



ATASCADERO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

JULY 2021

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Bibliography

The following reports, studies, and other material were reviewed during preparation of this Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

- 1) 2020 Urban Water Management Plans Guidebook for Urban Water Suppliers dated March 2021 and prepared by the California Department of Water Resources.
- 2) Draft Atascadero Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan dated February 2021 and prepared by AMWC.

List of Acronyms

AB - Assembly Bill

AF - Acre-Foot

AMWC - Atascadero Mutual Water Company

AWIA - America’s Water Infrastructure Act

BMP - Best Management Practice

CEHTP - California Environmental Health Tracking Program

CASGEM - California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program

CII - Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, water use sectors

CIMIS - California Irrigation Management Information System

County – County of San Luis Obispo

CUWCC - California Urban Water Conservation Council

CWC - California Water Code

DMMs - Demand Management Measures

DOF - Department of Finance

DU – Dwelling Unit

DWR - Department of Water Resources

eARDWP - Electronic Annual Reports to the Drinking Water Program (SWRCB)

ERP - Emergency Response Plan

ETo - Reference Evapotranspiration

GIS - Geographic Information System

GPCD - Gallons per Capita per Day

IRWM - Integrated Regional Water Management

ITP - Independent Technical Panel

LAFCO - Local Agency Formation Commission

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

PWS - Public Water System

RRA - Risk and Resiliency Assessment

RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board

SB - Senate Bill

SB X7-7 - Senate Bill Seven of the Senate's Seventh Extraordinary Session of 2009

SGMA - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

SQ FT – Square Feet

SWP - State Water Project

SWRCB - State Water Resources Control Board

RUWMP - Regional Urban Water Management Plan

UWMP - Urban Water Management Plan

WARN - Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network

WDR - Waste Discharge Requirement

WRR - Water Recycling Requirement

WSCP - Water Shortage Contingency Plan

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Law

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) for the Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) outlines a program for responding to water supply limitations. The intent of the water conservation measures and progressive restrictions on water use and method of use identified in this WSCP is to provide certainty to water users and enable AMWC to control water use, provide water supplies, and plan and implement water management measures in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public.

In 2015, in accordance with the Governor of the State of California mandate, AMWC revised declaration of a stage 2 water shortage condition and prohibitions on the wasteful use of water. AMWC updated and amended the WSCP in June 2021 to meet the new requirements of the 2020 UWMP update.

This WSCP describes measures to be implemented during times of declared water shortages, or declared water shortage emergencies by either the District, State or Federal government. It establishes six stages of drought response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to decreasing available supplies.

1.2 Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC)

Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) serves over 30,000 people and covers approximately 24,000 acres in northern portion of the County. AMWC boundary includes incorporated area of the City of Atascadero and certain areas within the unincorporated area of the County of San Louis Obispo.

AMWC depends on three sources of water supply, which include the following: surface water from the Salinas River underflow, groundwater from the Atascadero Basin, and supplemental surface water from the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP). The County of San Luis Obispo (County) has prepared a reliability analysis for the water that they wholesale to AMWC through the NWP. AMWC has used the numbers prepared by the County in determining the frequency and magnitude of surface water supply deficiencies that AMWC may face.

AMWC benefits from having multiple water sources from which to draw from during shortages. AMWC works to build capacity in their system such that they can maximize their existing resources without importing new sources. Although many portions of California experienced shortages during the most recent drought, AMWC was able to meet customer demands by voluntary reduction of customer usage without forced rationing.

Relevant sections of the water code as related to the WSCP are included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 2 WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS

2.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

AMWC has never had a single year or multiple dry years in which it did not pump 100% of its demand, regardless of regional hydrology. Therefore, there is no basis in the hydrologic record for reducing supply reliability based upon single and/or multiple dry year conditions when imported water supply is available in addition to historical groundwater production. On this assumption, AMWC's supply is presented as 100% reliable for single and multiple dry year periods as summarized in the following sections.

To supplement this statement AMWC, developed **Table 2-1**, which involved a preliminary climate change vulnerability screening (including impacts from extreme heat, water quality, sea level rise, flooding, and wildfire) for its water supplies.

Table 2-1: Climate Change Vulnerability Screening			
Assessment	Imported Water - Nacimiento Water Project	Groundwater - Atascadero Basin	Groundwater - Salinas River Underflow
	Level of Risk	Level of Risk	Level of Risk
I. Water Supply and Demand			
Are the water supply diversions sensitive to climate change?	2	2	3
Is the water supply source affected by urban or agricultural water demand that might be climate sensitive?	2	2	2
Is groundwater a major supply source?	Not applicable	3	3
Does the water supply source rely on or could it be affected by snowmelt?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Does the water supply source come from or could it be affected by coastal aquifers? Has saltwater intrusion been a problem in the past?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Does the water supply source rely on or could it be affected by changes in stored water supplies?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
II. Extreme Heat			
Could extreme heat impact operations of the water supply project or diversions?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Does the supply source rely on equipment or infrastructure that could be impacted by extreme or prolonged heat?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
III. Water Quality			
Could water quality issues, such as low dissolved oxygen, algal blooms, disinfectant byproducts affect the water supply source?	1	Not applicable	Not applicable
Could reduction in assimilative capacity of a receiving water body affect the water supply source?	1	3	3

Could the water supply source be affected by water quality shifts during rainfall/runoff events?	1	1	3
IV. Sea Level Rise			
Is any of the water supply source infrastructure located in area that could be exposed to rising tides?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Could coastal erosion affect the water supply source?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Is the water supply source dependent on coastal structures, such as levees or breakwaters, for protection from flooding?	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
V. Flooding			
Is the water supply or any of its associated infrastructure located within the 200-year floodplain? Does the water supply source rely on flood protection infrastructure such as levees or dams?	2	3	4
VI. Wildfire			
Is the water supply source located in an area that is expected to experience an increase in wildfire activity or severity? Would a wildfire result in damage to the water supply source infrastructure or interruption of its ability to perform as designed? Could the water supply source be affected by an increase in wildfire activity or severity in an upstream watershed or other adjacent area?	1	Not applicable	Not applicable
Notes: Level of Risk: 1 - low, 3-medium, 5-high			

2.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

In accordance with CWC 10632 AMWC will conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment, or annual assessment by July 1st of each year.

AMWC will determine if a shortage in supply exists and declare the appropriate water shortage level based on the findings. AMWS will draft and prepare a written report that discusses the results of the annual water supply and demand assessment, what water shortage level and shortage response actions are to be implemented and issue the appropriate communication to customers and local governments. A copy of the annual report will be submitted to the Board Members ahead of the meeting for review. The Board of Directors will listen to the findings and recommendations outlined in the report and vote to approve and implement the actions described in the annual report at a May board meeting.

The Water shortage Contingency plan team will consist of AMWC’s general manager and Engineer. The team will draft and prepare the annual water supply reliability analysis report. The report will use the key data inputs and methodology described in **Table 2-2** to determine the unconstrained demand, infrastructure capabilities, available water supply and reliability for the current year and one dry year.

Table 2-2: Key Data Inputs		
Key Input:	Data:	Description:
Current year Customer Demand and Available Supply	Public Water System Statistics Sheet (DRW sheet)	The water statistics sheet is prepared by AMWC’s general manager in January for the previous year. The statistics sheet will be used to calculate water supply by source and show unconstrained water demand.
Projected Water Supply	Well Production History Worksheet	This worksheet is prepared by AMWC’s general manager and is updated each year. This worksheet provides the monthly production totals for each well. This will be used to help determine water supply reliability.
Infrastructure Considerations	Annual Project List and Schedule	This list will be prepared by the general manager and describe all the planned AMWC projects for the year. The annual project list will be used to assess infrastructure capabilities and any potential constraints to the water system.

2.2.1 Assessment Methodology

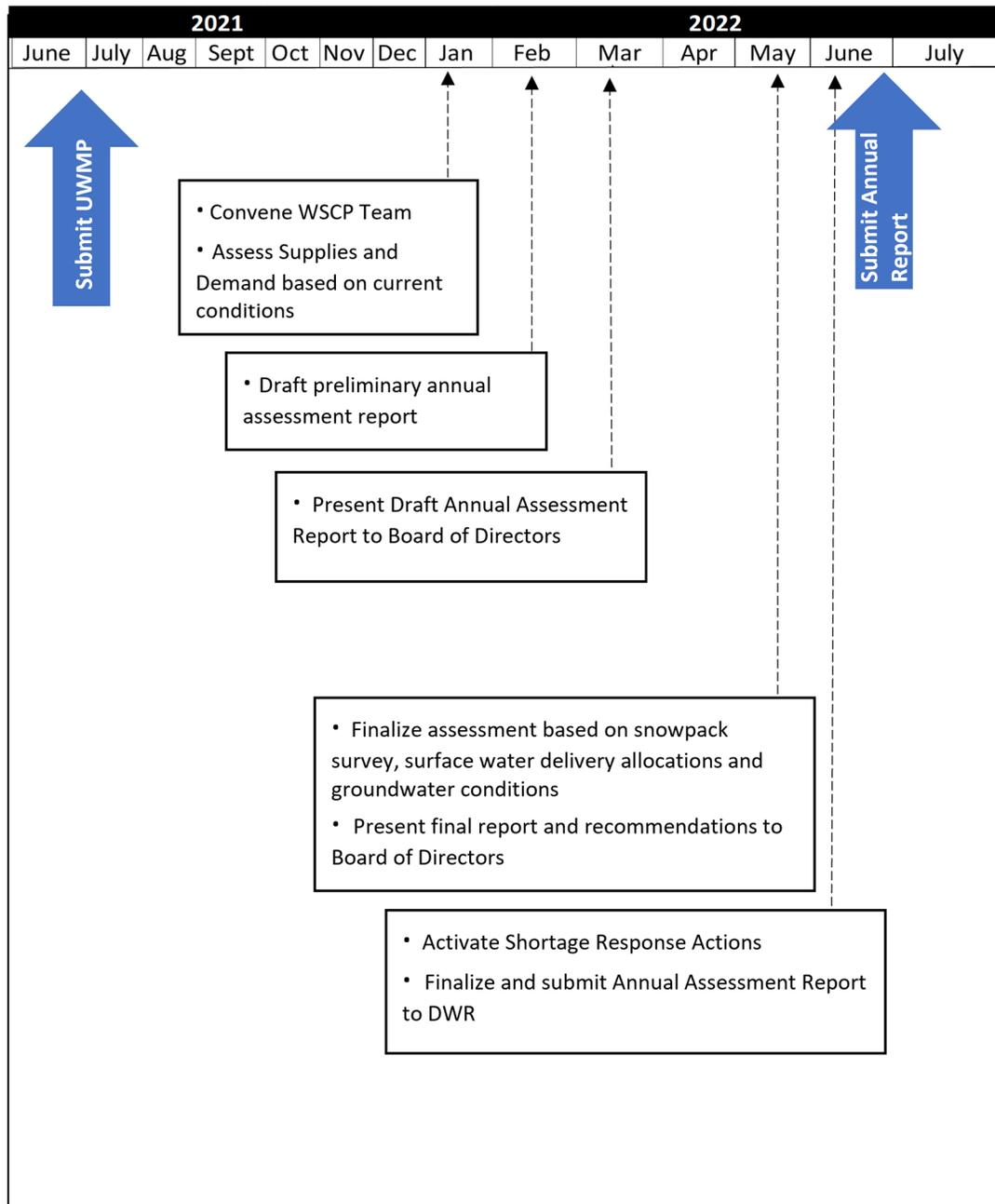
AMWC will enact water shortage response actions if the available water supply is less than the estimated demands. A dry year will be defined as a year where there is over a 10% reduction in the available water supply and corresponds to a stage 2 water shortage level in **Table 2-3**. AMWC will take the following steps to evaluate the water supply and demand:

1. Evaluate Water Supply: Using the Public Water System Statistics Sheet for the past year determine the total amount of water available to AMWC by each source. Review the water supply contract between the NWP and AMWC for any conditions that would lead to supply reductions. Calculate the total water supply available using an excel spreadsheet.
2. Calculate Unconstrained Customer Demand: Using the Public Water System Statistics Sheet calculate the total water delivered the previous year.
3. Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Year: Compare the available water supply and the customer demand and determine if there is an expected water shortage.
4. Infrastructure Considerations: Using the Annual Project list and schedule, determine if any projects will reduce or increase supply.
5. Compare supply and demand and decide of the level of water supply reliability for current year and one dry year, declare a water shortage level, and issue relevant communication, if necessary.

2.2.2 Water Supply Reliability Analysis Timeline

AMWC will start to evaluate the water supply availability in January and will submit the report to the DWR in June of each year as shown in **Figure 2-1**:

Figure 2-1: Water Supply Reliability Analysis Timeline



2.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

This WSCP identifies water conservation measures and progressive restrictions on water use to provide certainty to water users and to enable AMWC to control water use, provide water supplies, and plan and implement water management measures in a fair and orderly manner for the benefit of the public in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(3). This WSCP establishes six (6) stages of drought response actions to be implemented in times of shortage, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to decreasing supplies. This WSCP includes both voluntary and mandatory water use reductions depending on the causes, severity, and anticipated duration of the water supply shortage. Water use reduction stages may be triggered by a shortage or contamination in one water source or a combination of sources or during times that a shortage is declared by AMWC, State, or Federal government. AMWC potable water sources are

groundwater and surface water. Because shortages overlap stages, triggers automatically implement the more restrictive Stage. Specific criteria for triggering AMWC’s water use reduction stages are shown in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-3: Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels		
Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Shortage Response Actions (Narrative Description)
1	Up to 10%	Reserve production capability of 20% above the maximum daily demand representing “Normal” water supply conditions with “Voluntary” (always in place) compliance with water savings measures.
2	Up to 20%	Reserve production capability of 10% above the maximum daily demand representing “Slightly Restricted” water supply conditions with “Mandatory” compliance with water savings measures.
3	Up to 30%	No reserve production capability representing “Moderately Restricted” water supply conditions with “Mandatory” compliance with water savings measures.
4	Up to 40%	Less than 0% reserve production capability representing “Restricted” water supply conditions with “Mandatory” compliance with water savings measures.
5	Up to 50%	Less than 0% reserve production capability representing “Severely Restricted” water supply conditions with “Mandatory” compliance with water savings measures.
6	>50%	Less than 0% reserve production capability representing “Extremely Restricted” water supply conditions with “Mandatory” compliance with water savings measures.

Figure 2-2 provides a crosswalk that shows AMWC’s water shortage levels to those mandated by statute.

