RESOLUTION NO. 16- 095

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES ADOPTING THE 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act ("Act") (California Water Code Sections 10608 et seq.) requires urban water suppliers providing municipal water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to develop an Urban Water Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Act requires that an urban water management plan be updated every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City of Paso Robles last updated its Urban Water Management Plan in 2011; and

WHEREAS, a Public Draft 2015 Urban Water Management Plan has been prepared and circulated for public review; and all comments received have been reviewed and considered; and a properly noticed public hearing was held by the City Council on July 19, 2016, prior to adoption of the Final Urban Water Management Plan, all in compliance with the requirements of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has examined and reviewed said plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Final Urban Water Management Plan, attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference, is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the City Clerk;

Section 2. The Water Resources Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file this Plan with the California Department of Water Resources;

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 19th day of July, 2016, by the following vote:

AYES: Strong, Gregory, Hamon, Reed, Martin
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Steven W. Martin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Kristen L. Buxkemper, Deputy City Clerk

2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Final

July 2016

City of Paso Robles

City of Paso Robles

2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Final July 2016

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DEFINITION OF UNITS

Customer billing in units

1 unit = 100 cubic feet (HCF) = 748 gallons.

Gallons per minute (gpm)

Volume of water in gallons used in one minute.

Gallons per day (gpd)

Volume of water in gallons used in one day. A typical single family home in the City uses about 360 gpd.

Gallons per capita (person) per day (gpcd)

Volume of treated water delivered in one year divided by the total service area population.

Million gallons per day (mgd)

Volume of water in millions of gallons used per day.

Gallons per flush (gpf)

Volume of water in gallons used per toilet flush.

Acre-foot (AF)

Volume of water in acre-feet. One acre-foot = 325,851 gallons. Amount of water that covers one acre area in one foot of water.

Acre-feet per year (AFY)

Volume of water in acre feet used in one year. A typical single family home in the City uses about 0.4 AFY.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Unit of mass concentration that shows how many grams of a certain substance are present in one liter of a usually liquid or gaseous mixture.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This 2015 City of Paso Robles Urban Water Management Plan (Plan or UWMP) has been prepared for the City to help guide the City's water management efforts for the next 20 years and beyond. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code sections 10608 – 10656) and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SB X7-7 (California Water Code sections 10608 – 10608.64). This Plan builds on and updates the City's 2010 UWMP, accounting for changes in the California Water Code and local planning and water management efforts.

Among other things, the 2015 UWMPs are required to review the reliability of water supplies over a 20-year planning horizon and to report progress toward the goal of achieving a 20 percent reduction statewide in per capita urban water use by the year 2020 per SB X7-7. This Plan documents the City's sources of water supply, defines water demands, presents a water shortage contingency plan, and describes implementation of water demand management measures. The Plan also projects supply and demand to buildout and documents compliance with water use reductions required by SB X7-7.

SUMMARY

The City's water service area is generally coincident with City boundaries. The City provides water to over 10,000 residential and non-residential service connections. Currently, much of the City's water demand is for single-family residential uses; in the future, it is expected that commercial demands will increase relative to single-family residential demand. The table on the next page summarizes projected population and water demands to buildout and the supplies projected to be used to meet those demands.

Demands. Demand projections were developed using representative water demand factors, anticipated future conservation, and City General Plan growth assumptions and buildout conditions. Projected water savings are included in these demand projections. Water demand factors were based on consumption data for 2013, the most recent dry year prior to State-mandated water restrictions and year-round enforcement of the City's mandatory landscape irrigation restrictions. The buildout population of 44,000 is projected to occur in 2045 or later. At buildout, residential and non-residential demand projections assume full development of available parcels. Projected non-revenue water is estimated at about seven percent of total water use based on the City's historical data. Unaccounted for urban water use in California generally ranges from 6 to 15 percent.

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
Population	32,300	34,400	37,700	39,900	41,900	44,000
Water Demands (AFY)	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
Water Supply Sources to Meet Demands (AFY)						
Basin Wells	2,600	2,506	2,602	2,124	2,610	2,200
River Wells	3,100	3,500	3,800	4,558	4,558	4,558
Nacimiento Water from Water Treatment Plant	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	2,017
Nacimiento Water from the Recovery Well	269	269	269	269	269	269
Recycled Water for Potable Offset	0	180	270	475	475	475
Total Supply	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519

Note: Supply amounts shown above do not reflect total supply available to the City from each source, nor do they reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but instead the water planned to supply projected demand.

Supplies. The City of Paso Robles has historically relied on the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and the Salinas River for its municipal water supply. This has been supplemented in recent years with water from Lake Nacimiento, and recycled water is planned for the future.

- **Basin Groundwater** – The City operates deep wells that pump percolating groundwater from DWR Basin Number 3-4.06 (Paso Robles Groundwater Basin). The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin has been designated as high priority and critically overdrafted by the State, requiring management under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). As further noted in this Plan, the City will play a key role in carrying out the requirements of SGMA to ensure sustainable management of the Basin. The supply amounts above do not reflect the total groundwater supply (basin wells) available to the City but the water planned to supply projected demands and account for balancing and management of supplies. Utilization of basin groundwater may increase from amounts shown if shortage is experienced in other supplies.

- **Salinas River** – Salinas River water is used pursuant to appropriative surface water rights and permits issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. The City's Permit number 5956, as amended on November 6, 1981, allows the City to extract up to eight cubic feet per second (3,590 gpm) with a maximum extraction of 4,600 AFY.

- **Nacimiento Water** – The City holds a 6,488 AFY delivery entitlement with the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The City currently utilizes Nacimiento water in three ways that diversify the City's water supply portfolio and improve supply reliability. First, the City treats Nacimiento water at its water treatment plant for direct delivery to customers. Second, water can be turned into the Salinas River channel and recovered through a specially designed well. Finally, in times of drought, the City can augment surface water supplies with Nacimiento water to maintain productivity of the City's river wells.

  Direct delivery of Nacimiento water requires treatment before introduction into the City's drinking water system. As such, the City completed the construction of a 2.4 million gallon per day (mgd) treatment plant in late 2015. The City anticipates operating the plant five to nine months out of the year to satisfy peak season demands (providing 1,120 AFY to 2,017 AFY). If operated year-round the treatment plant can provide up to 2,688 AFY.

  In addition to direct deliveries, Nacimiento water can be utilized through the use of a dedicated recovery well. This operation allows Nacimiento water to be turned into the Salinas River channel and recaptured. It is estimated that the recovery well will be pumped at a rate of 400 gallons per minute (gpm) for five months out of the year, averaging 269 AFY.

  Finally, in times of drought Nacimiento water can be used to augment surface water supplies and improve water supply reliability. Similar to the operation of the recovery well, Nacimiento water can be turned into the Salinas river channel adjacent to City's river wells. This allows the river wells to operate when native supplies are low.

  Use of Lake Nacimiento water confers water quality benefits to the City. Lake Nacimiento water has lower total dissolved solids (TDS) and hardness as compared to groundwater. Nacimiento water TDS concentrations are in the range of 150 to 300 milligrams per liter (mg/L), while TDS concentrations in City wells average over 300 mg/L.

  Lake Nacimiento water is a reliable and stable source of water as jurisdictions in San Luis Obispo County have a contractual first priority to 17,500 AFY of the reservoir yield which is over 200,000 AFY. Modeling of the Nacimiento project indicates that even during historical drought periods, the total annual entitlement to San Luis Obispo County can be delivered (Boyle, 2002 and Paso Robles, 2014b). This drought resilience

has been demonstrated during the current drought as the project has and continues to satisfy all delivery requests from project participants.

- **Recycled Water.** The City currently does not use recycled water but is actively pursuing such use. The City's Recycled Water Master Plan (AECOM, 2014) identified the potential to provide approximately 1,530 AFY of recycled water to customers within City boundaries. Approximately 475 AFY of this supply would offset potable uses that are currently served by the City, while the remaining recycled water use in City limits would replace private well pumping for irrigation. These estimates account for blending recycled water with lower salinity water and/or groundwater to the extent needed to make it suitable for agricultural and golf course irrigation.

  Additional recycled water (up to 3,970 AFY at build-out) would also be available for uses outside City boundaries. These additional recycled water deliveries could include irrigation of golf courses, medians, vineyards, and other agricultural uses, thus offsetting groundwater pumping outside of the City. Recycled water has advantages of being very reliable and provides substantial benefits in reducing peak summer demands on the potable water system.

Senate Bill 7 Baseline and Targets. In accordance with SB X7-7, retail urban water suppliers must determine a baseline water use and target water use for years 2015 and 2020 to help achieve the goal of a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban water use by the year 2020. As reflected in the City's 2010 UWMP, the City's average base daily per capita water use over the selected 10-year Base Period (1999-2008) is 241 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Four methods are provided in SB X7-7 for calculating the 2015 and 2020 water use reduction targets. Target Method 1 was selected by the City, in which the per capita daily water use target for 2020 is 80 percent of the base daily per capita water use, or 193 gpcd, which the City will continue to use as its water use target beyond 2020. Under SB X7-7, the interim 2015 water use target is established as the midpoint between the baseline (241 gpcd) and the 2020 compliance target (193 gpcd), which is 217 gpcd. As further detailed in this Plan, the City has achieved remarkable success with its water conservation efforts. The City's 2015 per capita water use is 151 gpcd, which is well below the City's 2015 interim water use target of 217 gpcd and also below the 2020 compliance water use target of 193 gpcd.

It is anticipated that water use will increase from current levels once drought conditions cease and mandatory water use restrictions are no longer in place. While the magnitude of this rebound is uncertain, for the purposes of this UWMP, it is assumed that base water use rates without extraordinary water conservation could be similar to water use in 2013 (206 gpcd), which is still below the City's 2015 interim water use target of 217 gpcd. Future demand management measures (including both active and passive conservation, and recycled water use to offset potable demands) are anticipated to reduce water use to 193 gpcd or less by 2020.

Supply Reliability and Drought Impacts. The City has a diverse water supply portfolio that increases overall City water supply reliability. However, there are many water supply reliability challenges, including legal, environmental, water quality, climatic, or a combination of these. Use of Nacimiento water by Paso Robles increases supply reliability. In addition, the City has developed policies that regulate non-City wells within City limits. These policies outline permit requirements for the development and use of private wells within City boundaries, establish policies for recycled water use, and extend the City's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to these private wells.

With regard to regional groundwater quality, the Salt/Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (RMC, 2015) indicates that overall groundwater quality is generally stable, and would be improved with additional use of Nacimiento supply. Reduction of salt loading has been a long-term goal of the City. The City has implemented use of high-quality Nacimiento supply and is pursuing the reduction of home water softener use, and implementation of an industrial waste discharge ordinance.

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires tabulation of available water supply volumes in normal (average), single dry, and multiple dry years in five-year increments over a period of at least 20 years. The City has relied on the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, the Salinas River, and more recently, Nacimiento water to satisfy water demands within the City. In 2009, the City adopted a revised Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. Level 2 of the Plan (which imposes City-wide mandatory outdoor water use restrictions) was initiated in 2009 and remains in place at this time. These water restrictions have enabled the City to respond to multi-year drought conditions and the statewide emergency conservation requirements adopted by the State Board.

Several factors enhance the City's resilience to drought conditions. These include use of Nacimiento water to supplement the City's groundwater and Salinas River supplies, permanent prohibitions on water waste, a proven Water Shortage Contingency Plan, ongoing conservation activities, and future use of recycled water. The City's water system and infrastructure also provide reliability. For example, City wells (river and basin) are dispersed throughout the service area protecting against a single catastrophe (such as a groundwater contamination), and thus disruption of more than four of the City's 20 wells is unlikely. The West and East Zones of the City water system are linked so that water can be conveyed from one zone to another, as needed.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

This Urban Water Management Plan (Plan or UWMP) has been prepared for the City of Paso Robles to help guide the City's water management efforts for the next 20 years and beyond. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code sections 10608– 10656) and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SB X7-7 (California Water Code sections 10608 – 10608.64).

Urban water suppliers that provide over 3,000 acre-feet of water per year or serve more than 3,000 connections are required to prepare an UWMP to support their long-term resource planning and to ensure that adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water demands. The plans must be prepared every five years and submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

Among other things, the 2015 UWMPs are required to assess the reliability of water sources over a 20-year planning horizon and to report progress toward the goal of achieving a 20 percent statewide reduction in per capita urban water consumption by the year 2020, as required by SB X7-7. This Plan documents the City's sources of water supply, defines water demands, presents a water shortage contingency plan, and describes implementation of water demand management measures. The Plan also projects supply and demand to buildout and documents compliance with water use reductions required by SB X7-7.

1.2. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHANGES

This Plan builds on and updates the City's 2010 UWMP, accounting for changes in the California Water Code and local planning and water management efforts. Pursuant to SB X7-7, the 2010 UWMP included the City's baseline per capita water use and developed specific water use targets to meet the 2020 goal of 20 percent water use reduction. This 2015 UWMP provides a progress report on the per capita reduction in urban water consumption. To be eligible for State water grants or loans, retail water suppliers are required to comply with the SB X7-7 water conservation requirements. The City has met its 2015 Interim Urban Water Use Target and is on track to meet its 2020 Urban Water Use Target as documented in Section 5, Baselines and Targets, of this Plan.

Changes to the California Water Code since 2010 that relate to retail water suppliers are summarized below.

1. Demand Management Measures: Requires water suppliers to provide narratives describing their water demand management measures and to address the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past 5 years.

Also requires a description of the water demand management measures the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets.

2. Submittal Date: Requires each urban water supplier to submit its 2015 plan to DWR by July 1, 2016.

3. Electronic Submittal: Requires the plan, or amendments to the plan, to be submitted electronically to DWR.

4. Standardized Forms: Requires the plan, or amendments to the plan, to include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by DWR.

5. Water Loss: Requires a plan to quantify and report on distribution system water loss.

6. Estimating Future Water Savings (Voluntary): Allows water use projections to display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans, when that information is available and applicable to an urban water supplier, and provides that water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

7. Reporting of Energy Intensity (Voluntary): Allows for an urban water supplier to include certain energy related information, including, but not limited to, an estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.

8. Defining Water Features: Requires urban water suppliers to analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.

1.3. UWMPs in Relation to Other Planning Efforts

The UWMP's focus is to provide information on water management specific to the City. This Plan integrates regional planning efforts when appropriate. The City participates actively in regional groundwater basin monitoring, management and planning in cooperation with San Luis Obispo County and other basin stakeholders. Listed below are recent key water management documents that pertain to the water resources of the area.

- Paso Robles Basin Groundwater Management Plan (GEI, 2011)
- Resource Capacity Study: Water Supply in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (San Luis Obispo County, 2011)
- Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Model Update (Geoscience, 2014).

Additional information regarding regional water supply planning is presented in Section 6, Water Supplies. In addition to its regional efforts, the City has established the following water resource goals for its water system:

- improve water quality,
- increase and diversify water resources,
- increase reliability of water supplies,

- reduce salt loading into the basin and thereby comply with regulatory mandates, and
- anticipate regulatory requirements.

To attain these goals, the City recently:

- completed a water treatment plant to treat surface water received from Lake Nacimiento and a recovery well,
- developed a facilities Capital Improvement Program focused on providing high quality dependable water supply to City customers,
- passed an ordinance restricting use of private wells within City boundaries and encouraging recycled water use when available,
- completed a 2014 Recycled Water Master Plan,
- completed a 2014 Water System Master Plan,
- completed a 2015 Water Rate and Revenue Analysis report, and
- obtained full subscription of Nacimiento Water Project supplies.

The City currently is:

- progressing with plans for upgrading its wastewater treatment plant to provide tertiary treatment to allow future delivery of recycled water and improve effluent water quality, and
- actively planning for compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act provisions.

The Urban Water Management Plan documents advancement towards the City's water resources goals. Most notably, the Plan documents the quantity and quality of the City's water supplies, both current and future. The Plan also provides specific consideration of the reliability of City water supplies during normal and drought years and in emergencies.

1.4. UWMP Organization

While fulfilling California Water Code requirements, this UWMP is organized to be easily read and understood. It follows the recommended outline presented in the 2015 UWMP Guidebook (DWR, 2016). Electronic submittal of standardized forms is required as indicated in Section 1.2 (items #3 and #4). Consequently, this UWMP presents all the required retail water supplier tables even if a table is not applicable to the City. It also preserves the DWR-designated table numbers. The UWMP standardized tables only extend to 2040 but, for planning purposes, applicable tables in this UWMP extend to buildout conditions. Buildout of the City is assumed to occur in 2045, or later. A completed checklist indicating where specific UWMP requirements are addressed in this Plan is included at the end of Section 10. The Plan is laid out as follows:

- Section 1, Introduction and Overview, provides an introduction to UWMP requirements and provides an overview of related City water management planning efforts.
- Section 2, Plan Preparation, provides information on the City's process for developing the UWMP and outlines coordination and outreach activities.
- Section 3, Water System Description, describes the City's service area, climate, and population.
- Section 4, System Water Use, describes and quantifies the City's current and projected water use.
- Section 5, Baseline and Targets, documents methods for calculating baseline and target water use and demonstrates compliance with 2015 interim water use target and plans for achieving the 2020 water use target pursuant to SB X7-7.
- Section 6, Water Supplies, describes and quantifies current and projected water supply sources. The City currently relies on surface water, groundwater, imported Lake Nacimiento water, and, in the future, recycled water.
- Section 7, Water Supply Reliability, describes the reliability of the water supply and projects the reliability out to buildout for normal, single dry, and multiple dry years.
- Section 8, Water Shortage Contingency Planning, discusses the City's staged plan for dealing with water shortages.
- Section 9, Demand Management Measures, summarizes the City's efforts to promote and implement water conservation and reduce water demand through demand management measures.
- Section 10, Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation, outlines the steps for Plan adoption and submittal as well as providing a discussion of the City's plan to implement the UWMP.

2. PLAN PREPARATION

This section summarizes the City's process for developing an UWMP, provides required tables, and outlines coordination and outreach activities.

2.1. BASIS FOR PREPARING A PLAN AND PLAN COMPLIANCE

The City is required to prepare an UWMP because it provides over 3,000 acre-feet of water per year (AFY) and serves more than 3,000 connections for municipal purposes. The City has prepared UWMPs every five years for at least the last 20 years. The City water system falls into the public water system (PWS) category because it provides drinking water for human consumption through pipes to 15 or more service connections. The City's service area is generally coincident with City boundaries and, accordingly, this UWMP reports specifically on water use and supply available to the City. The City provides retail water only and does not wholesale water to other service providers nor does it rely on a wholesale agency for water.

Throughout the 2015 UWMP, units are in acre-feet and data are presented in calendar years, unless otherwise stated. Water volumes and other data are shown to the nearest acre-foot (AF). These values are accurate to one to three significant digits (depending on the measurement). All digits are retained in the text to maintain as much accuracy as possible during subsequent calculations, but results should be rounded appropriately. This information is summarized in required **Tables 2-1**, **2-2**, **2-3** and **2-4**.

2.2. COORDINATION AND OUTREACH

The City has provided for agency coordination and community participation in its urban water management planning efforts. In accordance with UWMP requirements, San Luis Obispo County was notified at least 60 days prior to the public hearing that the UWMP would be revised. The City held a public hearing after the circulation of the Public Draft Plan and prior to adoption of the Plan. In accordance with the UWMP Act, public notices were published before the public hearing. Documentation of the public notices and public hearing are included in Appendix A.

The Draft Plan was available to the public on May 4, 2016 for comment with a public presentation on June 14, 2016 at a City Planning Commission meeting and on July 19, 2016 at a regular City Council meeting to summarize the Draft Plan. Plan copies were made available at City Hall and the City Library. An electronic version is available on the City's website (http://www.prcity.com).

In addition to preparation of the Plan, coordination with other agencies is ongoing in the Paso Robles area. For example, the City has been an active member of the Paso Robles Groundwater Advisory Committee and also participates actively in the Water Resources Advisory Committee, which provides advice to the County Board of Supervisors on water policy. The City is signatory to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Agreement with the

County and certain private landowners. The City is also working actively with local agencies to move forward with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

Coordinating Agencies	Sent Notice of Intention to Adopt the Plan	Provided Draft Plan	Commented on the Draft Plan	Attended Public Meetings
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
California Regional Water Quality Control Board	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
Atascadero Mutual Water Company	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
City of Atascadero	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
Templeton Community Services District	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
San Miguel Community Services District	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
Paso Robles Public Library	Yes	Hard Copy	No	No
Paso Robles Chamber of Commerce	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
Paso Robles Imperiled Overlying Rights (PRIOR)	Letter returned – unknown address	-	No	No
Paso Robles Agricultural Alliance for Groundwater Solutions (PRAAGS)	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
Pro Water Equity	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
Home Builders Association	Yes	Via City Website	No	No
General Public	Posted to City Website	Via City Website	Yes	Yes

3. WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

3.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The City of Paso Robles is located in northern San Luis Obispo County (North County), on the eastern, inland side of the Santa Lucia Mountains. Paso Robles is situated on the upper Salinas River, which flows north toward Monterey County. Incorporated in 1889, the City now encompasses a total area of 12,739 acres. As illustrated in **Figure 1**, other communities near Paso Robles include Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Templeton, San Miguel and Shandon. The City is situated on the western margin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, which is the water-bearing portion of the upper Salinas River drainage area.

The City has been serving water to City customers since the early 1900s (Paso Robles, 1996). Since incorporation over 125 years ago, the City has grown considerably to its current area shown in **Figure 2**. Since 2010, the City's service area increased by only 1.4 acres. It is anticipated that future annexations will be minimal and most City growth will occur as infill development.

3.2. SERVICE AREA

The City's water service area is generally coincident with City boundaries. The City provides water to over 10,000 residential and non-residential service connections through approximately 174 miles of waterlines, 4 storage facilities, and 7 booster stations that the City owns and operates (Water Consultancy, 2015). Currently, much of the City's water demand is for single-family residential uses; in the future, it is expected that commercial demands will increase relative to single-family residential demand. **Figure 3** shows service area changes from the beginning of the City's SB X7-7 baseline period (1999).

Private groundwater wells supply water to about 30 homes plus some agricultural and golf course land within City boundaries. On January 6, 2016, the City adopted the Private Well Policy Ordinance (Ordinance No. 1021 N.S. Relating to Recycled Water Service and Private Wells within the City) that provides restrictions on future use of water from private groundwater wells within City boundaries. It also encourages the use of recycled water when it becomes available. The population associated with these homes is minimal and thus were not excluded when calculating the population for purposes of SB X7-7 compliance.

3.3. CLIMATE

Climate has a notable influence on water availability and demand on a seasonal and annual basis. During drought, influences include greater water demand for outdoor uses, specifically landscape irrigation, and less supply availability because of reduced precipitation and greater evaporation.

Representative climate data for the Paso Robles area are summarized below, including average monthly rainfall, temperature, and evapotranspiration (ETo). The area has a Mediterranean climate, with moderate temperatures year-round, dry summers and wetter winters. Most of the rainfall occurs between November and April.

Month	Average Rainfall[1] (inches)	Average ETo[2] (inches)	Average Temperature[3] (°F)
January	3.18	1.73	46.81
February	2.89	2.23	49.98
March	2.36	3.68	52.93
April	0.94	4.74	56.53
May	0.32	6.15	61.68
June	0.05	6.56	67.34
July	0.04	6.63	71.45
August	0.05	6.39	71.20
September	0.16	4.98	68.07
October	0.58	3.48	61.18
November	1.24	2.01	52.57
December	2.44	1.48	46.73
Average Calendar Year Total	**13.96**	**50.06**	**-**
Monthly Average	**1.16**	**4.17**	**58.94**

1. Precipitation at Paso Robles Station 046730 (Jan 1894-Dec 2015) (WRCC, 2016). Note that *Average Calendar Year Total* is not the sum of numbers above but rather historical (1894-2015) annual average.

2. ETo=Average Evapotranspiration at CIMIS Station 163 Atascadero (CIMIS, 2016). For comparison, Title 23 Chapter 2.7 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance has a value of 49.0 inches for Paso Robles based on earlier data.

3. Temperature at Paso Robles Station 046730 (Jan 1894-Dec 2015) (WRCC, 2016).

Figure 4 shows annual rainfall for the 1931 to 2015 period with average annual rainfall at 13.96 inches. Sections 4.5 and 6.8 discuss potential climate change impacts on City water demand and supplies.

3.4. POPULATION

The first major commercial activity in the North County was cattle grazing, followed by development of almond groves and most recently, extensive planting of vineyards. In addition to its agricultural base, Paso Robles also has a long history of tourism, based

historically on development of local hot springs and more recently on wine touring. Other major factors affecting historical growth of the City included development of Camp Roberts (a large military base) during World War II and improvement of State Highways 101 and 46. Paso Robles remains the major service center for ranching and agriculture in the North County.

Three reservoirs have been developed in the area for flood control, water supply, and recreation; these are Santa Margarita Lake (Salinas Dam) on the upper Salinas River, Lake Nacimiento on the Nacimiento River near the San Luis Obispo-Monterey County line, as well as San Antonio Lake in Monterey County. These lakes are popular vacation destinations, and along with wineries and Mid-State Fairgrounds events, have contributed significantly to tourism in Paso Robles. Paso Robles also has attracted numerous retirees from Southern California metropolitan areas.

Table 3-1 shows the City's population in 2015 along with projections to buildout (2045 or later) in five-year intervals. The population is expected to increase 44 percent between 2015 and buildout, an average rate of about 1.5 percent annually assuming buildout occurs in 2045. The 2015 population estimate is from the Department of Finance and the 2020-2040 projections are from the City's General Plan Land Use Element Table LU-3B (Paso Robles, 2014a). The City's General Plan buildout population threshold is 44,000 residents and, for the purposes of this UWMP, is projected to occur in 2045 or later. The 1980 to 2010 average household size was 2.66 persons according to the U.S. Census. The General Plan assumes that each dwelling unit will be occupied with an average 2.66 persons.

Future growth will mainly be infill development with the ratio of multifamily dwelling units to single family dwelling units increasing and the ratio of commercial and industrial to residential increasing.

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4. SYSTEM WATER USE

This section summarizes current and projected water use for the City of Paso Robles. The subsections below describe the factors affecting total water use, including system losses (non-revenue water) and climate change. Current water demand is provided by water use sector and projected to buildout in five-year increments. For the purposes of this UWMP, buildout is projected to occur in 2045 or later.

4.1. WATER USE

4.1.1. Current Water Use

Recent historical water use is summarized below by customer type. Customer water use was organized according to the DWR-designated water use sectors (single family, multi-family, commercial, industrial, institutional/governmental, landscape, and other) using current billing system categories. The number of multi-family accounts is not the same as the number of multi-family units; in many cases, one connection supplies water to multiple units. **Table 4-1** summarizes 2015 water use by water use sectors.

Water Use (AFY)	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Single Family	3,865	3,435	3,353	3,537	3,635	3,158	2,536
Multi-family	794	573	645	658	708	632	540
Commercial	1,197	656	779	795	840	799	589
Industrial	69	154	159	179	186	209	218
Institutional/ Governmental	Included in Other	91	Included in Commercial & Other	Included in Commercial & Other	Included in Commercial & Other	Included in Commercial & Other	294
Parks, Landscape Irrigation, Other	1,238	840	865	984	1,138	1,031	545
Non-Revenue Water	250	577	596	541	493	440	431
Total Water Use	**7,413**	**6,326**	**6.397**	**6,694**	**7,000**	**6,269**	**5,153**
Total Number of Connections	*9,736*	*10,276*	*10,487*	*10,441*	*10,737*	*10,626*	*10,627*

Note: The City does not supply water to additional DWR-designated water use sectors (other agencies, exchanges, transfers, saline water barriers, direct groundwater recharge, and conjunctive use) at this time or planned in the future and thus have not been included in the UWMP tables.

