is the sole source of water for all users.

For jurisdiction specific information for various San Luis Obispo County OA entities, see the chart after question 19 in this document.

5) What stage of water conservation is currently in place?

For jurisdiction specific information for various San Luis Obispo County OA entities, see the chart after question 19 in this document.

For the county itself, the above noted Urgency Ordinance is in place; more information on the ordinance is noted elsewhere in this document, particularly in response to question 9. Other than as noted here, the OA itself has not implemented water conservation measures at this time that fit the definition of the defined stages, however the county is working on development of both an internal water conservation program as well as a program to publicize the need to conserve. Other local jurisdictions – cities and special districts – within the OA, as noted elsewhere in this information update, have conservation programs in place.

Due to water shortages in 2009, Paso Robles adopted a water conservation and water shortage contingency plan/ordinance. The contingency plan is dynamic, specifying degrees of restrictions based on current conditions. The City has additionally begun requiring Water Supply Assessments (as described under California Water Code Sections 10910 – 10915) when considering certain development projects and annexations.

6) Are additional well drilling permits being issued by county environmental health?

In the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (as described in answer to question 4 and more information is contained in the answer to question 9, below) new water uses are generally not allowed without offsetting an equal amount of existing water use. Replacement well permits may be issued in the Basin, depending on circumstances. Outside of the Paso Robles Basin, well permits continue to be issued. It should be noted that Basin permits for new water uses may be issued if the projected water that will be used can be offset elsewhere. More information can be obtained in answer to question 9 and complete information can be found at <http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Assets/PL/PR+Groundwater/prfinalord.pdf>

7) Does the OA have a drought response plan, and if so, can you share it with us?

SLO County OES does not have a drought response plan.

8) What are the water districts doing in response to the drought?

For jurisdiction specific information for various San Luis Obispo County OA entities, see the chart after question 19 in this document. This includes the Atascadero Mutual Water Company having gone from a Stage I to a Stage II on February 12, 2014.

The community of Cambria, whose water service is provided Cambria Community Services District, is in such a situation that in a worse case situation they could run out of water with a few months. As previously reported, on January 30 the CSD implemented mandatory conservation messages that include no outdoor watering of landscaping and gardens with potable water and many other restrictions. Cambria CSD is also working on options for alternate water supplies which could include a desalination facility on San Simeon Creek. Another option, or additional option, could include working with State Parks on the use of two older wells on neighboring property. Other options are also being pursued such as potential use of wells not used in many years due to MTBE concerns in the past, however the wells might be usable, and water would be filtered.

The community of San Simeon, with water service by the San Simeon Community Services District, is showing elevated levels of salt in their potable water source. Distribution of recycled water has begun from the CSD's recycled water system. No use of potable water is allowed for irrigation purposes.

The area of rural San Luis Obispo that includes the County Operational Center (jail, public works yard, County EOC, Sheriff's administration and dispatch, water testing, County garage, Juvenile Services Center, and many other operations), Camp San Luis, CDCR California Men's Colony, and Cuesta College is facing water supply shortages. The water flows through the CDCR and a solution may have to be tying into other water systems in the area that not connected, thus pipelines would have to be installed at an expense estimated to be up to \$1,000,000.

The Cambria CSD, on January 30, 2014, implemented mandatory conservation issues that include no outdoor watering of landscaping and gardens with potable water, washing of vehicles, boats, and trailers with potable water is prohibited, public restrooms are closed (replaced with portable restrooms), and total allocation of water per household is significantly restricted; more information can be found at <http://www.cambriacsd.org/cm/Home.html>

All water districts overseen by the county in various communities will be encouraging conservation of 20%.

Heritage Ranch Community Services District: The current three year and counting drought is a real emergency for Heritage Ranch CSD. **Summary:** Water from Nacimiento River is the only available water source for the community of Heritage Ranch. Access to HRCSD's current Nacimiento water entitlement is needed in the event no water flows in the Nacimiento

River. An emergency pipeline project is needed now so that HRCSD has a temporary emergency drought access to their water rights for the protection of the health and safety of the community. HRCSD has noted that the Department of Water Resources should become involved in the dialogue of water access to insure that Monterey County Water Resources Agency provides an acceptable drought contingency plan for their operation of the Nacimiento Reservoir.