Figure 2-2: Crosswalk for AMWC’s 2015 Shortage Levels and the 2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels

Stages from 2015 UWMP			Crosswalk	2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels			
Shortage Level	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition		Shortage Level	Percent Supply Reduction	Water Supply Condition	Mandatory compliance with water savings measures
0	0%	Reserve production capability of 20% above the maximum daily demand		1	0% to 10%	Normal	Voluntary, always in place
1	0%-15%	Reserve production capability of 10% above the maximum daily demand		2	10% to 20%	Slightly Restricted	Mandatory compliance
							
2	15%-35%	No reserve production capability		3	20% to 30%	Moderately Restricted	Mandatory compliance
3	35%-50%	Less than 0% reserve production capability		4	30% to 40%	Restricted	Mandatory compliance
							
							
				5	40% to 50%	Severely Restricted	Mandatory compliance
				6	50% and above	Extremely Restricted	Mandatory compliance

CHAPTER 3 WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

3.1 Shortage Response Actions

3.1.1 Demand Reduction

Table 3-1 summarizes the restrictions and prohibitions on end uses during each stage of water shortage response implemented by AMWC in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(4)(B). The shortage response actions are aligned to the six water shortage levels with the goal of reducing the gap between supply and demand by the required amount per level.

Table 3-1: Demand Reduction Actions			
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions	Estimated Extent of Reducing the Water Shortage Gap	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
1	Education for water conservation methods.	Low	No
1	Public outreach for voluntary reduction in water use by 15%	Medium	No
2	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Medium	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	High	Yes
2	Other - Shareholders must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Medium	Yes
3	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	High	Yes
3	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Low	Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Medium	Yes
4	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Low	Yes
4	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Low	Yes
4	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Medium	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	High	Yes
5	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Medium	Yes
5	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	High	Yes
5	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Low	Yes
6	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	High	Yes
6	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Medium	Yes

3.1.2 Supply Augmentation

Table 3-2 summarizes the restrictions and prohibitions on end users during each stage of water shortage responses implemented by AMWC in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(4)(A).

Table 3-2: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier	Estimated Extent of Reducing the Water Shortage Gap	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement?
All Stages	Expand Public Information Campaign	Medium	No
1 and 2	Other – Voluntary Water Use Reductions	Medium	No
	Implement or Modify Drought Rate Structure or Surcharge	High	No
5 and 6	Stored Emergency Supply	Low	No
5 and 6	Other – Interrupt Irrigation Services	High	No

3.1.3 Operational Changes

In the event of an extreme water shortage AMWC will implement some or all of the following operational changes in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(4)(C) and §10632.5(a):

- AMWC shall provide prompt notice to customer whenever AMWC obtains information that indicates a leak may exist within the end-user’s exclusive control. The customer must repair all leaks within twenty-four (24) hours of notification by AMWC.
- Evaluate maintenance procedures and alter if needed to improve system efficiency.
- Evaluate infrastructure repairs, and complete if possible, to improve system efficiency.

3.1.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

AMWC shareholders shall comply to the mandatory water shortage response actions listed in Table 3-1 associated with a level 3 or higher water shortage event in accordance with §10632(a)(4)(D). In the event of a water shortage emergency or severe drought AMWC may enact additional mandatory restrictions:

- Implement drought water rates.
- Restrict or prohibit the issuance of new water services.

CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

4.1 Emergency Response Plan

A catastrophic event may result in a complete loss of water supplies for a temporary period lasting from a day to a week or more. Examples of catastrophic events include earthquakes, widespread power outage, contamination, long-term drought, or loss of imported supplies. Through information included in billing inserts, and information on its website, AMWC encourages its shareholders to be prepared for emergencies and potential interruption of water supply system. AMWC employees will be contacted and activated as per AMWC’s emergency response policy. In the event of a catastrophic emergency the AMWC will immediately declare and enact level six (VI) water shortage level and response actions, shown in **Table 3-1**. The UWMP Act requires a catastrophic supply interruption plan. This plan looks at the vulnerability of each source and distribution system to events such as wildfires, flooding, earthquakes, landslides, rockslides, other natural disasters, and unforeseen emergencies. The actions taken to address each catastrophe are presented in **Table 4-1** below:

Table 4-1: Catastrophic Supply Interruption Actions

Possible Catastrophe	Summary of Actions
Regional Power Outage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the problem • Mobilize backup generators to booster stations • Start natural gas driven wells as required to meet potable water demands, check backup propane fuel supplies • Estimate potable water requirements and determine if needs can be met • Increase disinfection residual as precaution to potential contamination • Notify shareholders that water service may be disrupted and that restrictions may be necessary • Issue “Boil Water”, “Do Not Drink”, or “Do Not Use” orders and press releases as appropriate • Notify shareholders when it is safe to use drinking water again if orders issued
Earthquake/ Fault Rupture/ Liquefaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate personnel accountability network to check for injury to staff • Inspect all structures, wells, tanks, and boosters for obvious cracks and damage • Remove from service any structures, wells, tanks, and boosters that exhibit obvious cracks and damage • Estimate potable water requirements and determine if needs can be met • Isolate main breaks • Increase disinfection residual as precaution to potential contamination • If power disrupted, refer to “Regional Power Outage” for recommended actions • Assess and prioritize repairs • Notify shareholders that water service may be disrupted and that restrictions may be necessary • Issue “Boil Water”, “Do Not Drink”, or “Do Not Use” orders and press releases as appropriate • Notify shareholders when it is safe to use drinking water again if orders issued
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect electric power to wells • Remove RTU’s from wells • Wrap large electric motors subject to flooding w/ plastic • Remove equipment and critical supplies from flood plain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify shareholders that water service may be disrupted and that restrictions may be necessary • Issue “Boil Water”, “Do Not Drink”, or “Do Not Use” orders and press releases as appropriate • Notify shareholders when it is safe to use drinking water again if orders issued
<p>Contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the problem • Confirm identity of contaminant • Identify contaminated area • Evaluate direction of movement • Isolate portion of system containing contaminant • Shut down system in area contaminant confirmed • Issue “Boil Water”, “Do Not Drink”, or “Do Not Use” orders and press releases as appropriate • Initiate Alternate Water Supply Plan • Develop and implement remediation and recovery plan • Notify shareholders when it is safe to use drinking water again if orders issued

4.2 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The existing AMWC water service area covers approximately 38 square miles including the City of Atascadero and a portion of unincorporated area within the County of San Luis Obispo. The water system is comprised of approximately 240 miles of pipeline ranging in size from 4 inches to 24 inches, with nine storage tanks that range in size from 120,000 gallons to 4.8 million gallons. There are 15 active wells, eight booster stations, five treatment buildings, and 20 pressure-reducing stations located throughout the system. In addition, there are over 10,000 customer service connections, 3,700 valves, and 1,700 fire hydrants. Elevations in the system vary from 800 feet, at the well fields along the Salinas River, to 1,916 feet at the tank located in Summit Hills.

With respect to the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, AMWC completed their America’s Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) Risk and Resiliency Assessment (RRA) of the existing water distribution system in December 2020, which assessed seismic risk for AMWC’s critical infrastructure. AMWC also has an existing Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that will be reviewed/updated as part of AWIA by December 31, 2021 and will include a mitigation plan to address seismic risk. AMWC has also developed a catastrophic supply interruption plan, as stated in Section 4.1 of this chapter, that identifies the actions AMWC would implement following a seismic event.

In addition, the County of San Luis Obispo, in partnership with the City of Atascadero, developed a Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (Hazard Plan), which evaluated seismic risk within AMWC’s service area. The following sections provide a summary of the general findings from the Hazard Plan with respect to potential impacts from earthquakes, faults, and liquefaction within the AMWC service area.

4.2.1 Faults, Earthquakes, and Liquefaction

Per the Hazard Plan, the following provides a description of major faults within the County of San Luis Obispo:

The California Geological Survey (CGS) is charged with recording and mapping faults throughout California. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning (AP) Act was passed into law following the destructive February 9, 1971 6.6 San Fernando earthquake. The AP Act provides a mechanism for reducing losses from surface fault rupture on a statewide basis. The intent of the AP Act is to insure public safety by prohibiting the siting of most structures for human occupancy on or near active faults that constitute a potential hazard to structures from surface faulting or fault creep. Fault zoning is continually updated and reviewed by CGS and it is likely that other faults in addition to those currently listed by CGS will be added to the list in the future. The primary active faults identified by the AP Act in the County include the San Andreas, San Simeon-Hosgri, and Los Osos faults.

San Andreas Fault: The San Andreas is a historically active fault thought to be capable of an earthquake up to and above the 8.0 magnitude range and generally runs along the eastern county border. It enters the County near the Cholame area, passes through the Carrizo Plain, and exits the county near Maricopa. As it passes through the County, three relatively distinct portions of the fault have separate potentials for causing a damaging earthquake. The portion of the fault that runs from Monterey County into San Luis Obispo County to an area near Cholame has commonly been known as the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault system. That portion of the fault system is the one that has an approximate 5.6 – 6.0 magnitude earthquake from time to time. A segment of the system that runs from approximately the Cholame area to about the northern edge of the Carrizo Plain area has been commonly known as the Cholame segment. The portion running from the northern Carrizo Plain area and out of the County into Kern County has been commonly known as the Carrizo segment.

It is believed that in 1857 a large (possible 7.8 or larger) earthquake occurred on the San Andreas fault that possibly originated in the Parkfield area and stretched along the fault to the area near San Bernardino. This is perhaps an illustration of the potential for the San Andreas to cause a very powerful earthquake and the need to be prepared.

A major earthquake along any section of the San Andreas Fault could result in serious damage within San Luis Obispo County. An earthquake of 8.0 or greater magnitude would result in severe ground motion and could cause damage throughout the County.

With respect to the AMWC service area the Rinconada and Nacimiento fault zones are the closest in proximity and are described below based on the Hazard Plan:

Mapped faults in the vicinity of Atascadero are the potentially active Rinconada fault and the Nacimiento fault zones. The Rinconada fault and its western associated fault, the Jolon, is mapped trending northwest along the eastern City limits. The fault mostly lies east of the Salinas River and outside the City limits. Although there is evidence that indicates movement along the Rinconada fault, the fault lacks any geomorphic features to suggest the fault is active. Because the Rinconada fault is potentially active, it presents a moderate fault rupture hazard to the City of Atascadero. Further studies to evaluate the activity of the faults are warranted, prior to placing structures near the mapped fault traces.

The Nacimiento fault zone consists of a nearly 10-kilometer wide northwest trending, complex fault zone located in the Santa Lucia Range of southwest Atascadero. The Nacimiento fault zone is classified as inactive by CSG but is believed to be coincident with the location of the epicenter for historic earthquakes that suggest the fault is seismically active. Given the uncertainty of the Nacimiento fault's activity, further studies to evaluate the activity of the faults are warranted, prior to placing structures near the mapped fault traces.

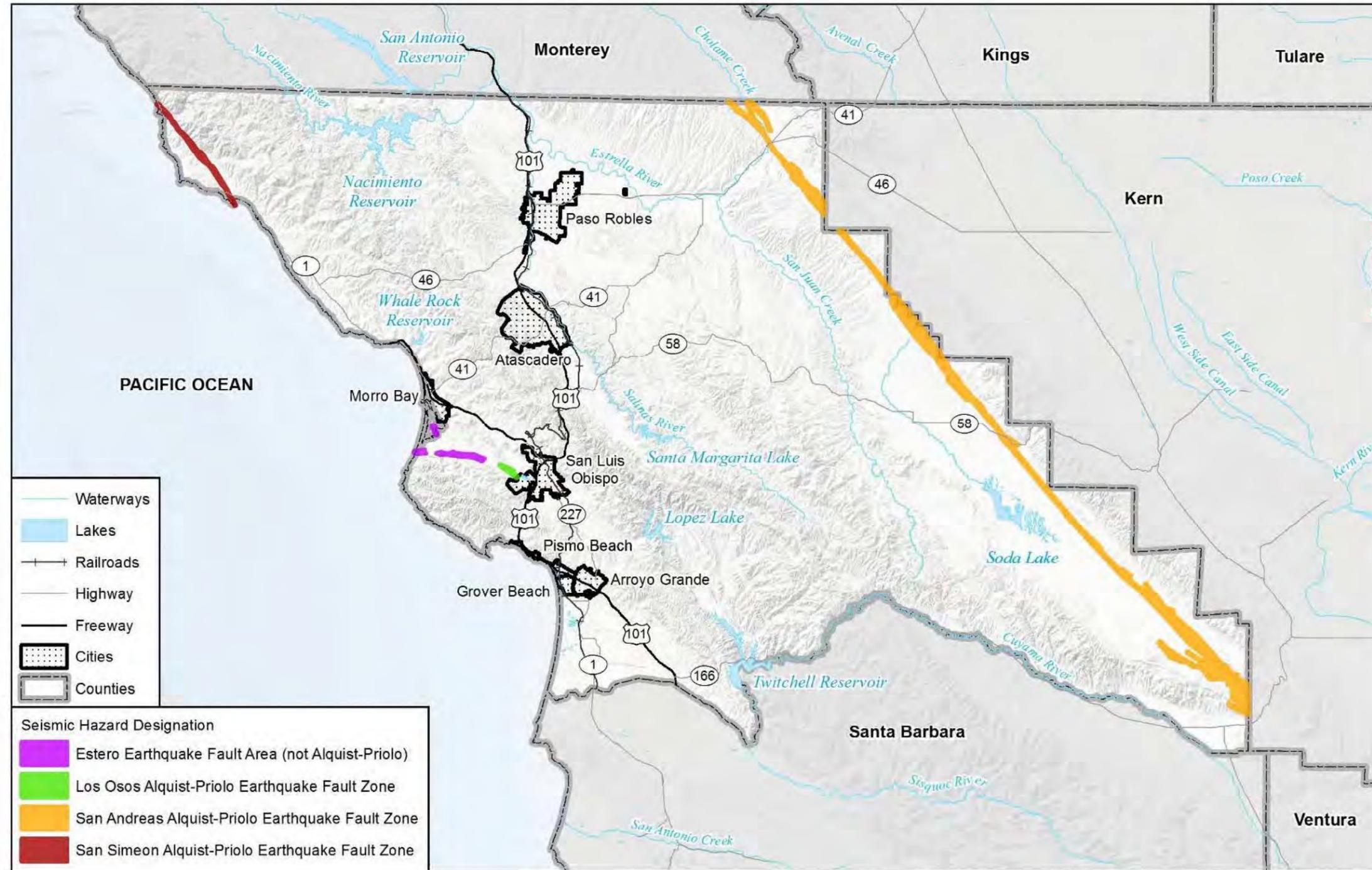
In addition, the Hazard Plan also provides a description of liquefaction susceptibility specifically within the City of Atascadero:

The areas of Atascadero that have a high potential to be underlain by potentially liquefiable sediments are those areas underlain by younger alluvium. Portions of the City in the low-lying areas adjacent to Atascadero Creek, Graves Creek, and the Salinas River are mapped as being underlain by younger alluvium. Site-specific studies are needed to evaluate if a geologic unit actually contains potentially liquefiable materials, and if they require mitigation for development.

Figure 4-1 provides an overview of the primary active earthquake fault lines described, **Figure 4-2** provides an overview of ground shaking potential across the County, and **Figure 4-3** provides an overview of liquefaction susceptibility. Relevant sections of the Hazard Plan are included as Appendix B.