Despite an increase in the number of customer connections, total water use has decreased since 2010 (6,326 AFY to 5,153 AFY) reflecting water conservation and use restrictions. Since

the summer of 2009, in response to ongoing drought conditions, City-mandated outdoor water use restrictions and other conservation programs have resulted in reduced water use. Furthermore, in January 2014, California Governor Edmund G. Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency and directed all Californians to reduce water consumption. Executive Order B-29-15 was issued on April 1, 2015 and mandated a 25 percent statewide reduction in potable urban water use between June 2015 and February 2016. Pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a statewide emergency conservation regulation in May 2015 that established a conservation tier (ranging between 4 and 36 percent) for each retail urban supplier. In February and May 2016, the State Board extended and revised the emergency regulation to ensure that urban water conservation continues in 2016. Conservation tiers were adjusted to account for climate conditions and, as a result, the City's conservation standard was reduced to 24 percent (from 28 percent). The regulation also allowed suppliers to individually assess supply reliability to determine conservation standards.

State-mandated water use restrictions may be lifted in 2017. However, considering the severity of the drought, restrictions may continue in some form for one or two years, subject to further extension or changes to the emergency regulations.

The number and type of water service connections provide insight into different customers' water use, which can be useful in defining effective water conservation measures and making future projections. The Landscape category in **Table 4-1** includes commercial, school, park, and multi-family landscape irrigation that is metered separately; there are no significant agricultural customers for City water. The Other category consists of demands that do not fit descriptions for other use sectors; in the City's case, hydrant and construction water use are included in the Other category in 2015 through buildout. The Losses category is non-revenue water, which is the amount of water defined as the difference between metered water production and metered water consumption. Section 4.2 provides further details on the City's non-revenue water.

4.1.2. Projected Water Use

Water use projections are shown **Table 4-2** in five-year increments to buildout. These projections were developed using representative water demand factors, anticipated future conservation, and City General Plan growth assumptions and buildout conditions. Projected water savings are included in these demand projections.

Water demand factors were calculated for the City's various land use categories using consumption data for 2013, the most recent dry year prior to State-mandated water restrictions and year-round enforcement of the City's mandatory landscape irrigation restrictions. These demand factors, representative of use within each customer category in 2013, were then lowered to account for projected water savings. Future water conservation mechanisms will affect existing and future development within each use category to varying

degrees. Therefore, unique projections of water savings were used to develop specific duty factors for existing and future development within each customer category.

Future water savings in existing development were projected to result from improvements to indoor plumbing fixtures, outdoor landscape irrigation systems, and landscape plantings from natural replacements of fixtures and landscapes, etc. Water savings in future development will result largely from water efficient plumbing fixture and appliance standards, and from water efficient landscape standards. These projected water savings mechanisms and assumptions are described in Section 4.3. Demand factors for residential categories where then applied to the number of housing units projected at buildout and demand factors for non-residential categories were applied to projected acreage served at buildout.

In addition to these water savings, further reductions in water use are anticipated for the 2020 planning period (and likely beyond) in response to the City's planned water rate increases (beginning in 2017 and ending in 2021). These reductions were estimated based on the total increase in volumetric rates in 2020 relative to the reference demand year, and assuming a low price elasticity factor (0.1).

Land use projections are based on City planning documents, including the 2003 update to the City's General Plan and subsequent updates to the Land Use Element and Housing Element (Paso Robles, 2014a and 2014c). The buildout population of 44,000 is projected to occur in 2045 or later. At buildout, residential and non-residential demand projections assume full development of available developable parcels and assume that future vacancy rates will be equivalent to the reference demand year (2013). Projected non-revenue water is estimated at about seven percent of total water use for 2020 through 2040. Section 4.2 provides additional discussion of non-revenue water and water losses. Resulting demand projections are summarized in **Table 4-2**.

Water use restrictions, voluntary conservation and other factors have reduced current per capita water use to 151 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) in 2015, well below the City's SB X7-7 2015 interim water use target of 217 gpcd, and its 2020 compliance water use target of 193 gpcd. Section 5 of this UWMP discusses the City's per capita water use and water use targets developed for compliance with SB X7-7. It is anticipated that water use will increase from current levels once drought conditions cease and mandatory water use restrictions are no longer in place. While the magnitude of this rebound is uncertain, for the purposes of this UWMP, it is assumed that base water use rates without extraordinary water conservation would be similar to water use in 2013 (206 gpcd), which is still below the City's 2015 interim water use target of 217 gpcd. Future water conservation (including active and passive conservation) and use of recycled water to offset potable demand are expected to reduce per capita use to the 193 gpcd target or less by 2020. A discussion of future water savings is provided in Section 4.3. Descriptions of conservation measures are provided in Section 9.

Total water demands are summarized in **Table 4-3**. Because future recycled water demands are incorporated into the demands in **Table 4-2**, they are not separated in **Table 4-3**. Projected recycled water use is shown in **Tables 6-4** and **6-9** and Section 6.5.2 provides a discussion of future recycled water use in the City.

4.2. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER LOSSES

For the 2015 UWMP, water suppliers are required to quantify distribution system losses (non-revenue water) for the most recent 12-month period available using the American Water Works Association (AWWA) water audit method. This water audit tracks all sources and uses of water within a water system over a specified period of time. The water audit provides a method to understand non-revenue water and evaluate the quality and efficiency of operations. This understanding can guide strategies to reduce these losses.

A summary of the City's 2015 AWWA Water Audit is in **Appendix B**. The water audit results in a graphical water balance figure where water components are presented as boxes. Each box is equal to the volume of another box or boxes of equal height; however, the box sizes do not correspond to actual volumes of water. For example:

Water Supplied = Authorized Consumption + Water Losses
Water Supplied = Revenue Water + Non-Revenue Water

A small portion of water produced in any water system is called non-revenue water. The City's 2015 non-revenue water was 431 AF (**Table 4-1**). It is the difference between total water supplied and billed consumption. Non-revenue water typically includes:

- unbilled authorized consumption (e.g., water used for system maintenance)
- apparent losses (e.g., meter error), and
- real losses (e.g., leaks and theft).

This usage would include main flushing, firefighting, water quality testing, water treatment plant losses, and fire flow tests. This is an estimated value and was assumed to be 1.25 percent of the water supply as recommended in the AWWA Water Audit guidance. In 2015, unbilled authorized consumption amounted to 64.4 AF (**Appendix B**).

Apparent losses are nonphysical losses that occur when water is successfully delivered to the customer but is not measured or recorded accurately. It can include unauthorized use, meter inaccuracies, and data handling errors. In 2015, apparent losses amounted to 24.7 AF (**Appendix B**).

Distribution system losses are the physical water losses from the water distribution system and storage facilities (i.e., leaking pipes and service connections, and leakage and overflows at facilities) and are called Real Losses in the AWWA water audit. Real losses amounted to 341.6 AFY in 2015 (**Appendix B**). Real losses are calculated by subtracting unbilled authorized consumption and apparent losses from non-revenue water (**Appendix B**).

The water loss shown in **Table 4-4** (366 AF) is a combination of apparent losses (24.7 AF) and real losses (341.6 AF) from the AWWA worksheet in **Appendix B**.

The City's non-revenue water amounted to 8 percent of the total water supplied in 2015 [(5,153-4,722)/5,153]. Unaccounted for urban water use in California generally ranges from 6 to 15 percent (DWR, 1994).

4.3. FUTURE WATER SAVINGS

The water demand projections in **Table 4-2** and **Table 4-3** contain future water savings as denoted in **Table 4-5**. In addition to permanent prohibitions on water waste and mandatory use restrictions during periods of supply shortage or water conservation mandates, the City promotes water conservation through a variety of programs, which are discussed in depth in Section 9. To meet the future per capita demand targets, the City plans to focus efforts on several demand management measures (DMMs). Additionally, the City projects that further water reductions will result from planned water rate increases. The following measures are projected to be the City's greatest opportunities for water savings.

1. 2015 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance / Landscape and Irrigation System Ordinance - The City's Landscape and Irrigation System Ordinance was updated in December 2015 to achieve water conservation at least as effectively as the State's 2015 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO). The updated City ordinance is projected to reduce typical landscape water demands for new residential development by more than 20 percent relative to development that occurred under the 2010 ordinance and approximately 33 percent relative to the estimated base residential landscaping demands in 2013, which were largely from landscapes installed prior to the 2010 MWELO requirements. Reductions in non-residential water demands for new development are projected to be approximately 50 percent relative to estimated base non-residential landscaping demands in 2013.
2. California Energy Commission Title 20 appliance standards for toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads – The appliance standards determine what can be sold in California and therefore will affect both new construction and replacement fixtures in existing homes. The City has assumed that indoor water savings in existing residential and non-residential development from Title 20 standards will be 3 percent relative to estimated indoor water demands for these uses in the base year.
3. CALGreen Building Code - The CALGreen Building Code requires residential and non-residential water efficiency and conservation measures for new buildings and structures that will reduce the overall potable water use inside each building and structure by 20 percent. The 20 percent water savings can be achieved in one of the following ways: (1) installation of plumbing fixtures and fittings that meet the 20 percent reduced flow rate specified in the CAL Green Code, or (2) by demonstrating a 20 percent reduction in water use from the building "water use baseline." The practical representation of the savings in unit water demands from this code would be to reduce indoor baseline unit demands for recently constructed residential units downward by 2 to 5 percent, although this may be

redundant with any reduction already represented by the Title 20 appliance standards. The City has assumed indoor water savings in new residential and non-residential development from CALGreen Building Code requirements will be 3 percent relative to estimated indoor water demands for these uses in the base year.

4. Price Elasticity of Water Demand from Planned Water Rate Increases - Progressive rate increases planned to occur between 2016 through 2021 are expected to reduce water demand. Potential conservation resulting from planned water rate increases is difficult to project with a high degree of accuracy. Therefore, to avoid over-estimating future reductions, the City has estimated potential future water savings resulting from price increases using demand elasticity calculations and assuming a low elasticity factor. Gross water savings resulting from the planned water rate increase between 2016 and 2021 are estimated to be 9 percent relative to the base year. The schedule and magnitude of possible future rate increases beyond the 2020 planning period are unknown; therefore demand reductions due to rate increases are limited to the 2020 planning period.

Further reductions in water use will result from existing elements of the City's water conservation program as described below.

- Public Information Programs - One of the cornerstones of an effective water conservation program is effective public outreach and education. Public information and outreach—which convey the need for efficient water use and show how customers can reduce water use—support all other elements of the program. While the benefits of public outreach are difficult to quantify in terms of water savings, the City recognizes that public outreach promotes water conservation by informing customers of the needs and benefits of conservation, and recommended methods of conserving water. Outreach can also foster understanding regarding how water conservation fits into the overall water management for the City. The City's public information and education programs consist of the following.

Direct Customer Outreach – the City provides direct customer outreach and water conservation assistance through the following:

- Leak assistance and direct outreach to customers when a leak is suspected
- Irrigation timer assistance
- Home water surveys which include review of historical water use data; inspections of indoor and outdoor water systems; provision of replacement shower heads, aerators, and toilet flap valves; and recommendations for correcting issues with fixtures or irrigation systems including a summary of findings and customer checklist.

School Education Programs – the City sponsors a school education program consisting of interactive class presentations and field trips, which correlate to the California school science standards. Presentations and experiences are available to grades K – 6 and are tailored to varying age groups, keeping children engaged in lessons and activities.

Water-wise Landscaping Information and Resources - The City offers a "Lawn-to-Landscape" workshop instructional DVD for check out from the City's Water Conservation Division at City Hall. It provides guidance in planning and executing a Water-wise landscape project by offering tips on landscape design, plant selection, drip irrigation, planting, and establishing plants. The City also participates in workshops promoting water efficient landscaping and provides materials for events. The City's website also provides water-wise landscaping resources to assist customers with converting grass lawns to drought tolerant landscapes.

- Rebates and Incentives - The City offers rebates to homeowners or business owners who replace irrigated lawns with drought-tolerant plants on drip irrigation, artificial turf, or permeable paving. The City also offers rebates of up to $125 to homeowners or business owners who replace an older high flow toilet with new High Efficiency Toilet (HET) that uses 1.28 gallons per flush or less. During inspections for the landscape rebate, the City provides educational materials and resources to rebate program participants to assist them with plant selection, irrigation system improvements, ideas for reducing runoff, and related topics.

DMMs that will be employed by the City are presented in Section 9.

4.4. Water Use for Lower Income Households

State law (SB 1087 and Government Code section 65589.7) requires local water agencies and sewer districts to grant priority for service hook-ups to projects that help meet the community's fair housing need. In accordance with these requirements, policies and procedures are adopted by water and sewer agencies to provide priority service to new developments with affordable housing and these policies generally are updated every five years. The City's General Plan Housing Element (Paso Robles, 2014c) addresses the City's housing needs for the five year planning period between June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2019, including the need for low income housing. The City will continue to support low income housing development. Future projected water use for lower income households is included in projected water demands as denoted in **Table 4-5**.

4.5. Climate Change

A discussion of the impacts of climate change on demands and supplies is presented in Section 6.8. In brief, potential climate changes in Paso Robles by the end of this century may include:

- Increased temperatures
- Changed precipitation rates
- Increased frequency and severity of storm events
- Increased burn area from wildfires (Rincon, 2013).

The San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update (San Luis Obispo County, 2014) identified potential water demand impacts to include increased agricultural consumption due to temperature increases, increased evapotranspiration leading to increased water demands for agriculture and increased outdoor water demands for domestic use in urban and rural areas, and projected increases in wildfires due to drier conditions and resulting increased need for water required for fighting wildfires.

5. BASELINES AND TARGETS

As discussed above, SB X7-7 requires retail urban water suppliers to determine a baseline water use and establish water use reduction targets for years 2015 and 2020 to help achieve a 20 percent statewide reduction in urban water use by the year 2020. This section presents the City's baseline water use and 2015 and 2020 water use targets that were first established in the 2010 UWMP. It also demonstrates compliance with the 2015 target and progress toward the 2020 target.

Compliance with SB X7-7 is verified by DWR based on its review of the SB X7-7 Verification Form submitted with this 2015 UWMP in **Appendix C**. The SB X7-7 Verification Form is a set of tables that present the steps taken and data used to determine the City's baseline and water use targets. The SB X7-7 Verification Form tables are summarized in **Tables 5-1** and **5-2** of this section. For the 2015 UWMP process, water suppliers may update their 2020 target based on certain conditions. For this UWMP, the City has used the same baseline, target method, and water use reduction targets, but has updated its population estimates for the baseline period. This results in the same 2020 water use reduction target value of 193 gpcd.

5.1. BASELINE AND TARGETS

5.1.1. 10- or 15-year Baseline Period

The first step in determining the City's 2015 and 2020 water use targets was to select a 10- or 15-year Baseline Period ending between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010. The longer baseline period applies to a water supplier that met at least 10 percent of its 2008 retail water demand through recycled water. The City did not use recycled water in 2008, so a 10-year Baseline Period was selected. A representative period was used, namely, 1999 through 2008. Water use in 2009 and 2010 was atypically low because of Level 2 City-wide mandatory outdoor water use restrictions. The City has expanded in area over the base period; **Figure 3** shows land that was annexed into the City between 1999 and 2005. No additional land was annexed between 2005 and 2010. Only a small area (1.4 acres) was annexed between 2010 and 2015 as shown on **Figure 3**.

The Baseline Period is used to calculate a base daily per capita water use using the basic equation below.

For each year of the Baseline Period:

Annual Total Water Use/Population Served = Daily Per Capita Water Use (gross)

Components of these calculations are discussed below.

5.1.2. 5-year Baseline Period

In addition to the 10- or 15-year Baseline Period, a water supplier also needs to select a 5-year Baseline Period that ends no earlier than December 31, 2007 and no later than December 31, 2010. Water use during the 5-year baseline period is used to determine a minimum required reduction in water use by 2020. The 2020 water use target must be at least 5 percent less than the 5-year Baseline Period per capita water use. The 2004 through 2008 period was used for the 5-year Baseline Period.

5.1.3. Service Area Population

Water suppliers must then determine the population served for each baseline year and for the 2015 compliance year. DWR offers several options for calculating the population. Use of California Department of Finance (CDOF) numbers is the most straightforward for cities if service area boundaries correspond by 95 percent or more with city boundaries. This method was selected because City boundaries and the City service area are within 95 percent of one another. The other methods involve detailed persons-per-connection calculations, an online population tool, or other methods proposed by the water agency if those methods are at least as accurate as the methods recommended by DWR.

The Baseline Period population estimates used in this 2015 UWMP are slightly different than the population estimates used in the 2010 UWMP. The 2010 UWMP numbers were generally based on City planning documents and have been updated with CDOF numbers in this 2015 UWMP. These revisions did not change the City's 2015 or 2020 water use reduction targets.

As mentioned above, CDOF population estimates were used for 1999 through 2008 and 2015 with the exception of 2000, when census data were used as required by DWR (CDOF, 2016). Population estimates for the baseline years are shown in **SB X7-7 Table 3** in **Appendix C**.

5.1.4. Gross Water Use

Gross water use is the amount of water entering the distribution system. It includes not only direct residential water use, but also indirect water uses that benefit residents such as firefighting, park and school irrigation, commercial and industrial uses, and other municipal uses. Gross water use for the baseline years is shown in **SB X7-7 Table 4** in **Appendix C**.

5.1.5. Baseline Daily Per Capita Water Use

The final step of the baseline calculation is the determination of the base daily per capita water use for each of the baseline years. This is shown in the top portion of **SB X7-7 Table 5** in **Appendix C**. The average base daily per capita water use over the selected 10-year Base Period (1999-2008) was 241 gpcd. Annual daily per capita water use varied between 230 gpcd (2006) and 255 gpcd (2002) over the 1999 through 2008 Base Period depending upon

weather and other factors. The 241 gpcd base daily per capita water use is used to calculate the 2015 and 2020 targets.

The average base daily per capita water use over the compliance 5-year Base Period (2004-2008) was 242 gpcd (see bottom portion of **SB X7-7 Table 5** in **Appendix C**). This value is used to confirm that the City's capita water use targets meet minimum reduction requirements of 95 percent of the 5-year Baseline Period per capita water use. The City's 2015 and 2020 water use targets (217 and 193 gpcd) meet minimum reduction requirements as they are less than 95 percent of the 5-year Base Period (0.95 x 242 = 230 gpcd).

5.2. 2015 AND 2020 TARGETS

Four methods are provided in SB X7-7 for calculating the 2015 and 2020 water use reduction targets, and SB X7-7 authorizes retail urban water suppliers to select which method to use in their sole discretion.

- Method 1: Eighty percent of the baseline per capita water use.
- Method 2: Per capita daily water use estimated using the sum of performance standards applied to indoor residential use, landscaped area water use, and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) uses.
- Method 3: Ninety-five percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as stated in the 20 x 2020 Water Conservation Plan. The City of Paso Robles is in the Central Coast Hydrologic Region which has a Regional Target of 123 gpcd and a Method 3 Regional Target (95%) of 117 gpcd.
- Method 4: Savings by water sector in accordance with guidance developed by DWR.

Target Method 1 was selected, in which per capita daily water use in 2020 is 80 percent of the base daily per capita water use. This method is the most applicable to available data as well as the water use and demographics of the City. Target water use in 2015 should be 90 percent of the base daily per capita water use or 217 gpcd (241 x 0.90 = 217). Target 2020 water use per capita per day should be 80 percent of the base daily per capita water use or 193 gpcd (241 x 0.80 = 193 gpcd). For planning purposes, the City also applies the 2020 per capita water use target of 193 gpcd to 2025 period and beyond. These values are developed for the entire service area. The baselines and target water use numbers are summarized in **Table 5-1**.

5.3. 2015 COMPLIANCE DAILY PER CAPITA WATER USE

The City has achieved its interim water use reduction target for 2015 (**Table 5-2**). Water use restrictions have reduced 2015 per capita water use to 151 gpcd, well below the City's 2015 interim water use target of 217 gpcd and also below the 2020 compliance water use target of 193 gpcd. Data for the 2015 calculation are shown in the bottom row of **SB X7-7 Table 5** in **Appendix C**.

5.4. Progress Toward Meeting 2020 Water Use Target

As mentioned in the section above, the current 2015 per capita water use of 151 gpcd is below the 2020 water use target of 193 gpcd. It is anticipated that water use will increase above current levels when drought conditions cease and mandatory water use restrictions are no longer in place. The magnitude of this rebound is uncertain, because some of the reductions in water use have likely resulted from permanent changes in water use and permanent requirements prohibiting water waste. For purposes of this Plan, it is assumed that the City's gross water use rate without extraordinary conservation in place may increase to the approximate per capita use rate in 2013 (206 gpcd), which is still below the City's 2015 interim water use reduction target of 217 gpcd. As discussed in Section 9, future demand management measures (including both active and passive conservation and recycled water use to offset potable demands) are anticipated to reduce water use to 193 gpcd or less by 2020.

6. WATER SUPPLIES

The City of Paso Robles has historically relied on groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (**Table 6-1**) and the Salinas River water for its municipal water supply as shown below.

Water Source (AFY)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – Basin Wells	2,327	2,880	3,257	3,497	2,045
Salinas River – River Wells	4,069	3,814	3,743	2,772	3,021
Nacimiento Water Treatment Plant*	0	0	0	0	87
Total Groundwater and Surface Water	6,396	6,694	7,000	6,269	5,153

Note: Supply amounts shown above do not reflect total supply available to the City from each source, nor do they reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but instead the water planned to supply projected demand.
* Nacimiento Water Treatment Plant amount shown does not include surface water augmentation with Nacimiento Project Water during periods of drought.

This has been supplemented in recent years with water from Lake Nacimiento and recycled water is planned for the future. This section describes the current and projected water supplies available to the City, including a description of its Salinas River supplies, the groundwater basin, groundwater quality, and groundwater monitoring and management. This section also discusses Nacimiento Water Project (NWP) supply and recycled water.

Wastewater and recycled water quantities and actions to increase recycled water use are summarized in **Tables 6-2** through **6-6**. **Table 6-7** lists future projects, **Table 6-8** summarizes 2015 supplies, and **Table 6-9** lists projected water supplies in 5-year increments to buildout.

Water volumes presented in Section 6 generally reflect average annual conditions. The impact of drought and other water supply constraints on the City's water supply are discussed in Section 7.

6.1. PURCHASED OR IMPORTED WATER

The City of Paso Robles holds a 6,488 AFY delivery entitlement for Lake Nacimiento water with the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. In 1959, San

Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) signed an agreement with what is now Monterey County Water Resources Agency. The agreement entitles the District to no less than 17,500 AFY from Lake Nacimiento for uses in San Luis Obispo County. Of this amount, 1,750 AFY is set aside for lakeside uses. The NWP, completed in 2010, consists of approximately 45 miles of pipeline to deliver untreated water from Lake Nacimiento to communities in San Luis Obispo County. Lake Nacimiento is shown on **Figure 1** and the NWP pipeline is shown on **Figure 2**.

Participants in the NWP hold a contract with the District to receive annual deliveries listed below:

Participant	Total Delivery Entitlements, AFY
City of Paso Robles	6,488
City of San Luis Obispo	5,482
Atascadero MWC	3,244
Templeton CSD	406
CSA 10A Cayucos	40
Bella Vista MHP (Cayucos)	10
Santa Margarita Ranch MWC	80
Subtotal	**15,750**
Reserve Capacity	**-**
Lakeside Use	**1,750**
Total	**17,500**

Nacimiento water is a supplemental water supply for the City and will not replace other water sources. By maintaining its Nacimiento supply separately from its Salinas River supplies and local groundwater supplies, the City is able to further diversify its water supply portfolio and increase overall water supply reliability. In order to directly use its Nacimiento supply, the City constructed a 2.4 million gallon per day (mgd) surface water treatment plant which became fully operational in 2016. The City anticipates operating the plant approximately five to nine months out of the year to serve peak summer demands, yielding approximately 1,120 AFY to 2,017 AFY (**Table 6.9**). Treatment plant operation could be increased to provide up to 2,688 AFY.

In addition to direct deliveries, Nacimiento water also can be utilized by the City through a recovery well. This operation allows Nacimiento water to be turned into the Salinas River channel and captured through the recovery well (as distinct from River water which the City produces pursuant to its water rights Permit issued by the State Board). It is estimated that the recovery well will be operated at a rate of 400 gallons per minute (gpm) for five months out of the year, averaging 269 AFY (**Table 6.9**).

Finally, in times of drought Nacimiento water can be used to augment surface water and improve water supply reliability. Similar to the operation of the recovery well, Nacimiento water can be turned into the Salinas river channel adjacent to City's river wellfield. This allows the river wells to operate when native supplies are low.

Use of Lake Nacimiento water confers water quality benefits to the City. Lake Nacimiento water has lower total dissolved solids (TDS) and hardness as compared to groundwater. Nacimiento water TDS concentrations are in the range of 150 to 300 milligrams per liter (mg/L), while TDS concentrations in City wells average over 300 mg/L.

6.2. SURFACE WATER

Salinas River – The City currently pumps Salinas River water from river wells pursuant to appropriative surface water rights and a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. The City's Permit number 5956, as amended on November 6, 1981, allows the City to take up to eight cubic feet per second (3,590 gpm) with a maximum diversion of 4,600 AFY (January 1 to December 31). The permit designates a moveable point of diversion within a specific reach of the Salinas River.

The City has eight river wells and one Nacimiento water recovery well. Approximately half of the City's current water supply comes from its shallow Salinas River wells in the Atascadero subarea. Four river wells are located in the City's Thunderbird well field near the Salinas River. The wells yield surface water from the Salinas River. Water levels have remained generally constant, at about 20 to 40 feet below ground surface. The City's Ronconi Wells 1 and 4 are also located near the Salinas River north of the Thunderbird well field. These wells also yield surface water from the Salinas River. Water levels typically are about 15 feet below ground surface. Annual pumping totals for the City's river wells between 2011 and 2015 have ranged between 2,772 and 4,069 AFY.

6.3. GROUNDWATER

Groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin has been and will continue to be an important component of the City's water supply. The City operates deep wells that pump percolating groundwater from DWR Basin No. 3-4.06 (Paso Robles Groundwater Basin). The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin has not been adjudicated but it has been designated as high priority and critically overdrafted by the State, requiring management under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Additionally, a lawsuit has been filed against the City, the County, and other water supply agencies in the Basin challenging their groundwater rights. See Legal discussion in Section 7.1.1.

6.3.1. Paso Robles Groundwater Basin

Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-4.06) as defined by DWR and also as delineated for local management (Fugro, 2002).The

Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is the water-bearing portion of the upper Salinas River drainage area. The Salinas River system drains the basin area and surrounding uplands, and flows north along the western edge of the drainage area.