- 9) **If there is a shortage, what is the short term situation? Can this be quantified, i.e. we will run out of or our supply will be reduced by x% by a specific date. *ASee related answers under question 8.*** In the area of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – which is described in the answer to question 4 and for which there is more detailed information in answer to question 9 – several residential homeowners have experienced severe drops in the water levels in their wells and some have had their wells go dry. As a result, some of those with wells that have gone dry in the Basin are having water trucked-in, including from potentially unsanitary sources. Other homeowners have had to drill new, much deeper wells or lower their pumps and yet other individuals, in hearings before the Board of Supervisors, have testified that they have tested their wells and determined they are in imminent danger of going dry. A local well drilling firm at one time had to stop taking new orders due to the backlog of work they had. While the drop in the water levels throughout the Paso Robles Basin are acknowledged to have been contributed to by new agriculture uses in the area in recent years, it is also noted by the county that this drought has likely exacerbated the effects of the recent increase in water intensive agriculture and other uses within the Basin, and thus contributes to the emergency situations facing homeowners whose wells have very recently gone dry or are about to go dry.

- 10) **Is there anything that needs to be done to address the short term shortage and are there plans being developed to address the needs?**

See related answers under question 8. In addition, discussions are on-going. As noted elsewhere in this document, in some cases potable water trucks are being used to provide water. SLO County OES will continue to monitor and provide updates to Cal OES. Internal discussion and very initial concepts on moving water supplies into and through various systems from and to water sources throughout the county is being considered, in order to potentially share resources.

- 11) **What is the long term situation?**

The long term situation is on an ongoing and worsening impact to the local area. The U.S. Drought Monitor (<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Home/RegionalDroughtMonitor.aspx?west>) has placed most areas of San Luis Obispo County into the classification of D3 – Extreme Drought and portions of the eastern and northeastern area of the county as D4 – Exceptional

Drought, which is the worst classification level. In addition to threats to drinking water supplies in some areas, agriculture is already beginning to see losses in production and output due to the drought; this includes damages from salt in soil root areas that are usually washed down or out by rain and with no rain the salt or salt like substances remain and are drawn up into the plant. This is having an effect on row crops, as well as growth such as avocados, including decreased yield, in some cases significantly. In addition, since with the lack of rain there is no growth of grass for ranch cattle to graze, ranchers are forced to buy and provide feed for their cattle. However, due to the costs and supplies of such feed, many ranchers have already begun selling off cattle. It will be challenging to rebuild such herds when the drought is over.

The San Luis Obispo County Public Works Director has several concerns. With 5% deliveries projected in the State Water Project and now 0% for the coming year, concern relates to the SWP ability to deliver any water (although we have almost two years in storage in San Luis Reservoir). In particular, the City of Morro Bay and operations at the County Operational Center complexes in rural San Luis Obispo (including the County Jail, Emergency Operations Center, Sheriff's Headquarters, Public Works, Water Lab, others) are especially reliant on State Water and loss in the water source if DWR cannot deliver our water in storage will have emergency implications.

12) Are there any media accounts set up to help get the message out?

As discussed during the conference call between state agencies, the National Weather Service, and Cal OES Southern Region OAs on Monday, February 4, 2014, OA thoughts are that we need a consistent message and will be relying on State information as well local information messaging. Locally, the county's Drought Task Force is pursuing methods for county departments to have a common process to the message out. In the meantime, in addition to sharing information such as saveourh2o.org, SLO County OES has placed information and links on their website regarding water conservation.

13) Are there PIO needs for messaging to your communities?

Not specifically, however we are relying on PIO coordination at the state level to ensure a consistent message.

The week of February 10, County OES did pass on to Cal OES, and responded to an inquiry from Cal OES PIO staff about Lady Gaga doing a filming at Hearst Castle. Part of the filming is reported to include filming a public service announcement related to water conservation. Lady Gaga is also paying for a study on a new way to supply the community of Cambria with water; Cambria, located on the coast south of Hearst Castle, is suffering significant water shortages due to the drought. A local media report states that Governor

Brown sent Lady Gaga a thank you note for those and other efforts. The filming session has had international media coverage.

