Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Public Draft

JUNE 2026

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Public Draft

JUNE 2026

Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Water Systems Consulting, Inc. would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of the Carpinteria Valley Water District. The primary contributors are listed below.

Kelley Dyer, PE

Brian King, PE

Martin Foley

Spencer Seale, PE

Norma Rosales

Danielle Harmon

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan was prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc. The primary authors are listed below.

Rob Morrow, PE

David Williams, EIT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Annual Assessment	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
CAPP	Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project
CVWD	Carpinteria Valley Water District
CWC	California Water Code
CII	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
District	Carpinteria Valley Water District
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
GPCD	Gallons per Capita per Day
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
SWP	State Water Project
UWWP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Introduction

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a strategic plan that the Carpinteria Valley Water District uses to prepare for and respond to water shortages.

A water shortage occurs when the water supply available is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A shortage may occur due to a number of reasons. This includes water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, regional power outages, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). Additionally, the State of California (State) may declare a statewide drought emergency and mandate that water suppliers reduce demands. Should Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD or District) determine that the ordinary demands of its customers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection, the District's Board of Directors shall declare a water shortage emergency. Such a declaration would be coordinated with the City of Carpinteria and County of Santa Barbara.

The Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) serves as the operating manual that the District will use to prevent catastrophic service disruptions through proactive, rather than reactive, mitigation of water shortages. This WSCP provides a process for an annual water supply and demand assessment and structured steps designed to respond to actual conditions. This level of detailed planning and preparation provides accountability and predictability to help the District maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impact of any supply shortages and/or interruptions.

This WSCP was prepared in conjunction with the District's 2025 UWMP, which is a standalone document that can be modified as needed. This document is compliant with the California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 and incorporates guidance from the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook.

1. Water Shortage Contingency Ordinance

The District adopted Resolution No. 547 in 1990 to address the water shortage emergency at that time. The District adopted three ordinances in 1990 addressing water shortages:

- Ordinance No. 90-1 addressed drought regulations and water conservation standards.
- Ordinance No. 90-2 addressed restrictions on uses of water within the District.
- Ordinance No. 90-3 addressed restriction upon the delivery of water within the District.

During 2014 to 2022 drought, the District passed several resolutions and ordinances to manage water shortages, including:

- In February 2014, Resolution 972 was adopted, declaring a Stage One Drought Emergency to address drought conditions and request a 20% voluntary reduction in consumption from District customers.
- In August 2014, Resolution 980 was adopted, incorporating prohibited activities defined by the State Water Resources Control Board's Drought Emergency Water Conservation Regulation, and financial penalties for infraction of those prohibited activities.
- In October 2014, Ordinance 14-1 was adopted, consolidating Resolutions 972 and 980, adding new requirements, and establishing enforcement measures.
- In May 2015, Ordinance 15-2 was adopted, declaring a Stage Two Drought Condition with mandatory water use restrictions to achieve an immediate reduction in local municipal and industrial water consumption by 20% in order to comply with the mandated state-wide reduction in water usage by 25%. In addition, Ordinance 15-2 incorporated additional prohibited activities and watering.
- In May 2019, Ordinance 19-2 was adopted, reducing the Stage Two Drought Condition to a Stage One Drought Condition and amending water use restrictions allocations after rainfall in 2019 restored Lake Cachuma levels above 100,000 AF.
- In October 2021, Ordinance 21-1 was adopted, declaring a Stage Two Drought Condition after Governor Newsom declared the County of Santa Barbara to be in a drought emergency and the County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors declared a local drought emergency.
- In November 2022, Ordinance 22-1 was adopted, declaring a Stage Three Drought Condition and adding new watering restrictions.
- In April 2023, Ordinance 23-1 was adopted, lowering the Drought Condition to Stage One and focusing on voluntary demand reductions.
- In April 2024, Ordinance 24-1 was adopted, lowering the Drought Condition to Stage Zero.