Geology

The major aquifers (or water-bearing units) in the basin include alluvial deposits and the Paso Robles Formation. The alluvial deposits are up to 100 feet in depth and include recent stream-laid sands and gravels along the floodplains of the Salinas River and its tributaries, and older finer-grained terrace deposits along the Salinas River and Estrella River. Wells in alluvium typically produce in excess of 1,000 gpm (Fugro, 2002).

The Paso Robles Formation is the most extensive aquifer and consists of sedimentary layers extending from the surface to depths of more than 2,000 feet. It is typically unconsolidated and generally poorly sorted. The water bearing sediments in the basin are 700 to 1,200 feet thick and typically extend to sea level. Paso Robles Formation sediments are relatively thin, often discontinuous sand and gravel layers interbedded with thick layers of silt and clay. Wells generally produce several hundred gpm (Fugro, 2002).

Subareas

The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is generally interconnected by extensive, thick sedimentary layers. For practical management purposes, this large basin has been informally subdivided into subareas. The informal division of subareas was based on water quality, source of recharge, groundwater movement, and contours on the base of permeable sediments. The subareas are not hydrologically distinct, and groundwater generally flows between adjacent subareas. The City overlies portions of the Atascadero and Estrella subareas, as shown on **Figure 2**.

Groundwater Quality

A general measure of groundwater quality is total dissolved solids (TDS). For drinking water purposes, water with a TDS concentration of 500 mg/L or less is recommended, but can be usable up to 1,000 mg/L. In Paso Robles Groundwater Basin wells, TDS concentrations generally range from 300 to 1,000 mg/L (Fugro, 2002 and 2005).

A survey of local groundwater quality was conducted by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) as part of its Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program (USGS, 2007). The USGS sampled eleven randomly-selected wells located along the major river valleys, including four in or near the City. While trace amounts of pesticides, arsenic, and boron were reported, no constituents of concern were detected above regulatory thresholds.

In general, City water quality is good, but has relatively high TDS and hardness. In response to the hardness, many residents use home water softeners. However, use of water softeners results in addition of salts to the City's wastewater. Nacimiento water is lower in

hardness and TDS than groundwater, and may reduce the use of residential water softeners. Reducing or eliminating the use of water softeners will help preserve the quality of local groundwater and advance the use of recycled water for irrigation.

Groundwater Levels and Flow

Groundwater levels in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin range between 1,500 feet above mean sea level (msl) around the basin margins to below 600 feet msl in the Estrella subarea and along the Salinas River north of the City (Todd, 2007 and GEI, 2011). Groundwater flows generally from the margins toward the center of the basin and to the northwest, where the outlet to the lower Salinas Valley is located.

City Wells and City Pumping

The City has 13 basin wells, which are dispersed across the City east of the Salinas River. All are screened in the Paso Robles Formation as are the many nearby rural residential and agricultural wells surrounding the City. A groundwater depression is centered in the Estrella subarea, reflecting agricultural, golf course, municipal, rural and other pumping. This pumping depression is characterized by declining groundwater levels which are also apparent in City wells. In some cases, groundwater levels have declined more than 100 feet since 1997, with recent annual rates of decline generally between 5 to 9 feet per year. Water level declines may continue into the near future unless overall pumping or increased pumping in the Estrella subarea is reduced or supplemental recharge and/or in lieu water use is achieved through local and regional planning and management efforts.

Annual pumping totals for the City's basin wells between 2011 and 2015 are shown on **Table 6-1**. Because of the mandatory water use restrictions and successful conservation, water use has reduced since 2009. Future pumping projections in five-year increments are shown in **Table 6-9**. Amounts shown in **Table 6-1** and **Table 6-9** do not reflect the total supply available to the City from each source, nor do they reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but instead the water that the City used or projects using to meet demands under specific circumstances.

Groundwater Conditions

Local agencies and water users have experienced groundwater declines and have sponsored investigations to understand the groundwater basin and lay the groundwork for improved management. Specifically, a series of recent studies have addressed the water balance of the Paso Robles Basin and its perennial yield. The *Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Study* (Fugro, 2002) included basic data compilation and review, definition of the basin and subareas, aquifer characterization, assessment of water quality conditions, and a water balance study as of 1997. The *Phase II Numerical Model Development* report (Fugro, 2005) involved development of a groundwater flow model of the basin.

The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Study documented groundwater level conditions up to 1997. Subsequently, the City and County sponsored a series of studies to provide updates on groundwater level conditions and the water balance (e.g., Todd, 2007; Todd, 2009; Fugro, 2010; and Yates, 2010). The County and basin stakeholders subsequently cooperated in the development of the 2011 Groundwater Management Plan, which presents basin management objectives and actions to fulfill those objectives, foremost of which is stabilization of groundwater levels. The Groundwater Basin Model and perennial yield estimate were updated with the current perennial yield estimated at 90,215 AFY (Geoscience, 2015).

6.3.2. Groundwater Basin Monitoring and Management

The City recognizes that groundwater level declines are continuing locally, most notably in the Estrella subarea, which provides a portion of the City's groundwater supply as well as supply for farmers, domestic users, and other communities. Accordingly, the City participates actively in groundwater basin monitoring and management planning and activities, in cooperation with San Luis Obispo County and other water users.

Groundwater Management Plan

A Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) was completed in March 2011 (GEI, 2011). It can be found at:
http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/publicworks/water/groundwater.asp.

The GWMP provides an overview of the water balance of the basin, describes the physical setting of the basin, and summarizes water supply and demand conditions. Basin management objectives (BMOs) were defined and groundwater management activities were identified to address the BMOs. These have been addressed largely on a subarea basis. In general, BMOs across the basin focused on stabilization or maintenance of groundwater levels. Important basin-wide BMOs include the following:

- Maintain and improve groundwater levels
- Maintain and improve groundwater quality
- Protect against potential inelastic land surface subsidence
- Protect against adverse impacts to surface water flows
- Groundwater monitoring and assessment
- Evaluate and implement feasible water conservation measures.

For each of these BMOs, potential groundwater management activities are identified; for example, the first BMO, *maintain and improve groundwater levels*, is addressed with the following actions:

- Activities to manage groundwater pumping (both agricultural and municipal)
- Activities to increase water supply (import Nacimiento Project Water, import State Water Project water)

- Potential reuse and recycled water projects (agricultural reuse and municipal recycling)
- Potential recharge projects (protect recharge areas; recharge imported, recycled, or storm water)
- Manage future increases in groundwater pumping (through land use planning policies).

The GWMP also lays out the basic components of an ongoing groundwater management plan and provides an implementation plan for the voluntary activities, including ongoing activities (meetings, annual reporting, financial planning and development of funding, groundwater monitoring) and specific activities for three years out.

Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP)

The 2014 San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update (IRWMP) (San Luis Obispo County, 2014), adopted in August 2014, is a collaborative effort to manage all aspects of water resources in the region and focusses on sustainability. The IRWMP was first developed and adopted by multiple agencies in the County in 2005, and updated in 2007. IRWMP goals are to:

- Improve resiliency in the face of uncertain hydrology and climate change,
- Improve interconnections between existing supplies and infrastructure to improve reliability, especially in dry years, and
- Establish and maintain sustainable groundwater and watershed management practices.

Regional challenges and goals were identified related to water resources planning and management and a set of publicly supported strategies for addressing those challenges and achieving those goals were developed. The IRWMP has a 2014 IRWMP Project List that includes both planned projects and programs. High priority projects and programs included the City of Paso Robles Lake Nacimiento Water Treatment Plant Construction, among others.

The IRWMP will be updated and revised about every five years to keep the plan current by incorporating new information as it becomes available. It will include performance measures and a monitoring program to document progress towards meeting its specific goals.

County Resource Management System (RMS) and Resource Conservation Study (RCS)

The San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Department is responsible for the County Resource Management System, which provides information to the County Board of Supervisors to guide decisions about balancing land development with needed resources (e.g., water, schools, and roads). Under the Resource Management System, County staff collects available information, identifies resource problems, and recommends solutions to 1) expand the resource, 2) conserve the resource, or restrict/redirect development.

Findings under the County's Resource Management System led to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Urgency Ordinance, which was effective August 27, 2013 through August 27, 2015. The ordinance, with some exceptions, applied to unincorporated portions of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and prohibited new or expanded irrigated crop production and new development dependent on a well in the Basin. It provided some exemptions, specified some activities that were not subject to the ordinance, and allowed 1:1 offsets.

On October 27, 2015 the County Board of Supervisors adopted the Countywide Water Conservation Program. The amendments became effective November 26, 2015 and include:

- Water waste prevention measures apply to all unincorporated areas where a similar program is not already operated by a water purveyor
- Agricultural best management practices are encouraged in all unincorporated areas
- New buildings and new irrigated agriculture must offset new water use in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin
- New buildings must offset new water use in the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area.

These amendments focused on halting the increase in groundwater pumping throughout the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and other critical areas in the County. They allowed new development and new or altered irrigated agriculture only when demonstrated to fully offset water use.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed three legislative bills (AB 1739, SB 1168, and SB 1319) that together are known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The law provides a framework for sustainable management of groundwater resources by local agencies, defined as a local public agency with water supply, water management, or land use responsibilities within a groundwater basin.

SGMA establishes a process and timeline for local agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater management in basins designated as medium or high priority by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), including:

- Local agencies must form local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) within two years (i.e., 2017);
- GSAs must prepare and adopt groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) within five to seven years (2020 or 2022 depending on the overdraft status of the basin); and
- Once GSPs are adopted, GSAs must implement them and achieve sustainability within 20 years.

The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is designated as a high priority basin. It also has been designated by DWR as critically overdrafted, and thus is subject to the accelerated timeline.

SGMA provides GSAs with various tools to achieve sustainability, including specific authorities and procedures. Among other powers, GSAs may:

- Conduct investigations to carry out the requirements of the Act;
- Require registration of wells and measurement of extractions;
- Require annual extraction reports;
- Impose well spacing requirements and limits on extractions from individual groundwater wells; and
- Assess fees to implement local groundwater management plans.

The County, the City, and other organizations in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin are collaborating to form one or more GSAs for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The timelines outlined above will apply to those efforts.

City's Private Well Policy

On January 6, 2016, the City passed and adopted the Private Well Policy ordinance (Ordinance No. 1021 N.S. Relating to Recycled Water Service and Private Wells within the City). The ordinance outlines permit requirements for the development and use of private wells within City boundaries, establishes policies for recycled water use, and extends the City's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to these private wells.

As discussed above, the City also has taken various other actions to diversify its water supply portfolio and add overall reliability to the City's current and projected water supplies. Those actions include construction of a water treatment plant enabling direct delivery of treated Nacimiento Water to customers, joining in full subscription of the Nacimiento Project thereby securing more reliability for the City, and embarking on the recycled water program.

6.4. Other Water Supplies

Currently the City does not rely or plan to rely on long-term water supply projects for potable use not detailed in this UWMP, such as potential development of desalination or direct reuse of recycled water.

6.5. Wastewater and Recycled Water

This section discusses the volume of wastewater generated and treated by the City and the amount of recycled water proposed for beneficial use within the City's service area.

6.5.1. Wastewater

The City of Paso Robles owns and operates a secondary wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), located at the northern end of the City along the Salinas River. The WWTP treats wastewater from the entire City of Paso Robles and a portion of the Templeton Community Services District south of the City and releases the treated wastewater via a series of ponds into the Salinas River system. About nine percent of the wastewater is from outside the City's service area boundary. The plant operates under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0047953 and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R3-2011-0002 and has a design and permitted average monthly flow of 4.9 million gallons per day (mgd). Currently, about 2.7 mgd of treated wastewater is released into the Salinas River. In 2015, the WWTP produced approximately 2,688 AF of recycled water for release to the river (**Tables 6-2** and **6-3**).

The WWTP was first built in 1954 and was expanded and upgraded with additional clarifiers and rock trickling filters in 1972. In the mid-1980s, the WWTP was expanded to include additional trickling filter and clarifier capacity and chlorination facilities. In 2015, the City completed a comprehensive upgrade to comply with updated State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) discharge requirements. Improvements included replacement of the trickling filter treatment process with activated sludge process configured for biological nutrient removal; improvements to ancillary processes; generation of electricity with biogas; equipment and facilities for the receipt of septage; and construction of an effluent polishing channel mimicking a creek that flows into the Salinas River.

In 2005, the plant treated 3,315 AF of wastewater. In 2010, slightly less wastewater was treated (3,297 AF), probably reflecting Level 2 City-wide mandatory water use restrictions that were imposed in 2009. Wastewater flows per capita in 2005 and 2010 were 0.12 and 0.11 AF, respectively. In 2015, wastewater flow per capita was 0.09 AF, reflecting continued water conservation and additional mandatory use restrictions. Wastewater generation is anticipated to undergo a small rebound when water restrictions are lifted. Wastewater flows at buildout are projected to be 4,946 AFY (0.11 AF per capita).

6.5.2. Water Recycling

Municipal recycled water is wastewater that has been treated to a specified quality to enable it to be used again. UWMPs frequently identify existing and projected uses of recycled water as a component of an urban water provider's overall water supply, particularly if current and/or projected demands for recycled water can be identified, if the recycled water currently meets or is projected to meet the recycled water criteria in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, and if the current and/or projected use of recycled water is permitted or expected to be permitted by the applicable regulatory agency or agencies. The UWMP Act specifically requires water suppliers to provide information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source within their service areas.

The City currently does not use recycled water but is actively pursuing such use. In 2014, the City completed a Recycled Water Master Plan update (AECOM, 2014) that identified potential recycled water customers, estimated recycled water quality and blending needs, identified recycled water distribution system options, and developed preliminary cost options. The City is the sole water supply, wastewater, groundwater and planning agency that operates within its service area. Nonetheless, the City is coordinating its recycled water planning efforts with San Luis Obispo County and the Central Coast RWQCB. The Recycled Water Master Plan (AECOM, 2014) recommendations for planned recycled water delivery are as follow:

- Offset potable water use to the extent feasible
- Maximize opportunities for delivery of recycled water to high demand uses (e.g. existing golf courses) that currently use groundwater pumping for irrigation
- Plan for extension to large centralized demand areas immediately beyond the City's boundary
- Evaluate potential use and management of recycled water during wet seasons when recycled water demands decrease.

Recycled Water Treatment Plant Construction

The City recently approved a contract to prepare the final plans and specifications for a wastewater tertiary treatment plant that would produce recycled water to a level appropriate for use on golf courses, City parks, and vineyards, thus offsetting demands on the groundwater basin. The next steps include developing a financial plan and meeting with potential larger customers to discuss potential uses of recycled water supplies. The City intends to begin construction of the tertiary treatment facilities in late 2016.

Recycled Water Use Customers

The Recycled Water Master Plan identified the potential to provide approximately 1,530 AFY of recycled water to customers within City boundaries. This estimate of total recycled water includes potential deliveries offseting potable water use that would otherwise be served by the City, and deliveries that would offset private well use. This estimate also accounts for blending[1] recycled water with lower salinity sources to make it suitable for agricultural and golf course irrigation. As shown in **Table 6-4**, total potential recycled water demand within City boundaries that could feasibly be served by the City's future recycled water system was projected to reach 1,530 AFY in 2030 and beyond. Within the City, recycled water could be

[1] A blending ratio of 65% recycled water to total irrigation water was used based on projected total dissolved solids concentration of WWTP effluent and crop salt sensitivity (from AECOM, 2014).

used to irrigate City parks, schools, and local government facilities; residential, commercial, and industrial landscape irrigation; and golf course irrigation.

Recycled water amounts shown in **Table 6-9** summarize recycled water which would offset potable water demand. **Table 6-4** summarizes total potential demand within City boundaries which could feasibly be served by the future recycled water system (2014 Recycled Water Master Plan).

Additional recycled water that is not needed within City boundaries will be available for use outside City boundaries. Such uses could include agricultural and vineyard irrigation and groundwater recharge. Agricultural and vineyard irrigation uses provide opportunities to maximize recycled water use while minimizing costs associated with transmission and distribution, and reducing groundwater pumping for irrigation purposes.

As required, this UWMP includes a comparison of earlier projected use of recycled water to actual use (**Table 6-5**). The City's 2010 UWMP projected that recycled water use would begin in 2025; therefore, the 2015 projections and 2015 actual use are the same (0 AF). Through development of the Recycled Water Master Plan, the City has refined its projected recycled water use which will offset potable demand within City boundaries from 650 AFY to a projected 475 by 2025. Recognizing the use of private wells within City boundaries (including for golf course irrigation), in January 2016, the City adopted the Private Well Policy Ordinance (Ordinance No. 1021 N.S. Relating to Recycled Water Service and Private Wells within the City). This ordinance addresses future use of water from private groundwater wells within City boundaries and encourages the use of recycled water for non-potable uses when it becomes available.

Actions to Encourage and Optimize Recycled Water Use

Actions to encourage water recycling include completion of the Recycled Water Master Plan (AECOM, 2014) and passage of City Ordinance No. 1021 N.S. Relating to Recycled Water Service and Private Wells within the City. The City also promotes its future water recycling through a variety of educational activities. For example, the City website provides outreach to the community at large, including:

- Updated information on the recycled water treatment plant upgrade, including FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) that explain how the upgrade is an important step toward future recycled water use.
- Information on the availability of the Recycled Water Master Plan online, at City Hall and at the library.
- Explanation of water softener issues and the negative impact on wastewater quality and recycled water.

The City also supports school education, offering a water conservation program for elementary school children, which includes a field trip to the recycled water treatment plant.

Table 6-6 summarizes the methods the City plans on using to increase and encourage recycled water use. These include public outreach and potential building code modifications and new ordinances such as a mandatory use ordinance for future projects within the City limits. Furthermore, design documents for treatment plant upgrades to tertiary recycled water are underway and will be completed in 2016. The City is currently obtaining professional services for the design of the recycled water distribution system. Future groundwater management under SGMA could also be a recycled water demand driver, as could contracts with prospective high demand recycled water users beyond City limits to secure base demand for recycled water at incremental planning stages.

Urban non-irrigation uses may represent additional opportunities for beneficial use of recycled water; however, these uses are expected to have more stringent water quality requirements and if scattered across multiple city areas, could be very costly to serve. Because very few non-irrigation uses were identified by the City, the Recycled Water Master Plan focused on serving large irrigation demands, including golf course, agricultural, and other irrigation.

6.5.3. Other Supply Opportunities

As noted above, the City currently has no plans or opportunities to develop desalinated water within the timeframe of this UWMP. There are no nearby desalinated water treatment plants and the cost of transporting it to the City or constructing a treatment plant is prohibitive.

Apart from stormwater contributing to local surface and groundwater supplies, the City is not currently planning to collect stormwater for direct potable use.

6.6. Future Water Projects

The City has no other expected future water supply projects or programs that will provide a quantifiable increase to the City's water supply within the time frame of this UWMP as shown on **Table 6-7** except the addition of recycled water use as discussed in Section 6.5.2.

6.7. Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

The City's current (2015) and planned use of available water supplies are shown in **Table 6-8** and **Table 6-9**, respectively. Amounts shown in **Table 6-8** and **Table 6-9** do not reflect the total supply available to the City from each source, nor do they reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but instead the water that the City used or projects using to meet demands under specific circumstances. In 2015, 5,153 AFY was used, supplied primarily by the City's river wells (3,021 AFY) and basin wells (2,045 AFY). Nacimiento water accounted for 87 AFY in 2015, as the City's water treatment plant was not fully operational. As described previously, water use in 2015 was relatively low and reflected extraordinary water conservation and mandatory use restrictions.

In the future, the City's total water supply is projected to include four primary sources: groundwater through the basin wells, Salinas River water through the river wells, Lake Nacimiento water, and recycled water. The projected buildout demand is 9,519 AFY. This demand forecast is based on historical usage patterns for average years, projected usage patterns, and conservation measures to attain per capita water use targets developed for compliance with SB X7-7. Discussion of these supply sources is provided throughout Section 6.

The Recycled Water Master Plan (AECOM, 2014) identified the potential to provide approximately 1,530 AFY of recycled water to customers within City boundaries. Approximately 475 AFY of this would offset potable uses while the remaining recycled water use in City limits would replace private well pumping for irrigation. Additional recycled water (3,970 AFY) would also be available for uses outside City boundaries. These additional recycled water deliveries could include irrigation of golf courses, medians, vineyards, and other agricultural uses, offsetting groundwater pumping.

Table 6-9 does not reflect the total groundwater supply (basin wells) available to the City nor does it reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but rather the water needed to supply projected demands and account for balancing and management of available supplies and ensuring long-term water supply reliability for the City. Pumping could increase or otherwise vary depending on factors that may influence the availability and use of other supplies. In recent years, basin wells have provided as much as 4,103 AF (in 2007).

6.8. Climate Change Impact to Supply

Climate change factors having the potential to affect the City and its water supply by the end of this century include:

- Increased temperatures
- Changed precipitation rates
- Increased frequency and severity of storm events
- Increased burn area from wildfires (Rincon, 2013).

Climate change is indicated to potentially intensify droughts in California. While drought is primarily a consequence of natural variability in global weather patterns (e.g., El Nino/La Nina), droughts in California apparently are intensifying because of climate change. A recent study estimated that between 8 to 27 percent of the soil moisture deficit associated with 2012 to 2014 drought can be attributed to climate change (Williams et al., 2015). According to the study, "there is widespread consensus that warmth has intensified the effects of the recent precipitation shortfall by enhancing potential evapotranspiration" Temperature increases are expected to continue and result in further warming-induced drying. Increased water surface and soil moisture evaporation and plant evapotranspiration will exacerbate future droughts though the amount is unknown.

The 2014 San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Update (IRWMP) (San Luis Obispo County, 2014), is a collaborative effort to manage all aspects of water resources in the region and focusses on sustainability. The IRWMP was first developed and adopted by multiple agencies in the County in 2005, and then updated in 2007 and 2014. IRWMP goals are to:

- Improve resiliency in the face of uncertain hydrology and climate change,
- Improve interconnections between existing supplies and infrastructure to improve reliability, especially in dry years, and
- Establish and maintain sustainable groundwater and watershed management practices.

As part of the IRWMP process, the County was divided into three IWRMP sub-regions and Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments were completed for the sub-regions. The Paso Robles area is in the North County sub-region. Socio-economic and water resources considerations were identified for each sub-region vulnerability assessment. The following considerations were identified for the North County sub-region.

- A larger wine and vineyard-based economy in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is sensitive to changing amounts of rainfall, and temperatures governing growing days and sensitive harvest periods
- Agricultural water demands also have the potential to change (up or down) as a result of the need to change cropping patterns or cropping cycles to accommodate rainfall patterns
- Local economies of communities (such as lake recreation and agricultural-related industries) are reliant on tourism requiring the ability to sustain the attractions and natural resources
- Changes in the flow patterns of the Salinas River dictate the amount of irrigation water and natural recharge to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin on an annual basis, and
- State Water Project water is potentially available to increase imported surface water in the County; however, these supplies are also subject to factors affecting their availability and reliability, as fully detailed in DWR's 2015 State Water Project Delivery Capability Report.

The analysis included an examination of each sub-region using a list of questions intended to better understand the unique vulnerabilities of climate change. In each sub-region, select categories were assigned a score according to the ratings below.

Priority Rating 1 – significant vulnerabilities that have far-reaching impacts, are very likely to occur, have a willingness to pay and can be addressed through well-defined near-term projects where/when feasible.

Priority Rating 2 – significant vulnerabilities with a high adaptive capacity and can be addressed through specific projects and planning studies and/or monitoring programs where/when feasible.
Priority Rating 3 – less than significant vulnerabilities for consideration in future long-term projects and planning studies and/or monitoring programs where/when feasible.

The North County Sub-Region rating categories and rankings are listed and discussed below. The discussion is derived from the IRWMP (San Luis Obispo County, 2014).

Priority 1: Water Supply, Water Demand
Priority 2: Water Quality, Ecosystems and Habitat
Priority 3: Flooding

Priority 1

Water Supply

- The North County sub-region relies almost entirely on groundwater. The Paso Robles Basin, Atascadero subarea, Pozo Valley Basin, and Carrizo Basin are the larger groundwater basins in the region. Maintaining or stabilizing groundwater levels is a critical water issue in the region. Climate change could exacerbate these issues assuming increased urban and agricultural water demand on the groundwater supplies.
- An overall decrease in precipitation projected in the North County sub-region reduces the total amount of water available for groundwater recharge, potentially exacerbating the decline in groundwater levels.
- A potential shift projected in the precipitation cycle with the bulk of precipitation occurring in winter and reduced amounts projected in the spring and summer produces drier spring and summer months when needed water for peak agricultural irrigation and increased urban and rural demands could be less available.
- The potential shift in the precipitation cycle could directly affect the volume of runoff with the winter seeing higher volumes and spring seeing lower volumes.
- Potential snow melt reductions can change the reliability of imported state water deliveries.

Water Demand

- Agriculture is a major industry in the sub-region and accounts for most of the water consumption. With potential increases in temperatures, growth cycles in crops increase causing a shift in the cropping patterns and subsequently increase water demands in the region.
- Drier springs and summers with average temperatures up to 71˚F, and warmer night time temperatures are conducive for the quality and quantity of grape vines. The wine production in the region has increased in recent years and is likely to continue to increase with climate change possibly becoming more conducive to growing

vineyards. Because temperatures are known to affect the quality of crops, the crop selection (i.e., variety of grapes or change from vineyards to feed crops) is uncertain but shift towards new crops could increase water demands.

- Warmer temperatures and other climate variables increase evapotranspiration leading to increased water demands for agriculture and increased outdoor water demands for domestic use in urban and rural areas.
- Projected increases in wildfires due to drier conditions result in the increased need for water required for fighting wildfires. Increased wildfire potential placing urban and rural communities at risk result in the need for increased above ground water storage to control the fires and to protect life and property.

Priority 2

Water Quality

- An overall reduction in precipitation and potential decline in groundwater elevations could lead to increased dissolved solids, salts, concentration of minerals, and potential geothermal influences in the water. These potential issues are exacerbated in the drier months due to the shift in precipitation towards winter.
- The potential increase in agriculture in the region leads to increased use of pesticides and fertilizers. The chemicals and nutrients from these applications are likely to leach into the groundwater and adversely affect drinking water supplies.
- Projected increased wildfires in the region due to drier conditions and warmer temperatures can create environmental and drinking water impacts. Post-wildfire impacts compromise water quality by the development of mudslides and burnt residue transported through runoff and wind. Both can produce undesirable chemical concentrations in rivers, streams and lakes, affecting water quality of downstream drinking water supplies.
- Potential increased runoff in winter can increase the sediment load in surface water supplies affecting water quality.
- Increases in water temperatures in winter months could interfere with mixing cycles of water in large water bodies, such as Salinas and Nacimiento reservoirs, in turn affecting water quality and recreation.
- Lower base flows in streams and rivers can lead to higher concentrations of minerals and lower water quality.

Ecosystems and Habitats

- Loss of plant species at higher elevations such as loss of coastal oak woodlands and coniferous forests could occur as temperature and precipitation patterns change.
- Projected increases in wildfires can adversely affect ecosystems by the destruction of flora and fauna.
- Changing climate could lead to flora and fauna migrating elsewhere or to higher altitudes to reach habitats conducive to their growth cycle. Extended periods of dry riverbeds associated with the Salinas, Nacimiento, and other river systems could reduce populations of species dependent upon live flow during certain migratory

periods, such as Steelhead trout. It could also reduce water available to sustain riparian habitats.