14) Are executive actions being taken at the OA level to respond to the drought?

The county has developed a Drought Task Force that includes key county department heads and related staff, including the County Administrative Officer. Informational updates and discussion on the drought have occurred both last week and today at the weekly Board of Supervisors' meeting. In addition to development of action planning and processes by the Drought Task Force, a formal presentation is being developed for a future Board of Supervisors meeting.

For jurisdiction specific information for various San Luis Obispo County OA entities, see the chart after question 19 in this document.

15) Is any state assistance required? If so, exactly what assistance do you need?

The below noted request to Cal OES still an open request and County OES is requesting a follow up response to the below inquiry.

Yes; as noted elsewhere in this report, potable water trucks are needed in some cases to transport water to needed users. Anticipating the potential for increasing needs of potable water trucks, and thus anticipating private and local government potable transportation resources could be overwhelmed, San Luis Obispo County OES is requesting from Cal OES information on the potential status and use of state or federal potable water trucks, potentially from CNG resources at Camp Roberts, federal resources at Fort Hunter Liggett, CNG Camp San Luis, or other state or federal potable water transportation resources. This is for future planning purposes and is not an immediate need.

16) Are there any cascading effects such as socioeconomic impacts that the OA is aware of due to the drought?

In addition to the noted impacts below, agriculture growers are impacted not only due to water supplies but because of the salt build up in the soil, which is usually washed out by rain. Without rain, not only are farmers having to irrigate from depleting ground water supplies but must decide what type of crops to plant or to perhaps even not plant at all.

There are a number of cascading effects, including impacts to agriculture directly and then in turn cascading to those who depend on agriculture and ranching for their employment and business operations. There are also socioeconomic impacts as described in question 19, although these are not all inclusive of the impacts to the county and its residents and businesses.

17) Are there any local resources to help sustain the water supply, such as water trucks?

As noted in response to question 15, related to state assistance, local resources including water trucks are being used to help sustain the supply. However, as also noted in anticipation of local private and public water transportation resources potentially becoming overwhelming, San Luis Obispo County OES is requesting information from Cal OES on the potential status and use of state or federal potable water trucks, potentially from CNG resources at Camp Roberts, federal resources at Fort Hunter Liggett, CNG Camp San Luis, or other state or federal potable water transportation resources. Again, this is for future planning purposes and is not an immediate need.

18) What is the current impact and how is it beyond your capability, (include environmental, economic, social, cultural, public/infrastructure, private, etc.)? Please quantify these impacts as much as possible.

An answer to this question is contained within the answers to the other 18 questions in this document. A summary is that the drought is causing or contributing to wells going dry in portions of San Luis Obispo County, very low supplies in areas including the Cambria CSD water service area, agriculture is suffering through direct affects to crops due to salt in areas near the base of plants and trees not being washed out by rain as is usually the case, the community of Heritage Ranch is concerned with the loss of their drinking water supplies without action to develop a pipeline (within the lake area itself), wildland fire hazards are high which are a potential threat to both public and private property, ranchers livelihoods are threatened, and water directly from untreated sources for use is a potentially sanitary concern.

In turn economic effects with a continuing drought will be decreased agriculture production and thus potential consumer price increases, the same with cattle as it related evidentially to retail beef sales and costs, potential direct loss of employment to those employed by agriculture, business losses to those who support agriculture and ranching. Economic losses to residents are already occurring through costs related to having water trucked in – with the primary expense being the actual trucking costs versus the water costs – and significant expense for those who have to have replacement wells drilled. Environmental impacts include those to native vegetation including to vegetation normally consumed by wildlife – as an example, large groups of deer, much larger size herds seen together than in past years – have been observed with the nexus being they may have more limited areas of vegetation growth to sustain them and thus cluster together near what is still available. In addition to agriculture, business, residential, and other direct impacts, San Luis Obispo County generally has a number of recreational boaters who have less water to recreate and thus less ancillary activities such as camping, leading to a loss of business revenue to private and public recreation providers.