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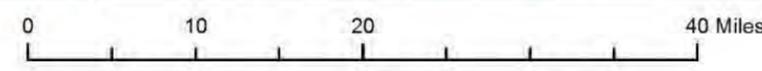
Figure 5-56 Earthquake Fault Zone Designations in San Luis Obispo County



- Waterways
- Lakes
- Railroads
- Highway
- Freeway
- Cities
- Counties

- Seismic Hazard Designation**
- Estero Earthquake Fault Area (not Alquist-Priolo)
 - Los Osos Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone
 - San Andreas Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone
 - San Simeon Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone

Map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal



Atascadero Mutual
Water Company
2020 Urban Water
Management Plan

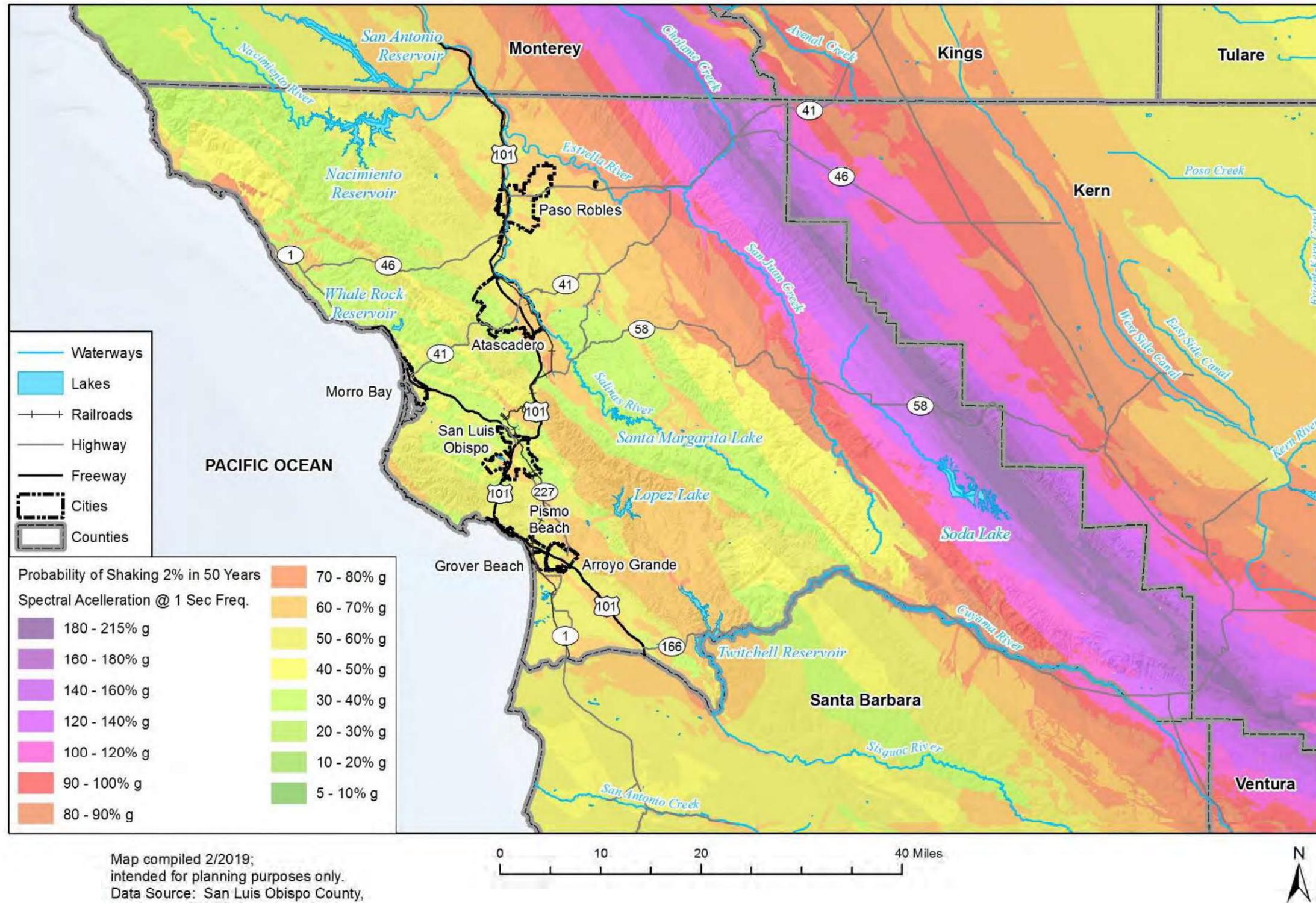
Figure 4-1:
Earthquake Fault
Line Map

Notes:
Map includes Figure 5-56 Earthquake Fault Zone
Designations from San Luis Obispo County Local
Hazard Mitigation Plan October 2019.



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Figure 5-55 Ground Shaking Potential from Spectral Acceleration the Planning Area – Probability of Shaking 2% in 50 Years



Map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, California Geological Survey,
USGS

Notes:
Map includes Figure 5-54 Ground Shaking Potential
from San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard
Mitigation Plan October 2019.



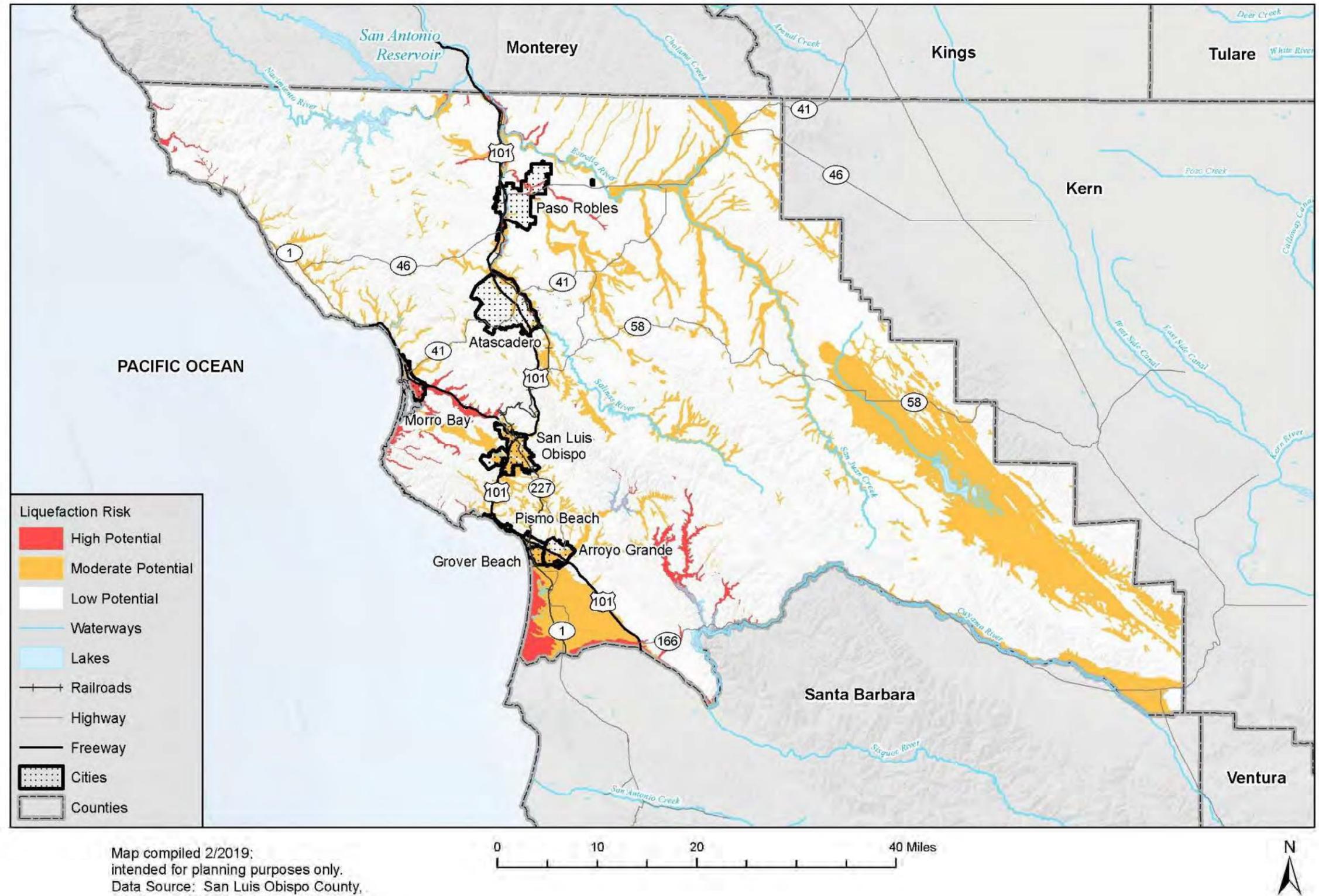
Atascadero Mutual
Water Company
2020 Urban Water
Management Plan

Figure 4-2:
Ground Shaking
Potential Map



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Figure 5-57 Liquefaction Susceptibility in San Luis Obispo County



Liquefaction Risk

- High Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Low Potential
- Waterways
- Lakes
- Railroads
- Highway
- Freeway
- Cities
- Counties

Map compiled 2/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal

0 10 20 40 Miles



Notes:
Map includes Figure 5-57 Liquefaction Susceptibility
in San Luis Obispo County from San Luis Obispo
County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan October 2019.



Atascadero Mutual
Water Company
2020 Urban Water
Management Plan

Figure 4-3:
Liquefaction
Susceptibility Map



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4.2.2 Seismic Risk

Per the California Department of Conservation Earthquake Hazards Zone Application and the area maps included in the Hazard Plan AMWC's existing water distribution facilities were not identified to be within critical fault, liquefaction, or landslide hazard zones. In addition, the RRA completed for AMWC identified a low vulnerability to seismic events for existing facilities.

4.2.3 Mitigation

In the event of a system disruption to existing water supplies from an earthquake, fault rupture, or liquefaction response actions are described in AMWC's emergency response plan.

CHAPTER 5 SHORTAGE RESPONSE EFFECTIVENESS

All water shortage response actions are intended to reduce the water demand below the available water supply, during a water shortage event. To ensure that all water response actions are effective in reducing the demand to the level necessary, AMWC will routinely monitor water production levels monthly through the current in place meter system as described below in **Section 8.9**. If the shortage response actions are not effective in reducing water consumption to the required level AMWC will refine and update the water shortage response actions until effective.

5.1 Communication Protocols

AMCW will inform its shareholders, the public, and the necessary local, regional, and state government entities regarding any current or predicted water shortages based on the results of the Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(5). AMWC will also notify all necessary entities of any shortage response actions mandated in response to the Annual Assessment.

In the event of a water shortage due to an emergency AMWC will follow emergency communication protocols outlined in the Emergency Response Plan as described by Section 4.1.

Table 5-1: Stages of Water Shortage Contingency Plan – Communication Protocols

Shortage Level	Communication Protocol and Procedure	Recipient to be notified
1	General conservation measures and resources will be posted on the AMWC website, published in the newsletter.	Shareholders and the public
2	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all shareholders that inform of the Stage II status and mandatory water shortage response actions. The Stage II water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the AMWC website.	Shareholders and the public
3	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all shareholders that inform of the Stage III status and mandatory water shortage response actions. The Stage III water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the AMWC website.	Shareholders, public, all government entities
4	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all shareholders that inform of the Stage IV status and mandatory water shortage response actions. The Stage IV water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the AMWC website. A Public Notice will be issued to all customers and relevant government entities.	Shareholders, public, all government entities
5	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all shareholders that inform of the Stage V status and mandatory water shortage response actions. The Stage V water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the AMWC website. A Public Notice will be issued to all shareholders and relevant government entities.	Shareholders, public, all government entities
6	Bill stuffers will be distributed to all shareholders that inform of the Stage VI status and mandatory water shortage response actions. The Stage VI water shortage response actions will be included in the newsletter and posted on the ENCSD website. A Public Notice will be issued to all shareholders and relevant government entities.	Shareholders, public, all government entities

CHAPTER 6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Compliance and Enforcement

The following compliance and enforcement actions to be taken by AMWC under a declared water shortage condition were developed in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(6).

The AMWC Board of Directors may impose a special water waste surcharge against a shareholder’s account and may temporarily or permanently discontinue or restrict, with a flow regulating device, water service to the affected property in the event that the shareholder or political entity is found by the Board to be in violation of any restrictions or prohibitions under a water shortage mandate declared by the Board.

Before taking such actions, the Board shall give any such shareholder thirty (30) days written notice and an opportunity to be heard and protest the finding of such violation and the imposition of such measure.

Table 6-1 summarizes the compliance measures that AMWC may implement during a declared water shortage. The Board has determined that the surcharges listed below reasonably compensate AMWC and its shareholders for all loss of water and other damages incurred and as will foster water conservation within the service area. AMWC will implement the following penalties and charges for excessive water use within its service areas:

Table 6-1: Excessive Water Use Penalties and Charges		
Shortage Level	Violation	Notices and Surcharges
1	1st	Written and oral notice (door hanger and follow-up call) identifying the nature of violation
1	2nd	Written notice including notification of possible surcharge and the possible installation of flow restrictor
1	3rd	The third violation within one year of first violation will incur a 50% surcharge based on current month's water usage added to current month's water bill
1	4th and Subsequent	The fourth and subsequent violations within one year of the first violation will incur a 100% surcharge based on the current month's water usage added to the current month's water bill plus installation of a flow restrictor

6.2 Legal Authorities

AMWC is governed by a five (5) member Board of Directors who are elected annually via proxy to serve one (1) year terms. The Board of Directors has the legal authority to implement and enforce any and all of the water shortage response actions of this WSCP.

In the event of a water shortage emergency where the ordinary demands and requirements of AMWC’s shareholders cannot be satisfied without depleting AMWC’s water supply to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection the AMWC Board of Directors shall declare a water shortage emergency and implement and enforce the corresponding water shortage response actions in accordance with CWC Division 1, §350.

If the AMWC Board of Directors declares a water shortage emergency, AMWC shall coordinate with the City of Atascadero and the County of San Luis Obispo to issue a proclamation of a local emergency in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(7)(D).

6.3 Financial Consequences of WSCP Activation

AMWC recognizes that there are additional operating expenses associated with the various water shortage condition stages including, but not limited to: the hiring of a part-time water conservation technician; additional outreach and education; additional state reporting; additional monitoring of water use to gage the effectiveness of compliance efforts; responding to shareholder inquiries and complaints; investigating and monitoring of violations of watering restrictions and prohibitions; and increased facilities, pumping, and utility costs. In addition, water sales revenues will decrease due to lower water use by AMWC's shareholders.

AMWC has established water rates that allow reasonable working capital to be maintained. This working capital is reviewed by the Board of Directors in a monthly financial report. If projections indicate a depletion of working capital, the Board of Directors has sole discretion on adjusting water rates. In addition, the Board has and will adopt drought water rates to encourage conservation and offset revenue declines. To offset increased expenses, non-critical capital investments may be deferred.

6.4 Monitoring and Reporting

AMWC will monitor, analyze, and report on water production and use data in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(9).

All AMWC's shareholder accounts are metered. Meter classes include single-family residential, multi-family residential, mixed use, commercial, industrial, and landscape. Meters are manually read on a monthly basis.