- Many aquatic and terrestrial species are known to be susceptible to poor water quality and higher water temperatures, and could be negatively affected by the impacts of climate change. This includes species and habitats associated with the Carrizo Plain and Soda Lake, Salinas Reservoir and river system, and other sensitive ecosystems.

Priority 3

Flooding

- The areas surrounding the Salinas and Nacimiento rivers and related streams, as well as the Carrizo Plains all lie in the FEMA 100-year effective floodplain. Increased precipitation and runoff in the winter season makes these regions vulnerable to increased intensity and frequency of flooding events.

For the City, climate change may affect future water supply availability by increasing temperature resulting in more demand for irrigation and greater evaporation of Lake Nacimiento water. Potential effects on the City's water system of increased irrigation demand can be minimized through water conservation measures, provision of recycled water, and full subscription of Nacimiento Water Project water, all of which are discussed in greater detail above, resulting in a diversified water supply portfolio that increases overall City water supply reliability. Furthermore, ongoing, cooperative management of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin under the existing Groundwater Management Plan and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) provide a framework for sustainable long-term management of groundwater resources (see Section 6.3.2 for more details on groundwater management).

7. WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

7.1. WATER SUPPLY FACTORS

The City has a diverse water supply portfolio that increases overall City water supply reliability. However, various factors have the potential to affect the City's water supply, including legal, environmental, water quality, and climatic factors, or a combination thereof.

7.1.1. Legal

The City is taking steps to increase the reliability of its surface water and groundwater supplies. For example, and in addition to other efforts described herein, with regard to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-4.06), the City is an active party to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Agreement with the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District).

In November of 2013, various landowners filed a quiet title lawsuit against the City, San Luis Obispo County, Templeton Community Services District, Atascadero Mutual Water Company, and San Miguel Community Services District. The landowners asked the court to issue a judgment stating that they have groundwater rights that are free from any interference (i.e., superior in priority) from wells operated by the City and the other defendants. The City and other defendants have responded to the lawsuit by asserting their groundwater rights against the landowners. While the lawsuit currently involves over 500 landowner parties, it is possible that many other landowners may intervene in the case, which could result in a full basin adjudication. Phase I trial commenced on January 5, 2016, and the Court heard evidence from the landowners regarding their claims that they pump water from a common groundwater supply. Phase II trial commenced on January 25, 2016, and the Court decided that the Atascadero subbasin is hydrologically connected to the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. Phase III trial is expected to commence in 2016 to determine the boundaries of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin.

As discussed above, the City is also an active participant in the ongoing cooperative management of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin under the existing Groundwater Management Plan, and is beginning work with other agencies and stakeholders to carry out the requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) for sustainable long-term management of groundwater resources throughout the Basin (see Section 6.3.2). The County, City of Paso Robles and other organizations in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin have started the process of planning formation of one or more GSAs for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. As provided by SGMA, future groundwater management decisions could include pumping restrictions and a variety of other planning elements.

In addition, the City has developed policies that apply to the management of non-City wells within City limits. These policies outline permit requirements for the development and use of private wells within City boundaries, establish policies for recycled water use, and extend

the City's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to these private wells. The policies also require that private wells be maintained and operated in a manner to prevent cross-connection with the City water system and be properly abandoned to prevent migration of surface contaminants to groundwater.

The City is making strides toward improved wastewater quality through delivery of high quality Nacimiento Project water, programs for reduced use of water softeners, source control for industrial dischargers, and upgrades to the City's wastewater and water recycling plant.

7.1.2. Environmental

Environmental factors that could affect City's water supply may arise from increased pumping by other groundwater basin users. As noted above, DWR already has designated the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin as a critically overdrafted basin. The City is a signatory and participant in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Agreement and the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Management Plan process with the goals of stabilizing groundwater level declines and avoiding overdraft. SGMA regulation will also guide the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin water users in the future sustainable management of groundwater resources to prevent SGMA-defined undesirable results (e.g., chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater storage, seawater intrusion, degraded water quality, land subsidence, and surface water depletions with adverse impacts on beneficial uses.)

Earthquakes (such as the 2003 San Simeon earthquake) also are an environmental event that could affect supply consistency in the short term as repairs are made to potentially damaged facilities (e.g., storage tanks, pipelines, wells). Heat waves have resulted in power outages in Paso Robles that can temporarily disrupt water supply. These type of catastrophic and other emergency water shortages are discussed in Section 8.6.

7.1.3. Water Quality

It is not anticipated that the current or projected quality of surface water, groundwater, Nacimiento water, or recycled water will affect the volume of water available for use by the City. Nacimiento water can improve the quality of the City's water supply with respect to lowering the total dissolved solids (TDS) content of the supply (see Section 6.1 for discussion).

While all but one of the Salinas River wells are clustered in two well fields, the remaining City wells are distributed widely. Accordingly, the response to contamination of a well field or one or more wells would be cessation of pumping in the affected wells and greater temporary reliance on the remaining wells (as well as Nacimiento water and recycled water supply as applicable). Wellhead treatment is also an alternative that could be implemented in response to a specific water quality issue. Currently, the Ronconi Well Field has a

microfiltration wellhead treatment system and Sherwood 9 and Sherwood 11 wells have treatment systems to remove arsenic and hydrogen sulfide.

The City's supply sources are potentially vulnerable to agricultural drainage, auto repair shops, gas stations, home manufacturing, low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems, dry cleaners, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, animal operations, agriculture and irrigation wells, and plastic and synthetics producers. Despite these potential vulnerabilities, all water supplied by the City consistently meets all applicable drinking water standards.

The potential for contamination of City wells is reduced through preparation of a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAP), a federally-mandated program being coordinated by the California State Department of Health Services. The City has prepared DWSAs for all of its wells. For each well, the DWSAs:

- Delineate source protection areas for both surface water and groundwater;
- Identify all potential sources of significant contamination in source protection areas; and
- Determine the susceptibility of water sources to contamination within protection areas.

Additionally, the City has employed several protection measures to reduce potential for contamination which have included increased monitoring, and abatement or remediation of identified sources of potential contamination. These activities, and the regional policies and ongoing programs listed below directly or indirectly reduce the vulnerability of the City's supplies to contamination or the potential for contamination:

- City and County ordinances prohibiting discharge of contaminants and pollutants
- City and County code enforcement
- City's industrial waste, and pretreatment and source control programs
- Stormwater pollution prevention programs
- Strict adherence to DWR well abandonment procedures for public and private wells.

The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (discussed in a subsequent section) can be used if unforeseen water supply interruptions occur due to water quality problems. Water supply wells are dispersed throughout the City and it is unlikely that more than one cluster of wells would be impacted at the same time. As mentioned before, the City's diverse water supply portfolio greatly bolsters overall water supply reliability.

With regard to regional groundwater quality, the Salt/Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (RMC, 2015) has recently characterized groundwater basin conditions, documented salt and nutrient sources, and estimated loading with a focus on TDS, chloride and nitrate. The SNMP indicated that overall groundwater quality was generally stable, and could be improved with additional use of Nacimiento supply. Reduction of salt loading has been a long-term goal of the City, which has pursued the

reduction of home water softener use, strategic use of City wells with lower salt concentrations, and implementation of an industrial waste discharge ordinance.

7.1.4. Climatic

The climatic events most likely to affect water supply are droughts, which are addressed in other sections of this UWMP by examining historical droughts and considering their potential impact on current and future water supply and demand. Future climate change can bring additional challenges to water supply management, which have been explored recently through the 2014 IRWMP Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (see Section 6.8 for a detailed discussion).

While the City's surface water supplies are not dependent on snowmelt (which is most likely to be affected by climate change and global warming), effects of climate change may include increased evapotranspiration losses, including increased irrigation water demand and evaporation from Lake Nacimiento. Effects on the water system of increased irrigation demand can be minimized through water conservation measures and provision of recycled water.

7.2. Reliability by Type of Year

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that each water supplier provide an assessment of the reliability of its water supply during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. This section considers the impact on water supplies of two types of drought, a single extreme drought year and a severe drought that is prolonged over at least three years. In addition, a catastrophic water shortage could occur, for example, as a result of earthquake damage, regional power outage, or water quality emergency. This section presents the City's response to potential water shortages, including catastrophic water supply interruption and drought.

As detailed above, the City overlies a large groundwater basin with storage amounting to approximately 30.5 million AF (Fugro, 2002). All of this water cannot be practically extracted, but the volume that can be used during drought is sizable. This is predicated on available well capacity to extract the water and also on replenishment of groundwater during wet years and stabilization of water levels over the long term. The key issue with regard to short-term shortages is not the absolute availability of supply. Instead, drought issues involve the available pumping capacity of wells and the impact on wells of water level declines during the shortages. For example, long-term regional water level declines amplified by drought could result in exposure of the well screens causing loss of pumping efficiency and/or loss of saturated thickness in the aquifer resulting in reduced well yield.

7.2.1. Single-Year Drought

Rainfall records for the Paso Robles area document an average annual precipitation of about 14 inches (Station 046730). However, area rainfall is variable, having ranged since calendar year 1950 from 2.78 inches (2013) to 27.95 inches (1995). In the past 65 years, six years have been marked by rainfall less than 50 percent of normal or 7 inches (1953, 1984, 1985, 1989, 1990, and 2013). As reported in past UWMPs, basic review of groundwater hydrographs for City wells suggest that one or even two consecutive extreme dry years did not have a discernable impact on groundwater levels in the City's groundwater wells. Hydrographs from the City's river wells along the Salinas River also showed little change in response to single-year droughts, probably reflecting recharge from the Salinas River that occurs even in drought years plus the available, albeit limited, groundwater storage in the alluvial aquifer along the river. Water levels in the City's groundwater wells have been dropping due to regional water level declines in the basin. The impact of single year or multi-year droughts can amplify the effects of regional groundwater level declines, resulting in further lowering of well production levels. Single year droughts have not significantly affected the City's wells. However, droughts with durations of 3, 4, or 5 years may have more noticeable effects.

In response to continuing groundwater level declines the City must regularly rehabilitate existing wells in order to maintain production capacity. In addition, in June 2009 the City adopted a Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Ordinance No. 957 N.S. and No. 09-962 N.S. revision) which was updated in May 2015 (Ordinance No. 1014 N.S.). This plan establishes mandatory and permanent water management measures to promote efficient use of water and to prevent waste. The plan outlines a staged approach to dealing with potential water supply shortfalls from 10 to 50 percent (see **Appendix D** for the plan). In June 2009, the City initiated mandatory Level 2 outdoor water use restrictions during the summer months. These restrictions, which are still in effect in order to comply with state mandated conservation requirements, have been successful in reducing peak demand and enabling the City to maintain reservoir storage levels for emergency and reserve uses.

Peak season demands have declined some 25 percent in recent years. Seasonal peaks will continue to decline as the city continues to implement its conservation and recycled water programs.

7.2.2. Multi-Year Drought

The seven-year period of calendar year 1984 through 1990 was marked by below-average rainfall in the City, averaging 9.4 inches overall (67 percent of normal). The most severe portion of this drought extended over three years (1988-1990), when rainfall averaged just under 8 inches, or about 57 percent of normal. More recently, 2013 to 2015 rainfall averaged 7.7 inches, or about 55 percent of normal. Accordingly, three or more consecutive

years with an annual average rainfall of 60 percent or less is a reasonable approximation of a severe, multi-year drought.

During the seven-year drought, the river wells along the Salinas River showed declining water levels. Thunderbird 10 showed a decline between 1984 and 1990 of about six feet, with a subsequent recovery. Two of the City's groundwater wells monitored through this period, Sherwood 9 and 11, showed a decline in groundwater levels that started in 1985 (the second year of the drought) and persisted to 1994, indicating a lag effect between the occurrence of rainfall and water level changes. Overall, declines in the two wells amounted to 68 feet in Sherwood 9 and 74 feet in Sherwood 11. Subsequently, water levels rose between 1995 and 1998 but since have declined to below 1994 levels in these two wells. Other basin wells have shown water level declines on the order of 100 feet since the mid-1990s.

The City has been able to withstand droughts like that of 1987-1991 and 2013-2015; however, there was little margin for operational problems or for notable growth in water demand without new sources of supply. As discussed above, water use in the City during the 2013 to 2015 period has been reduced substantially due to mandatory water use restrictions.

7.3. Supply and Demand Assessment

The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires tabulation of available water supply volumes in normal (average), single dry, and multiple dry years over a minimum 20-year projection. The City has relied on groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, water from the Salinas River, and more recently, Nacimiento water to satisfy water demands that have included both extreme dry years (such as 2013) and prolonged severe drought extending over seven years (1984-1990). As discussed above, the City adopted a revised Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in 2009. During prolonged drought conditions, the City has imposed mandatory conservation measures, particularly during summer months, to manage peak season demands. In 2015, the City amended the Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan in response to the State Board's statewide emergency conservation regulations and kept Level 2 water use restrictions in place through the year to comply with the state-mandated conservation requirements. In sum, the City's mandatory use restrictions and conservation programs have reduced gross per capita demand from 230 gpcd in 2007 to 151 gpcd in 2015.

Table 7-1 lists the year(s) used in this Plan to represent normal, single-year, and multiple-dry year periods. As indicated in **Table 7-1** (also see **Figure 4**), 2008 was considered an average precipitation year, 2013 was a representative single-dry year, and 2013 through 2015 were multiple dry years as discussed above. Water production in 2009 through 2015 was reduced in response to the mandatory water use restrictions.

On an annual basis, the City has been able to provide sufficient supplies to meet demand during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year periods. Because historical annual pumping has not been greatly affected by drought, the percentage of that supply is considered 100 percent of normal.

Table 7-2 compares water supply to water demand in five year increments between 2020 and buildout (2045) for a normal year. Supply totals are the supply that will be used to meet demands.

Table 7-3 shows supply and demand for single year droughts in five year increments between 2020 and buildout (2045 or later). Though customer water use in drought years generally increases as a result of increased irrigation, water use in a drought year was assumed to be the same as a normal year because water use restrictions would limit additional water use, especially for landscape irritation. Supply totals are the supply that will be used to meet demands. For the reasons explained above, the amount of water supply available in times of drought is considered to be the same as that available during normal years, and within historical pumping volumes (**Table 7-2**). During dry periods, the City periodically has faced challenges in meeting peak summer demands. However, several factors reduce the potential for these issues to occur in the future and add resilience to drought conditions. These include use of Nacimiento water to supplement Salinas River supplies and for direct potable uses (when treated), permanent mandatory water use restrictions, ongoing conservation activities, and future use of recycled water, all of which are discussed throughout this UWMP.

Table 7-4 shows supply and demand during multiple-dry year periods for five-year periods between 2020 and buildout (2045 or later). In this table, supply values were kept the same as those for normal years (**Table 7-2**). Demand values were assumed the same as those in normal and single dry years (**Tables 7-2** and **7-3**).

7.4. Regional Supply Reliability

The City is currently working to increase its overall supply reliability by remaining actively involved in local and regional groundwater management efforts, improving its ability to access and utilize Nacimiento water, and planning for the increased use of recycled water both within and outside the City. The City also continues to pursue its many water conservation efforts, including the actions and measures discussed in Section 9.

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8. WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLANNING

8.1. STAGES OF ACTION AND PROHIBITIONS ON END USES

The City adopted a Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan on June 2, 2009 (Ordinance No. 957 N.S. and No. 09-962 N.S. revision) and updated it in May 2015 (Ordinance No. 1014 N.S.). This plan, provided in **Appendix D**, recognizes that the City, although having dependable sources of groundwater, requires a program to manage the City's water demand and supply to minimize the effects of potential water shortages. Among other features, the plan contains mechanisms to ensure the City can provide adequate water supplies during peak summer months, and to ensure the City is able to maintain and provide a minimum supply of water for public health, safety, and welfare.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan establishes mandatory and permanent water management requirements to conserve water, enable effective water supply planning, provide for reasonable and beneficial use of water, and prevent waste, unreasonable use, and unreasonable methods of use of water. Beyond permanent water use restrictions and prohibitions on water waste, four increasing levels (or stages) of actions are defined to be implemented in times of possible shortage, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply. Level 1 is voluntary while Levels 2 through 4 are mandatory and violators are subject to civil and administrative penalties and remedies. The City Council is authorized to declare the appropriate water shortage condition. **Table 8-1** shows the designated shortage levels and corresponding requirements for conservation or mandatory use reductions.

The City's responses to a water shortage require specific action by the City Council. Stages of action for many water agencies are defined by available storage in a surface water reservoir or by the annual allotment provided by a water wholesaler. In contrast, the City overlies vast groundwater storage that can be utilized by the City for its drought supply. The City response to drought will depend on the magnitude of the projected shortfall in supply and/or other needs for conservation. Once a water shortage level has been declared, measures will need to be implemented to meet water conservation goals.

8.2. PENALTIES, CHARGES, OTHER ENFORCEMENT PROHIBITIONS

Table 8-2 provides a brief summary of actions in response to various water shortage emergencies stages. Under the City's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan, penalties and charges for violation of the City's mandatory water use restrictions could follow the issuance of two warning notices. Fines may be assessed for a first violation and subsequent violations within a year.

Level (or stage) 1 water use reduction measures are voluntary and request water users to reduce use by 10 percent in response to a reasonable probability that there will be a supply shortage (either peak or longer-term) when a savings of 10 percent of supply is needed to

meet demands. Public education and awareness measures will increase to notify water users. Water conservation measures include restrictions on irrigation, repair and prevention of leaks, and use of recycled, non-potable, or non-City water for construction.

A Level 2 Condition may be declared when there is a reasonable probability of a supply shortage requiring consumers to reduce use by 20 percent to ensure sufficient supplies. All Level 1 measures are implemented as well as additional irrigation restrictions. The City may also restrict additional water connections and/or implement a water allocation per customer account with per unit penalty surcharges for use exceeding the water allocation.

During a Level 3 Condition, there is a reasonable probability of a supply shortage requiring consumers to reduce use by 30 percent. All Level 1 and Level 2 measures are implemented as well as further irrigation restrictions. Filling of ornamental lakes and ponds is prohibited. All leaks, breaks, and other plumbing malfunctions must be repaired upon discovery or within 48 hours of notification by the City. Washing down of vehicles and paved areas is prohibited. New water services will only be allowed under certain circumstances and all annexations will be suspended.

A Level 4 Condition may be declared upon a reasonable probability of a supply shortage requiring consumers to reduce use by 50 percent. All Level 1, 2 and 3 measures are mandatory. Landscape irrigation is prohibited. Leaks, breaks, and other plumbing malfunctions must be repaired upon discovery or within 24 hours of City notification. Filling or refilling of residential pools and spas is prohibited. The City will not enter into any new agreements to provide water to new customers.

8.3. Consumption Reduction Methods

Table 8-3 provides examples of consumption reduction measures the City will undertake to reduce water demands whereas the restrictions and prohibitions discussed in Section 8.2 limit specific uses of water. City consumption reduction actions could include various methods of public education and awareness, billing improvements, rebates for plumbing and turf replacements, increased meter reading, and moratoriums on new connections as shown in **Table 8-3**.

8.4. Determining Water Shortage Reductions

The effectiveness of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan can be measured with the weekly monitoring of groundwater and Salinas River production, and water distribution (as Nacimiento water and recycled water enter the system) as well as wastewater flow to the treatment plant. These values will be compared to water use and wastewater generation during normal periods and will indicate the level of water conservation. This monitoring will also alert the City as to the amount of lost revenue to expect.

The UWMP Act requires a mechanism for determining if reductions in water use are actually being achieved in response to conservation measures. Regular monitoring during a Stage 1, 2, 3 or 4 shortage includes review of daily production figures and comparisons of weekly production to the target weekly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. If reduction goals are not met, the City Manager will notify the City Council and recommend corrective action alternatives for consideration.

8.5. Revenue and Expenditure Impacts

Successful implementation of water conservation measures results in a decrease in water demand, often with the related effect of reducing a water purveyor's revenues. For the City, effective implementation of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan would result in a decline in water sales of as much as 10 to 50 percent. Expenditures are not projected to increase during water shortage emergencies because water supply sources will remain basically the same and, while City staff may focus on shortage-related duties, no hiring of additional temporary staff or extensive overtime work is anticipated. Outreach activities, such as advertising and public education, would be conducted under the City's conservation program.

Any revenues derived from penalties for excessive water use or water wasting during the water shortage would not effectively offset lost revenues. These presumably limited revenues should be applied toward administration of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Declines in operating expenses (e.g., reduced pumping and water treatment costs) would not offset declines in water revenues due to reductions in demand. Measures to overcome revenue impacts could include use of reserve funds and/or a rate adjustment. The City anticipates that reserves would be used to offset the revenue impact. If the water shortage emergency is or appears to be long-term or if City reserves are low, the City may elect to initiate rate adjustments or drought surcharges to offset these losses.

8.6. Catastrophic Supply Interruption

The UWMP Act requires that water purveyors describe actions to be taken in the event of catastrophic water supply interruption, such as earthquake and regional power outage. Regional power outages represent a potential interruption in water supply. The City has backup generators at some but not all City wells. In the past, the City has rented additional generators during power failures.

In Paso Robles, catastrophic interruption of water supply would most likely occur due to an earthquake, which has potential to damage wells, piping, and reservoirs. The December 22, 2003 San Simeon earthquake seriously damaged two reservoirs. In response, a City-wide water shortage emergency was declared and a temporary water shortage contingency plan was adopted with the purpose of reducing the City's water demand by 25 percent. As noted above, a final Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan was adopted in

2009 and updated in 2015 (**Appendix D**). In addition to the City's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan, its Water System Emergency/Disaster Response and Notification Plan describes how the City will respond to emergencies affecting water system operation, and how the public would be notified. The plan:

- designates responsible personnel,
- inventories resources used for normal operation that would be available for emergency response,
- designates an operations center and coordination with other agencies, and
- identifies response procedures and notification procedures.

The City also has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan[2] that assesses risks posed by natural and human-caused hazards and develops a mitigation strategy for reducing the City's risks. That plan can be found at http://www.prcity.com/government/LHMP.asp.

8.7. Minimum Supply Next Three Years

The UWMP Act also requires that each water supplier provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during the next three years that reflects the combined availability of all water sources and assumes that same hydrology as noted during historical multi-year drought periods. **Table 8-4** shows the minimum water supply available to the City during 2016-2018. Although these supplies could be composed of different amounts and combinations of the different supplies available to the City, for purposes of this analysis, these water supply totals are based on 1,120 AFY from the Nacimiento WTP, 269 AFY of Nacimiento water from the recovery well, 3,100 AFY from the river wells and 2,600 AFY from the basin wells. The value is the same as projected water supply/demands in 2020 (**Table 6.9**). Dry years will not impact the amount of water available for the Nacimiento WTP. Basin pumping could be increased above 2,600 AFY if available river well supply is less than 3,100 AFY. Basin pumping has averaged 3,500 AFY between 2011 and 2015, a very dry period (**Table 6-1**).

[2] In compliance with SB 664, beginning January 1, 2020, the next (2020) UWMP will include an updated Local Hazard Mitigation Plan that includes a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various water system facilities and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

9. DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This section provides a description of the water conservation programs that the City has implemented, is currently implementing, and plans to implement to meet its urban water use reduction targets pursuant to SB X7-7.

9.1. DESCRIPTION OF DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The UWMP Act was significantly modified in 2014 to reduce the 14 demand management measures (DMMs) to six more general requirements and an 'other' category. These are described below.

Furthermore, the City has been a member of the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) since June 2010 and has been complying with the provisions of the CUWCC Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California. The City submits annual Best Management Practice (BMP) reports to CUWCC. **Appendix E** contains the 2011-2014 BMP annual reports. These BMPs are similar to the DMMs.

9.1.1. Water Waste Prevention Ordinances

In 2009, the City enacted Ordinance No. 09-957 N.S., the Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The City subsequently updated the plan with Ordinances No. 09-962 and No. 15-1014, which clarify the original ordinance and include additional mandatory water conservation measures in response to the State's 2014 drought emergency water conservation requirements. The Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan outlines permanent water waste prohibitions that are in effect at all times and additional water use restrictions that are implemented in four stages according to increasing levels of water supply shortfalls. This ordinance is described in a previous section and is provided in **Appendix D**.

As part of the City's water waste prevention activities, the City has implemented a water conservation enforcement program consisting of regular neighborhood patrols, outreach and/or issuance of notices of violation (NOVs), and responses to reports of violations received by members of the public and city departments. Water customers found to be in repeat violation of the City's water conservation requirements within the same year are issued two formal written warning notices (first and second NOVs serve as warnings) before NOVs with administrative penalties are imposed. The City's formal enforcement activities are summarized below. Amounts do not include direct outreach where observed or reported non-compliance did not result in formal enforcement.

Summary of Waste Prevention Enforcement Activities

2015	**470**	**Total NOVs**
	442	First Warnings
	26	Second Warnings
	2	$100 First Violation
2014	**249**	**Total NOVs**
	229	First Warnings
	18	Second Warnings
	2	$100 First Violation
2013	**336**	**Total NOVs**
	315	First Warnings
	21	Second Warnings
2012	**497**	**Total NOVs**
	460	First Warnings
	36	Second Warnings
	1	$100 First Violation
2011	**92**	**Total NOVs**
	92	First Warnings
2010	**926**	**Total NOVs**
	846	First Warnings
	72	Second Warnings
	7	$100 First Violation
	1	$200 Second Violation
2009	**1,105**	**Total NOVs**
	967	First Warnings
	113	Second Warnings
	22	$100 First Violation
	3	$200 Second Violation

Changes to the City's water conservation requirements (e.g., changes to water day schedule) are publicized through the City's website, newspapers, direct mailings to customers and bill announcements. Notifications have also included radio spot announcements and other media, and message-specific signage placed at highly visible locations in the City.

The City plans to continue regular outreach and enforcement activities to support waste prevention while water use restrictions are in place.

9.1.2. Metering

All of the City's water services are metered and billed by volume used and the City installs new meters on all new services within its service area. The City has procedures in place for testing, repairing and replacing meters and proactively replaces specific meters, once individual meters reach a certain cumulative amount metered.

The City has billed all new connections volumetrically since 2011 and has supported submetering of non-residential accounts to allow domestic and outdoor use to be separately accounted. The potential benefits of Advanced Metering Infrastructure/ Reading (AMI/R) were evaluated by the City, however these systems have not been employed due primarily to high costs relative to potential benefits. Additional details on implementation of this demand management measure are provided in the City's 2011- 2014 CUWCC Annual Reports (**Appendix E**).

The City plans to provide customer access to available monthly consumption data electronically to allow each customer to review recent water use data relative to historical usage, and compare recent usage to conservation targets and other metrics.

9.1.3. Conservation Pricing

Conservation pricing provides a price signal to customers to use water efficiently. Since 2011, the City has had in place a uniform volumetric water rate structure, which promotes water conservation. Additional details are provided in the City's 2011- 2014 CUWCC Annual Reports (**Appendix E**).

Compliance with this DMM/BMP for the CUWCC requires that a minimum of 70 percent of the City's total water sales revenue be derived from volumetric charges as opposed to fixed monthly charges. The City is currently meeting this target, as the current water rate structure collects approximately 100 percent of revenue from volumetric charges. The proposed water rates for the 2016-2021 period would introduce a fixed charge; however, it is projected that more than 70 percent of revenue will continue to be derived from volumetric charges in the future, following proposed changes to rates.