One source of water for trucking is Lake Nacimiento. As a Monterey County resource located in San Luis Obispo County, the actual water operations are primarily by Monterey County, however a number of jurisdictions in San Luis Obispo County have rights to Nacimiento water, including the previously noted issue with Heritage Ranch. In addition to local uses, Lake Nacimiento is a critical water body for the Salinas Valley. Water is released from the Lake upstream into the Salinas River and into the Monterey Bay, keeping saltwater intrusion out. If water levels become too low in Lake Nacimiento, it would impact salt water levels in the Salinas River, and thus to the agriculture industry in the Salinas Valley, which would not only have a negative effect on San Luis Obispo County, but the state and nation as a whole.

Most of these impacts are beyond local agency immediate capability to address since the long term solution is development of more water sources or significant rainfall.

19) What actions have been taken to save lives and protect property?

Ensuring as best as possible water reserves are available for fire protection and other priority uses, which is an ongoing action regardless of the drought. Also ongoing is testing of supplies to ensure safe water is being provided, both for drinking water and required agriculture testing. The county has also taken internal proactive actions, such as the pending request to Cal OES for the potentially availability of potable water trucks should our local resources be overwhelmed, and discussion the number and status of County Fire water tenders (tank trucks) in the county, although they cannot transport potable water.

Other actions include those noted elsewhere in this document designed to decrease waster use and thus have more supplies available.

Cal Fire in San Luis Obispo County continues to staff their fire stations, fire crews, bull dozers and air tankers at a higher staffing level to contend with the continuing wildland fire situation. This is State funded, but not budgeted. They are not allowing door yard burning. Cal Fire San Luis Obispo County also noted that the link below will show what Fire Predictive Services is saying about the January to April 2014 period.

<http://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/predictive/outlooks/myfiles/assessment.pdf>

Drought Response for Jurisdictions in the San Luis Obispo County OA

The communities of San Luis Obispo County each have made local efforts to conserve water and adopted conservation measures or made declaration to assist in water savings. Below is a list of the local efforts by community and stage of water conservation effort:

Community	Measures Implemented
City of Arroyo Grande	Severely Restricted Water Supply Conditions

<p>Press Release of Water Conservation Enforcement January 2014, adopted mandatory water conservation measures 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of water which results in excessive gutter runoff is prohibited. • No water shall be used for cleaning driveways, patios, parking lots, sidewalks, streets or other such use except where necessary to protect the public health and safety. • Outdoor water use for washing vehicles shall be attended and have hand controlled watering devices, typically including spring-loaded shutoff nozzles. • Outdoor irrigation is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. • Irrigation of private and public landscaping, turf areas and gardens is permitted at even-numbered addresses only on Mondays and Thursdays and at odd-numbered addresses only on Tuesdays and Fridays. • No irrigation of private and public landscaping, turf areas and gardens is permitted on Wednesdays. Irrigation is permitted at all addresses on Saturdays and Sundays. • In all cases, customers are directed to use no more water than necessary to maintain landscaping. • Emptying and refilling swimming pools and commercial spas are prohibited except to prevent structural damage and/or to provide for the public health and safety. • Use of potable water for soil compaction or dust control purposes in construction activities is prohibited.
<p>Atascadero Mutual Water Company Declared Stage I January 2014, Adopted Cal-Green Building Code Standards effective January 2014; Update February 13, 2014 – Atascadero Mutual declared a Stage II on February 12, 2014</p>	<p>Stage I Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education about Water Conservation, water wise awareness, and water saving tips • Water Conserving Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings <p>Stage II Conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Outdoor Watering Hours: The watering of grass, lawns, ground-cover, shrubbery, open ground, crops, and trees, including agricultural irrigation, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. is prohibited;</i> • <i>No washing of vehicles at home without a shutoff nozzle on the hose;</i> • <i>Washing of hard-surfaced areas: The washing of sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots and all other hard-surfaced areas by direct hosing is prohibited, except as directed by governmental entities or agencies to eliminate matters and substances dangerous to the public health and safety;</i> • <i>No outdoor watering on Mondays; even numbered addresses may water Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; odd numbered addresses can water on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday;</i> • <i>Run-off from landscaped surfaces: The watering of grass, lawns, ground-cover, shrubbery, open ground, crops and trees, including agricultural irrigation, in a manner or to an extent which allows substantial amounts of excess water to run off the area being watered is prohibited. Every water user is deemed to have under his control at all times his water distribution lines and facilities and to know the manner and extent of his water use and excess runoff;</i> • <i>Maintenance flushing: The use of water by governmental entities or agencies is prohibited for (1) routine water system flushing for normal maintenance, (2) routine sewer system flushing for normal maintenance, and (3) fire personnel training; except as approved in advance in writing by the AMWC Board of Directors.</i>
<p>City of Grover Beach Declared Stage II August 2013</p>	<p>Stage II Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of potable water for street cleaning; • Use of potable water to wash sidewalks or roadways where air blowers or sweeping provides a reasonable alternative; • Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill unless no other source of water or method can be used; • Restaurant water service to patrons, unless upon request; • Refilling existing private pools, except to maintain water levels; • Use of potable water for washing cars, boats, sidewalks, driveways or other exterior surfaces without a quick-acting shut-off nozzle on the hose; • Use of potable water for planting of turf and other new landscaping, unless it consists of low water using, drought tolerant plants; and