The District is prepared to operate effectively in the face of a catastrophic water supply interruption using the Emergency Response Plan and the District Ordinances for guidance.

2. Water Service Reliability Analysis

The District's water asset portfolio consists of local groundwater, local surface water from Lake Cachuma, and imported water from the State Water Project (SWP). The District regularly assesses water supply reliability to identify key issues – foreseeable or unforeseeable – that could lead to water supply shortages. Imported water and surface water sources are especially vulnerable to drought periods, and supplies can be restricted during prolonged dry periods. Since 2014, DWR announced 5% allocations for all SWP contractors three times, and the District received no allocation of Cachuma water in two consecutive years.

Imported water supplies are also vulnerable to catastrophic events and natural disasters, such as earthquakes and wildfires, which could compromise the imported water conveyance system and the levee system that prevents seawater intrusion in the Bay Delta, the source of SWP water supplies. Furthermore, imported and surface water supplies are becoming increasingly unreliable due to climate change and evolving environmental and regulatory requirements.

In contrast, groundwater supplies from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin are generally reliable and resilient to drought conditions, though groundwater levels must be managed to avoid seawater intrusion. The sudden presence of a toxin in the Basin could lead to groundwater supply shortages in the service area; however, the probability of this event occurring is exceptionally low, and the District does not anticipate significant changes in groundwater quality. Section 4 of the District's 2025 UWMP further detail the potential threats to water supply that could lead to a shortage.

As shown in Section 5 of the District's 2025 UWMP, the District anticipates that demands can be met with a combination of local supplies (groundwater and Cachuma Project water), imported water (SWP), and advanced purified recycled water (planned to start operations in 2029) under all dry-year scenarios during the planning period (2025-2050).

3. Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Beginning in 2022, the District has been required to prepare and submit to DWR an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) by July 1 of each year. The purpose of the Annual Assessment is to determine if there will be a shortfall in District water supplies for the current year and one dry year. The Annual Assessment complies with DWR's Annual Assessment guidance document that was developed by DWR. The steps and timing to complete the Annual Assessment and submit the final report are listed in Table 3-1 to provide consistency year-after-year regardless of District staff changes. This timeline serves as a

guideline for preparing the Annual Assessment and may be modified based on relevant circumstances.

Table 3-1. Annual Assessment Process

TIMELINE	ASSESSMENT PROCESS
March - April	• District determines available local supplies. • Evaluate Cachuma Project water using District's supply projection model. • Evaluate existing SWP supplies. • Coordinate with the Carpinteria Groundwater Sustainability Agency and evaluate groundwater supplies.
April - May	• District determines total available supply. • District determines infrastructure constraints (including water quality conditions limiting local sources). • District determines expected demand for current year and one subsequent dry year. • District compares supply and demand and determines water supply reliability.
June	• If a shortage is projected, the District's Board of Directors considers shortage response actions. • Annual Assessment report to be submitted to the state by July 1.

The Annual Assessments have relied on the District's water and supply demand model to determine the potential for a supply shortage in the current year (next 12 months), the following year (next 24 months), and the severity of the water supply shortage based on current trends in demand and supply availability. To evaluate reliability, the Annual Assessments evaluate overall water supply, current year unconstrained customer demand, current year available supply, relevant infrastructure capabilities and constraints, and planned water use for current year considering dry subsequent year.

The Annual Assessment will document anticipated shortages and, if any, appropriately trigger shortage response actions, associated compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions. If the Annual Assessment determines a potential supply shortage, the results will be presented to the Board of Directors along with recommendations for specific shortage response actions for consideration.

4. Water Shortage Stages

The WSCP included in the 2015 UWMP outlined a three-stage rationing plan to invoke during declared water shortages. Per DWR's UWMP guidelines updates in 2020, suppliers are required to include six standard shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50% shortage compared to the normal reliability condition in their WSCPs. Though suppliers are also authorized to continue

using water shortage levels from previous WSCPs as long as a relationship between the existing shortage levels and the new six standard shortage levels is presented, the District elected to revise the existing water shortage levels from three stages to six stages in 2020 to more clearly align with those mandated by statute.