Under all water supply conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily by Water Treatment Operators. Totals are reported weekly to the General Manager. The General Manager and Chief Operator incorporates the information into a monthly water supply /demand report to the Board of Directors.

During a Stage 1 or Stage 2 water shortage, the General Manager compares the monthly production to the target monthly production to verify that the reduction goal is being met. The General Manager presents monthly reports to the Board of Directors. If reduction goals are not met, the General Manager will notify the Board of Directors so that corrective action can be taken.

During a Stage 3 water shortage or Stage 4, the procedure listed above are followed, with the addition of a bi-monthly production report to the Board of Directors.

During a Stage 5, 6, or an emergency event, reports will also be provided weekly to the Board of Directors. During emergency shortages, production figures are reported to the General Manager regularly or as needed.

CHAPTER 7 WSCP REFINEMENT, ADOPTION AND SUBMITTAL

7.1 WSCP Refinement Procedures

The WSCP is intended to implement water shortage mitigation strategies that can quickly and effectively reduce water demand during a water shortage event in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(10). The water shortage response actions listed in **Table 3-2** will be routinely monitored as outlined above. If shortage response actions are not effective in meeting the required water use reduction the AMWC Board of Directors will have the ability to amend the WSCP as deemed necessary.

7.1.1 Special Water Feature Distinction

AMWC specifically distinguishes between “Decorative Water Features” and all other water features in the WSCP. In the event of a water shortage potable water use for decorative water features such as fountains is prohibited, and only re-circulated water can be used to operate ornamental fountains or other decorative water features.

7.2 Plan Adoption, Submittal and Availability

The Notice of the public hearing, held during the June 2021 Board meeting at AMWC’s office, was sent to the City of Atascadero and County of San Luis Obispo on April 1, 2021, in accordance with CWC §10632(a)(c). A copy of the letters from AMWC to the City and County are included in Appendix C of this WSCP.

Table 7-1: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
City of Atascadero	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
City of Paso Robles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
County Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
San Luis Obispo County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A public adoption hearing was held on June 9, 2021 at AMWC’s office. The public hearing provided opportunity for community input. The WSCP update was adopted by AMWC during the June 2021 Board meeting by approval of Resolution 2021-XX. A copy of the resolution can be viewed in Appendix D.

Within 30 days of adoption, AMWC will submit the WSCP update to the DWR for review. During the DWR review process AMWC will coordinate with DWR reviewers as necessary. AMWC will use the online submittal tool located at www.wuedata.water.ca.gov/secure/ developed by the DWR to electronically submit the WSCP update. Confirmation of the electronic submittal will be included in Appendix E.

Within 30 days of adoption, AMWC will submit a CD of the adopted WSCP to the California State Library at the following address:

California State Library
 Government Publications Section
 P.O. Box 942867
 Sacramento, CA 94237-001
 Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans

A copy of the transmittal to the State Library will be included in Appendix D.

Within 30 days of adoption, AMWC will submit an electronic copy of the adopted WSCP update to the City of Atascadero, the City of Paso Robles and the County of San Luis Obispo electronically in accordance with CWC Section 10632(a)(c). A copy of the transmittals to said agencies will be included in Appendix B.

Commencing no later than August 15, 2021, AMWC will have a copy of the WSCP update available for public review at the AMWC office (see address below) during normal business hours.

Atascadero Mutual Water Company
5005 El Camino Real
Atascadero, CA 93422
Phone – 805.466.9004

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APPENDIX A – RELEVANT WATER CODE SECTIONS

SECTION 2

CWC 10632(a)(1)

The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

CWC 10632(a)(2)

The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

- (A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

- (B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:
 - (i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.
 - (ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.
 - (iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.
 - (iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.
 - (v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC 10632.1.

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

CWC 10632(a)(3)

(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

SECTION 3

CWC 10632

(a)(1) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- (A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

SECTION 4

CWC 10632.5. (a)

In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(B) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(C) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

SECTION 5

CWC 10632 (a)(5)

Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

SECTION 6

CWC 10632 (a)(6)

For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

CWC 10632 (a)(7)

(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. [see below]

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

CWC Division 1, Section 350

Declaration of water shortage emergency condition. The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

CWC 10632 (a)(8)

A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).
- (B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).
- (C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1.

CWC 10632 (a)(9)

For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

SECTION 7

CWC 10632 (a)(10)

Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

CWC 10632 (b)

For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

CWC 10632 (a)(c)

The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

**APPENDIX B – SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**



B.1 Community Profile

B.1.1 Mitigation Planning History and 2019 Process

This annex was created during the development of the 2019 San Luis Obispo County Hazard Mitigation Plan update. This Jurisdictional Annex builds upon the previous version of the City of Atascadero Local Hazard Mitigation Plan completed in September 2015; that previous mitigation plan was not incorporated into the City’s General Plan, as this updated mitigation plan will be. A review of jurisdictional priorities found no significant changes in priorities since the last update.

The City’s Local Planning Team (LPT) held responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the plan. The City Fire Chief is responsible for updating the plan.

Table B.1 Atascadero Hazard Mitigation Plan Revision Planning Group

Department or Stakeholder	Title
Atascadero Fire Department	Fire Chief
Atascadero Fire Department	Fire Marshal

More details on the planning process follow and how the jurisdictions, service districts and stakeholders participated, as well as how the public was involved during the 2019 update, can be found in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan.

B.1.2 Geography and Climate

Atascadero is located 17 miles inland from the Pacific coast and lies midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco on U.S. Highway 101 (US 101), about 220 miles from each city. The City is one of seven incorporated communities in San Luis Obispo County. The City consists of 26.15 square miles, is 879’ above sea level and is located 40 miles west of the San Andreas Fault.

The City is situated in the southern portion of the Salinas River Valley. The Salinas River flows along the eastern City limits from south to north. Steep hills and canyons border the community on the west, and open rolling hills surround the City center. The City lies within an agricultural area where ranchlands are becoming vineyards to support the growing wine industry. Suburban residential development approved by San Luis Obispo County borders the City on the southern and eastern edges, and lower-density residential development lies to the north and west.

Atascadero is bordered on the west by the rugged mountainous ridges of the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, on the east by the low hills of the La Panza and Temblor Ranges, and on the north by the low hills and flat-topped mesas of the Diablo Range. The highest elevations in the vicinity are within the Santa Lucia Coastal Range, where many peaks are 2,000 to 3,400 feet above mean sea level.

The area has a Mediterranean climate with a wet season from October to early April and a dry summer season with low humidity. The City has an average annual precipitation of 17.31 inches. In winter, the average high temperatures range from the 50s to the 60s, with lows in the 30s. In summer, the average daily highs are in the 90s, with some days exceeding 100. Summertime lows are typically in the 60s and 70s.





Atascadero is a General Law City operating within rules established by the California Legislature. The organizational structure of the local government is of the City Council–City Manager form. The City Manager, hired by the City Council, is responsible for planning, organizing, and directing all administrative activities such as enforcing municipal laws, directing the daily operations of the City, and preparing and observing the municipal budget. The City Council is composed of a Mayor and four City Council members elected at large by the citizens of Atascadero. The City Council acts upon all legislative matters concerning Atascadero, approving and adopting all ordinances, resolutions, contracts, and other matters requiring overall policy decisions and leadership.

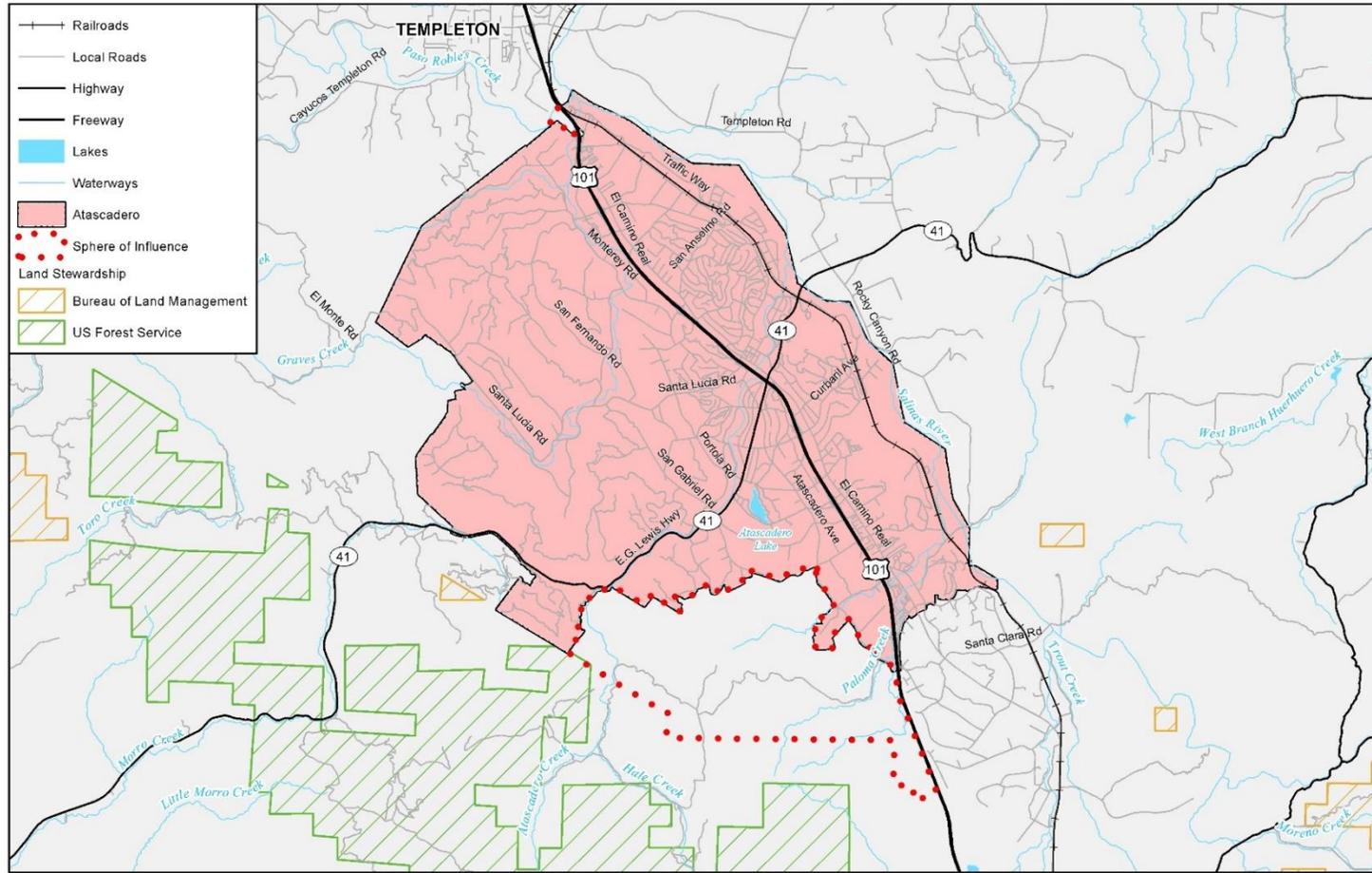
Figure B.1 displays a map of the City of Atascadero planning area.

DRAFT

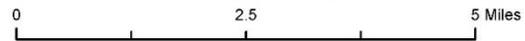




Figure B.1 The City of Atascadero



Map compiled 6/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, BLM/California State Office, LAFCO





The U.S. Census Bureau estimated Atascadero's 2017 population as 29,797, a 3.5% increase from 28,792 in 2014. Table B.2 shows an overview of the City's key social and demographic characteristics taken from the California Department of Finance and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Table B.2 Atascadero Demographic and Social Characteristics, 2014-2017

City of Atascadero	2014	2017	% Change
Population	28,792	29,797	3.5%
Median Age	42.2	38.2	-8.8%
Total Housing Units	11,559	12,106	4.7%
Housing Occupancy Rate	94.4%	96.9%	2.6%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	4%	3.9%	0%
Median Home Value	\$380,000	\$433,900	14.2%
Unemployment	3.3%	3.2%	0%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	22.8	22.9	0%
Median Household Income	\$66,342	\$72,240	9%
Per Capita Income	\$32,602	\$36,131	10.8%
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	8.3%	7.5%	-9.6%
# of Households	11,065	11,431	3.3%
Average Household Size	2.5	2.5	0%
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	92.1%	94.7%	2.8%
% of Population Over 25 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	28.2%	32.4%	4.2%
% with Disability	15.2%	12.4%	-18%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2014-2017 3-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

Table B.3 shows how Atascadero's labor force breaks down by occupation and industry estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 American Community Survey.



**Table B.3 Atascadero Employment by Industry (2017)**

Industry	# Employed
Population (2017)	29,797
In Labor Force	15,296
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4,576
Armed Forces	1,195
Construction	1,641
Manufacturing	1,312
Wholesale trade	1,306
Retail trade	961
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,024
Information	727
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	492
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	673
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	563
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	219
Other services, except public administration	305
Public administration	279
Unemployed	23

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012-2017 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

B.1.3 History

The area was originally home to the Salinan Indians. In the late 18th Century and early 19th Century, Spanish missionaries established 21 missions along the California coast, including the nearby Mission San Miguel Arcángel, and Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. When Mexico won its independence from Spain, and California became a Mexican province, the Mexican government secularized the mission lands. Rancho Atascadero was granted to Trifon Garcia in 1842, and Rancho Asuncion was granted to Pedro Estrada in 1845.

Toward the end of the 19th century, J.H. Henry consolidated a number of tracts into the 23,770-acre Atascadero Ranch, which included all of the present planning area, except for Baron von Schroeder's Eaglet, now part of Eagle Ranch. In 1913, E.G. Lewis founded Atascadero as California's first planned community, consisting of 26.15 square miles of the original 38 square miles of the historic Atascadero Ranch, later known as the Colony.

The Atascadero Fire Department was first established as an all-volunteer department in 1915. In 1922 the Atascadero Fire Protection District was founded on the heels of a disastrous 5,000-acre wildland fire near the Eagle Ranch property. Originally the District was 7 square miles in area with a population less than 3,000. On February 4, 1926 Atascadero's first paid fire department was established.

In June 1979 the residents of Atascadero voted in favor of incorporation. The Fire District dissolved in 1979 when the department became an official part of the newly incorporated City. The 1980 General Plan became the first major planning document adopted by the newly incorporated City of Atascadero. In 1983, a new zoning ordinance was adopted to implement that plan.





B.1.4 Economy

Based on the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) Atascadero’s labor force is estimated to be 15,297 persons. The City’s economic base primarily consists of employees within the educational services, health care and social services, which accounts for 29.9% of jobs. The City’s largest employers include the Atascadero State Hospital and the Atascadero Unified School District (AUSD). The second largest type of industry in the City is the retail trade and services sector at 10.7% of employment. Unemployment has dropped from a historic high of 8.5% in 2010 due to the economic recession, to only 3.2% in 2017.

All consumable goods must be transported to the City via trucks utilizing U. S. Highway 101. It should be noted there are two rail spurs located in the undeveloped area of the County adjacent to the City. There is no airport in the City.