The City has also evaluated establishing water use allocations for water customers in response to emergency drought conditions and State-mandated conservation requirements. The City's Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan was amended in 2015 and allows the City to put into place a penalty pricing structure, if determined necessary.

9.1.4. Public Education and Outreach

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

One of the cornerstones of an effective water conservation program is effective public outreach and education. Public information and outreach—which convey the need for

efficient water use and show how customers can reduce water use—support all other elements of the program.

Paso Robles is currently engaged in all of these activities.

- At least quarterly contacts with the public
- Contacts with the media at least four times per year
- Actively maintained website
- Annual budget for the public outreach program

Since the City began its comprehensive water conservation program in 2009, the City has had an active public information program and has increased outreach activities in response to increasing drought severity. The following activities are used to convey water conservation messages and to advertise other program elements to customers:

- Radio advertising (450 spots per month over 4 local stations, 350/month prior to 2015)
- Bill inserts (3-4 newsletters or flyers per year)
- Water use and conservation bill messaging
- Landscape water conservation media messaging
- Newspaper editorials
- Water conservation brochures made available at the City library, at booths at local fairs and workshops, and via mail to customers upon request
- Water conservation signs alerting customers of conservation programs, watering restrictions, and the need to conserve
- Participation in workshops on water-wise landscaping and conversion of lawns to water-wise landscapes (2-3 per year)
- Landscape watering schedule made available on the City's website, through direct customer contact for the landscape rebate program and home water surveys, and upon request
- Customer notification when runoff or water waste is reported
- Leak abatement assistance when a leak is suspected by City or customer
- Irrigation timer assistance upon request by residential customers
- Water bill information showing monthly use compared to historical use
- Consistent conservation program "branding" with slogans, graphics, etc.
- Customer in-home water surveys which include review of historical water use data, inspections of indoor and outdoor water systems, providing replacement shower heads, aerators, and toilet flap valves, and recommendations for correcting issues with fixtures or irrigation systems including a summary of findings and customer checklist.

The City's outreach and education activities support other program activities by communicating the need for water conservation and educating customers on how to

conserve water. Public education and outreach metrics have been tracked and reported in the City's CUWCC annual reports (**Appendix E**).

SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

This DMM covers classroom presentations promoting efficient water use and supplementation of presentations with grade level-appropriate education materials. The City has an ongoing program, working through a local consultant specializing in presentations to grades K through 6. The consultant coordinates with the Paso Robles school district and markets the program directly to teachers throughout the school district. A 45-minute interactive presentation titled "The Story of Your Water," teaches students about the water cycle, water treatment, water conservation in the home and yard, and water reclamation. These presentations meet state education framework standards and are age-appropriate. During the 2014/ 15 school year, 20 classroom presentations were made. Educational materials are also provided as part of these presentations.

The City also provides age-appropriate water education material to children at approximately 2 to 3 community fairs each year (conservation coloring books, workbooks, and other promotional items).

9.1.5. Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss

This DMM focuses on minimizing lost and unaccounted-for water (non-revenue water) through system leak detection and repair, and through comprehensive audits of the water production and water distribution system. New procedures for conducting a system water audit have been developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA). To comply with this DMM, utilities are expected to use this methodology.

The City has prepared distribution system water loss audits in accordance with AWWA Manual 36. The City tracks water system leaks, repairs, and overall unaccounted-for water percentage on an annual basis. Unaccounted-for water is the difference between known billed and unbilled consumption and water production. It includes actual losses (leaks) in the distribution system, un-metered use (e.g., hydrant flushing and fire-fighting), unauthorized water use (theft) and meter error. Unaccounted for urban water use in California generally ranges from 6 to 15 percent (DWR, 1994).

In recent years, since major improvements to the City's billing and accounting system were made, the unaccounted-for water percentage has been as follows:

2006 = 7.3 percent	2011 = 9.3 percent
2007 = 6.6 percent	2012 = 8.1 percent
2008 = 7.2 percent	2013 = 7.0 percent
2009 = 8.5 percent	2014 = 7.0 percent
2010 = 9.1 percent	2015 = 8.4 percent
5-year Average = 7.7 percent	5-year Average = 8.0 percent

This unaccounted-for percentage is relatively low by California water utility and industry standards (DWR, 1994). The City will continue to monitor the unaccounted-for percentage and begin to develop the data required to complete this audit. The City regularly checks the accuracy of the City's well production meters, performs calibrations, and/or replacements. On-going programs to reduce unaccounted-for water include a replacement program for customer meters based on billing record analysis. Currently, customer meters are replaced when billing data discrepancies indicate a zero read, an extremely slow meter, or a certain amount of flow has been metered through an individual meter. The City has also implemented a formalized testing, repair, and replacement program for customer meters.

The City's efforts in assessing and managing distribution system non-revenue water have been tracked and reported in the City's 2011-2014 CUWCC reports (**Appendix E**).

The City plans to assess non-revenue water annually using the AWWA methodology and will evaluate water system programs and modifications to supplement the City's management of distribution system losses.

9.1.6. Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support

This requirement has been met through the staffing since 2009 of a full-time Conservation Manager position in charge of planning and implementation of the City's conservation programs. The City's water conservation program also utilizes part-time assistance with water conservation activities including customer assistance, enforcement of mandatory conservation requirements, and inspections for rebate programs. The City also partners with other local agencies and organizations to deliver water conservation education and outreach

The City will maintain a full-time Conservation Manager position for planning and implementing the City's conservation program and will supplement staffing, as required to provide further assistance with conservation programs, depending on need.

9.1.7. Other Demand Management Measures

Other water conservation program elements have been implemented by the City to assist customers in detecting and addressing water waste, and incentivize water efficiency improvements in the City's service area. Although it is difficult to quantify water savings from these activities, the following conservation program elements have a significant effect on water conservation. Information and updates on these programs are communicated to the public through a variety of methods which often include newspaper announcements, print advertising, notifications on the City's website, direct mailings to customers and bill announcements, radio advertising, and brochures and signage at the City utilities billing office and City Hall. Implementation of these additional conservation program elements is described below.

LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM ORDINANCE

In 2009 the City adopted a water efficient landscape ordinance in response to the requirements of AB 1881 and in 2015 updated the ordinance in response to the State's 2015 Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. The ordinance applies to all new and retrofitted landscapes that are subject to the development review process and/or building permitting. The City's 2015 Ordinance, No. 15-1020 N.S., applies primarily to landscape water use efficiency in new development and rehabilitated landscape projects. In addition to including many of the State's model water efficient landscape ordinance requirements for efficient landscape and irrigation system design, the City limits turf landscaping in new developments as follows:

- Single Family residential - development limited to 25 percent of the landscaped area and if turf is used in front or front-side yards, more detailed documentation is required.
- Multi-family residential - development limited to 20 percent of the landscaped area.
- Commercial development limited to using 100 percent water-conserving plant species in landscape areas (turf prohibited).

The City plans to continue to monitor the effectiveness of the landscaping ordinances and will adapt city policies or ordinances to improve effectiveness of this demand management measure.

HOME WATER SURVEYS AND LEAK CHECKS

The City has offered in-home water surveys to water customers since 2010. During customer water surveys, City water conservation staff meets with residents; reviews historical water use and customer observations; and assesses home plumbing fixtures, appliances, and landscape irrigation systems for opportunities to improve water use efficiency. The City provides replacement shower heads, aerators, and toilet flap valves, if needed. Following the survey, the City provides a summary of findings and makes recommendations for correcting issues observed with fixtures and irrigation systems including a correction checklist for customers. Customers are also alerted to other City programs that are available to assist with recommended water efficiency improvements. The City also provides leak check assistance to customers who suspect they may have a water leak or are suspected by the City to have a water leak or abnormally high water use. Water conservation staff meets with customers to discuss their observations, review recent historical usage, and check for leaks at the property using a meter check.

Participation in in-home water surveys and leak checks varies annually and is affected by customer interest, climate conditions, conservation requirements in place, and other factors. In 2015 the City conducted 74 customer surveys and assisted water customers with more than 210 leak checks.

LANDSCAPE AND HIGH EFFICIENCY TOILET REBATES

The City's landscape rebate program, initiated in 2010, incentivizes customer replacement of grass lawns with drought-tolerant landscapes using drip irrigation. The landscape rebate program reduces water demand year-round, especially during the peak demand season when irrigation demands are highest. The City offers $0.50 per square-foot of existing lawn that is converted to a drought-tolerant landscape and limits landscapes rebates to a maximum of $500 per property. To date, the City has incentivized conversion of an estimated 932,000 square feet of lawn to drought-tolerant landscaping (approximately 915 landscape rebates).

The City's high efficiency toilet (HET) rebate program also began in 2010. The HET rebate program offers a rebate of up to $125 per HET installed (1.28 gallons per flush (gpf) or less, or dual flush toilet) which replaces an existing 3.5 gpf (or higher) model. The City has estimated that there are approximately 5,900 pre-1992 single family homes in the City. To date approximately 540 toilets have been rebated.

The recurring annual budget for the rebate programs has ranged from $50,000 to $74,000 for the City's two rebate programs. During years when participation has or is expected to exceed available budget, the City has allocated additional annual funding to allow increased participation. For example, in 2015, the City allocated a total of $105,000 to the rebate programs.

The City plans to continue offering water conservation rebates and incentives to water customers through 2020.

9.2. IMPLEMENTATION OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Implementation of current demand management measures is described above with descriptions of each measure. In addition to these descriptions, tracking and reporting metrics for each measure are provided in **Appendix E** (CUWCC annual reports).

10. PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

10.1. PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION

In accordance with the UWMP Act, San Luis Obispo County was given proper notification that the UWMP would be revised (**Table 10-1**). Other entities outside of the City's water service area were also notified that the UWMP would be revised. These are listed in Section 2.2. The notification letter included location where the UWMP can be viewed, time and place of the public hearing, and contact information. A copy of the notification letter sent to the County is in **Appendix A**.

Public notices were published before the public hearing in accordance with Government Code 6066. The City held a public hearing on July 19, 2016 in accordance with and to address the requirements of Water Code sections 10608.26 and 10642, prior to adoption of the Plan. Documentation of the public notices and public hearing are also included in **Appendix A**.

The Draft Plan was available to the public on May 4, 2016 for comment with a public presentation on June 14, 2016 at a City Planning Commission meeting and on July 19, 2016 at a regular City Council meeting to summarize the Draft Plan. The UWMP was adopted on July 19, 2016 and a copy of the adoption resolution is included in **Appendix A**.

10.2. PLAN SUBMITTAL AND AVAILABILITY

The adopted 2015 UWMP was submitted to the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days of adoption. The submittal was done electronically through WUEdata, an online submittal tool. A CD of the Plan was also sent to the California State Library within 30 days of adoption.

San Luis Obispo County was also sent an electronic copy of the adopted UWMP. Plan copies are available at City Hall and the City Library. An electronic version is available on the City's website (http://www.prcity.com).

10.3. UWMP CHECKLIST

The table below is a multi-page checklist developed from the Urban Water Management Planning Act and SB X7-7 to support preparation of the UWMP and provide DWR with the UWMP location where required elements can be found.

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.1	**Section 2.1**
10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	**Sections 2.2 & 10.1**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water 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.	Plan Preparation	Section 2.5.2	**Section 2.2**
10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 3.1	**Section 3.2**
10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 3.3	**Section 3.3**
10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Description	Section 3.4	**Section 3.4, Table 3-1**
10631(a)	Describe other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 3.4	**Section 3.4**
10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	**Sections 3.4, 5.1.3**
10631(e)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.2	**Section 4.1, Tables 4-1, 4-2**
10631(e)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for the most recent 12-month period available.	System Water Use	Section 4.3	**Section 4.2, Table 4-4**
10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.5	**Section 4.4, Table 4-5**
10608.20(b)	Retail suppliers shall adopt a 2020 water use target using one of four methods.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7 and App E	**Section 5.2,**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
				Appendix C SBX7-7 Table 7
10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Chapter 5 and App E	**Sections 5.1, 5.2 & 5.3, Table 5-1, and Appendix C tables**
10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply is the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.7.2	**Section 5.1.5, Appendix C SBX7-7 Table 7-F**
10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their interim target by December 31, 2015.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	**Section 5.3, Table 5-2**
1608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8.2	**Not applicable**
10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.1	**Not applicable**
10608.40	Retail suppliers shall report on their progress in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 5.8 and App E	**Section 5.4, Table 5-2**
10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035.	System Supplies	Chapter 6	**Section 6, Tables 6-1, 6-4, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9**
10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 6.2	**Section 6.3, Tables 6-1 & 6-9**
10631(b)(1)	Indicate whether a groundwater management plan has been adopted by	System Supplies	Section 6.2.2	**Section 6.3.2**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.			
10631(b)(2)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.1	**Section 6.3.1**
10631(b)(2)	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 6.2.2	**Section 6.3**
10631(b)(2)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as overdrafted, or projected to become overdrafted. Describe efforts by the supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.	System Supplies	Section 6.2.3	**Sections 6.3.0, 6.3.2**
10631(b)(3)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 6.2.4	**Section 6.3.1, Table 6-1**
10631(b)(4)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Sections 6.2 and 6.9	**Section 6.7, Table 6-9**
10631(d)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 6.7	**Section 4.1.1**
10631(g)	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 multiple-dry years.	System Supplies	Section 6.8	**Sections 6.5.2, 6.6, 7.4, and 8, Tables 6-6 and 6-7**
10631(i)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 6.6	**Section 6.5.3**
10631(j)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) – if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	**Not applicable**
10631(j)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided	System Supplies	Section 2.5.1	**Not applicable**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.			
10633	For wastewater and recycled water, coordinate with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.1	**Section 6.5, Table 6-2**
10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area. Include quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.2	**Section 6.5.1, Tables 6-2 and 6-3**
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 6.5.2.2	**Section 6.5.2, Table 6-3**
10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.3 and 6.5.4	**Section 6.5.2, Table 6-3**
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 6.5.4	**Section 6.5.2, Table 6-4**
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 a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.4	**Section 6.5.2, Tables 6-4 and 6-5**
10633(f)	Describe the actions which 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 6.5.5	**Section 6.5.2, Table 6-6**
10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 6.5.5	**Section 6.5.2, Table 6-6**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
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 7.4**
10631(c)(1)	Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**Sections 6.8 and 7.1.4**
10631(c)(1)	Provide data for an average water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.2	**Section 7.2, Table 7-1**
10631(c)(2)	For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, describe plans to supplement or replace that source.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.1	**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 7.1	**Section 7.1.3**
10635(a)	Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 7.3	**Sections 7.2 and 7.3, Tables 7-2 to 7-4**
10632(a) and 10632(a)(1)	Provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis that specifies stages of action and an outline of specific water supply conditions at each stage.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.1	**Section 8.1, Table 8-1**
10632(a)(2)	Provide an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9	**Section 8.7, Table 8-4**
10632(a)(3)	Identify actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in case of a catastrophic interruption of water supplies.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8	**Section 8.6**
10632(a)(4)	Identify mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2	**Section 8.1, Table 8-2**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
10632(a)(5)	Specify consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4	**Section 8.3, Table 8-3**
10632(a)(6)	Indicated penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3	**Section 8.2**
10632(a)(7)	Provide an analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions in the water shortage contingency analysis on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6	**Section 8.5**
10632(a)(8)	Provide a draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7	**Appendix D**
10632(a)(9)	Indicate a mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the water shortage contingency analysis.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5	**Section 8.4**
10631(f)(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	Sections 9.2 and 9.3	**Section 9.2**
10631(f)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	**Not applicable**
10631(j)	CUWCC members may submit their 2013-2014 CUWCC BMP annual reports in lieu of, or in addition to, describing the DMM implementation in their UWMPs. This option is only allowable if the supplier has been found to be in full compliance with the CUWCC MOU.	Demand Management Measures	Section 9.5	**Appendix E**
10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption,	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and	Section 10.3	**Section 10.1**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
	implementation, and economic impact of water use targets.	Implementation		
10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.2.1	**Section 10.1, Table 10-1**
10621(d)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2015 plan to the department by July 1, 2016.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.3.1 and 10.4	**Section 10.2, Appendix A**
10635(b)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 60 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.4	**In UWMP provided to County (Sections 2.2 & 10.1, Appendix A**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	**Sections 10.1 and 10.2, Appendix A**
10642	The water 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	Sections 10.2.1	**Sections 2.2 & 10.1, Appendix A**
10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.3.1	**Appendix A**
10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 10.4.3	**Section 10.2, Appendix A**

CWC Section	UWMP Requirement	Subject	Guidebook Location	UWMP Location
10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this 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 10.4.4	**Section 10.2, Appendix A**
10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	**Section 10.2**
10645	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, 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 10.2, Appendix A**

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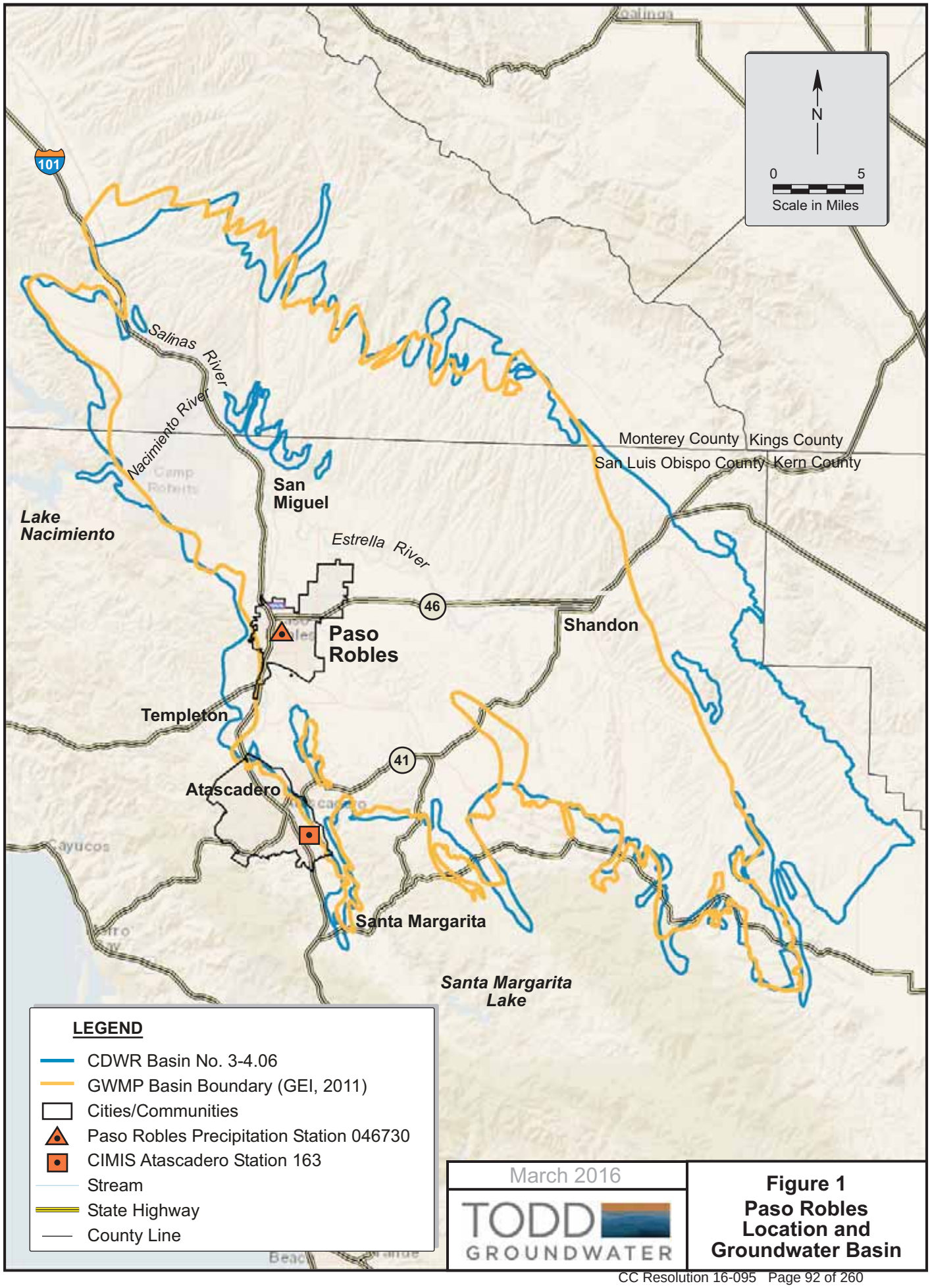
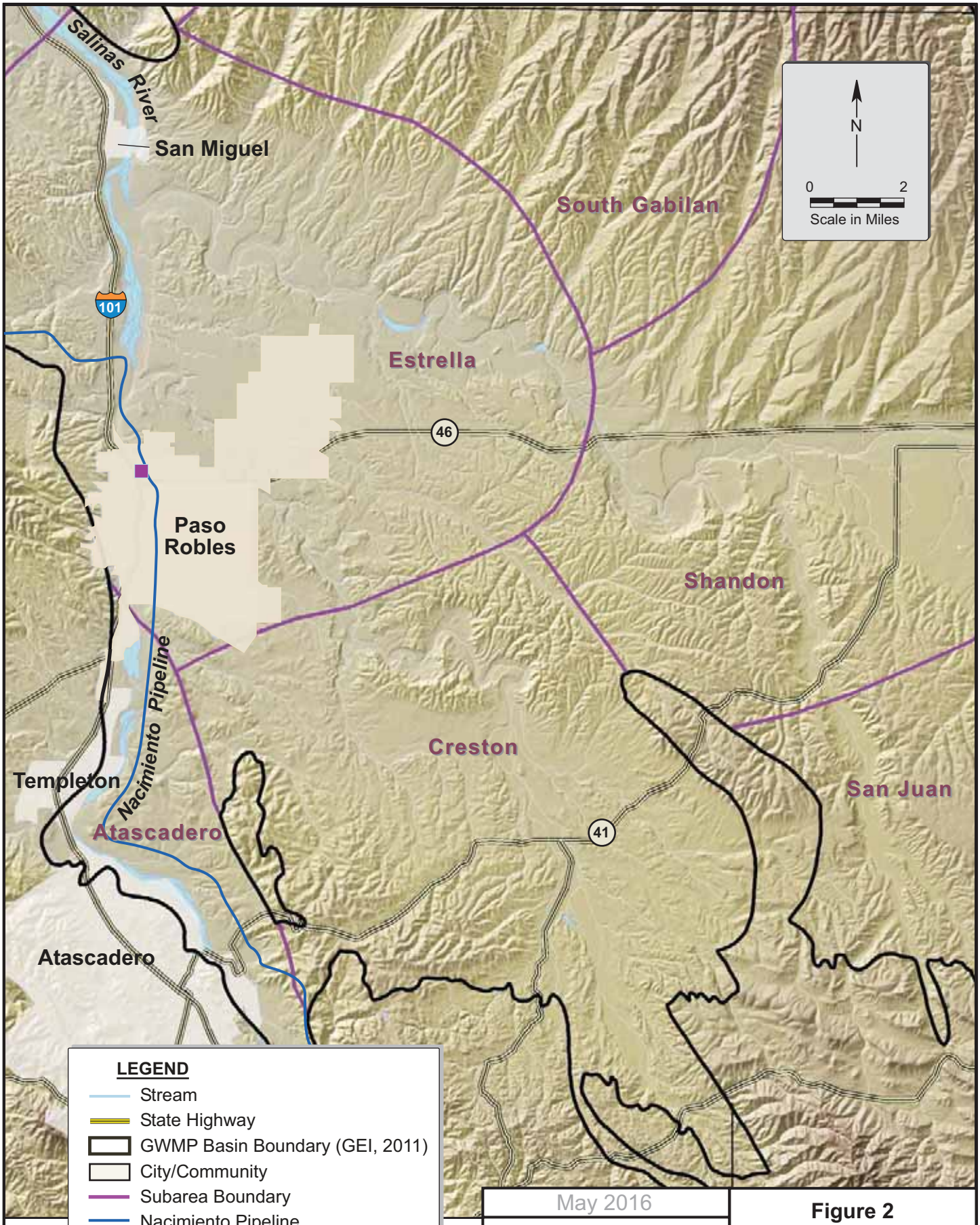
Figures



March 2016

TODD GROUNDWATER

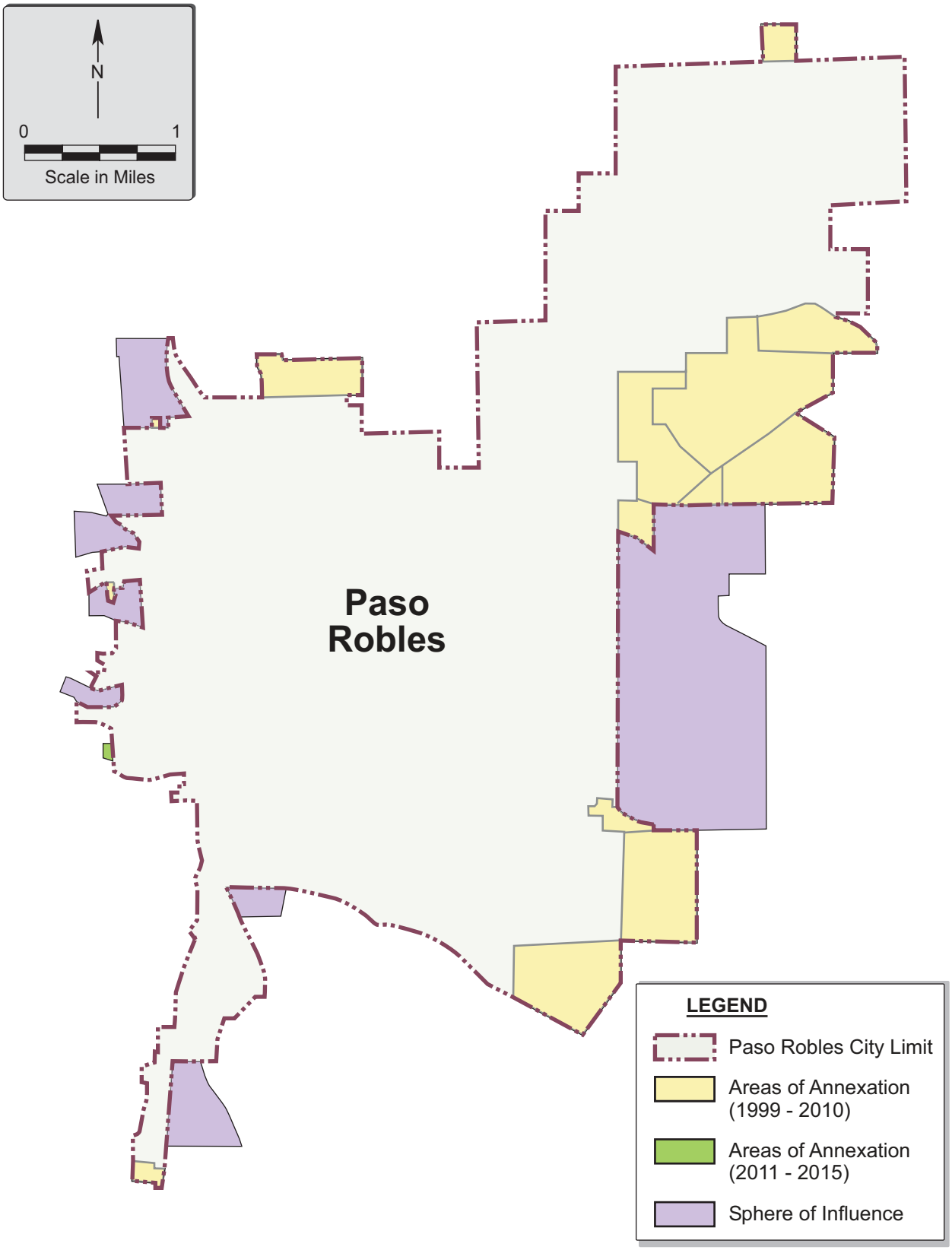
Figure 1
Paso Robles Location and Groundwater Basin