The rationing plan includes voluntary and mandatory rationing, depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. Table 4-1 summarizes the District's current water rationing stages and reduction goals, which range from 10% to more than 50% depending on the shortage level. The levels shown here were adopted by the District's Board of Directors in August 2021 as part of an interim water shortage resolution. While that resolution is no longer in effect, the shortage stages and goals in this WSCP are consistent with that resolution.

Table 4-1. Water Shortage Stages and Goals

SHORTAGE CONDITION	STAGE	CUSTOMER REDUCTION GOAL	TYPE OF RATIONING PROGRAM
Less than 10%	1	10%	Voluntary
10 to 20%	2	20%	Mandatory
20 to 30%	3	30%	Mandatory
30 to 40%	4	40%	Mandatory
40 to 50%	5	50%	Mandatory
More than 50%	6	>50%	Mandatory

5. Shortage Response Actions

The District's demand reduction programs are described in Section 7 of its 2025 UWMP. The District maintains active conservation programs for residential, commercial, and agricultural customers and is an ongoing partner in Santa Barbara County's Regional Water Efficiency Program. Programs such as the Smart Rebates Program and the WaterWise Landscape Rebate Program, coupled with free water saving surveys and agricultural irrigation evaluations, have helped the District achieve water conservation goals during normal years and drought periods.

Table 5-1 summarizes the shortage stages and associated consumption reduction methods while Table 5-2 details the specific actions to take at each shortage level, the expected decreases in supply and demand gaps realized by each action, and whether water use restrictions are enforced. The specific actions summarized in Table 5-2 do not apply to greywater systems, which are inherently water saving measures, because the District does not directly supply water to these systems. It is important to note that any response actions would

require a separate action of the Board, such as adoption of a resolution, in order to implement them at the time of a declared shortage.

Table 5-1. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	Limit landscape irrigation, restrict water use for decorative features, repair leaks and malfunctions, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces.
2	Up to 20%	Limit landscape irrigation to no more than three days per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 24 hours following a measurable rainfall, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional (CII), restrict water use for decorative features, repair leaks and malfunctions within 72 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, restrict water use for recreational purposes.
3	Up to 30%	Limit landscape irrigation to no more than two days per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features, repair leaks, and malfunctions within 72 hours of notification, and prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces.
4	Up to 40%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation to no more than one day per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, prohibit watering of turf, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features and recreational purposes, repair leaks and malfunctions within 48 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, consider a moratorium of new meters.
5	Up to 50%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation to no more than one day per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, prohibit watering of turf, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features and recreational purposes, repair leaks and malfunctions within 48 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, consider a moratorium of new meters.
6	>50%	Prohibit all landscape irrigation to no more than one day per week, prohibit irrigation of turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following a measurable rainfall, prohibit watering of turf, implement water use efficiency devices for residential and CII, restrict water use for decorative features and recreational purposes, repair leaks and malfunctions within 48 hours of notification, prohibit water use for washing vehicles and hard surfaces, consider a moratorium of new meters, consider a water budget.