Table B.4 shows how Atascadero’s labor force breaks down by occupation and industry based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2017 American Community Survey.

Table B.4 City of Atascadero Employment by Industry (2017)

Industry	# Employed
Population (2017)	29,797
In Labor Force	15,296
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	219
Armed Forces	23
Construction	1,306
Manufacturing	961
Wholesale trade	305
Retail trade	1,641
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	673
Information	279
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	563
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,312
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,576
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,195
Other services, except public administration	727
Public administration	1,024
Unemployed	492

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012-2017 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

B.1.5 Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the City’s 2017 population as 29,797, up from 28,310 at the 2010 census. Table B.3 shows an overview of key social and demographic characteristics of the City taken from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.



**Table B.5 City of Atascadero Demographic and Social Characteristics, 2012-2017**

City of Atascadero	2012	2017	% Change
Population	28,441	29,797	+4.8%
Median Age	41.9	38.2	-8.8%
Total Housing Units	11,559	12,106	4.7%
Housing Occupancy Rate	92.0%	96.9%	+4.9%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	4.1%	4.2%	+0.1%
Median Home Value	\$394,400	\$433,900	+10.0%
Unemployment	7.9%	3.2%	-4.7%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	21.1	22.9	+8.5%
Median Household Income	\$66,603	\$72,240	+8.5%
Per Capita Income	\$31,443	\$36,131	+14.9%
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	10.7%	7.5%	-3.2%
# of Households	11,112	11,431	+2.9%
Average Household Size	2.46	2.57	+4.5%
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	92.0%	94.7%	+2.7%
% of Population Over 25 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	28.2%	32.4%	+4.2%
% with Disability	12.0%	11.6%	-0.4%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	3.8%	2.8%	-1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2012-2017 5-Year Estimates, www.census.gov/

Note that the City's median household and per capita income are both above average for the County and the State, although the median home price is slightly below average for the County. The percentage of individuals living below the poverty level (7.5%) is almost half that of the County (13.8%), or California as a whole (15.1%). The number of individuals who speak English less than very well is also significantly below the County and State averages (6.8% and 18.4% respectively).

B.1.6 Development Trends

Prior to the City's incorporation, San Luis Obispo County guided growth in the unincorporated County through its General Plan. San Luis Obispo County adopted the General Plan in 1968 and by 1972 developed more stringent growth standards in accordance with State of California (State) planning standards. With the incorporation of Atascadero in 1979, the newly formed Planning Commission adopted the 1980 General Plan and subsequently, in 1983, a new zoning ordinance. The City updated the General Plan in the mid-1980s and adopted a revised version in 1992.

The General Plan 2025, adopted in 2002, is the most recent version of the City's Plan. This version readopted the Guiding Community Goals and introduced the Smart Growth Principles and General Plan Framework Principles. In addition, the Preferred General Plan Land Use Alternatives identified a build-out population of approximately 36,000.





The majority of commercial activity, including 3 million square feet of commercial and industrial buildings, takes place along El Camino Real, Morro Road, and near US 101 interchanges. The historic downtown, located in the City center, is surrounded by residential neighborhoods (with approximately 8,000 dwelling units) that transition into low-density rural areas west of US 101 and open space, public recreation, and public facilities east of US 101 (Figure B-2).

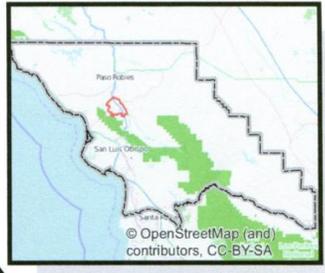
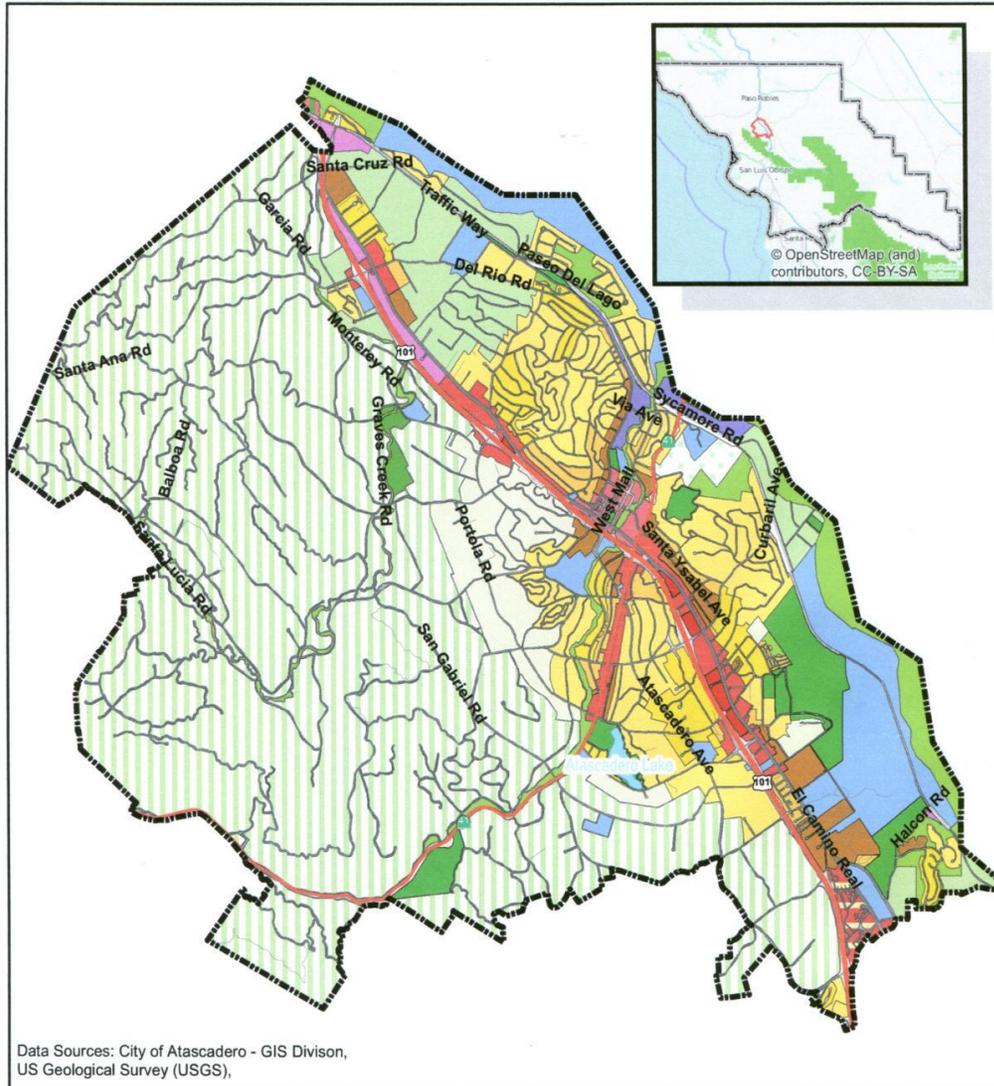
The General Plan 2025 identifies approximately 400 acres of the Eagle Ranch area as the primary area of future growth. The area is located outside of the current City's western boundaries but within the Urban Reserve Line, an area within the Colony boundary that is planned for urban and suburban uses with City services and facilities. In addition to the Eagle Ranch development project, the General Plan 2025 identifies small residential and commercial development projects in the northern and southeastern portions of the City limits (Figure B-3).

DRAFT



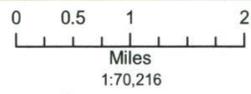


Figure B.2 City of Atascadero Land Use Map



Data Sources: City of Atascadero - GIS Division, US Geological Survey (USGS),

Legend	
City Limits	D: Downtown
RR: Rural Residential	MU-PD: Mixed Use
RE: Rural Estates (2.5 - 10 acre lot min)	CPK: Commercial Park
SE: Suburban Estates (2.5 - 10 acre lot min)	I: Industrial
SFR-Z: Single Family Residential (1.5 - 2.5 acre lot min)	CREC: Commercial Recreation
SFR-Y: Single Family Residential (1.0 acre lot min)	REC: Public Recreation
SFR-X: Single Family Residential (0.5 acre lot min)	OS: Open Space
MDR: Medium Density Residential (10 units / ac)	A: Agriculture
HDR: High Density Residential (16 units / ac)	P: Public Facilities
GC: General Commercial	Unincorporated
SC: Service Commercial	Right-of-Way



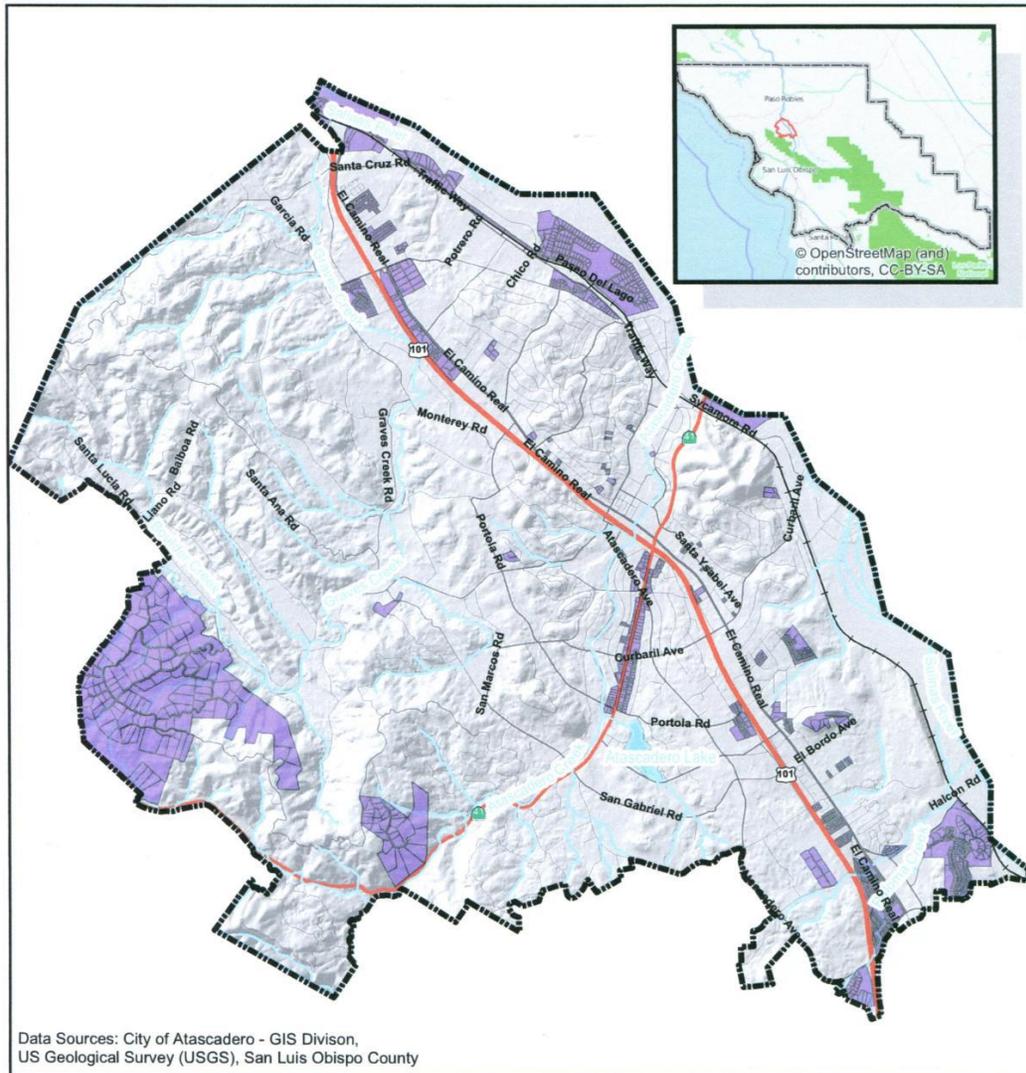
City of Atascadero
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure B-2. Land Use

Source: City of Atascadero 2014 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



Figure B.3 City of Atascadero Future Development Areas



Data Sources: City of Atascadero - GIS Division, US Geological Survey (USGS), San Luis Obispo County

Legend		CalTrans Functional Classification		0 0.5 1 2 Miles 1:70,216	
	City Limits		Freeway		
	Atascadero Lake		Principal Arterial	City of Atascadero Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Figure B-3. Future Development Areas	
	Waterways		Minor Arterial		
	Future Development Areas		Collector		
			Local		
			Railroad		

Source: City of Atascadero 2014 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan





B.2 Hazard Identification and Summary

The Atascadero planning team identified the hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to their community (see Table B.6). There are no hazards that are unique to Atascadero. The overall hazard significance takes into account the geographic area, probability and magnitude as a way to identify priority hazards for mitigation purposes. 'NI' in the table means not identified. This is discussed further in the Vulnerability Section.

Table B.6 City of Atascadero – Hazard Summaries

Hazard	Geographic Area	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity (Extent)	Overall Significance
Adverse Weather: Thunderstorm/Heavy Rain/Hail/Lighting/Dense Fog/Freeze	NI	NI	NI	NI
Adverse Weather: High Wind/Tornado	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Low
Adverse Weather: Extreme Heat	NI	NI	NI	NI
Agricultural Pest Infestation and Disease	Limited	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
Biological Agents (naturally occurring)	Extensive	Occasional	Critical	Medium
Coastal Storm/Coastal Erosion/Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dam Incidents	Limited	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Medium
Earthquake	Limited	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Flood	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Medium
Landslides and Debris Flow	Significant	Likely	Significant	Medium
Subsidence	Significant	Likely	Negligible	Low
Tsunami and Seiche	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Human Caused: Hazardous Materials	Significant	Highly Likely	Negligible	Medium
Geographic Area Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area Probability of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less.		Magnitude/Severity (Extent) Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a		





<p>Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.</p> <p>Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.</p>	<p>week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability</p> <p>Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Low: minimal potential impact</p> <p>Medium: moderate potential impact</p> <p>High: widespread potential impact</p>
--	---

B.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess Atascadero’s vulnerability separately from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 5.3 Risk Assessment in the main plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area.

The information to support the hazard identification and risk assessment was based of the City’s previous LHMP. A Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Guide and associated worksheets was distributed to each participating municipality or special district to complete during update process in 2019. Information collected was analyzed and summarized in order to identify and rank all the hazards that could impact anywhere within the County, as well as to rank the hazards and identify the related vulnerabilities unique to each jurisdiction.

Each participating jurisdiction was in support of the main hazard summary identified in the Base Plan (See Table 5-2). However, the hazard summary rankings for each jurisdictional annex may vary slightly due to specific hazard risk and vulnerabilities unique to that jurisdiction. Identifying these differences helps the reader to differentiate the jurisdiction’s risk and vulnerabilities from that of the overall County.

Note: The hazard “Significance” reflects overall ranking for each hazard and is based on the City of Atascadero’s HMPC member input from the Data Collection Guide and the risk assessment developed during the planning process (see Section 5.1 of the Base Plan), which included a more detailed qualitative analysis with best available data.