<p>City of Morro Bay Declared Severely Restricted January 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations of any ornamental fountain or car wash, unless the water is re-circulated. <p>Severely Restricted Water Supply Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outdoor Water Use (Except Irrigation). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use of water which results in excessive gutter runoff is prohibited. b. No water shall be used for cleaning driveways, patios, parking lots, sidewalks, streets, or other such uses except where necessary to protect the public health or safety. c. Washing cars by use of a hose is prohibited. Use of a bucket is permitted subject to non-wasteful applications. 2. Outdoor Irrigation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Outdoor irrigation is prohibited between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m. b. Irrigation of private and public landscaping, turf areas, and gardens is permitted at even-numbered addresses only on Wednesdays and Sundays, and at odd-numbered addresses only on Tuesdays and Saturdays. All consumers are directed to use no more water than necessary to maintain landscaping. c. Newly planted landscaping or newly seeded lawns installed prior to the date these mandatory conservation requirements are imposed may be temporarily exempted from the provisions of subsection (C)(2)(b) of this section; provided, the owner/tenant establishes documentation satisfactory to the city conclusively proving the planting date. Any temporary exemption shall expire when the planting is sufficiently established to survive with twice per week watering. All other conservation measures remain applicable during the temporary exemption. 3. Marinas and Waterfront Installations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use of fresh water to wash down boats, docks, or other incidental activities is prohibited. b. All hoses shall have spring-loaded shutoff nozzles or similar controlling devices. 4. Restaurants shall serve water only in response to a specific request by a customer. 5. Emptying and refilling of swimming pools and commercial spas is prohibited except to prevent structural damage and/or to comply with public health regulations. 6. Use of potable water for compaction or dust control purposes in construction activities is prohibited. 7. Any dysfunctional water fixtures in public or commercial facilities shall be repaired within three days of receipt of notification by the city. 8. All visitor-serving facilities in the city shall prominently display these mandatory water conservation requirements for the benefit and education of visitors to the community. Such display shall be done in a permanent vandal-resistant manner. Visitor-serving facilities shall include, but not be limited to, all motels, restaurants, campgrounds, recreational vehicle parks, mobilehome parks, service stations, public restrooms, etc. The owners or managers of such facilities shall distribute to all customers a printed handout or flyer describing these mandatory water conservation requirements. Such handouts or flyers shall be provided to the owners or managers of such facilities by the city free of charge.
<p>City of Paso Robles Declared Level 2 May 2013, Adopted Interim Well Ordinance 1st reading January 2014</p>	<p>Level 2 Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff: Watering or irrigating of any lawn, landscape or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter or ditch is prohibited. B. No Overfilling of Swimming Pools and Spas: Overfilling of a swimming pools and spas such that overflow water is discharged onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter or ditch is prohibited. C. No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces: Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except under the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off device. 2. When a low-volume-high-pressure cleaning machine or a low-volume-high-