Table 5-2. Demand Reduction Actions

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	2.21%		No
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	2.21%		No
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.67%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	No
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	3.34%		No
1	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.72%		No
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.95%		No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	2.25%		Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.39%	Manual irrigation by hose or moveable sprinkler prohibited from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.39%	Irrigation through fixed irrigation systems prohibited from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	1.77%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 3 days per week.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.08%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and twenty-four (24) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.08%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
2	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.02%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
2	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.38%	Lodging establishments shall post in each room a notice of drought conditions containing water conservation information and a separate notice with offer to opt out of linen/towel service.	Yes
2	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.19%	Restaurants shall post a Notice of Drought Condition and may only serve water upon request.	Yes
2	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.92%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.73%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	3.57%	Repairs must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of notification.	Yes
2	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2.31%		Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.76%	Cleaning or washing of buildings and sidewalks or driveways prohibited.	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.48%	Boats and vehicles must be washed at commercial washing facilities or by use of a bucket and/or hose equipped with a self-closing valve that requires operator pressure to activate	Yes
2	Other	0.01%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
3	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	4.72%		Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.77%		Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 2 days per week.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.72%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.31%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.21%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
3	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.38%		Yes
3	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.19%		Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.72%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
3	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	6.41%	Repairs must be made within seventy-two (72) hours of notification.	Yes
3	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	0.92%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.95%		Yes
3	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.95%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
3	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	1.45%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
3	Other	2.17%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	4.72%		Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	0.77%		Yes
4	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.02%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.21%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	4.33%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
4	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	4.33%		Yes
4	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.38%		Yes
4	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.19%		Yes
4	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0.19%		Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0.38%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two (2) days per week.	Yes
4	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	1.45%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
4	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	1.45%	Or approved equivalent	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
4	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	1.45%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
4	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	2.19%	Pools may be drained and refilled up to one third of the volume per year unless authorized by the District.	Yes
4	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	4.70%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
4	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	0.09%		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	0.92%		Yes
4	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	0.48%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
4	Other	0.19%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
4	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
4	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
4	Other	0.01%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
5	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	5.30%		Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	2.02%		Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%	Landscape irrigation is limited to no more than 1 day per week.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.39%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	3.87%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	4.08%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
5	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	4.08%		Yes
5	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0.97%		Yes
5	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0.97%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than one (1) day per week.	Yes
5	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.97%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
5	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
5	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
5	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.97%	Pools may NOT be drained and refilled unless authorized by the District.	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	6.00%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	1.35%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	2.76%		Yes
5	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2.76%		Yes
5	Other	0.38%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
5	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
5	Other	0.02%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
5	Other	0.02%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
6	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	5.30%		Yes
6	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	2.02%		Yes
6	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	4.72%		Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.24%	Irrigation of turf or ornamental landscapes during and forty-eight (48) hours following measurable rainfall is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	0.98%	Irrigation of ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	4.64%	Irrigation of landscapes outside newly constructed homes and buildings that is not delivered by drip or micro-spray systems is prohibited.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	8.62%	Prohibit watering of turf.	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	8.62%		Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
6	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Commercial kitchens required to use pre-rinse spray valves	0.97%		Yes
6	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	0.97%	CII facilities with independent non-District source of water supply shall limit outdoor irrigation to no more than one (1) day per week.	Yes
6	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	0.97%	Non-recirculating fountains prohibited	Yes
6	Pools and Spas - Require covers for pools and spas	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
6	Pools - Allow filling of swimming pools only when an appropriate cover is in place.	0.97%	Or approved equivalent	Yes
6	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	0.97%	Pools may NOT be drained and refilled unless authorized by the District.	Yes
6	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	6.00%	Repairs must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of notification.	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	1.35%	Washing boats is also included in the prohibition	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	2.76%		Yes
6	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	2.76%		Yes
6	Other	0.38%	Gyms, pools, and other businesses providing showers must post drought notices and promote limitation of shower use.	Yes
6	Other	0.01%	Use of District water for public outdoor showers is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Shortage Gap Reduction[1]	Additional Explanation Or Reference	Penalty, Charge, Or Other Enforcement
6	Other	0.02%	Use of District water for recreational purposes is prohibited unless approved by the District.	Yes
6	Other	0.02%	Consider a moratorium of new meters.	Yes
6	Other	6.00%	Consider a water budget	Yes

1. Some actions that are consistent across multiple drought stages (e.g., prohibiting landscape runoff) are assumed to increase water conservation as the District increases the drought stage due to on-going outreach and drought messaging, social pressures, and increased monitoring and enforcement efforts by the District.