May 2016

TODD GROUNDWATER

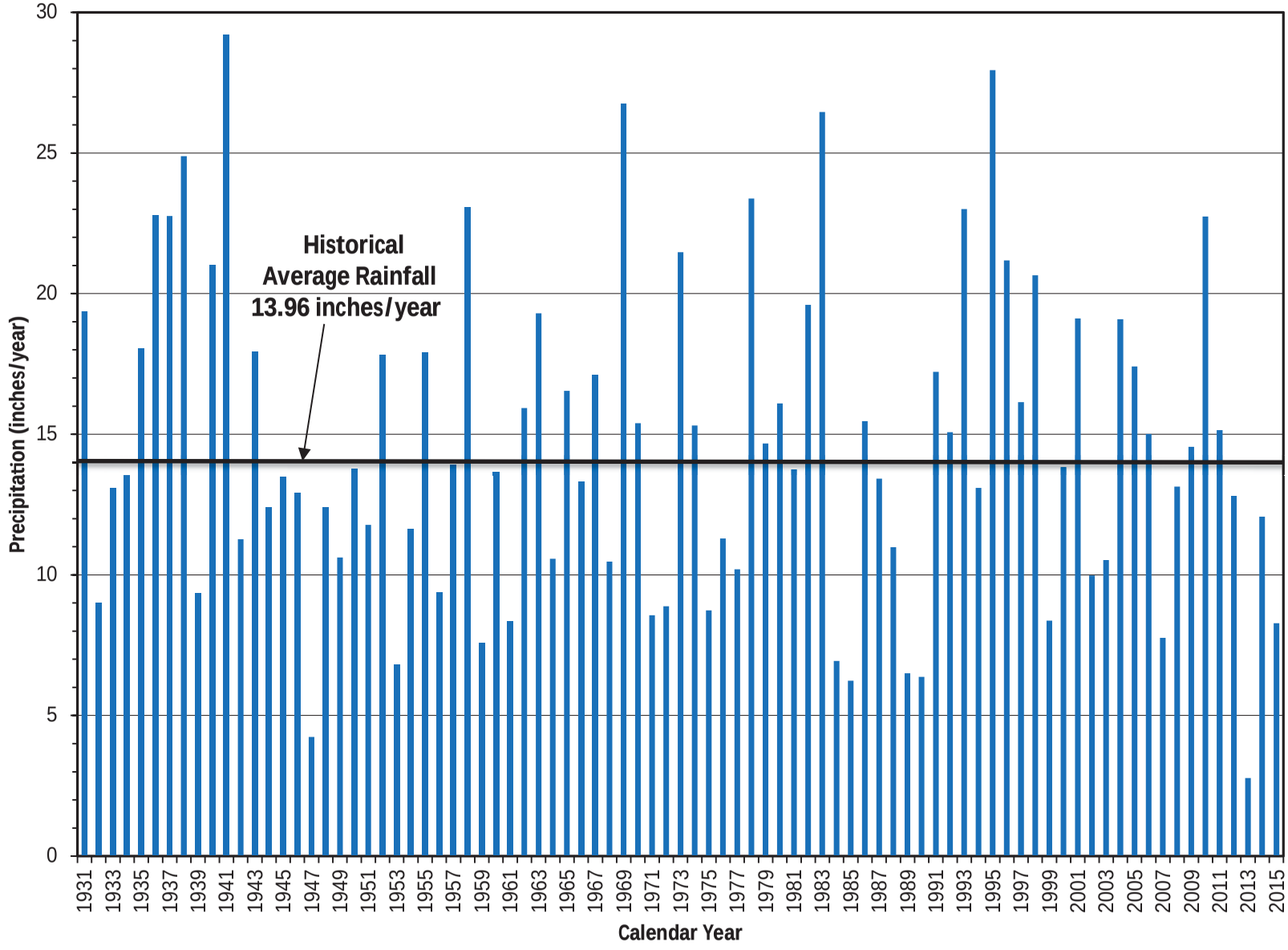
Figure 2
Paso Robles Subarea Boundaries and Facilities



March 2016

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3
Paso Robles
Recent Annexations



Precipitation data from Paso Robles Station 046730.

March 2016

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 4
Paso Robles
Annual Rainfall

Tables

Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2015	Volume of Water Supplied 2015
4010007	Paso Robles Water Department	10,627	5,153
	TOTAL	10,627	5,153
NOTES:			

Table 2-2: Plan Identification			
Select Only One	**Type of Plan**		**Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance** *if applicable* *drop down list*
☑	**Individual UWMP**		
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	☐	Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**		
NOTES:			

Table 2-3: Agency Identification	
Type of Agency (select one or both)	
☐	Agency is a wholesaler
☑	Agency is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☑	UWMP Tables Are in Calendar Years
☐	UWMP Tables Are in Fiscal Years
If Using Fiscal Years Provide Month and Date that the Fiscal Year Begins (mm/dd)	
Units of Measure Used in UWMP (select from Drop down)	
Unit	AF
NOTES:	

Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with CWC 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name *(Add additional rows as needed)*
None-not applicable
NOTES:

Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected							
Population Served	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout 2045 or later
	30,522	32,300	34,400	37,700	39,900	41,900	44,000
NOTES: 2015 population from Department of Finance. 2020-2040 projections from City's General Plan Land Use Element Table LU-3B (revised March 2014). Buildout population from City's General Plan.							

Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Actual			
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	2015 Actual		
Drop down list *May select each use multiple times* *These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Level of Treatment When Delivered *Drop down list*	Volume
Single Family	-	Drinking Water	2,536
Multi-Family	-	Drinking Water	540
Commercial	-	Drinking Water	589
Industrial	-	Drinking Water	218
Institutional/Governmental	-	Drinking Water	294
Landscape	-	Drinking Water	508
Other	-	Drinking Water	38
Losses	-	Drinking Water	431
		TOTAL	5,153
NOTES: Losses is Non-Revenue Water (see AWWA Water Audit in Appendix B) which totals Water Losses (366.2 AFY) from UWMP Table 4-4 plus Unbilled Authorized Consumption (64.4 AFY) from AWWA Water Audit in Appendix B.			

Table 4-2 Retail: Demands for Potable and Raw Water - Projected							
Use Type *(Add additional rows as needed)*	Additional Description *(as needed)*	Projected Water Use *Report To the Extent that Records are Available*					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
Single Family		3,427	3,288	3,337	3,412	3,491	3,573
Multi-Family		771	931	1,076	1,171	1,266	1,360
Commercial		767	923	1,080	1,167	1,251	1,337
Industrial		300	418	553	644	735	823
Institutional/Governmental		249	333	421	484	546	607
Landscape		1,000	1,067	937	971	1,006	1,042
Other		79	85	93	99	105	111
Losses		496	530	564	598	632	666
	TOTAL	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519

NOTES: 2020 projections include projected water reductions due to customer conservation in response to increased water rates. 2025 to buildout projections include conservation and water savings as described in Sections 4.3 and 9.

Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Demands							
	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
Potable and Raw Water *From Tables 4-1 and 4-2*	5,153	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
Recycled Water Demand* *From Table 6-4*	0	See notes	See notes	See notes	See notes	See notes	See notes
TOTAL WATER DEMAND	5,153	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519

NOTES:
* Recycled water demand is incorporated into Table 4-2 demand projections. See Tables 6-4 and 6-9 for projected recycled water use.

Table 4-4 Retail: 12 Month Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss*
01/2015	366
** Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet.*	
NOTES: Water Loss is real losses (341.6 AF) plus apparent losses (24.7 AF) from AWWA Water Audit Appendix B	

Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, etc... utilized in demand projections are found.	See Sections 4.1.2, 4.3 and 9.1
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? *Drop down list (y/n)*	Yes
NOTES:	

Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary *Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only*					
Baseline Period	Start Year	End Year	Average Baseline GPCD*	2015 Interim Target *	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	1999	2008	241	217	193
5 Year	2003	2007	242		
*All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)					
NOTES:					

Table 5-2: 2015 Compliance *Retail Agency or Regional Alliance Only*								
Actual 2015 GPCD*	2015 Interim Target GPCD*	**Optional Adjustments to 2015 GPCD** *From Methodology 8*					2015 GPCD* *(Adjusted if applicable)*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015? Y/N
		Extraordinary Events*	Economic Adjustment*	Weather Normalization*	TOTAL Adjustments*	Adjusted 2015 GPCD*		
151	217	0	0	0	0	151	151	Yes
**All values are in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*								
NOTES:								

Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
☐	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
Groundwater Type *Drop Down List* *May use each category multiple times*	Location or Basin Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Add additional rows as needed						
Alluvial Basin	Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (3-4.06)	2,327	2,880	3,257	3,497	2,045
	TOTAL	2,327	2,880	3,257	3,497	2,045
NOTES: In 2009, water use has been reduced because of City-wide mandatory use restrictions.						

Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2015						
☐	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
100	Percentage of 2015 service area covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*					
100	Percentage of 2015 service area population covered by wastewater collection system *(optional)*					
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? *Drop Down List*	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2015	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? *Drop Down List*	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? *(optional)* *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed						
City of Paso Robles	Metered	2,688	City of Paso Robles	City of Paso Robles Wastewater Treatment Plant	Yes	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2015:		2,688				
NOTES:						

Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2015										
☐	No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.									
							2015 volumes			
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number *(optional)*	Method of Disposal *Drop down list*	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area?	Treatment Level *Drop down list*	Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area
Add additional rows as needed										
City of Paso Robles Wastewater Treatment Plant	Discharge Point 001C	Outfall into Salinas River	3 400105001	Percolation ponds	Yes	Secondary, Disinfected - 23	2,688	2,688	0	0
						Total	2,688	2,688	0	0
NOTES: The City's WWTP treats only a small amount (9%) of wastewater from outside its service area.										

Table 6-4 Retail: Current and Projected Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area										
☐	Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.									
Name of Agency Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:		City of Paso Robles								
Name of Agency Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:		City of Paso Robles								
Supplemental Water Added in 2015		0								
Source of 2015 Supplemental Water		None								
Beneficial Use Type	General Description of 2015 Uses	Level of Treatment *Drop down list*	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
Agricultural irrigation	Recycled water was not used in 2015	Tertiary	0	235	235	235	235	235	235
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)		Tertiary	0	405	475	475	475	475	475
Golf course irrigation		Tertiary	0	820	820	820	820	820	820
		Total:	0	1,460	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530	1,530

NOTES:
1) Amounts shown are estimates of potential demand that could potentially be served by the future recycled water system.
2) Potable water offset through use of recycled water is shown in Table 6.9.

Table 6-5 Retail: 2010 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2015 Actual		
☑	Recycled water was not used in 2010 nor projected for use in 2015. The supplier will not complete the table below.	
Use Type	**2010 Projection for 2015**	**2015 Actual Use**
Agricultural irrigation	No recycled water use was projected for 2015	Recycled water was not used in 2015
Landscape irrigation (excludes golf courses)		
Golf course irrigation		
Total	0	0
NOTES:		

Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use			
☐	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 6.5.2	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use
Add additional rows as needed			
Master Planning	Master Plan for use of recycled water.	Completed 2014	Included in estimates below
Treatment system design	Design documents for treatment upgrades for disinfected tertiary recycled water underway (currently 90% design)	Ongoing, planned completion 2016	Included in estimates below
Distribution system design	City currently obtaining professional services for design of recycled water distribution system	Ongoing, design completion date TBD	Included in estimates below
Private Well Policy	Ordinance No. 1021 N.S. Encourages use of recycled water when it becomes available	Ordinance passed in 2016, recycled water to become available 2018-2020	1,055 AFY
Contracts with water users in City limits	Contracts with high water users inside of City limits	Unknown	475 AFY
Public Outreach	Notify/inform public on City development of recycled water supply, recycled water uses and safety, financial aspects of recycled water program, and promote recycled water use in the community	Ongoing	Not quantified but partially included in above estimate
Building Code Modifications and new ordinances	Incorporate CCR and other applicable requirements by reference	Unknown	Not quantifiable at this time
Contracts with water users outside of City limits	Potential for large irrigators outside of City limits to secure base demand during planning stages of recycled water system	Unknown	Not quantifiable at this time
Regional restrictions on groundwater pumping	Not City driven but could be due to future legal, SGMA, or adjudication restrictions.	Unknown	Not quantifiable at this time
		Total	1,530
NOTES: See Tables 6.4 for anticipated increase in recycled water use within City service area.			

Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs						
☑	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.					
☐	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.					
	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other agencies?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type *Drop Down List*	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Agency *This may be a range*
	Drop Down List (y/n)	*If Yes, Agency Name*				
Add additional rows as needed						
NOTES: Future use of recycled water is not included in this table (see Section 6.5.2 for discussion of future use).						

Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual				
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2015		
Drop down list *May use each category multiple times.* *These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool*		Actual Volume	Water Quality *Drop Down List*	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater	Basin wells in Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (3-4.06)	2,045	Drinking Water	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield
Surface water	Salinas River water through river wells	3,021	Drinking Water	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit
Purchased or Imported Water	Nacimiento Water	87	Drinking Water	4,000 AFY Contract[1]
	Total	5,153		-

NOTES: Actual volumes shown above do not reflect total supply available to the City from each source, nor do they reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but instead the water used to supply demand in 2015.
1. Purchased or Imported Water Total Right amount shown (4,000 AFY) reflects the City's total right to Nacimiento Water in 2015. In April 2016, the City's total right increased to 6,488 AFY.

Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supply *Report To the Extent Practicable*											
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040		Buildout (2045 or later)	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed													
Groundwater	Basin wells in Paso Robles Groundwater Basin (3-4.06)[1]	2,600	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield[2]	2,506	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield	2,602	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield	2,124	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield	2,610	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield	2,200	90,215 AFY Perennial Yield
Surface water	Salinas River water through river wells[3]	3,100	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit	3,500	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit	3,800	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit	4,558	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit	4,558	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit	4,558	4,600 AFY SWRCB Permit
Purchased or Imported Water	Nacimiento Water[4]	1,120	6,488 AFY Contract[5]	1,120	6,488 AFY Contract	1,120	6,488 AFY Contract	1,120	6,488 AFY Contract	1,120	6,488 AFY Contract	2,017	6,488 AFY Contract
Purchased or Imported Water	Nacimiento Water via Recovery Well[6]	269	From 6,488 AFY contract listed above	269	From 6,488 AFY contract listed above	269	From 6,488 AFY contract listed above	269	From 6,488 AFY contract listed above	269	From 6,488 AFY contract listed above	269	From 6,488 AFY contract listed above
Recycled Water	Potable Offset[7]	0	Recycled water not projected to offset potable uses	180	More recycled water available	270	More recycled water available	475	More recycled water available	475	More recycled water available	475	More recycled water available
	Total	7,089	-	7,575	-	8,061	-	8,546	-	9,032	-	9,519	-

NOTES:
Supply amounts shown above do not reflect total supply available to the City from each source, nor do they reflect any limits on the City's groundwater rights, but instead the water planned to supply projected demand.
1. Basin Wells: Reasonably Available Volumes: Amounts listed are water planned to supply projected demand and account for balancing and management of available supplies. Pumping could increase if shortage is experienced in other supplies.
2. Basin Wells: Total Right or Safe Yield: 90,215 AFY from Geoscience, 2015.
3. Salinas River Wells: Amounts listed are amounts of water needed to supply projected demands and account for balancing of available supplies. 4,558 AFY is the historical maximum pumping.
4. Nacimiento Water Reasonably Available: For 2016-2040, the 2.4 mgd Nacimiento Water Treatment Plant is assumed to be operating 5 months/year and for 2045 and later, the plant is assumed to be operating 9 months/year. The imported water amounts in the table are comprised of Nacimiento WTP amounts plus amount of Nacimiento water pumped by the recovery well.
5. Nacimiento Water Total Right: Amount shown is total raw water supply available to City, not total potable water available, which is limited by treatment capacity.
6. Recovery well amount assumes 400 gpm operating 5 months/year.
7. Recycled water amount is based on Recycled Water Master Plan estimate of maximum potable water offset at buildout within City. See Table 6.4 for additional recycled use in lieu of in-City private pumping.

Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data			
Year Type	**Base Year** *If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 1999-2000, use 2000*	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		☐ Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location _____	
		☑ Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available[2]	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year[1]	2008	7,891	100%
Single-Dry Year	2013	7,891	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 1st Year	2013	7,891	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 2nd Year	2014	7,891	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 3rd Year	2015	7,891	100%
Multiple-Dry Years 4th Year *Optional*	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Years 5th Year *Optional*	-	-	-
Multiple-Dry Years 6th Year *Optional*	-	-	-
Agency may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If an agency uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.			
NOTES: 1. Selected average year is before 2009, when mandatory water use restrictions began. Water use restrictions resulted in reduced water use and may not be representative of average year water use. 2. Volume Available represents volume used in an average year and not all the supply available to the City.			

Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison						
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
Supply totals *(autofill from Table 6-9)*	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
Demand totals *(autofill from Table 4-3)*	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: Supply totals are the supply that will be used to meet demands.						

Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison						
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
Supply totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
Demand totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: Water use would be the same in a drought year as in a normal year because water restrictions would limit any additional use of irrigation water in response to drought conditions. Supply totals are the supply that will be used to meet demands.						

Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison							
		2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Buildout (2045 or later)
First year	Supply totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
	Demand totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second year	Supply totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
	Demand totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third year	Supply totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
	Demand totals	7,089	7,575	8,061	8,546	9,032	9,519
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOTES: Water use would be the same in a drought year as in a normal year because water restrictions would limit any additional use of irrigation water in response to drought conditions. Supply totals are the supply that will be used to meet demands.							

Table 8-1 Retail Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan		
Stage	Complete Both	
	Percent Supply Reduction[1] *Numerical value as a percent*	Water Supply Condition *(Narrative description)*
Add additional rows as needed		
1	Voluntary 10%	10% shortage Any short term supply reduction
2	Mandatory 20%	20% shortage Moderate supply reductions, including but not limited to short term supply limitations (i.e., droughts, infrastructure issues, etc.)
3	Mandatory 30%	30% shortage Moderate to severe supply reductions, including but not limited to moderate supply shortages (i.e., prolonged droughts)
4	Mandatory 50%	50% shortage Severe water supply reductions, including but not limited to supply disruption (i.e., water quality issues or natural disasters) or prolonged droughts
[1] One stage in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan must address a water shortage of 50%.		
NOTES:		

Table 8-2 Retail Only: Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Uses			
Stage	Restrictions and Prohibitions on End Users *Drop down list* *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? *Drop Down List*
Add additional rows as needed			
In effect at all times	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	-	Yes
In effect at all times	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Prohibit watering during and within 48 hours following measurable rainfall	Yes
In effect at all times	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	-	Yes
In effect at all times	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	For new or remodeled	Yes
In effect at all times	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	-	Yes
In effect at all times	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	No overfilling swimming pools and spas	Yes
In effect at all times	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Within 7 days	Yes
In effect at all times	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Water fountain or other decorative water feature must use re-circulated water	Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	-	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Within 5 days	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	2 days per week	Yes
2	Other	City may suspend new hydrant meters	Yes
2	Other	City may implement water allocations per customer account	Yes
3	Other	Filling of ornamental lakes and ponds is generally prohibited	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	-	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Within 2 days (3 days for rental properties)	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	-	Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	-	Yes
3	Other	Possible limitations on new water services and annexations	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	-	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Within 1 day (3 days for rental properties)	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Prohibit filling of pools and spas	Yes
4	Other	No new agreements to provide water	Yes
NOTES: During a declared water shortage, all water customers shall comply with all water conditions of the previous stages.			

Table 8-3 Retail Only: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan - Consumption Reduction Methods		
Stage	Consumption Reduction Methods by Water Supplier *Drop down list* *These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool*	Additional Explanation or Reference *(optional)*
Add additional rows as needed		
1,2,3,4	Offer Water Use Surveys	Includes outreach to customers when leak is suspected, based on consumption and leak assistance.
1,2,3,4	Expand Public Information Campaign	Monthly updates on water conservation, newsletters, brochures, fact sheets, direct mailers and bill inserts.
1,2,3,4	Improve Customer Billing	-
1,2,3,4	Provide Rebates on Plumbing Fixtures and Devices	High-efficiency toilet rebates. Promote programs from other agencies/organizations.
1,2,3,4	Provide Rebates for Turf Replacement	$0.50 per square foot up to $500 per property. Promote programs from other agencies/ organizations.
2,3,4	Increase Frequency of Meter Reading	-
3,4	Moratorium or Net Zero Demand Increase on New Connections	-
NOTES:		

Table 8-4 Retail: Minimum Supply Next Three Years			
	2016	2017	2018
Available Water Supply	7,089	7,089	7,089
NOTES: Based on 2020 water supply shown in Table 6.9. Additional supply is available.			

Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
See Note below	☐	☐
County Name *Drop Down List*	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
Add additional rows as needed		
San Luis Obispo County	☑	☑
Notes: This table only lists cities and counties within which the City provides water supply. See the table in Section 2.2 for a complete list of entities contacted.		

Appendices

Appendix A

Notification Letters, Public Notice, Proof of Public Hearing, and Adoption Resolution

Appendix A contains:

- Notification Letter to County
- Proof of Public Hearing
- UWMP Adoption Resolution (*to be provided*)
- Documentation that final copies were sent to County, California State Library, and made available to the public (*included in the version submitted to DWR*)

CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES

"The Pass of the Oaks"

March 23, 2016

Mr. Wade Horton
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Dept.
919 Palm Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Subject: City of Paso Robles 2015 Urban Water Management Plan Notice of Review and Plan Update

Dear Mr. Horton:

The City of Paso Robles (City) is currently in the process of reviewing, updating, and preparing its 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (2015 UWMP) in accordance with the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, the Water Conservation Act of 2009, and other applicable laws.

The City is required to update its UWMP every five years. Among other information and analyses, the 2015 UWMP will evaluate current and projected water supplies and demands within the City's service area during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry year periods over the next 20-year planning horizon and beyond. The 2015 UWMP will also include information regarding water conservation efforts and water shortage contingency planning.

The City is providing this notice pursuant to Water Code section 10621(b). The City encourages local agencies, the public, and other interested parties to participate in the development of the 2015 UWMP.

A copy of the draft 2015 UWMP is currently scheduled to be available for public review and comment by May 4, 2016, and will be available at the City's offices at the address below, and on the City's website. The City will also hold a public hearing on the 2015 UWMP, which is currently estimated to take place on June 21, 2016, at the following address:

Public Hearing Location: City of Paso Robles Library
1000 Spring Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Additional notice regarding the time and place of the public hearing will be published in accordance with Government Code section 6066. Public input and coordination with your organization and other local agencies is encouraged and will be considered during the process of preparing and completing the 2015 UWMP.

After the draft 2015 UWMP is made available for public review, please provide any written comments to the address below no later than May 18, 2016.

Send Comments To: City of Paso Robles
Water Resources Manager
1000 Spring Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Thank you for your involvement with the City's 2015 UWMP update process. Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact at Kirk Gonzalez at (805) 227-7200.

Sincerely,

Kirk Gonzalez, P.E.
Water Conservation & Resources
Program Manager

cc: File

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Pursuant to Section 25215.5 of the California Government Code, and Chapter 3.22 of the San Luis Obispo County Code book, by which service charges may be collected on the general County tax bill, the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Luis Obispo, acting as the Governing Board of said County Service Areas Nos. 1 (Old Galaxy Park and Tract 1690 - Nipomo); 1-A (Galaxy Park and Tract 1898 - Nipomo); 1-F (New Galaxy - Nipomo); 7-A (Oak Shores), 18 (San Luis Country Club Estates); and 21 (Cambria), will hold a public hearing on July 12, 2016, in the Board of Supervisors Chambers, County Government Center, San Luis Obispo, regarding the collection of annual service charges on the 2016-17 tax bill.

All hearing items are scheduled for 9:00 AM. To determine the placement of this item on the agenda, please contact the County Administrative Office the Thursday afternoon before the scheduled hearing date.

The reports are on file in the office of the County Clerk and are available for public inspection.

Date: June 23, 2016

TOMMY GONG
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County of San Luis Obispo, State of California

By: /s/Sandy Currens
Deputy Clerk
June 27; July 5, 2016 2531185

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

WHO: San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors

WHEN: ***Friday, July 15, 2016*** at 9:00 a.m. All items are advertised for 9:00 a.m. To find out the agenda placement contact the County Administrative Office approximately one week before the scheduled hearing date or view the Board of Supervisors Agenda and staff report at http://www.slocounty.ca.gov and click on Board of Supervisors Agenda.

WHAT: Hearing to consider and adopt an interim zoning/urgency ordinance to prohibit the clear-cutting of oak woodlands and limit the removal of native trees in the inland area (does not include the Coastal Zone) of the unincorporated portions of San Luis Obispo County, except for development or land use activities complying with certain authorization standards and procedures. All districts.

WHERE: The hearing will be held in the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors Chambers, 1055 Monterey St., Room #D170, County Government Center, San Luis Obispo, CA. The Board of Supervisors Chambers is located on the corner of Santa Rosa and Monterey Streets. At the hearing all interested persons may express their views for or against, or to change the proposal.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: You may contact ***Megan Martin, Project Manager***, in the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building, 976 Osos Street, Room 200, San Luis Obispo, California 93408 (805)781-4163. The staff report will be available on the County's website at http://www.slocounty.ca.gov and click on the Board of Supervisors.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION: This project is exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15061(b)(3), 15307, and 15308.

If you challenge this matter in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this public notice or in written correspondence delivered to the appropriate authority at or before the public hearing

DATED: June 27, 2016

TOMMY GONG, COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER

By /s/Sandy Currens 2537758

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

WHO: San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors

WHEN: **Friday, July 15, 2016, at 9:00 a.m.** All items are advertised for 9:00 a.m. To find out the agenda placement contact the County Administrative Office approximately one week before the scheduled hearing date or view the Board of Supervisors Agenda and staff report at http://www.slocounty.ca.gov and click on Board of Supervisors Agenda.

WHAT: Hearing to consider and adopt an interim zoning/urgency ordinance prohibiting the development of new agricultural ponds or reservoirs in the Inland area (does not include the Coastal Zone) of the unincorporated portions of San Luis Obispo County except for projects complying with certain permitting procedures and development restrictions. All districts.