	<p>pressure water broom is used.</p> <p>3. All wash-down activities must comply with all state or local regulations pertaining to discharges to the City's storm drain system.</p> <p>D. Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks or Malfunctions: Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or other malfunctions in the customers' plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected and in no event more than seven days after written notification by the City of El Paso de Robles, is prohibited.</p> <p>E. Re-circulating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features: Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use re-circulated water is prohibited.</p> <p>F. Limits on Washing Vehicles: Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not is prohibited, except by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device. This subsection does not apply to any commercial car washing facility.</p> <p>G. Commercial Lodging Establishments Must Provide Guests Option to Decline Daily Linen Services: Hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.</p> <p>H. No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems: Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.</p> <p>I. No Installation of Non-Recirculating Systems in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Systems: Installation of non-recirculating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash and new commercial laundry systems.</p> <p>J. New or Remodeled Restaurants Required to Use Water Conserving Dish Wash Spray Valves: All new or remodeled food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are prohibited from using non-water conserving dish wash spray valves.</p> <p>K. Water Served Only Upon Request: Restaurants and other food establishments will only serve water upon request.</p> <p>Additional Level 1 and Level 2 Water Use Restrictions Now In Effect</p> <p>1. Irrigation of residential and commercial landscapes, parks, school grounds and recreation fields, before 9 a.m. and after 7 p.m. except for renovation or repair of the irrigation system with an operator present.</p> <p>2. Repair or prevention of all water leaks upon discovery or within five days of notification by the City of El Paso de Robles.</p> <p>3. All landscape irrigation shall be limited to no more than three assigned days per week and on an every other day schedule established and posted by the City.</p>
<p>City of Pismo Beach Declared Moderately Restricted, sold a portion of their banked State Water</p>	<p>Moderately Restricted Water Supply Conditions</p> <p>A. Use of water which results in excessive gutter runoff is prohibited.</p> <p>B. Outdoor water use for washing vehicles, boats, buildings or other similar uses shall be attended and have hand-controlled watering devices, typically including spring-loaded shutoff nozzles.</p> <p>C. No water shall be used for cleaning driveways, patios, parking lots, sidewalks, streets, or other such uses except as found necessary by the city to protect the public health or safety.</p> <p>D. Outdoor Irrigation.</p> <p>1. Outdoor irrigation is prohibited between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m.</p> <p>2. Irrigation of private and public landscaping, turf areas and gardens is permitted at even-numbered addresses only on Mondays and Thursdays and at odd-numbered addresses only on Tuesdays and Fridays. All customers are directed to use no more</p>

water than necessary to maintain landscaping.

E. Restaurants shall serve drinking water only in response to a specific request by a customer.

F. Use of potable water for compaction or dust control purposes in construction activities is prohibited. (Ord. 90-10 § 2 (part), 1990: prior code § 13.06.040)

Staff recommends modifying the restrictions as follows (changes shown in bold):

A. Use of water which results in excessive gutter runoff is prohibited.

B. Outdoor water use for washing vehicles, boats, buildings or other similar uses shall be attended and have hand-controlled watering devices, typically including spring-loaded shutoff nozzles.

C. No water shall be used for cleaning driveways, patios, parking lots, sidewalks, streets, or other such uses except by the City contracted street sweeper, or as found necessary by the city to protect the public health or safety.

D. Outdoor Irrigation.


1. Outdoor irrigation is prohibited between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m.;

2. All customers are directed to use no more water than necessary to maintain landscaping.

E. Restaurants shall serve drinking water only in response to a specific request by a customer.

F. Use of potable water for compaction or dust control purposes in construction activities is prohibited. (Ord. 90-10 § 2 (part), 1990: prior code § 13.06.040)