The hazard summaries in Table B.6 above reflect the hazards that could potentially affect the City. The discussion of vulnerability for each of the following hazards is located in Section B.3.2 Estimating Potential Losses. Based on this analysis, the priority hazard (High Significance) for mitigation is wildfire. Those of Medium or High significance for the City of Atascadero are identified below.

- Agricultural Pest Infestation and Disease
- Biological Agents (naturally occurring)
- Drought or Water Shortage
- Flood
- Landslide and Debris Flow
- Human Caused: Hazardous Materials





Other Hazards

Hazards assigned a significance rating of Low and which do not differ significantly from the County ranking (e.g., Low vs. High) are not addressed further in this plan, and are not assessed individually for specific vulnerabilities in this section. In the City of Atascadero, those hazards include dam incidents, earthquakes, and land subsidence.

Additionally, the City's Committee members decided to rate several hazards as Not Applicable (N/A) to the planning area due to a lack of exposure, vulnerability, and/or no probability of occurrence. Those hazards deemed not applicable to the City of Atascadero include coastal storm/coastal erosion/sea level rise, and tsunami/seiche.

B.3.1 Assets at Risk

This section considers Atascadero's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets and growth and development trends.

Values at Risk

The following data on property exposure is derived from the San Luis Obispo County 2019 Parcel and Assessor data. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the City as the information has some limitations. The most significant limitation is created by Proposition 13. Instead of adjusting property values annually, the values are not adjusted or assessed at fair market value until a property transfer occurs. As a result, overall value information is likely low and does not reflect current market value of properties. It is also important to note that in the event of a disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a loss. Table B.7 shows the exposure of properties (e.g., the values at risk) broken down by property type for the City of Atascadero.

Table B.7 2019 Property Exposure for the City of Atascadero by Property Types

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Commercial	565	\$191,651,882	\$191,651,882	\$383,303,764
Government/Utilities*	152	\$840	--	\$840
Other/Exempt/Misc.	327	\$57,551,872	--	\$57,551,872
Residential	7,661	\$1,670,488,610	\$835,244,305	\$2,505,732,915
Multi-Family Residential	1,083	\$252,413,520	\$126,206,760	\$378,620,280
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	131	\$13,702,740	\$6,851,370	\$20,554,110
Residential: Other	264	\$96,286,718	\$48,143,359	\$144,430,077
Industrial	29	\$10,189,075	\$15,283,613	\$25,472,688
Vacant	86	\$19,001,171	--	\$19,001,171
Total	10,298	\$2,311,286,428	\$1,223,381,289	\$3,534,667,717

Source: Wood Plc analysis based on ParcelQuest and San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office data 2019;

* Improved value is not accurate as these properties are exempt in the assessor's data.





Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

A critical facility may be defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. See Section 5 of the Base Plan for more details on the definitions and categories of critical facilities.

An inventory of critical facilities in the City of Atascadero from San Luis Obispo County GIS is provided in **Error! Reference source not found.** Table B.8 and illustrated in Figure B3.

Table B.8 City of Atascadero’s Critical Facilities

Facility Type	Counts
Day Care Facilities	13
Emergency Medical Service Stations	2
Fire Stations	3
Hospitals	1
Local Law Enforcement	1
Nursing Homes	8
Private Schools	2
Public Schools	9
Supplemental Colleges	1
Urgent Care	1
Power Plants	2
Microwave Service Towers	2
TV Analog Station Transmitters	1
Energy Commission Facilities	1
Total	47

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building, HIFLD 2017

Table B.9 below lists additional critical facilities and infrastructure identified by the planning team.





Table B.9 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Identified by Atascadero Planning Team

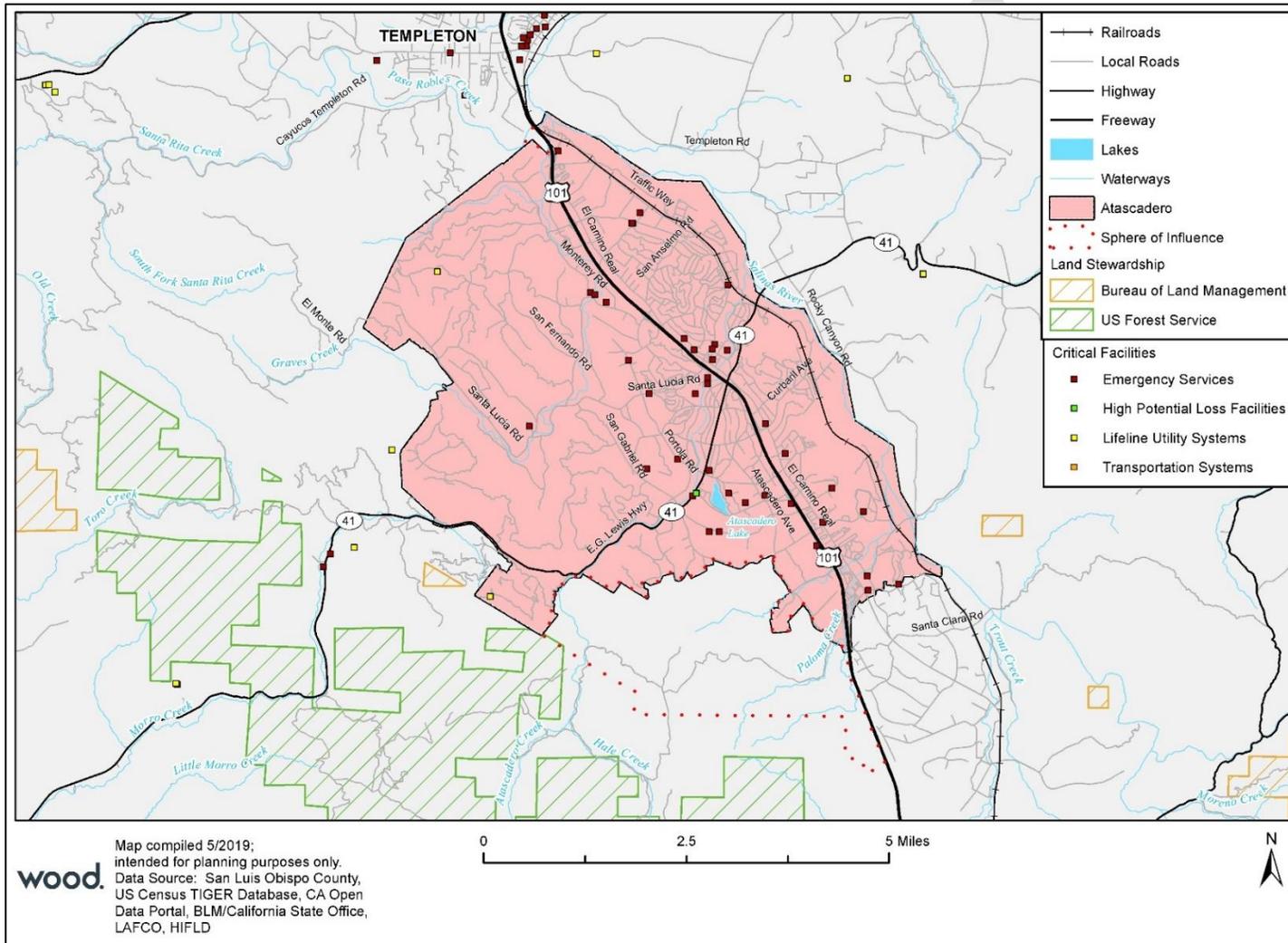
Category	Facility	Number	Estimated Value Per Structure/Mile
City Hall	City Hall	1	\$43,400,000
	City Hall Annex (now Successor Agency)	1	\$3,393,884
Police and Fire Stations	Fire Station #1	1	\$1,777,972
	Fire Station #2	1	\$1,167,090
	Atascadero Police Department	1	\$2,168,594
Other City-Owned Facilities	Lake Pavilion	1	\$2,528,924
	Charles Paddock Zoo	1	\$2,352,377
	Ranger House	1	\$ 91,689
	Youth Center	1	\$9,902,817
	Skate Park	1	\$ 850,448
	Paloma Creek Park Facilities	4	\$ 351,765
	Pine and Chalk Mountain Towers	2	\$ 517,423
Potable Water and Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant	1	\$2,705,059
	Sewer Lift Stations	12	\$ 874,267
	Sewer Lift Station 5 Buildings	4	\$1,279,465
Infrastructure	State and Federal Highways (miles)	21.277	\$109,967
	Major Arterials (miles)	27.044	\$14,279
	Railroads (miles)	7.608	\$10,532
	Bridges	14	\$5,930,990

Source: City of Atascadero 2014 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan





Figure B.3 Critical Facilities in Atascadero





Transportation and Lifeline Facilities

Major transportation and lifeline facilities are located adjacent to US Highway 101 and State Highway 41, which traverse through Atascadero, as well as the rail line that runs through the eastern edge of the City. Damages to these transportation corridors would not only impact Atascadero but the entire region.

Historic and Cultural Resources

The National Register of Historic Places contains three sites in the City of Atascadero:

- Administration Building, Atascadero Colony, 6500 Palma Ave.
- Archeological Site 4 SLO 834, Address Restricted
- Atascadero Printery, 6351 Olmeda

There are no California State Historical Landmarks and two California Register of Historical Resources properties located in Atascadero: The Printery Building and Historic Administration Building.

Other significant historic or cultural resources identified by the planning team include the Adobe Springs on Traffic Way and numerous homes built during the Atascadero Colony era.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are important to include in benefit-cost analyses for future projects and may be used to leverage additional funding for projects that also contribute to community goals for protecting sensitive natural resources. Awareness of natural assets can lead to opportunities for meeting multiple objectives. For instance, protecting wetlands areas protects sensitive habitat as well as attenuates and stores floodwaters.

Key natural assets in the City include Atascadero, Graves, Paloma, and Boulder creeks in addition to the Salinas River. The city also contains vast areas of native oak woodland.

B.3.2 Estimating Potential Losses

Note: This section details vulnerability to specific hazards of high or medium significance, where quantifiable, and/or where (according to HMPC member input) it differs from that of the overall County.

Table B.7 above shows Atascadero's exposure to hazards in terms of number and value of structures. San Luis Obispo County's parcel and assessor data was used to calculate the improved value of parcels. The most vulnerable structures are those in the floodplain (especially those that have been flooded in the past), unreinforced masonry buildings, and buildings built prior to the introduction of modern-day building codes. Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on San Luis Obispo County as a whole).

Agricultural Pest Infestation and Disease

The City has 57 properties at risk from tree mortality, as shown in the following table. The City does not have any critical facilities in high tree mortality areas.



**Table B.10 Atascadero Properties in High Tree Mortality Areas**

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value
Commercial	1	\$89,244
Multi-Family Residential	8	\$343,621
Residential	48	\$14,462,885
TOTAL	57	\$14,895,750

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Biological Agents (Naturally Occurring)

The City of Atascadero's risk and vulnerability to this hazard does not differ substantially from that of the County overall.

Drought or Water Shortage

The Atascadero Mutual Water Company manages the City's water supply that consists of 17 active wells that pump from the Atascadero sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and both riparian and appropriated Salinas River underflow. As of 2015, maximum well production is 12.9 million gallons per day. While the primary basin, the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, is experiencing decline in many areas, the Atascadero Sub-basin is a hydro-geologically distinct sub-basin that is separated from the primary basin by the Rinconada Fault line and has not experienced the level of decline when compared to the Paso Robles Ground Water Basin.

With approval of the Nacimiento Water Project, the AMWC has been allocated an additional 3,000 AFY, with a flow rate of 3.48 million gallons per day (mgd). The Nacimiento Water Project broke ground in 2007 and the construction of the infrastructures needed to deliver water to the Atascadero area is complete. AMWC began taking deliveries of water in the summer of 2012. The City analyzed the capacity of existing water resources and determined that given the existing water supply and that which will result from the Nacimiento Water Project, the existing water supply is not a constraint to growth in the City and is available for all vacant zones within the City to accommodate the City's RHNA. However, as a result of the Nacimiento Water Project connection fees, water rates have increased gradually to help pay for the cost of the additional water source.

Historically, recycled water has not been used as a source of water in Atascadero.

Flood

In Atascadero, the most common type of flooding event is riverine flooding, also known as overbank flooding. Riverine floodplains range from narrow, confined channels in the steep valleys of mountainous and hilly regions, to wide, flat areas in plains and agricultural regions. The amount of water in the floodplain is a function of the size and topography of the contributing watershed, the regional and local climate, and land use characteristics. Flooding in steep, mountainous areas is usually confined, strikes with less warning time, and has a short duration. Larger rivers typically have longer, more predictable flooding sequences and broad floodplains.

In addition to riverine flooding, Atascadero is susceptible to flash flooding in smaller watersheds. Flash flood is a term widely used by experts and the general population, but there is no single definition or clear means of distinguishing flash floods from other riverine floods. Flash floods are generally understood to involve a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris, which can lead to significant damage that includes the tearing out of trees, undermining of buildings and bridges, and scouring of new channels. The intensity of





flash flooding is a function of the intensity and duration of rainfall, steepness of the watershed, stream gradients, watershed vegetation, natural and artificial flood storage areas, and configuration of the streambed and floodplain. Dam failure may also lead to flash flooding. Urban areas are increasingly subject to flash flooding due to the removal of vegetation, installation of impermeable surfaces over ground cover, and construction of drainage systems. Wildland fires that strip hillsides of vegetation and alter soil characteristics may also create conditions that lead to flash floods and debris flows.

Finally, localized flooding may occur outside of recognized drainage channels or delineated floodplains due to a combination of locally heavy precipitation, increased surface runoff, and inadequate facilities for drainage and storm water conveyance. Such events frequently occur in flat areas and in urbanized areas with large impermeable surfaces. Local drainage may result in "nuisance flooding," in which streets or parking lots are temporarily closed; and minor property damage. Because the effects are not widespread, and damage is typically minimal, they are not studied in detail as part of the LHMP.

The most serious flood events on record in Atascadero occurred during storms in the early months of 1969, 1993, 1995, and 2001.

Flooding during 1969 was the most damaging. Two floods occurred, one at the end of January and the second at the end of February. During this two-month period, a local rain gage recorded an accumulated precipitation total of 39.79 inches. As a result of these storms, the Salinas River reached a discharge of over 28,000 cubic feet per second and reached a stage of 23.8 feet, almost 5 feet above flood stage. The San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune of January 25, 1969, described the Salinas Rive as "on rampage."

During January 1993, winter storms again delivered excessive precipitation; the monthly rainfall total at a local rain gage was nearly 14 inches. During the March 1995 flood, local rain gages recorded a monthly total of 16.48 inches of rain. In the fall of 1996 and the winter of 1997 Atascadero received 7" of rain. As a result of the 1996 Highway 58 Wildland fire the City experiences isolated minor flooding. In early 2001, rain gages recorded a total of 20.2 inches of rain over a three-month period.