WHERE: The hearing will be held in the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors Chambers, 1055 Monterey St., Room #D170, County Government Center, San Luis Obispo, CA. The Board of Supervisors Chambers are located on the corner of Santa Rosa and Monterey Streets. At the hearing all interested persons may express their views for or against, or to change the proposal.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: You may contact **Airlin Singewald,** Project Manager, in the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building, 976 Osos Street, Room 200, San Luis Obispo, California 93408 (805) 781-5600. The staff report will be available on the County's website at http://www.slocounty.ca.gov and click on the Board of Supervisors Agenda.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION: This project is exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15061(b)(3), 15307, 15308)

If you challenge this matter in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this public notice or in written correspondence delivered to the appropriate authority at or before the public hearing

DATED: June 27, 2016

TOMMY GONG, COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER

By /s/Sandy Currens

2537656

T.S. No.: 9551-3740 TS
730-1506738-70 A.P.N.: 091
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GRANDE, CA 93420 The
Trustee disclaims any liability f
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off all liens senior to the lien
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of outstanding liens that may e
property by contacting the cour
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ther of which may charge you a
information. If you consult eithe
resources, you should be awar
same lender may hold more than
gage or deed of trust on the pro
TICE TO PROPERTY OWNER:
date shown on this notice of s
postponed one or more time
mortgagee, beneficiary, trustee,
pursuant to Section 2924g of the
Civil Code. The law requires the

CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED 2015 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Paso Robles will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, July 19, 2016, at 6:30 P.M. at City Hall located at 1000 Spring Street, Paso Robles, California, in the City Council Chambers to consider and act upon the proposed 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (the "Plan").

The hearing will address the following topics under the Plan:

- Water supply and demand for the City of Paso Robles
- Water demand management measures
- Water shortage contingency plan

Copies of the Plan are available for public review and inspection at the Paso Robles Library, 1000 Spring Street, Paso Robles, California. Electronic copy is available online at www.pasowater.com.

Interested persons may submit written comments addressed to Christopher Alakel, Water Resources Manager for the City of Paso Robles, 1000 Spring Street, Paso Robles, CA 93446, or email at calakel@prcity.com prior to 5:00 P.M. on Friday, July 15, 2016.

At the time and place noted above, all persons interested in the above matters may appear and be heard.

July 5, 11, 13, 17, 2016 2530121

$$ INCOME $$
$$OPPORTUNITY $$

CIPS

Independent Contractors Needed for Early Morning Newspaper Delivery
San Luis Obispo • Paso Robles
San Luis Obispo County
San Luis Obispo • Paso Robles
Pismo Beach • Grover Beach • Nipomo

Real Estate
Rentals
Employment
Automotive
Merchandise
Pets

Looking for steady income? Like working in a

Appendix B

2015 AWWA Water Audit (select pages)

AWWA Free Water Audit Software:
Reporting Worksheet

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association.
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? Click to access definition
+ Click to add a comment

Water Audit Report for: Paso Robles
Reporting Year: 2015 | 1/2015 - 12/2015

Please enter data in the white cells below. Where available, metered values should be used; if metered values are unavailable please estimate a value. Indicate your confidence in the accuracy of the input data by grading each component (n/a or 1-10) using the drop-down list to the left of the input cell. Hover the mouse over the cell to obtain a description of the grades

All volumes to be entered as: MILLION GALLONS (US) PER YEAR

To select the correct data grading for each input, determine the highest grade where the utility meets or exceeds all criteria for that grade and all grades below it.

<---------- Enter grading in column 'E' and 'J' ---------->

Master Meter and Supply Error Adjustments

WATER SUPPLIED

Volume from own sources:	9	1,650.885	MG/Yr	9	Pcnt:	Value:	MG/Yr
Water imported:	8	28.336	MG/Yr	9			MG/Yr
Water exported:	n/a	0.000	MG/Yr				MG/Yr

Enter negative % or value for under-registration
Enter positive % or value for over-registration

WATER SUPPLIED: 1,679.221 MG/Yr

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION

Click here: ? for help using option buttons below

				Pcnt:	Value:	
Billed metered:	8	1,538.889	MG/Yr			
Billed unmetered:	n/a	0.000	MG/Yr			
Unbilled metered:	n/a	0.000	MG/Yr			
Unbilled unmetered:	5	20.990	MG/Yr	1.25%		MG/Yr

Default option selected for Unbilled unmetered - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Use buttons to select percentage of water supplied **OR** value

AUTHORIZED CONSUMPTION: 1,559.879 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES (Water Supplied - Authorized Consumption)

119.342 MG/Yr

Apparent Losses

			Pcnt:	Value:	
Unauthorized consumption:	4.198	MG/Yr	0.25%		MG/Yr
Customer metering inaccuracies:	0.000	MG/Yr			MG/Yr
Systematic data handling errors:	3.847	MG/Yr	0.25%		MG/Yr

Default option selected for unauthorized consumption - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Default option selected for Systematic data handling errors - a grading of 5 is applied but not displayed

Apparent Losses: 8.045 MG/Yr

Real Losses (Current Annual Real Losses or CARL)

Real Losses = Water Losses - Apparent Losses: 111.296 MG/Yr

WATER LOSSES: 119.342 MG/Yr

NON-REVENUE WATER

NON-REVENUE WATER: 140.332 MG/Yr

= Water Losses + Unbilled Metered + Unbilled Unmetered

SYSTEM DATA

Length of mains:	8	174.0	miles
Number of active AND inactive service connections:	7	10,626	
Service connection density:		61	conn./mile main
Are customer meters typically located at the curbstop or property line?			
Average length of customer service line:	10	0.0	ft
Average operating pressure:	4	70.0	psi

(length of service line, beyond the property boundary, that is the responsibility of the utility)

COST DATA

Total annual cost of operating water system:	4	$15,400,000	$/Year
Customer retail unit cost (applied to Apparent Losses):	10	$4.10	$/100 cubic feet (ccf)
Variable production cost (applied to Real Losses):	8	$2,010.00	$/Million gallons

☐ Use Customer Retail Unit Cost to value real losses

WATER AUDIT DATA VALIDITY SCORE:

*** YOUR SCORE IS: 73 out of 100 ***

A weighted scale for the components of consumption and water loss is included in the calculation of the Water Audit Data Validity Score

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ATTENTION:

Based on the information provided, audit accuracy can be improved by addressing the following components:

1: Customer metering inaccuracies
2: Total annual cost of operating water system
3: Volume from own sources

AWWA Free Water Audit Software: Water Balance

WAS v5.0

American Water Works Association.
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Water Audit Report for:	Paso Robles	
Reporting Year:	2015	1/2015 - 12/2015
Data Validity Score:	73	

Own Sources (Adjusted for known errors) 1,650.885	Water Exported 0.000	Billed Water Exported			
	Water Supplied 1,679.221	Authorized Consumption 1,559.879	Billed Authorized Consumption 1,538.889	Billed Metered Consumption (water exported is removed) 1,538.889	Revenue Water 1,538.889
				Billed Unmetered Consumption 0.000	
			Unbilled Authorized Consumption 20.990	Unbilled Metered Consumption 0.000	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) 140.332
				Unbilled Unmetered Consumption 20.990	
		Water Losses 119.342	Apparent Losses 8.045	Unauthorized Consumption 4.198	
				Customer Metering Inaccuracies 0.000	
				Systematic Data Handling Errors 3.847	
Water Imported 28.336			Real Losses 111.296	Leakage on Transmission and/or Distribution Mains Not broken down	
				Leakage and Overflows at Utility's Storage Tanks Not broken down	
				Leakage on Service Connections Not broken down	

Appendix C

Senate Bill X7-7 Tables

SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in UWMP* *(select one from the drop down list)*
Acre Feet
**The unit of measure must be consistent with Table 2-3*
NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table-1: Baseline Period Ranges			
Baseline	**Parameter**	**Value**	**Units**
10- to 15-year baseline period	2008 total water deliveries	7,891	Acre Feet
	2008 total volume of delivered recycled water	0	Acre Feet
	2008 recycled water as a percent of total deliveries	0.00%	Percent
	Number of years in baseline period[1, 2]	10	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	1999	
	Year ending baseline period range[3]	2008	
5-year baseline period	Number of years in baseline period	5	Years
	Year beginning baseline period range	2003	
	Year ending baseline period range[4]	2007	

[1] If the 2008 recycled water percent is less than 10 percent, then the first baseline period is a continuous 10-year period. If the amount of recycled water delivered in 2008 is 10 percent or greater, the first baseline period is a continuous 10- to 15-year period.

[2] The Water Code requires that the baseline period is between 10 and 15 years. However, DWR recognizes that some water suppliers may not have the minimum 10 years of baseline data.

[3] The ending year must be between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2010.

[4] The ending year must be between December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2010.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for Population Estimates	
Method Used to Determine Population (may check more than one)	
☑	**1. Department of Finance** (DOF) DOF Table E-8 (1990 - 2000) and (2000-2010) and DOF Table E-5 (2011 - 2015) when available
☐	**2. Persons-per-Connection Method**
☐	**3. DWR Population Tool**
☐	**4. Other** DWR recommends pre-review
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 3: Service Area Population		
Year		Population
10 to 15 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	1999	23,565
Year 2	2000	24,297
Year 3	2001	24,978
Year 4	2002	25,725
Year 5	2003	26,713
Year 6	2004	27,139
Year 7	2005	27,863
Year 8	2006	28,783
Year 9	2007	29,391
Year 10	2008	29,602
Year 11		
Year 12		
Year 13		
Year 14		
Year 15		
5 Year Baseline Population		
Year 1	2003	26,713
Year 2	2004	27,139
Year 3	2005	27,863
Year 4	2006	28,783
Year 5	2007	29,391
2015 Compliance Year Population		
2015		30,522
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 4: Annual Gross Water Use *								
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		**Volume Into Distribution System** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.*	**Deductions**					**Annual Gross Water Use**
			Exported Water	**Change in Dist. System Storage** (+/-)	**Indirect Recycled Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.*	**Water Delivered for Agricultural Use**	**Process Water** *This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.*	
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	1999	6,147			-		-	6,147
Year 2	2000	6,449			-		-	6,449
Year 3	2001	6,719			-		-	6,719
Year 4	2002	7,337			-		-	7,337
Year 5	2003	7,470			-		-	7,470
Year 6	2004	7,462			-		-	7,462
Year 7	2005	7,414			-		-	7,414
Year 8	2006	7,431			-		-	7,431
Year 9	2007	8,126			-		-	8,126
Year 10	2008	7,891			-		-	7,891
Year 11	0	-			-		-	-
Year 12	0	-			-		-	-
Year 13	0	-			-		-	-
Year 14	0	-			-		-	-
Year 15	0	-			-		-	-
10 - 15 year baseline average gross water use								**7,245**
5 Year Baseline - Gross Water Use								
Year 1	2003	7,470			-		-	7,470
Year 2	2004	7,462			-		-	7,462
Year 3	2005	7,414			-		-	7,414
Year 4	2006	7,431			-		-	7,431
Year 5	2007	8,126			-		-	8,126
5 year baseline average gross water use								**7,581**
2015 Compliance Year - Gross Water Use								
2015		5,153	-		-		-	**5,153**
* NOTE that the units of measure must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Table 2-3								
NOTES:								

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Complete one table for each source.				
Name of Source	Groundwater			
This water source is:				
☑	The supplier's own water source			
☐	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* *Optional (+/-)*	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1999	2,355	0	2,355
Year 2	2000	2,797	0	2,797
Year 3	2001	3,132	0	3,132
Year 4	2002	3,789	0	3,789
Year 5	2003	3,742	0	3,742
Year 6	2004	3,138	0	3,138
Year 7	2005	2,856	0	2,856
Year 8	2006	3,366	0	3,366
Year 9	2007	4,103	0	4,103
Year 10	2008	3,819	0	3,819
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	3,742	0	3,742
Year 2	2004	3,138	0	3,138
Year 3	2005	2,856	0	2,856
Year 4	2006	3,366	0	3,366
Year 5	2007	4,103	0	4,103
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		2,045	0	2,045
** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*				

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Name of Source	Surface Water			
This water source is:				
☑	The supplier's own water source			
☐	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* *Optional* (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1999	3,792	0	3,792
Year 2	2000	3,652	0	3,652
Year 3	2001	3,587	0	3,587
Year 4	2002	3,548	0	3,548
Year 5	2003	3,728	0	3,728
Year 6	2004	4,324	0	4,324
Year 7	2005	4,558	0	4,558
Year 8	2006	4,065	0	4,065
Year 9	2007	4,023	0	4,023
Year 10	2008	4,072	0	4,072
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	3,728	0	3,728
Year 2	2004	4,324	0	4,324
Year 3	2005	4,558	0	4,558
Year 4	2006	4,065	0	4,065
Year 5	2007	4,023	0	4,023
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		3,021	0	3,021
** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*				
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 4-A: Volume Entering the Distribution System(s)				
Name of Source	Nacimiento Project Water			
This water source is:				
☐	The supplier's own water source			
☑	A purchased or imported source			
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Volume Entering Distribution System	Meter Error Adjustment* *Optional* (+/-)	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
10 to 15 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	1999	0		0
Year 2	2000	0		0
Year 3	2001	0		0
Year 4	2002	0		0
Year 5	2003	0		0
Year 6	2004	0		0
Year 7	2005	0		0
Year 8	2006	0		0
Year 9	2007	0		0
Year 10	2008	0		0
5 Year Baseline - Water into Distribution System				
Year 1	2003	0		0
Year 2	2004	0		0
Year 3	2005	0		0
Year 4	2006	0		0
Year 5	2007	0		0
2015 Compliance Year - Water into Distribution System				
2015		87		87
** Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document*				
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 5: Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Annual Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)
10 to 15 Year Baseline GPCD				
Year 1	1999	23,565	6,147	233
Year 2	2000	24,297	6,449	237
Year 3	2001	24,978	6,719	240
Year 4	2002	25,725	7,337	255
Year 5	2003	26,713	7,470	250
Year 6	2004	27,139	7,462	245
Year 7	2005	27,863	7,414	238
Year 8	2006	28,783	7,431	230
Year 9	2007	29,391	8,126	247
Year 10	2008	29,602	7,891	238
Year 11	0	-	-	
Year 12	0	-	-	
Year 13	0	-	-	
Year 14	0	-	-	
Year 15	0	-	-	
10-15 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**241**
5 Year Baseline GPCD				
Baseline Year *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*		Service Area Population *Fm SB X7-7 Table 3*	Gross Water Use *Fm SB X7-7 Table 4*	Daily Per Capita Water Use
Year 1	2003	26,713	7,470	250
Year 2	2004	27,139	7,462	245
Year 3	2005	27,863	7,414	238
Year 4	2006	28,783	7,431	230
Year 5	2007	29,391	8,126	247
5 Year Average Baseline GPCD				**242**
2015 Compliance Year GPCD				
2015		30,522	5,153	**151**
NOTES:				

SB X7-7 Table 6: Gallons per Capita per Day *Summary From Table SB X7-7 Table 5*	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	241
5 Year Baseline GPCD	242
2015 Compliance Year GPCD	151
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7: 2020 Target Method *Select Only One*		
Target Method		Supporting Documentation
☑	Method 1	SB X7-7 Table 7A
☐	Method 2	SB X7-7 Tables 7B, 7C, and 7D *Contact DWR for these tables*
☐	Method 3	SB X7-7 Table 7-E
☐	Method 4	Method 4 Calculator
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 7-A: Target Method 1 20% Reduction	
10-15 Year Baseline GPCD	**2020 Target GPCD**
241	**193**
NOTES:	

SB X7-7 Table 7-F: Confirm Minimum Reduction for 2020 Target			
5 Year Baseline GPCD *From SB X7-7 Table 5*	Maximum 2020 Target[1]	Calculated 2020 Target[2]	**Confirmed 2020 Target**
242	230	193	**193**

[1] Maximum 2020 Target is 95% of the 5 Year Baseline GPCD [2] 2020 Target is calculated based on the selected Target Method, see SB X7-7 Table 7 and corresponding tables for agency's calculated target.

NOTES:

SB X7-7 Table 8: 2015 Interim Target GPCD		
Confirmed 2020 Target *Fm SB X7-7 Table 7-F*	10-15 year Baseline GPCD *Fm SB X7-7 Table 5*	**2015 Interim Target GPCD**
193	241	**217**
NOTES:		

SB X7-7 Table 9: 2015 Compliance								
Actual 2015 GPCD	2015 Interim Target GPCD	Optional Adjustments *(in GPCD)* Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2015 GPCD	2015 GPCD *(Adjusted if applicable)*	**Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2015?**
		Extraordinary Events	Weather Normalization	Economic Adjustment				
151	217	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	151	151	**YES**
NOTES:								

Appendix D

Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

ORDINANCE NO. 957 N.S.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES TO ADD CHAPTER 14.02 TO THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES ADOPTING A WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND DECLARING THAT THIS IS AN ORDINANCE NECESSARY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

WHEREAS, a consistent and minimum reliable supply of potable water is essential to the public health, safety, and welfare of the people and community of the City of El Paso De Robles; and

WHEREAS, Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution declares that the general welfare requires that water resources be put to beneficial use, that waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that conservation of water be fully exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof; and

WHEREAS, the City of El Paso De Robles water production capacity is highly dependent on factors such as precipitation and local and regional demands for groundwater as its two current existing sources of water are the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and the City's permitted allocation from the Salinas River; and

WHEREAS, the California State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") has declared that the Salinas River is fully allocated, and the City's permit limits the maximum annual pumping from the Salinas River underflow to 4,600 acre feet per year ("AFY"); and

WHEREAS, due to current statewide drought conditions, the City's underflow wells are only producing at 69% of historic levels, and SWCRB has indicated it may restrict underflow pumping due to current drought conditions and has stated that water agencies should adopt conservation efforts to reduce urban water use by 20%; and

WHEREAS, the City and the County of San Luis Obispo (the "County") recently commissioned an update of the 2005 Groundwater Basin Study (*Evaluation of Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Pumping*, Todd Engineers May 2009) that concludes total groundwater pumping has increased by 5,516 AFY between 2000 and 2006, an average annual increase of 919 AFY. Assuming no water management actions, (including delivery of Nacimiento Project Water), this rate of increase would result in overdraft by 2017; and

WHEREAS, the 2009 Updated Basin Study also finds that groundwater basin pumping exceeds 90% of the safe annual yield; and

WHEREAS, the City and County are both parties to an agreement with a group representing a number of agricultural groundwater basin pumpers, known as "PRIOR," the purpose of which is to avoid expensive and lengthy groundwater rights litigation by cooperating in groundwater basin monitoring and water management; and

WHEREAS, the City's weekly demands for water historically have increased drastically in the summer months, rising from approximately 3.5 million gallons per day ("GPD") to approximately 12.7 GPD in July, an increase of 330%; and

WHEREAS, despite City efforts to rehabilitate wells, install new wells and recommission standby wells, the amount of water produced by those wells during the summer months has declined significantly in the past few years; and

WHEREAS, in 2004, City wells produced roughly 12.7 GPD, in the summer of 2008, production dropped to 11.7 MGD, and in 2009, water production is expected to decline to 10.4 MGD; and

WHEREAS, the City's water storage capacity is approximately 12 MGD, roughly 50% of which is allocated for emergency and fire-fighting storage capacity; and

WHEREAS, such fire-fighting capacity would be depleted within three days of prolonged hot weather conditions, thereby creating a potential threat to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, it is in the City's best interest to enact prudent water demand management measures immediately to avoid water shortages; and

WHEREAS, California Water Code section 375 authorizes water suppliers to adopt and enforce a comprehensive water conservation program to reduce water consumption and conserve supplies after holding a public hearing; and

WHEREAS, the adoption and enforcement of a water conservation and supply shortage program is necessary to manage the City of El Paso de Robles' water demand and supply to minimize the effects of water shortages within Paso Robles. Such program is essential to ensure a reliable minimum supply of water for the public health, safety, and welfare.

WHEREAS, based on all of the above, as one measure to help ensure that the City will have adequate water supplies during the coming summer months and into the future, the Council finds and determines that the adoption of a water conservation and water shortage contingency plan is necessary.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS::

SECTION 1. The City Council hereby finds and determines that, based on all of the facts described above, the staff reports and the testimony received during a public hearing on this Ordinance, all of which are incorporated herein, the adoption of a water conservation and water shortage contingency plan is vitally necessary to help preserve and protect the public health, safety and welfare of the City and its residents.

SECTION 2. Chapter 14.02 is hereby added to Title 14 of the Municipal Code of the City of El Paso de Robles as follows:

CHAPTER 14.02

WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

14.02.010 Declaration of Necessity and Intent

A. This Chapter establishes certain mandatory and permanent water management requirements necessary to conserve water, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, prevent unreasonable use of water, prevent unreasonable methods of use of water within the City of El Paso de Robles service area in order to assure adequate supplies of water to meet the needs of the public, and further the public health, safety, and welfare, recognizing that water is a scarce natural resource that requires careful management not only in times of drought, but at all times.

B. This Chapter also establishes regulations to be implemented during times of declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies. It establishes four levels of actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response decreasing water supply or production capabilities.

C. Level 1 Water Supply Shortage measures are voluntary and will be reinforced through local and regional public education and awareness measures. Levels 2 through 4 Water Supply Shortage conditions mandate increasingly restrictive measures in order to attain escalating conservation goals. Those City water customers who violate the measures imposed under a Condition of Level 2 through Level 4 are subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties and remedies as provided in Chapter 1 of this Code.

14.02.020 Application

A. This Chapter applies to any *customer* in the use of any water provided by the City of El Paso de Robles, including customers located outside the City.

B. This Chapter is intended solely to further the conservation of water. It is not intended to implement or replace any provision of federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations relating to protection of water quality or control of drainage or runoff.

C. The provisions of this Chapter do not apply to uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire and other similar emergency services.

D. Nothing in this Chapter 14.02 is intended to affect or limit the ability of the City Manager or his designee to declare and respond to an unforeseeable disaster or water emergency such as an earthquake, or other major disruption in the water supply, pursuant to the general laws of the City or other provisions of this Code.

14.02.030 Definitions

The following words and phrases whenever used in this Chapter 14.02 will have the meaning defined in this section:

A. Customer means any person, corporation, public or private entity, public or private association, public or private agency, government agency or institution, school district, college, university, or any other user of water provided by the City of El Paso de Robles.

B. Days are defined as calendar days, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Water Conservation means the efficient management of water resources for beneficial uses, preventing waste, or accomplishing additional benefits with the same amount of water.

D. Condition means a declared water supply shortage condition, which may be at Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 or Level 4, as described in this Chapter 14.02.

14.02.040 Mandatory Minimum Water Conservation Requirements – Prohibition Against Waste

The following water conservation requirements shall be in effect at all times and are permanent. Violations will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water and are subject to penalties.

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:

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-pressure water broom is used.

3. All wash-down activities must comply with all state or local regulations pertaining to discharges to the City's storm drain system.

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.

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.

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.

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.

H. **No Installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems:** Installation of single pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new water service.

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.

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.

K. **Water Served Only Upon Request:** Restaurants and other food establishments will only serve water upon request.

14.02.050 Level 1 Water Supply Shortage – Voluntary Reductions

A. The City Council or, in the event prompt action is necessary, the City Manager, may declare a Level 1 Water Supply Shortage condition (a "Level 1 Condition") when there is a reasonable probability, due to a projected imbalance in available water supply and projected peak demand, that there will be a supply shortage and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 10 percent is needed in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. Upon such declaration, the City Manager or his designee shall take the necessary actions to implement the voluntary Level 1 Condition conservation practices identified in this Chapter. In the event a Level 1 Condition has been declared by the City Manager, the City Council shall consider the ratification of such declaration at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for such purpose.

B. During the period of a declared Level 1 Condition, the City of El Paso de Robles will increase its public education and outreach efforts to increase public awareness of the need to implement the following water conservation practices.

1. Irrigation of residential and commercial landscapes, including golf courses, 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.

2. Repair or prevention of all water leaks upon discovery or within five days of notification by the City of El Paso de Robles.

3. Use of recycled, non-potable, or water imported from outside City limits for construction purposes.

14.02.060 Level 2 Water Supply Shortage – Mandatory Reductions

A. The City Council, or in the event prompt action is necessary, the City Manager, may recommend and declare a Level 2 Water Supply Shortage condition (a "Level 2 Condition") when there is a reasonable probability, due to a projected imbalance in available water supply and projected peak demand, that there will be a supply shortage and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 20 percent is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. Upon the declaration of a Level 2 Condition, the City Manager or his designee shall take the necessary actions to notify the public and implement the mandatory Level 2 Condition conservation practices identified in this Chapter. In the event a Level 2 Condition has been declared by the City Manager, the City Council shall consider the ratification of such declaration at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for such purpose.

B. During the period of a declared Level 2 Condition, all water customers shall be required to comply with all Level 1 Condition measures, set forth in Section 14.020.050, and also shall comply with the following conservation measure:

1. 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.

C. At its discretion, the City may suspend the issuance of new hydrant meters and/or recall all outstanding meters in accordance with the City's existing Hydrant Meter Rental Agreement.

D. The City Manager may recommend and, upon resolution of the City Council, implement a water allocation per customer account served by the City of El Paso de Robles, and a schedule of per unit penalty surcharges for use exceeding the water allocation. If the City Council adopts or modifies water allocations, the City Manager will post notice of the water allocation prior to the effective date(s). Following the effective date(s) of the water allocation as established by the City Council, any customer that uses water in excess of the allocation will be subject to a penalty surcharge for each billing unit of water in excess of the allocation. The per unit penalty surcharge for excess water usage will be in addition to any other remedy, penalty, or fine that may be imposed for violation of this Chapter. At the City's discretion, the water conservation measures required under Level 1 and Level 2 conditions may be suspended during the period a water allocation is in effect.

14.02.070 Level 3 Water Supply Shortage - Critical Condition

A. The City Council or, in the event prompt action is necessary, the City Manager, may recommend and declare a Level 3 Water Supply Shortage condition (a "Level 3 Condition") when there is a reasonable probability, due to a projected imbalance in available water supply and projected peak demand, that there will be a supply shortage and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 30 percent is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. Upon declaration of Level 3 Water Supply Shortfall, the City Manager or his designee shall take the necessary actions to implement the mandatory Level 3 Condition conservation practices identified in this Chapter. In the event a Level 3 Condition has been declared by the City Manager, the City Council shall consider the ratification of such declaration at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for such purpose.

B. During a the period of a declared Level 3 Condition, all water customers shall comply with all Level 1 Condition and Level 2 Condition water conservation measures and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1. All landscape irrigation shall be limited to no more than two assigned days per week on a schedule established and posted by the City Manager or his designee.

2. Filling or re-filling of ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited except to the extent needed to sustain plants or animals that have been actively managed within the

water feature prior to the declaration of a Level 3 Condition.

3. All water leaks, breaks or other plumbing malfunctions shall be repaired upon discovery or within forty-eight hours of notification by the City of El Paso de Robles, with the exception of rental properties, which shall have up to seventy-two hours to repair interior unit leaks, in order to comply with state laws regarding the provision of notice to tenants.

4. Using water to wash vehicles, whether motorized or not, is prohibited except at commercial car washing facilities.

5. 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:

a. 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, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine or a low-volume high-pressure water broom.

C. Upon the declaration of a Level 3 Condition, new potable water services, temporary or permanent water meters, and statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (including, but not limited to, will serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability) will be allowed only under the circumstances listed below. This provision does not preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted.

1. A valid building permit has been issued for the project; or

2. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare; or

3. The applicant provides substantial evidence satisfactory to the City Manager or his designee of an enforceable commitment that the new water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of new water meter(s). The applicant's offset program must be approved by the City's Water Manager. Such offsets may be in the form of additional water conservation measures, the provision of recycled water use in place of existing potable water demands (if available), or other such offsets developed and approved by the City Manager or his designee. To obtain approval, the applicant's plan must demonstrate that the development will not increase the demand on the City's water system.