City of San Luis Obispo
 Adopted a Program Schedule

SAN LUIS OBISPO SUGGESTED IRRIGATION SCHEDULE <small>(See back side for notes)</small>						
	Program A Lawns & Grasses		Program B Established Trees & Shrubs		Program C Annuals & New Plants	
	Pop-up Fixed Spray	Pop-up Rotational	Fixed Spray (Convert to drip)	Drip (For 2 gal/hr emitters)	Fixed Spray (Convert to drip)	Drip (For 2 gal/hr emitters)
Jan - Feb	Turn system off		Turn system off		Turn system off	
March	10 min/wk (or .25")	Check the manufacturer specifications or Consult the Utilities Conservation Office at (805) 781-7217 or (805)781-7213	10 min/wk	15 min/wk	15 min/wk	23 min/wk
Apr	30 min/wk (or .75")		15 min/wk	23 min/wk	20 min/wk	30 min/wk
May	45 min/wk (or 1.1")		30 min/wk	45 min/wk	30 min/wk	45 min/wk
June 1 - Aug 31	60 min/wk (or 1.5")		40 min/wk	60 min/wk	40 min/wk	60 min/wk
Sept	45 min/wk (or 1.1")		30 min/wk	45 min/wk	30 min/wk	45 min/wk
Oct	30 min/wk (or .75")		25 min/wk	38 min/wk	25 min/wk	38 min/wk
Mid Nov - Dec	Turn system off		Turn system off		10 min/wk	15 min

Avila Beach CSD
 unknown declaration

Cambria CSD
 Declared Stage III
 October 2013

Stage III Conditions
 Lowers the maximum allowable use to two-units (two hundred cubic feet) per resident per month.
 Stage 3 also prohibits outdoor irrigation watering and includes surcharges and fines for overuse.

Los Osos CSD
 under a building moratorium

Nipomo CSD
 No declaration, announced Governor's proclamation

Considering Drought Triggers and Response Criteria
 Stage I Conditions
 All Times, voluntary conservation measures and outreach
 Stage II Conditions
 Potentially Sever Water Shortage, more aggressive voluntary conservation and outreach 20% goal reduction
 Stage III Conditions
 Severe Water Shortage, mandatory 30% reduction

Oceano CSD
 Announced California drought January 2014

considered sale of water	
Heritage Ranch CSD Declared Stage I October 2013	Stage I Conditions Drought Education Phase encourages customers to start conserving water, no enforcement actions.
San Miguel CSD No declaration	
San Simeon CSD Declared Stage II July 2013	Stage II Conditions 1. All outdoor irrigation of vegetation with potable SSCSD water shall be prohibited. 2. The use of SSCSD water for the filling, refilling or adding of water to swimming pools, wading pools, ornamental fountains, or spas shall be limited to the amount necessary to keep the pool or fountain equipment operative and to refill for evaporative losses. 3. Restaurants are prohibited from serving SSCSD water to their customers except when specifically requested by the customer.
Templeton CSD Announced Governor's proclamation of emergency declared Stage I implementing Stage II January 2014	Stage I Conditions Written notice of the Stage I Resource Severity Level will be mailed to all customers of the District within three working days of its declaration. The notice will contain the reason for the declaration, and describe the use restrictions imposed, the estimated duration of the restrictions and the penalties for non-compliance; Water conservation brochures will be mailed out with the notices referenced in 4.3 (c)(i) above. The brochure will contain tips and suggestions that will help customers reduce their consumption; All watering of lawns, shrubs, or other landscaping, including any other form of outside irrigation, will be prohibited between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The County Park in Templeton is exempt from this restriction; The local newspaper, and radio and television stations will be asked to publicize the declaration of the Stage I level and the implementation measures; and Any other special measures that the Board may adopt. Stage II Conditions All of the above plus (ii) In addition, all outside watering will be further restricted to alternate days. All residences, businesses, or any other customer of the District whose street address is even numbered will be allowed to water during the appropriate hours on the corresponding even numbered days, Odd numbered street addresses will be allowed to water on the corresponding odd numbered days. (iii) All wasting of water will be prohibited. Examples of water wasting include, but are not limited to: washing streets, sidewalks, and driveways down instead of sweeping, letting hoses run open and/or without a controlling device at the end, and outside watering or irrigation practices that result in water running off the property; (v) A request of the community to voluntarily conserve water will be publicly made by the District. The percentage of water use reduction requested will be determined by the Board of Directors at a special meeting called by the District Manager, as soon as possible after the declaration of Stage II level.
Garden Farms Water Wise Announcement in Spring newsletter	Water Wise Tips • One way of being water wise is by being vigilant about detecting and locating leaks or losses of water in home plumbing and irrigation systems. • Water wise tips for the garden and landscape.