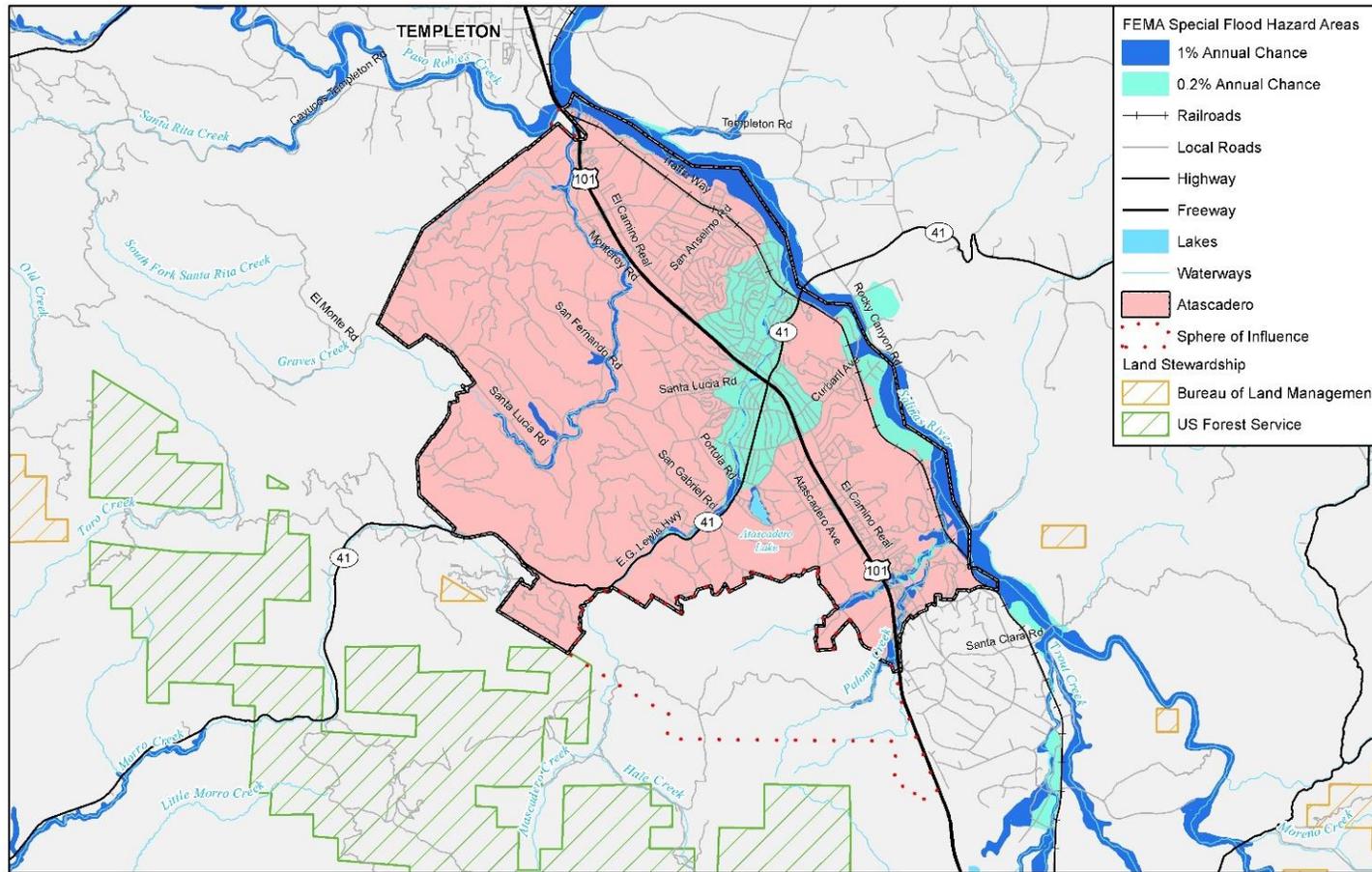
Values at Risk

Following the methodology described in Section 5.3.8, a flood map for the City of Atascadero was created (see Figure B.5). Tables B.13 and B.14 summarize the values at risk in the City's 100-year and 500-year floodplain, respectively. These tables also detail loss estimates for each flood. Note that the potential loss increases significantly with the 500-year or 0.2% annual chance flood.





Figure B.4 City of Atascadero 100- and 500-Year Floodplains



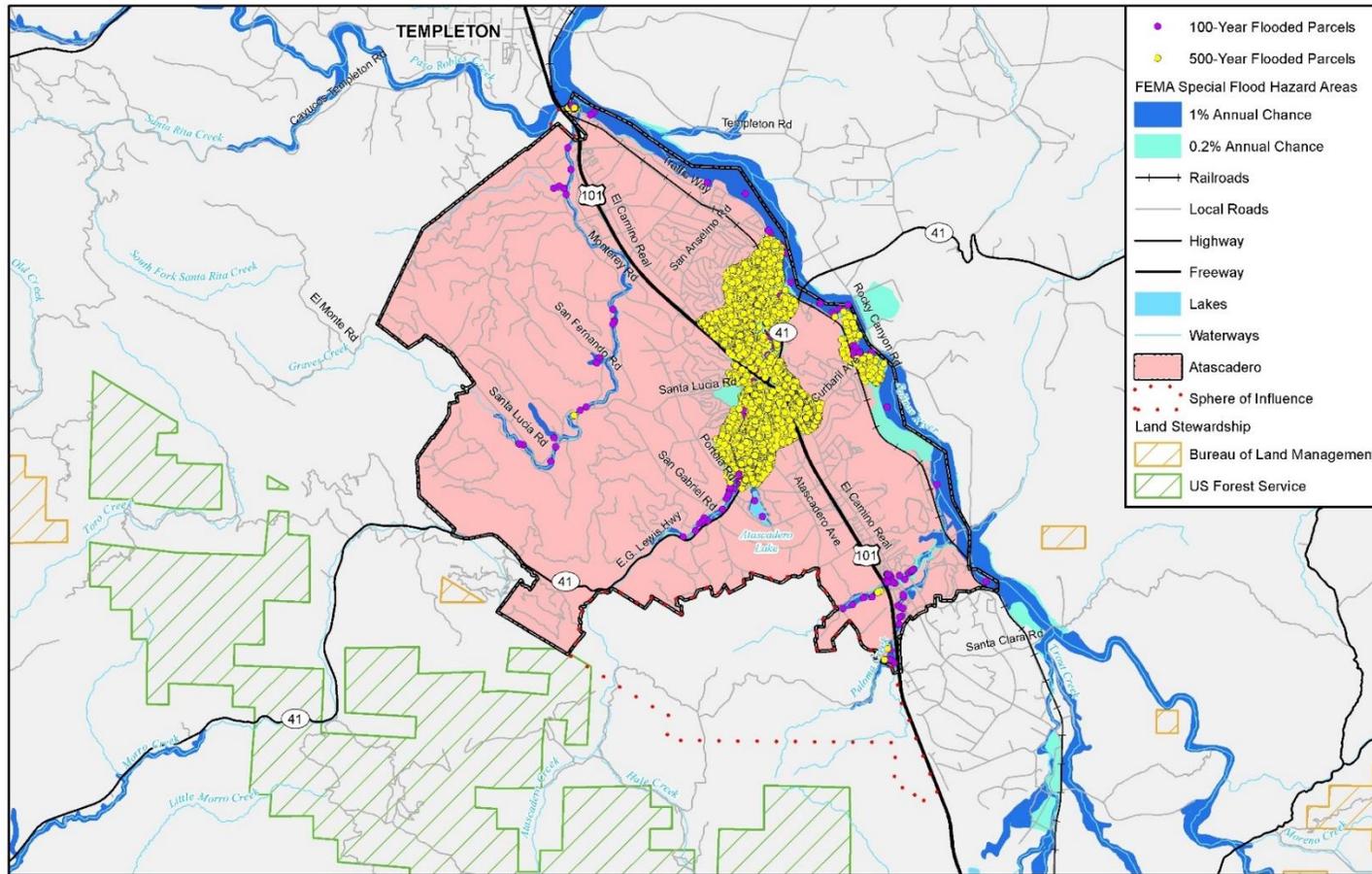
wood.
Map compiled 6/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, BLM/California State Office,
LAFCO, FEMA NFHL

0 2.5 5 Miles





Figure B.5 City of Atascadero Parcels at Risk of Flooding



Map compiled 6/2019;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
Data Portal, BLM/California State Office,
LAFCO, FEMA NFHL, ParcelQuest



Population at Risk

Table B.11 City of Atascadero 1% (100 year) Floodplain Risk

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Population
Commercial	8	\$2,737,870	\$2,737,870	\$5,475,740	\$1,368,935	--
Government/Utilities	21	--	--	\$0	\$0	--
Other/Exempt/Misc.	19	--	--	\$0	\$0	--
Residential	65	\$16,171,213	\$8,085,607	\$24,256,820	\$6,064,205	163
Multi-Family Residential	25	\$2,792,438	\$1,396,219	\$4,188,657	\$1,047,164	63
Industrial	2	\$1,298,159	\$1,947,239	\$3,245,398	\$811,349	--
TOTAL	140	\$22,999,680	\$14,166,934	\$37,166,614	\$9,291,654	226

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Table B.12 City of Atascadero 0.2% (500 year) Floodplain Risk

Property Type	Parcel Count	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Population
Commercial	345	\$92,955,971	\$92,955,971	\$185,911,942	\$46,477,986	--
Government/Utilities	45	--	--	\$0	\$0	--
Other/Exempt/Misc.	96	\$25,780,069	--	\$25,780,069	\$6,445,017	--
Residential	1,619	\$252,691,386	\$126,345,693	\$379,037,079	\$94,759,270	4,064
Multi-Family Residential	545	\$103,163,270	\$51,581,635	\$154,744,905	\$38,686,226	1,368
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	4	\$676,967	\$338,484	\$1,015,451	\$253,863	10
Residential: Other	128	\$29,443,443	\$14,721,722	\$44,165,165	\$11,041,291	321
Industrial	3	\$965,221	\$1,447,832	\$2,413,053	\$603,263	--
Vacant	22	\$4,602,571	--	\$4,602,571	\$1,150,643	--
TOTAL	2,807	\$510,278,898	\$287,391,336	\$797,670,234	\$199,417,558	5,763

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

The City of Atascadero has been a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program since 1982. The Atascadero CID # is 060700. The FIRM panel identification is 06079C0831G. The City of Atascadero will continue to participate and remain in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. (NFIP).

Table B.13 City of Atascadero NFIP Insurance Policy Information

Policies	Insurance in Force	No. of Paid Losses	Total Losses Paid
107	\$13,507,500	18	\$259,834

Source: FEMA National Flood Insurance Program Community Information System

FEMA Community Information System shows that as of April 2019 the City of Atascadero has three Repetitive Loss (RL) properties, which have been responsible for \$190,889.43 in NFIP claims. The City does not have any Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) properties.

Atascadero does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).





Critical Facilities at Risk

None of the City's identified critical facilities are located in the 1% Annual (100 year) Floodplain. Critical facilities located in the 0.2% Annual (500-year) Floodplain are shown in the following table.

Table B.14 City of Atascadero Critical Facilities in the 0.2% (500-year) Floodplain

Facility Type	Counts
Day Care Facilities	4
Emergency Medical Service Stations	1
Fire Stations	1
Local Law Enforcement	1
Nursing Homes	1
Private Schools	1
Public Schools	3
Urgent Care	1
Day Care Facilities	4
TOTAL	13

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building, HIFLD 2017

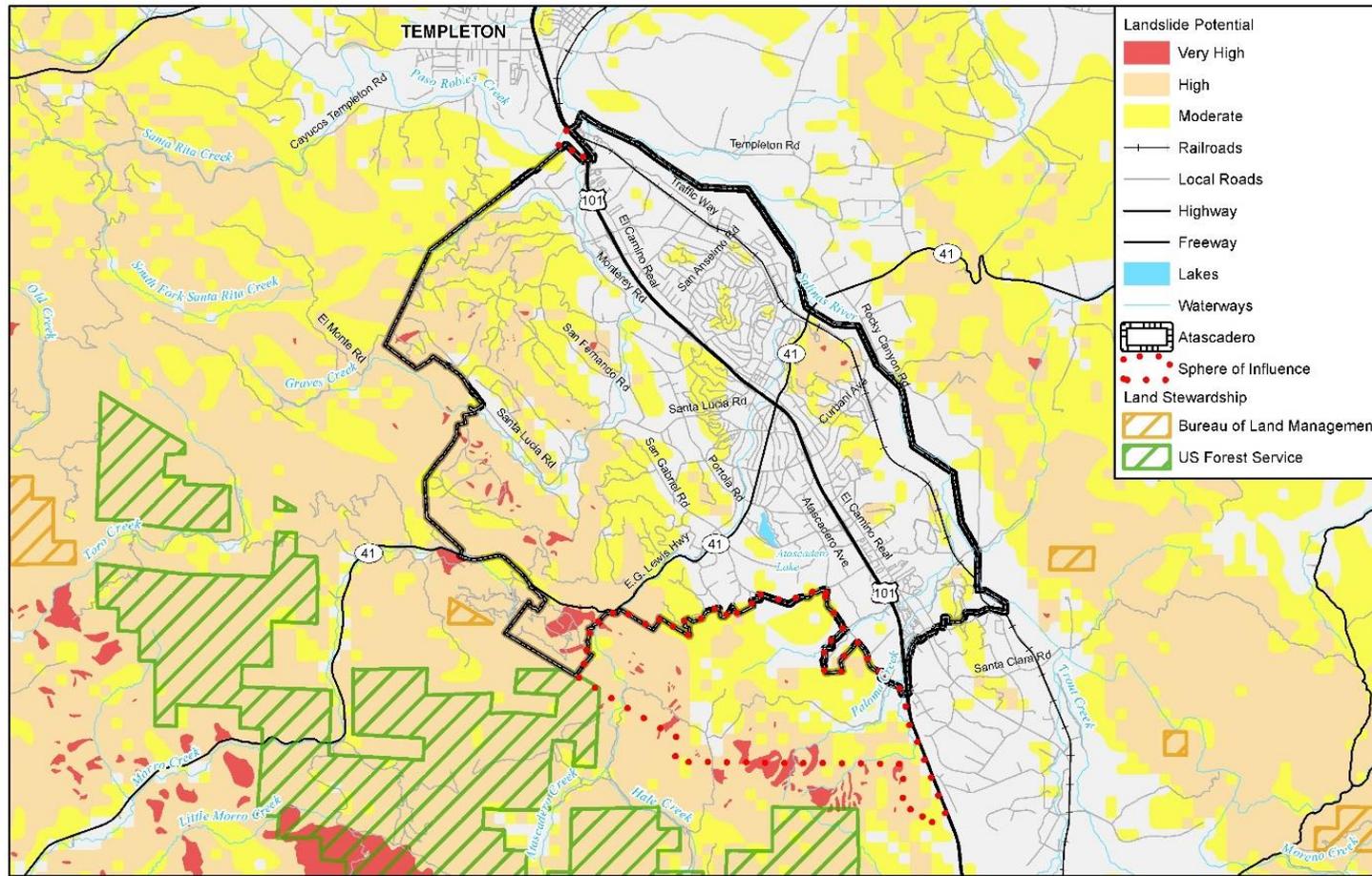
Landslide and Debris Flow

Similar to much of San Luis Obispo County, Atascadero is considered to have a moderate to high potential of landslides in certain areas of the City. Slope instability in the City generally increases with steepness and distance from the Salinas River, with areas of steep terrain that consist of fractured soil or thin layers of clay that are susceptible to erosion and land subsidence. The only areas of the City that are considered to have a very high risk of landslides are small locations in the far southwest end of the City. There are also several high and very high-risk areas outside of the City boundary that have potential to impact the City.