The water shortage response is designed to provide more than 50% of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage (Stage 6). The rationing program triggering levels shown below were established to ensure that this goal is met. Water shortage stages are provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3. Water Shortage Stages and Triggering Mechanisms

	Stage 1 Up to 10%	Stage 2 10 - 20%	Stage 3 20-30%	Stage 4 30-40%	Stage 5 40-50%	Stage 6 >50%
Water Supply Condition						
Supply Deficit	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by up to 10%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 10- 20%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 20-30%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 30-40%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by 40-50%.	(1) Estimated demand is projected to exceed total supply by over 50%.
	And	And	And	And	And	And
	(2) Below "normal" year is declared.	(2) Below "normal" year is declared.	(2) Below "normal" year is declared.	(2) Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared and carryover water is depleted.	(2) Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared and carryover water is depleted.	(2) Fourth consecutive below "normal" year is declared and carryover water is depleted.
	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or
Water Quality	(1) Contamination of up to 10% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 10-20% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 20-30% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 30-40% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of 40-50% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).	(1) Contamination of over 50% of water supply (exceeds primary drinking water standards).
	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or	Or
Disaster Loss	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.	As Necessary.

The District's potable water sources include local groundwater, local surface water from Lake Cachuma, and imported SWP water. In addition, the District in currently constructing an indirect potable reuse project – the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project (CAPP) – that will create a drought-resilient, local supply and is expected to become available starting in 2029. The District also has access to exchange water, which is a combination of banked supplies and water purchased from other suppliers.

Rationing stages may be triggered by a supply shortage in one source or a combination of sources. When Shortages overlap Stages, the more restrictive rules will apply. Criteria for triggering the rationing stages are shown in Table 5-3. A decision by the General Manager and

ratification by the Board of Directors will be the mechanism by which the District will declare rationing requirements.

The General Manager will report to the Board of Directors as needed with an assessment of the current water supplies, current water use trends, predicted weather conditions, and recommended water shortage stage. The Board of Directors may declare that a water shortage condition exists and implement the appropriate demand reduction goals and measures in response to current and/or predicted water availability conditions. During implementation of the water shortage stages, the District will perform water use/demand monitoring procedures. The District routinely monitors water use throughout the service area and can detect irregularly high water use. In general, monitoring of water use is performed during each water shortage stage but may be intensified if conditions warrant, as described in Section 0.

Mandatory Prohibitions on Water Wasting

Prohibition on waste of water usage was originally enacted in Ordinance No. 90-1 and has been restated in Ordinances No. 15-2, 19-2, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1, and 24-1.

Examples of specific restrictions and prohibited wasteful practices include, but are not limited to, the following: no use of running water for hosing or washing down driveways, walkways, and buildings; restaurants are to refrain from serving water unless requested by customers; no outside watering between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. by hand or moveable landscape irrigation system; no outside watering between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. by a fixed landscape irrigation system; no watering after measurable rainfall events; controls on boat and vehicle washing; no use of water which results in runoff beyond the immediate area of use; and leaks must be repaired within 72 hours of discovery or notification by the District.

Consumption Reduction Methods

Under normal water supply conditions, potable water production and delivery figures are recorded monthly. Total deliveries are compared monthly with available supplies. A water supply report is generated for the General Manager showing how the supply compares to the estimated demand for the year. This report is then presented to the Board of Directors at its regular meeting periodically throughout the year.

During Stages 2 through 6, the District staff will monitor demand over each month and compare with target demands under the current stage. If mandatory reductions are not being met, the District Staff will evaluate messaging, contact high users to inquire if their demand can be reduced, implement penalty fees, and implement allocations. The Board will receive monthly reports noting whether the District is achieving the target reductions.