During the period of a Level 3 Condition, the expiration dates of approved tentative maps and related entitlements for such development projects shall be tolled until such time as the Level III Condition has improved to a Level II Condition or better. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an applicant with an approved tentative map and related entitlements may choose to proceed with development under the conditions set forth in subsection c.3., above.

D. Upon the declaration of a Level 3 Condition, the City will suspend consideration of any annexations to its service area. This subsection does not apply to boundary corrections and annexations that will not result in any increased use of water.

E. At its discretion, the City may suspend the issuance of new hydrant meters and/or recall all outstanding meters in accordance with the City's existing Hydrant Meter Rental Agreement.

F. The City Manager may recommend and, upon resolution of the City Council, implement a water allocation per customer account served by the City of El Paso de Robles, and a schedule of penalty surcharges for exceeding the water allocation. If the City Council adopts or modifies water allocations, the City Manager will post notice of the water allocation prior to the effective date(s). Following the effective date(s) of the water allocation as established by the City Council, any customer that uses water in excess of the allocation will be subject to a penalty surcharge for each billing unit of water in excess of the allocation. The penalty surcharge for excess water usage will be

in addition to any other remedy, penalty, or fine that may be imposed for violation of this Chapter. At the City's discretion, the water conservation measures required under Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 conditions may be suspended during the period a water allocation is in effect.

14.02.080 Level 4 Water Supply Shortage – Emergency Condition

A. The City Manager may declare a water shortage emergency pursuant to California Water Code section 350 and declare a Level 4 Water Supply Shortage condition (a :Level 4 Condition") when there is a reasonable probability, due to a projected imbalance in available water supply and projected peak demand, that there will be a supply shortage and that a consumer demand reduction of up to 50 percent is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. Upon declaration of Level 4 Condition, the City Manager or his designee shall take all necessary actions to implement the mandatory Level 4 conservation practices identified in this Chapter and on the grounds provided in California Water Code section 350. In the event a Level 4 Condition has been declared by the City Manager, the City Council shall consider the ratification of such declaration at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for such purpose.

B. During the period of a declared Level 4 Condition, all water customers shall be required to comply with all Level 1 Condition, Level 2 Condition and Level 3 Condition water conservation measures and shall also comply with the following additional mandatory conservation measures:

1. All landscape irrigation, except crops and landscape products of commercial growers and nurseries, shall be prohibited. This restriction does not apply to:

a. Watering of livestock; and

b. Essential Public Works projects and actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

2. All water leaks, breaks of other plumbing malfunctions shall be repaired upon discovery or within twenty-four hours of notification by the City of El Paso de Robles, with the exception of rental properties, which shall be have up to seventy-two hours to repair interior unit leaks, in order to comply with state laws regarding the provision of notice to tenants.

3. Filling or refilling of residential pools and spas is prohibited.

C. The City shall not enter into any new commitments or agreements to provide water to customers or agencies either inside or outside of the City of El Paso de Robles.

14.02.090 Procedures for Determination and Notification of Water Supply Shortage Level

A. The existence of a Level 1 Condition may be declared upon recommendation by the City Manager along with a written determination of the existence of the facts and circumstances supporting the determination. A copy of the written determination will be filed with the City Clerk. The City Manager or his designee will publish a notice of the determination of existence of a Level 1 Condition in the City's official newspaper. The City may also post notice of the Condition on its website or include it in its regular billing statement..

The Water Department will monitor the projected supply and demand for water during periods of emergency or *drought* and will recommend to the City Manager the extent of the conservation required. The City Manager will recommend to the City Council the implementation or termination of the appropriate level of *water conservation* in accordance with this Chapter.

B. The existence of a Level 2 or Level 3 Condition may be declared upon recommendation by the City Manager and notification of the City Council. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Level 2 or Level 3 Condition, as applicable, will take effect on the tenth day after the date the shortage level is declared.

Within five days following the declaration of the applicable Condition, the City Manager or his designee will publish a notice providing the extent, terms and conditions respecting the use and consumption of water. The notice shall be published, at a minimum, for three consecutive days in the newspaper used for official City notices. The City may also post notice of the Condition on its website or include it in its regular billing statement.

C. The existence of Level 4 Condition may be declared upon recommendation by the City Manager. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4 Conditions will take effect on the fourth day after the date the shortage level is declared. Within 24 hours following the declaration of the shortage level, the City Manager or his designee will publish a notice giving the extent, terms and conditions respecting the use and consumption of water. The notice shall be published, at a minimum, for three consecutive days in the newspaper used for official City notices. The City may also post notice of the Condition on its website or include it in its regular billing statement.

D. The City Council may declare an end to a particular Condition upon the recommendation of the City Manager by the adoption of a resolution at any regular or special meeting of the City Council.

14.02.100 Hardship Variance

A. If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this Chapter would result in undue hardship to a customer using City of El Paso de Robles water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water uses, then the customer may apply for a variance to the requirements as provided in this Section 14.02.100.

B. The variance may be granted or conditionally granted only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a customer or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water user due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

1. Application. Application for a variance will be in written form prescribed by the City Manager or his designee and will be accompanied by a non-refundable processing fee in an amount set by resolution of the City Council.

2. Supporting Documentation. The written application will be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, or other pertinent information as applicable, including a written statement of the applicant.

3. Approval Authority. The City Manager or his designee will exercise approval authority and act upon any completed application after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the variance. The applicant requesting the variance will be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. The decision of the City Manager or his designee is final unless the applicant files a written appeal to the City Council within 10 days. Unless specified otherwise at the time a variance is approved, the variance applies to the subject property during the term of the applicable Condition.

4. Required Findings for Variance. An application for a variance will be denied unless the approving authority finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the City of El Paso de Robles, all of the following:

a. That the variance does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other City of El Paso de Robles *customers*.

b. That because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this Chapter would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts upon customers generally.

c. That the authorizing of such variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of the City of El Paso de Robles to effectuate the purpose of this Chapter 14.02 and will not be detrimental to the public interest.

d. That the condition or situation of the subject property or the intended use of the property for which the variance is sought is not common, recurrent or general in nature.

5. No relief will be granted to any customer for any reason in the absence of a showing by the customer that the customer has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption in the customer's residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural or governmental water consumption.

14.02.110 Violations and Penalties

It is unlawful for any *customer* to violate the mandatory provisions of this Chapter. Violations are subject to criminal, civil, and administrative penalties and remedies as provided in Chapter 1 of this Code. In addition, service of water may be discontinued or appropriately limited through the installation of flow-restricting devices to any *customer* who willfully uses water in violation of this Chapter. {Editors Note: As specified in Chapter 1.02 Penalties, Section 1.02.010, following the issuance of two warnings, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars shall be assessed for a first violation, a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars shall be assessed for a second violation of this ordinance within one year, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars shall be assessed for a third violation of this ordinance within one year.}

SECTION 3. Section 14.04.180 of the Municipal Code of the City of El Paso de Robles is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. Severability

If any action, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable.

SECTION 5. Publication

The City Clerk will certify to the passage of this Ordinance by the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles, California, and cause the same to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation, published and circulated in the City of El Paso de Robles.

SECTION 6. Effective Date.

This Ordinance will take effect thirty (30) days after its final passage and only if Ordinance No. XXX is determined to be invalid.

Introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council held on June 16, 2009 for first reading by the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles, and adopted on the 16th day of June, 2009 by the following vote:

AYES: Gilman, Hamon, Steinbeck, Strong and Picanco
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

Duane Picanco, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cathy David, Deputy City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 09-962 N.S.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES MAKING CERTAIN REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 14.02 TO THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES REGARDING A WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN AND DECLARING THAT THIS IS AN ORDINANCE NECESSARY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted urgency Ordinance No. 956 on June 2, 2009, which adopted a water conservation and water shortage contingency plan; and

WHEREAS, the adoption and enforcement of a water conservation and supply shortage program is necessary to manage the City of El Paso de Robles' water demand and supply to minimize the effects of water shortages within Paso Robles. Such program is essential to ensure a reliable minimum supply of water for the public health, safety, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that certain provisions of the water conservation and supply shortage program should be clarified.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS::

SECTION 1. Paragraph B. of Section 14.02.060 of Title 14 of the Municipal Code of the City of El Paso de Robles is hereby revised to read as follows:

"14.02.060 Level 2 Water Supply Shortage – Mandatory Reductions

B. During the period of a declared Level 2 Condition, all water customers shall be required to comply with all Level 1 Condition measures, set forth in Section 14.020.050, and also shall comply with the following conservation measure:

1. The City may establish and post a schedule for the months in which all landscape irrigation shall be limited to no more than three assigned days per week and on an every other day basis. Such schedule shall also specify any limited exceptions to such restrictions."

Section 2. Paragraph B of Section 14.02.090 of title 14 of the Municipal Code of the City of El Paso de Robles is hereby revised to read as follows:

"14.02.090 Procedures for Determination and Notification of Water Supply Shortage Level

...

B. The existence of a Level 2 or Level 3 Condition may be declared upon recommendation by the City Manager and notification of the City Council. The mandatory conservation measures applicable to Level 2 or Level 3 Condition, as applicable, will take effect on the tenth day after the date the shortage level is declared. Within five days following the declaration of the applicable Condition, the City Manager or his designee will publish a notice providing the extent, terms and conditions, and any applicable exceptions respecting the use and consumption of water. In addition, the City shall provide 30 days notice of any changes to such water use measures and exceptions. Notices shall be published, at a minimum, for three consecutive days in the newspaper used for official City notices. The City may also post notice of the Condition and applicable water use measures on its website and/or include it in its regular billing statement."

SECTION 3. Severability

If any action, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable.

SECTION 4. Publication

The City Clerk will certify to the passage of this Ordinance by the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles, California, and cause the same to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation, published and circulated in the City of El Paso de Robles.

SECTION 5. Effective Date.

This Ordinance will take effect thirty (30) days after its final passage.

Introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council held on October 6, 2009 for first reading by the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles, and adopted on the 20th day of October, 2009 by the following vote:

AYES: Gilman, Hamon, Steinbeck, Strong and Picanco
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

Duane Picanco, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cathy David, Deputy City Clerk

1230597v1 32866/5003

ORDINANCE NO. 1014 N.S.

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES UPDATING SECTION 14.02.060 OF THE PASO ROBLES MUNICIPAL CODE RELATED TO WATER CONSERVATION

WHEREAS, California has entered the fourth year of a severe drought; and

WHEREAS, on April 1, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order No. B-29-15 imposing mandatory reductions on the City of Paso Robles and other cities and communities; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's Executive Order calls for the City of Paso Robles to reduce water usage an additional 28% as compared to 2013 usage; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's order prohibits irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians, landscape watering during and within 48 hours of rain, and limits new construction irrigation; and

WHEREAS, "Level 2" watering restrictions set forth in Ordinance No. 957 N.S. have been in effect in Paso Robles since May 2012, including outdoor watering restrictions of 3 days per week, however, water usage fell only 11% since that time; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to achieve the required reduction in water usage by adding additional mandatory water conservation measures to the Level 2 watering restrictions in order to achieve the required water usage reduction as quickly as possible;

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby finds and declares that all of the Recitals above are true and correct. The adoption of this Ordinance is necessary to allow for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety by conserving water during the ongoing historic drought and to comply with the Governor's directive to the City of El Paso de Robles.

Section 2. Section 14.02.060 of the Paso Robles Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

- **14.02.060 - Level 2 water supply shortage—Mandatory reductions.**
  A. The city council, or in the event prompt action is necessary, the city manager, may recommend and declare a Level 2 water supply shortage condition (a "Level 2 Condition") when there is a reasonable probability, due to a projected imbalance in available water supply and projected peak demand, that there will be a supply shortage and that a consumer demand reduction of up to twenty percent is required in order to ensure that sufficient supplies will be available to meet anticipated demands. Upon the declaration of a Level 2 condition, the city manager or his designee shall take the necessary actions to notify the public and implement the mandatory Level 2 condition conservation practices identified in this chapter. In the event a Level 2 condition has been declared by the city manager, the city council shall consider the ratification of such declaration at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting called for such purpose.

  B. During the period of a declared Level 2 condition, all water customers shall be required to comply with all Level 1 condition measures, set forth in Section 14.020.050, and also shall comply with the following conservation measure:

  1. The city shall establish and post a schedule for the months in which all landscape irrigation shall be limited to no more than two (2) assigned days per week. Such schedule shall also specify any limited exceptions to such restrictions.

  2. Watering of landscaping shall be prohibited during and within 48 hours of rainfall.

  3. All irrigation of street medians shall cease.

C. At its discretion, the city may suspend the issuance of new hydrant meters and/or recall all outstanding meters in accordance with the city's existing hydrant meter rental agreement.

D. The city manager may recommend and, upon resolution of the city council, implement a water allocation per customer account served by the City of El Paso de Robles, and a schedule of per unit penalties for use exceeding the water allocation. If the city council adopts or modifies water allocations, the city manager will post notice of the water allocation prior to the effective date(s). Following the effective date(s) of the water allocation as established by the city council, any customer that uses water in excess of the allocation will be subject to a penalty for each billing unit of water in excess of the allocation. The per unit penalty for excess water usage will be in addition to any other remedy, penalty, or fine that may be imposed for violation of this chapter. At the city's discretion, the water conservation measures required under Level 1 and Level 2 conditions may be suspended during the period a water allocation is in effect.

Section 3. This Ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("Public Resources Code section 21000 *et seq.*) ("CEQA") because there is no possibility that it will have a significant impact upon the environment as it will help conserve water resources and comply with the directive to the City to reduce water usage.

Section 4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

Section 5. Publication. The City Clerk will certify to the passage of this Ordinance by the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles, California and cause the same to be published once within fifteen (15) days after its passage in a newspaper of general circulation, printed, published and circulated in the City in accordance with Government Code Section 36933.

Introduced and passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of El Paso de Robles held on May 5, 2015 by the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Strong, Hamon, Gregory, Martin
NOES: Reed
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

Steven W. Martin, Mayor

ATTEST:

Caryn Jackson, Deputy City Clerk

Appendix E

California Urban Water Conservation Council

Best Management Practices for Urban Water Efficiency Reports 2011-2014

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name: Keith Larson

Title: Water Conservation Manager

Email: klarson@prcity.com

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.		http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/publicworks/water/conservation/restrictions.asp	Paso Robles Ordinance 957 N.S. is a comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency plan that includes: 1) Water waste prohibitions, 2) has four increasingly stringent stages of water use restrictions in response to shortages.
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.			
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As No

0

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices **ON TRACK**

Exemption No

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control **ON TRACK**

7051 City of Paso Robles

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software?	Yes
AWWA File provided to CUWCC?	Yes
Copy2_of_COPasoRobles_7051_2010_AWWA-WaterAuditSpreadsheet.xls	
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	51
Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method	Yes
Complete Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes
Component Analysis?	Yes
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Locate and Repar unreported leaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.	Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	0
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	No
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	No

Date: 1/1/0001

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes

At Least As effective As Yes

By virtue of our high per unit water rates ($3.70 per unit), we are seeing significant water use reductions in mixed meter account related to reductions in landscape water use (on the order of 15-20% per annum). This result is at least as effective.

Exemption No 0

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Consrvation Pricing

On Track

7051 City of Paso Robles

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Other	Uniform	Yes	3305854	2246000
			3305854	**2246000**

Calculate: V / (V + M) **60 %**

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: Yes

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

7051 **City of Paso Robles** **Retail**

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson - Water Conservation Manager

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Newsletter articles on conservation	10000
Website	2500
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	100000
Landscape water conservation media campaigns	3
Total	**112503**

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Number Media Contacts	Number
Radio contacts	12
Articles or stories resulting from outreach	3
Newspaper contacts	4
Television contacts	2
Written editorials	1
Total	**22**

Did at least one website update take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
Public Outreach total	50000
Total Amount:	**50000**

Public Outreah Additional Programs
Public speaking engagements

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

San Luis Obispo County Partners in Water Conservation

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach **ON TRACK**

Comments:

At Least As effective As	No	
Exemption	No	0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2011

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles **Retail**

Does your agency implement School Education programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson, City of Paso Robles

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

Interactive presentations with worksheets and take home activities for students

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Presentations and activities made to grades 3-6

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? No (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 4000.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name: Keith Larson

Title: Water Conservation Manager

Email: klarson@prcity.com

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.		http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/public works/water/conservation/restrictions.asp	
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.		http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/public works/water/conservation/restrictions.asp	Paso Robles has a comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Ordinance No. 956 that includes: 1) water waste prohibitions, 2) Allows for 4 increasingly stringent stages of water use restrictions in response to shortages.
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As No

0

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices **ON TRACK**

Exemption No

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control **ON TRACK**

7051 City of Paso Robles

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software?	Yes
AWWA File provided to CUWCC?	Yes
Copy_of_COPasoRobles_7051_2010_AWWA-WaterAuditSpreadsheet.xls	
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	51
Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method	Yes
Complete Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes
Component Analysis?	No
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Locate and Repar unreported leaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.	Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

Comments:

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	0
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	No
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	No

Date: 1/1/0001

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes

At Least As effective As Yes

By virtue of our high water rates ($3.70 per unit) we are seeing 15-20% water use reduction in mixed use meter CII accounts.

Exemption No 0

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Consrvation Pricing

On Track

7051 City of Paso Robles

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Other	Uniform	Yes	3305854	0
			3305854	**0**

Calculate: V / (V + M) **100 %**

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: Yes

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

7051 **City of Paso Robles** **Retail**

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson - Water Conservation Manager

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Newsletter articles on conservation	10000
Website	2500
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	100000
Landscape water conservation media campaigns	3
Total	**112503**

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Number Media Contacts	Number
Radio contacts	12
Articles or stories resulting from outreach	3
Newspaper contacts	4
Television contacts	2
Written editorials	1
Total	**22**

Did at least one website update take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
Public Outreach tot.	50000
Total Amount:	**50000**

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

San Luis Obispo County Partners in Water Conservation

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach **ON TRACK**

Exemption	No	0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2012

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles **Retail**

Does your agency implement School Education programs? No

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson, City of Paso Robles Water Conservation Manager

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

Interactive presentation with take home activities

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Presentation and activities made to grades 3-6

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? No (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 3999.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2012

7051 City of Paso Robles

GPCD in 2006: 228.54

GPCD in 2012: 0

GPCD Target for 2018: 197.78

Biennial GPCD Compliance Table

ON TRACK

		Target		Highest Acceptable Bound	
Year	Report	% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD
2010	1	96.4%	**232.52**	100%	**241.20**
2012	2	92.8%	**223.83**	96.4%	**232.52**
2014	3	89.2%	**215.15**	92.8%	**223.83**
2016	4	85.6%	**206.47**	89.2%	**215.15**
2018	5	82.0%	**197.78**	82.0%	**197.78**

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name: Keith Larson Larson

Title: Water Conservation Manager

Email: klarson@prcity.com

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.			
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.		http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/public works/water/conservation/restrictions.asp	Paso Robles has a comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Ordinance No. 956 that includes: 1) water waste prohibitions, 2) Allows for 4 increasingly stringent stages of water use restrictions in response to shortages.
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As No

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices **ON TRACK**

Exemption No

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control **ON TRACK**

7051 City of Paso Robles

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software?	Yes
AWWA File provided to CUWCC?	Yes
Paso Robles 2013 AWWA Free Water Audit Software v4_1 xls reviewed.xls	
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	73
Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method	Yes
Complete Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes
Component Analysis?	Yes
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Locate and Repar unreported leaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.	Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
85	143000	34000	0	False	0.001	0

At Least As effective As No

n/a

Exemption No

Comments:

n/a

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	453
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	Yes
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	Yes

Date: 4/8/2014

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes
At Least As effective As	No
Exemption	No

Comments:

n/a

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

On Track

7051 City of Paso Robles

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Other	Uniform	Yes	7638000	0
			7638000	**0**

Calculate: V / (V + M) **100 %**

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: Yes

Customer Class	Rate Type	Conserving Rate?
Other	Uniform	Yes

At Least As effective As Yes

n/a

Exemption No

Comments:

n/a

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

7051 **City of Paso Robles** **Retail**

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson Water Conservation Manager (2009 - 2014) Kirk Gonzalez, Water Conservation Manager 2015-current)

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Newsletter articles on conservation	10000
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	100000
Website	1
Landscape water conservation media campaigns	3
General water conservation information	8500
Total	**118504**

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Number Media Contacts	Number
Articles or stories resulting from outreach	4
Newspaper contacts	4
Radio contacts	350
Written editorials	2
Television contacts	2
Total	**362**

Did at least one website update take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
Public outreach budget total	50000
Total Amount:	**50000**

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

San Luis Obispo County Partners in Water Conservation, City Activities

Comments:

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.1 Public Outreach **ON TRACK**

n/a

At Least As effective As	No

Exemption	No	0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2013

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles **Retail**

Does your agency implement School Education programs? No

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson, City of Paso Robles Water Conservation Manager

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

Interactive presentation with take home activities

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Presentation and activities made to grades 3-6

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? No (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 3999.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Retail Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Managemant Practices for Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 1.1 Operation Practices

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

1. Conservation Coordinator provided with necessary resources to implement BMPs?

Name: Keith Larson

Title: Water Conservation Manager

Email: klarson@prcity.com

2. Water Waste Prevention Documents

WW Document Name	WWP File Name	WW Prevention URL	WW Prevention Ordinance Terms Description
Option A Describe the ordinances or terms of service adopted by your agency to meet the water waste prevention requirements of this BMP.			
Option B Describe any water waste prevention ordinances or requirements adopted by your local jurisdiction or regulatory agencies within your service area.		http://www.prcity.com/government/departments/publicworks/water/conservation/restrictions.asp	Paso Robles has a comprehensive Water Conservation and Water Shortage Contingency Plan Ordinance No. 956 that includes: 1) water waste prohibitions, 2) Allows for 4 increasingly stringent stages of water use restrictions in response to shortages.
Option C Describe any documentation of support for legislation or regulations that prohibit water waste.			
Option D Describe your agency efforts to cooperate with other entities in the adoption or enforcement of local requirements consistent with this BMP.			
Option E Describe your agency support positions with respect to adoption of legislation or regulations that are consistent with this BMP.			
Option F Describe your agency efforts to support local ordinances that establish permits requirements for water efficient design in new development.			

At Least As effective As No

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BMP 1.1 Operation Practices **ON TRACK**

Exemption No

Comments:

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BMP 1.2 Water Loss Control **ON TRACK**

7051 City of Paso Robles

Completed Standard Water Audit Using AWWA Software?	Yes
AWWA File provided to CUWCC?	Yes
Paso Robles 2014 AWWA Free Water Audit Software v4_1 xls reviewed.xls	
AWWA Water Audit Validity Score?	73
Complete Training in AWWA Audit Method	Yes
Complete Training in Component Analysis Process?	Yes
Component Analysis?	Yes
Repaired all leaks and breaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Locate and Repar unreported leaks to the extent cost effective?	Yes
Maintain a record keeping system for the repair of reported leaks, including time of report, leak location, type of leaking pipe segment or fitting, and leak running time from report to repair.	Yes

Provided 7 Types of Water Loss Control Info

Leaks Repairs	Value Real Losses	Value Apparent Losses	Miles Surveyed	Press Reduction	Cost Of Interventions	Water Saved (AF)
86	143000	34000	0	False	0.001	

At Least As effective As No

n/a

Exemption No

Comments:

n/a

BMP 1.3 Metering With Commodity

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles

Numbered Unmetered Accounts	No
Metered Accounts billed by volume of use	Yes
Number of CII Accounts with Mixed Use Meters	0
Conducted a feasibility study to assess merits of a program to provide incentives to switch mixed-use accounts to dedicated landscape meters?	No
Feasibility Study provided to CUWCC?	No

Date: 1/1/0001

Uploaded file name:

Completed a written plan, policy or program to test, repair and replace meters	Yes

At Least As effective As Yes

By virtue of our high water rates (Currently $4.10 per unit, increasing annually since 2012) we are seeing significant water use reduction in mixed use meter CII accounts.

Exemption No

Comments:

n/a

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

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BMP 1.4 Retail Conservation Pricing

On Track

7051 City of Paso Robles

Implementation (Water Rate Structure)

Customer Class	Water Rate Type	Conserving Rate?	(V) Total Revenue Comodity Charges	(M) Total Revenue Fixed Carges
Other	Uniform	Yes	9319000	0
			9319000	**0**

Calculate: V / (V + M) **100 %**

Implementation Option: Use Annual Revenue As Reported

☐ Use 3 years average instead of most recent year

Canadian Water and Wastewater Association

Upload file:

Agency Provide Sewer Service: Yes

Customer Class	Rate Type	Conserving Rate?
Other	Uniform	Yes

At Least As effective As Yes

n/a

Exemption No

Comments:

n/a

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

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BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

7051 **City of Paso Robles** **Retail**

Does your agency perform Public Outreach programs? Yes

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson Water Conservation Manager (2009 - 2014) Kirk Gonzalez, Water Conservation Manager 2015-current)

The name of agency, contact name and email address if not CUWCC Group 1 members

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? No

Public Outreach Program List	Number
Newsletter articles on conservation	10000
Flyers and/or brochures (total copies), bill stuffers, messages printed on bill, information packets	100000
Website	1
Landscape water conservation media campaigns	3
General water conservation information	8500
Total	**118504**

Did at least one contact take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Number Media Contacts	Number
Articles or stories resulting from outreach	4
Newspaper contacts	4
Radio contacts	350
Written editorials	2
Television contacts	2
Total	**362**

Did at least one website update take place during each quater of the reporting year? Yes

Public Information Program Annual Budget

Annual Budget Category	Annual Budget Amount
Public outreach budget total	50000
Total Amount:	**50000**

Description of all other Public Outreach programs

San Luis Obispo County Partners in Water Conservation, City Activities

Comments:

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BMP 2.1 Public Outreach

ON TRACK

n/a

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

CUWCC BMP Coverage Report 2014

Foundational Best Management Practices For Urban Water Efficiency

BMP 2.2 School Education Programs

ON TRACK

7051 City of Paso Robles **Retail**

Does your agency implement School Education programs? No

The list of wholesale agencies performing public outreach which can be counted to help the agency comply with the BMP

Keith Larson, City of Paso Robles Water Conservation Manager

Materials meet state education framework requirements? Yes

Interactive presentation with take home activities

Materials distributed to K-6? Yes

Presentation and activities made to grades 3-6

Materials distributed to 7-12 students? No (Info Only)

Annual budget for school education program: 3999.00

Description of all other water supplier education programs

Comments:

At Least As effective As No

Exemption No 0

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7051 City of Paso Robles

Baseline GPCD: 228.54

GPCD in 2014 183.78

GPCD Target for 2014: 187.40

GPCD Target for 2018: 203.90

Biennial GPCD Compliance Table **ON TRACK**

		Target		Highest Acceptable Bound	
Year	Report	% Base	GPCD	% Base	GPCD
2010	1	96.4%	**186.00**	100%	**193.00**
2012	2	92.8%	**179.10**	96.4%	**186.00**
2014	3	89.2%	**172.10**	92.8%	**179.10**
2016	4	85.6%	**165.20**	89.2%	**172.10**
2018	5	82.0%	**158.20**	82.0%	**158.20**