Operational Changes

The District manages its supplies during shortages by shifting which source serves as its primary supply in a given year. During dry years, the District uses surface water and carryover storage in the first few dry years while such supplies are still accessible, reserving groundwater

supplies for potential dry years that may follow, because groundwater is more reliable in dry years. Historically, the District has also acquired supplemental water in early drought years as a way to conserve local supplies for times when supplemental water may be harder to acquire or more expensive later in a prolonged drought. As noted elsewhere, the District can change operation of its distribution system to address localized outages, and it maintains an emergency connection to Casitas Municipal Water District, which could be used to access supplemental water in the event that the District's connection to the Cachuma Project is disrupted.

Water Allocation Methods

The District has established allocation methods for each customer type as noted in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4. Water Allocation Method by Customer Type

CUSTOMER TYPE	ALLOCATION METHOD
Agricultural	Percentage Reduction - vary by efficiency
Residential	Percentage Reduction – can vary by occupants per household
Commercial	Percentage Reduction
Industrial	Percentage Reduction
Public Authority	Percentage Reduction
New Customers	Estimate of similar uses apply
New Developments	No new services for new development during a declared water shortage of Stage 4, Stage 5, and Stage 6

Table 5-5 indicates the proposed water allocated to each customer type by rationing stage during a declared water shortage. Individual customer allocations are based on a normal five-year period average use. This gives the District a more accurate view of the usual water needs of each customer and provides additional flexibility in determining allocations and reviewing appeals. However, no allocation may be greater than the amount used in the most recent year of the five-year base period.

In 2024, the District adopted an allocation program for all customers that incorporates the State's new water conservation requirements (Ordinance 24-1). This ordinance is included in Appendix I of the District Rules and Regulations adopted October 8, 2025. This allocation program may used by the District for a future rationing program during water shortage conditions. For example, the District will use the calculated allocations for each customer and reduce the allocation based on the level of rationing required with consideration of seasonal patterns (if supplies remain sufficient for outdoor irrigation). In the event of a water shortage, water allocations may be reduced for all customers on a percentage basis, as shown in Table

4-1. First priority will be given to health and safety in all cases, and customers may appeal their allocation reduction if there is a hardship.

Each customer shall be notified of their allocation reduction by mail. New customers will be notified at the time the application for service is made. In a disaster, prior notice of allocation reduction may not be possible; notice will be provided by other means. Any customer may appeal the assigned water allocation reduction on the basis of incorrect calculation or health and safety. The Board of Directors would need to take additional action to further develop the implementation allocation reductions during a water shortage, including a process for enforcement, penalties, and appeals.

Table 5-5. Water Use Reductions (Allocations)

USER TYPE	ALLOCATION REDUCTIONS					
	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5	STAGE 6[2]
Agriculture	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Residential[1]	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Commercial	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Industrial	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)
Public Authority	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	>60% (Variable)

1. Exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis for high occupancy dwellings.
2. Allocation will be proportional to the existing water shortage condition.

Health and Safety Requirements

In Stage 1 shortages, customers may adjust either indoor or outdoor water use (or both), to meet the voluntary water reduction goal. However, under Stages 2 through Stage 6 mandatory rationing programs, the District established a health and safety allotment of 55 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) and as low as 43 GPCD for short-term severe water shortages. Stage 4, Stage 5, and Stage 6 mandatory rationing, which is likely to be declared only as the result of a prolonged water shortage or as a result of a disaster, would require that customers eliminate outdoor landscape watering and make changes in their indoor water use habits (i.e., not flushing toilets unless “necessary” or taking less frequent and shorter showers).

Excessive Use Penalties

Excessive use penalties are not included in the current District policies and regulations. However, the District may impose excessive use penalties if additional conservation measures are deemed necessary.

6. Emergency Response Plan

The District developed its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) in 1997. It was later updated in 2004 and 2018 and is currently in the process of being updated. The ERP is designed in compliance with all state and federal laws and is consistent with several guidelines prepared by the California State Office of Emergency Services and United States Environmental Protection Agency. The ERP identifies various levels of natural and human-caused emergencies and provides examples of actions for a number of given emergencies, including earthquake and power failure. Due to its sensitive public safety content, the ERP is not publicly available.

The District owns and operates sufficient groundwater production capacity to meet health and safety demands during an emergency condition. Specific water-critical customers (such as hospitals, schools, and a few individual customers with medical conditions dependent on continuous water availability) have been identified. Emergency potable water distribution sites have been identified as City Hall, Carpinteria Middle School, District offices, and Carpinteria High School. All existing water supply storage, treatment, and distribution facilities are inspected daily.

In the event of a major earthquake, the District's ERP includes procedures for assessment of damage, public notification, and procedures to determine appropriate actions to restore service as quickly as possible. It is likely in such an event that District customers will be required to ration water to some degree. The District would implement its WSCP, if necessary.

In the event of a flood that knocks out transmission or distribution lines, the District staff will assess the damage and re-valve to get water to where it is needed. Damage from this type of disaster would likely be isolated damage that can be worked around until it can be repaired. The District's distribution system is looped, and in most cases, water can be rerouted to any area of the District. In the event that water becomes contaminated from flooding, a "Boil Water Notice" may be issued to customers until it can be established that water is safe to consume.

In the event of a power outage, the District has generators with automatic transfer switches on all the major booster stations and a portable 300 kW generator to run the wells. Critical treatment equipment controllers are all run from an uninterruptible power supply. All future treatment equipment will be equipped with an automatic transfer switch and emergency generator.

Measures the District may implement during an anticipated supply shortage are discussed in Section 5.

Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The District prepared its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in 2022 as an annex to the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was updated in 2022 and adopted in 2023. The District's LHMP aims to reduce the impact of foreseeable yet often

unpredictable natural and human-caused hazards through mitigation planning. The District's LHMP identifies earthquakes as the highest local priority hazard along with wildfire. It states that Santa Barbara County is located in a high seismic-activity zone and acknowledges that a large earthquake in the area would leave most of the District's physical assets in jeopardy. It states that repairs and restoration of water to all residents could take between 6 and 24 months depending on earthquake severity. A copy of the LHMP is included in Attachment 1.

The District employs a number of proactive goals and objectives to mitigate potential earthquake impacts, including:

1. Goal 1: Promote disaster resiliency for existing assets and critical facilities.
    - Objective 1a: Mitigate vulnerability of structures and critical facilities.
    - Objective 1b: Support coordination with other agencies to protect shared assets and facilities.
2. Goal 2: Promote disaster resiliency for future assets and critical facilities.
    - Objective 2a: Mitigate vulnerability of planned future structures and critical facilities.
    - Objective 2b: Coordinate with planning and development authorities in the Valley to ensure new facilities and assets are protected from harm prior to construction.
3. Goal 3: Enhance inter-agency hazard mitigation coordination and communication.
    - Objective 3a: Review District plans and actions in a coordinated effort with other partner agencies.

7. Communication Protocols

Timely and effective communication is a key element of WSCP implementation. A well-informed public is generally more willing to adhere to requests to voluntarily conserve or change water use patterns and will be more likely to comply if mandatory restrictions are needed. Public information campaigns support voluntary and mandatory reduction measures by increasing awareness of current or future water shortages and providing guidance on water conservation. The WSCP details the protocols and procedures that the District will implement at each stage of a declared water shortage to help customers comply with the water shortage actions. For each level of water shortage, public outreach efforts are expanded to reach greater water demand reductions. The District uses its website as one of its tools to communicate shortage level and associated water restrictions. Other proposed outreach include, but are not limited to, social media posts, bill inserts or newsletters, flyers and post-cards, presentations at community events, and press releases. Entering a WSCP Stage requires Board approval, and therefore would be noticed to the public through the Board meeting materials and public Board meetings. See Table 7-1 for a summary of the communications protocols for each level.

Table 7-1. Communications Protocols and Processes

SHORTAGE CONDITIONS	STAGE	CUSTOMER REDUCTION GOAL	TYPE OF RATIONING PROGRAM	COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS
Up to 10%	1	10%	Voluntary	Expand public information campaign
10 to 20%	2	20%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
20 to 30%	3	30%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
30 to 40%	4	40%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
40 to 50%	5	50%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign
Greater than 50%	6	>50%	Mandatory	Expand public information campaign

8. Legal Authority

The District has the authority to implement and enforce this WSCP. Water must be used beneficially and reasonably under California Constitution Article X, Section 2 and Water Code section 100, and in the interest of the people and the public welfare. Sections of Water Code Chapter 3 commencing with Section 350 of Division 1, provide the authority for the governing body of a water agency to declare a water shortage and to adopt and enforce water conservation restrictions. (CWC §§ 350-359, 375-378.0.). Under California law, including CWC Chapters 3.3 and 3.5 of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the District is authorized to implement the water shortage actions outlined in this WSCP. In water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the District and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions as outlined in this WSCP.

9. Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Surplus revenues that the District collects are put into reserves for Capital Improvements and for emergencies. The District has a policy to maintain approximately six months of operating expenses in reserves. Given District reserve policy, immediate rate increases may not be necessary to meet expenses. The District does have the ability to implement a drought surcharge, if needed, with approval from the Board of Directors. No adjustments are anticipated in short-term expenditures as the result of water shortage stages.

10. Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting key water use metrics is fundamental to water supply planning and management. Actively monitoring the effectiveness of the WSCP is also essential to ensure that the response actions are achieving their intended water use reduction purposes and consider if improvements or new actions are warranted. Monitoring for customer compliance tracking is also useful in enforcement actions. This section describes the metrics currently monitored by the District, as well as procedures for reporting the metrics to the State.

Under normal water supply conditions, the District monitors and reports water supply and demand monthly. Automated metering infrastructure is in place across the District's system to provide near real-time data on water use. During a drought or water shortage emergency, the District will determine water savings made from implementing the stages or the WSCP by reviewing and comparing production reports. Each customer can be evaluated for compliance with shortage response actions.

The WSCP is an adaptive management plan that can be revised and refined to ensure its shortage response actions are effective and produce desired results. Results of monitoring and reporting efforts will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of shortage actions. If demand reductions consistently fall short of the target and water shortage thresholds are triggered, the District's Board of Directors may declare increasingly severe water shortage stages and associated demand management programs to accomplish the necessary reductions.

11. WSCP Refinement Procedures

This WSCP was adopted on June 24, 2026 by the District's Board of Directors following a public hearing. The WSCP is an adaptive management plan that is designed to respond to the effectiveness of water shortage actions during declared water shortage. As such, the WSCP is subject to adjustments and refinements as needed to ensure that actions are appropriate and effective. In the event that water shortage response actions are not producing the necessary demand reductions, the District will take adaptive measures necessary to achieve further demand reductions, which may include adding new or modifying existing water use restrictions, creating targeted outreach programs, or implementing additional conservation incentive programs. Additionally, the WSCP can be updated at any time by the District, with approval from the Board of Directors, separate from updates to the UWMP.

12. Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

The District adopted this WSCP with its 2025 UWMP. The 2025 UWMP and WSCP were made available for public review in May/June 2026 and a public hearing was held on June 24, 2026 to receive public input on the draft 2025 UWMP and the WSCP.

The Board of Directors adopted the 2025 UWMP and the WSCP at a public meeting on June 24, 2026. The resolution of adoption is included as an attachment to the UWMP.

This WSCP was submitted to DWR through the WUEData portal before the deadline of July 1, 2026. This WSCP will be available to the public on the District's website.

If the District identifies the need to amend this WSCP, it will follow the same procedures for notification to cities, counties, and the public as used for the 2025 UWMP and for initial adoption of the WSCP.

13. References

CVWD. (2023). *CVWD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

Attachment 1:
CVWD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

An Annex to the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Available at: https://content.civicplus.com/api/assets/cdb8f65f-5743-47ad-9748-b3f32254b9d4