Figure B.6 City of Atascadero Landslide Risk



Landslide Potential

- Very High
- High
- Moderate

Infrastructure

- Railroads
- Local Roads
- Highway
- Freeway

Water Features

- Lakes
- Waterways

City and Influence

- Atascadero
- Sphere of Influence

Land Stewardship

- Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service

0 2.5 5 Miles



Map compiled 5/2019;
 intended for planning purposes only.
 Data Source: San Luis Obispo County,
 US Census TIGER Database, CA Open
 Data Portal, BLM/California State Office, LAFCO





Atascadero has 2,081 properties and 5 critical facilities at high or moderate risk of landslides, as shown in the following tables.

Table B.15 Atascadero Properties at High Risk of Landslide

Property Type	Property Count	Improved Value
Government/Utilities	11	--
Other/Exempt/Misc.	15	--
Residential	427	\$133,187,615
Multi-Family Residential	7	\$1,052,734
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	1	\$66,235
Vacant	8	\$1,799,933
TOTAL	469	\$136,106,517

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Table B.16 Atascadero Properties at Moderate Risk of Landslide

Property Type	Property Count	Improved Value
Commercial	3	\$869,000
Government/Utilities	14	--
Other/Exempt/Misc.	12	\$14,559
Residential	1,480	\$385,770,153
Multi-Family Residential	41	\$14,871,989
Mobile/Manufactured Homes	4	\$497,938
Residential: Other	44	\$6,983,678
Vacant	14	\$1,433,068
TOTAL	1,612	\$410,440,385

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Dept., Assessor's Office, ParcelQuest, Wood Plc Parcel Analysis

Table B.17 Atascadero Critical Facilities at Risk from Landslide

Critical Facility Type	Count	Risk
TV Analog Station Transmitters	1	High
Day Care Facilities	1	Moderate
Microwave Service Towers	2	Moderate
Nursing Homes	1	Moderate
TOTAL	5	

Source: San Luis Obispo County Planning & Building, HIFLD 2017

Human Caused: Hazardous Materials

The Cal OES Warning Center reports 89 hazardous materials incidents in the City of Atascadero from 1994 through October 24, 2018; as noted in Section 5.3.13 of the County plan, this likely excludes a large number of unreported minor spills. This constitutes 5% of the hazardous materials incidents reported countywide during





the same time frame and averages out to roughly 3.6 incidents per year. As noted in Section 5.3.13, only around 6% of reported hazardous materials incidents result in injuries, fatalities, or evacuations.

B.4 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional planning representatives used a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory which of these policies or programs were in place. The team then supplemented this inventory by reviewing additional existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contributed to reducing hazard-related losses.

During the plan update process, this inventory was reviewed by the jurisdictional planning representatives and Wood consultant team staff to update information where applicable and note ways in which these capabilities have improved or expanded. Additionally, in summarizing current capabilities and identifying gaps, the jurisdictional planning representatives also considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The City of Atascadero’s capabilities are summarized below.

B.4.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table B.18 City of Atascadero Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	General Plan 2025 Safety Element Establishes policies, programs, goals and objectives to protect the community from risks associated with seismic, geologic, flood, and fire hazards. The plan was originally adopted in June 2002 and most recently updated in July 2016.
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Title 9 Planning and Zoning
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Title 11 Subdivisions
Growth management ordinance	No	
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, water conservation, wildfire)	Yes	Title 7 Public Works, Chapter 11 Flood Damage Prevention. Addresses NFIP requirements, including methods and provisions for protecting structures against flood damage at the time of initial construction; controlling the alterations of natural floodplains and filling, grading, dredging, and other development that may increase flood damage; and preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert floodwaters or may increase flood hazards in other areas.





Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
Building code	Yes	Title 8 Uniform Building Code. Requires minimum standards for structural seismic resistance established primarily to reduce the risk of life loss or injury. Also requires site-specific stability studies for hillside development.
Fire department ISO rating		ISO Rating is a 3 / 3X
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Public Works manages the City's MS4 Permit
Stormwater management program	Yes	City Engineering Standard Specifications Section 5 and Regional Water Quality Control Board Resolution No. R-3-2013-0032 contains the regulatory criteria and mitigations applicable to new development and redevelopment
Site plan review requirements	Yes	All development plans are reviewed, at a minimum, through the City's permitting process.
Capital improvements plan	Yes	
Economic development plan	No	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Multi-Hazard Emergency Response Plan Basic Plan and Appendices A-F. Adopted in Fall 2003 and Summer 2004.
Other special plans	Yes	Fire Department Master Plan. Identifies areas of the City at higher risk for wildland fires.
Flood Insurance Study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	The City Flood Damage Prevention Regulations and City Engineering Standard Specifications requires detailed hydrology and analysis of projects located within certain flood zones or where it may impact streams
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	Yes	FEMA Elevation Certificates are required for new structures and substantially remodeled structures within any Flood Zone A.

The City of Atascadero's Zoning Ordinance, 9-3.600, FH (Flood Hazard) Overlay Zone, identifies areas where terrain would present new developments and their users with potential flood hazards. In addition, Ordinance No. 193, An Ordinance Adding Chapter 5 to Article 7 of the City of Atascadero Municipal Code Relating to Flood Damage Prevention, provides further guidance to reduce flood damage. It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions. Also, Ordinance No. 304 amended Title 6, Chapter 13 of the Atascadero Municipal Code to provide a mechanism to allow the Fire Chief to order the removal of weeds, rubbish, and similar material that has the potential to become a flooding hazard.

B.4.2 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table B.19 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Atascadero.





Table B.19 City of Atascadero Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Community Development, Public Works
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Community Development, Public Works
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Community Development, Public Works, Fire Department
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Information Technology
Full time building official	Yes	Community Development
Floodplain manager	Yes	Public Works
Emergency manager	Yes	City Manager, alt. Police Chief and Fire Chief
Grant writer	Yes	Administrative Services
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	Yes	Information Technology

B.4.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table B.20 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table B.20 City of Atascadero Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital improvements project funding	No	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Can be used for any hazard mitigation activity; however, it is only eligible for use with voter approval.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	Can be used for both on-site and off-site capital improvements, including seismic hazard repair and maintenance, drainage, and critical facilities.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Can be used for any hazard mitigation activity; however, it is only eligible for use with voter approval.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	Can be used for any hazard mitigation activity; however, it is only eligible for use with voter approval.
Incur debt through private activities	Yes	Can be used for any hazard mitigation activity; however, it is only eligible for use with voter approval.
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	





B.4.4 Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

The City has an active wildfire fuel reduction and education program.

B.4.5 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capabilities assessment, the City of Atascadero has several existing mechanisms in place that already help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are also opportunities for the City to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. Future improvements may include providing training for staff members related to hazards or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and Cal OES. Additional training opportunities will help to inform City staff members on how best to integrate hazard information and mitigation projects into their departments. Continuing to train City staff on mitigation and the hazards that pose a risk to the City of Atascadero will lead to more informed staff members who can better communicate this information to the public.

B.5 Mitigation Strategy

B.5.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The City of Atascadero Planning Team determined the eight goals from the 2014 HMP continue to be appropriate for this plan update. The following are the City of Atascadero 's 2019 mitigation goals and objectives:

Goal 1 – Increase public awareness of current Drought Conditions.

Objective 1 – Promote water conservation.

Objective 2 – Collaborate with the Atascadero Mutual Water Company to develop alternate water supplies via a pipeline from the Nacimiento Reservoir to achieve the maximum water allocation.

Goal 2 – Minimize the loss of property and life as the result of a Windstorm.

Objective 1 – Educate the public as to the effects of a Windstorm.

Goals 3 – Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to Dam failure.

Objective 1 – Review and identify inundation areas due to dam failure.

Goals 4 – Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to earthquakes.

Objective 1 – Continue to protect existing assets, as well as any future development, from the effects of earthquakes.

Goal 5 – Minimize property damage as a result of expansive unstable soil conditions.

Objective 1 – Protect future development from the effects of expansive unstable soil conditions.

Goal 6 – Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to floods.

Objective 1 – Protect new development from floods.





Goal 7 – Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to Land Subsidence.

Objective 1 – Protect existing assets, as well as new development, from Land Subsidence.

Goal 8 – Reduce the possibility of damage and losses due to wildland fires.

Objective 1 – Maintain and broaden current Wildland Fire protection.

Continued Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program

The City has been an NFIP participating community since 1982. In addition to the mitigation actions identified herein the City will continue to comply with the NFIP. This includes ongoing activities such as enforcing local floodplain development regulations, including issuing permits for appropriate development in Special Flood Hazard Areas and ensuring that development is mitigated in accordance with the regulations. This will also include periodic reviews of the floodplain ordinance to ensure that it is clear, up to date, and in compliance with the Federal model ordinance (Flood Damage Prevention Regulations).

B.5.2 Completed 2015 Mitigation Actions

During the 2019 planning process the City of Atascadero Grande Planning reviewed all the mitigation actions from the 2015 plan. During the 2019 planning process the Planning Team identified that all of their fourteen (14) mitigation actions from 2015 are ongoing or implemented annually, demonstrating ongoing progress and an effort to build the community’s resiliency to disasters. Table B.21 below describes the City of Atascadero 2020 Mitigation Strategy.

B.5.3 Mitigation Actions

The planning team for the City of Atascadero identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline are also included. Actions were prioritized using the process described in Section 7.2.1 of the Base Plan. Actions with an ‘*’ are those that mitigate losses to future development.





Table B.21 City of Atascadero’s Mitigation Action Plan

ID	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Description/Background/Benefits	Lead Agency and Partners	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Priority	Timeline	Status/ Implementation Notes
AT.1	Dam Failure	Prepare an inundation map and emergency action plan for a dam failure at Atascadero Lake. Benefits: Reduce or eliminate damages and impacts to 100+ homes and city infrastructure due to potential failure	City of Atascadero Public Works	Less than \$10,000	FEMA HMA	Medium / Low	2-3 yrs.	New
AT.2	Dam Failure	Minimize development along the Salinas River. Maintain setback and open space ordinances along the River and continue the enforcement of existing land use ordinances	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	Annual	Annual Implementation
AT.3	Wildfire	Wildfire Evacuation Routes. Seek options to improve city road systems to become compliant with Public Resource Code 4290, designed to improve emergency access and egress and emergency evacuation times. Benefits: Improved road widths and clearance; enhanced residence evacuation times in high fire severity zones; elimination or reductions in loss of life	Atascadero Fire & Emergency Services	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	FEMA HMA	High	More than 5 yrs.	New
AT.4	Wildfire	Continue to educate public on wildland fire safety	Fire Dept.	Little to no cost	CA Fire Safe Council, General Fund, FEMA HMA	High	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.5	Wildfire	Continue the enforcement on the Weed Abatement Ordinance	Fire Dept.	Little to no cost	CA Fire Safe Council, General Fund, FEMA HMA	High	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.6	Wildfire	Maintain and revise the CWPP	Fire Dept.	Little to no cost	CA Fire Safe Council, General	High	Ongoing	In Progress





ID	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Description/Background/Benefits	Lead Agency and Partners	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Priority	Timeline	Status/ Implementation Notes
					Fund, FEMA HMA			
AT.7	Wildfire	Research emerging fuels management programs and implement where appropriate	Fire Dept.	Little to no cost	CA Fire Safe Council, General Fund, FEMA HMA	High	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.8	Wildfire	Continue fuel load reductions program by annual control burns in the WUI impacting the city	Fire Dept.	Little to no cost	CA Fire Safe Council, General Fund, FEMA HMA	High	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.9	Adverse Weather – Wind	Debris Management Plan Development. Develop a debris management plan to handle slash and leaf accumulation produced by a wind or storm event. Benefits: Reduced impacts due to debris accumulation	Public Works; Fire and Emergency Services	\$10,000 to \$50,000	FEMA HMA	High	3-5 yrs.	New
AT.10	Adverse Weather - Wind	Plan Around Forced Blackouts. Pacific Gas and Electric is implementing a forced power blackout during anticipated or actual wind events which may impact citizens at risk and residential care facilities; identify target hazards and at-risk populations in the event of a forced blackout. Benefits: Reduced impacts to at-risk populations from rolling blackouts	Public Works; Fire and Emergency Services	Little to no cost	Staff Time/Dept. Budget	High	1 yr.	New
AT.11	Earthquake	Continue to enforce Uniform Building Code (UBC) provisions pertaining to grading and construction relative to seismic hazards.	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	High	Ongoing	In Progress





ID	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Description/Background/Benefits	Lead Agency and Partners	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Priority	Timeline	Status/ Implementation Notes
AT.12	Earthquake	Continue to implement an Unreinforced Masonry (URM) building program that determines the structural safety of City owned critical facilities, and retrofit as necessary	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	High	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.13 *	Expansive Soils	Continue to require a Soils Report for all new building permits	Community Development	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	Ongoing	In Progress. Required for all buildings over 1000 square feet
AT.14 *	Flood	During the plan check process utilize GIS to ensure the building project meets current Flood Damage Prevention Regulations prior to the issuance of building permits	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	High	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.15	Landslide	Require construction and maintenance of natural and/or human-made retaining structures that will help control subsidence risk in key residential and/or commercial areas	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.16	Landslide	Retrofit or implement stabilizing measures for Atascadero hillside developments that predate current best practices and codes	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.17	Landslide	Located and identify unstable soils through the use of GIS and soil maps	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	Ongoing	In Progress
AT.18 *	Landslide	Focus on proposed new developments to determine if soils stabilization is economically feasible. If the soils stabilization is not economically feasible deny, the proposed development or rezone	Community Development / Public Works	Little to no cost	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	Ongoing	In Progress





ID	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Description/Background/Benefits	Lead Agency and Partners	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding	Priority	Timeline	Status/ Implementation Notes
AT.19	Drought and Water Shortage	Implement the water demand management strategies outlined in the Atascadero Mutual Water Company Urban Water Management Plan	Community Development / Public Works/ Atascadero Mutual Water Company	Variable	General Fund/Staff Time/Dept. Budget	Medium	3-5 yrs.	New





B.6 Implementation and Maintenance

Moving forward, the City will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. As illustrated in Section 7.3.1 of the County plan, much progress has been made since the plan was originally developed. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Chapter 8 of the main plan.

B.6.1 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment, and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the City to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs and policies. The Engineering Division may utilize the hazard information when implementing the City's Community Investment Program and the Planning and Building Divisions may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other type of development applications. The City will also incorporate this LHMP into the Safety Element of their General Plan, as recommended by Assembly Bill (AB) 2140.

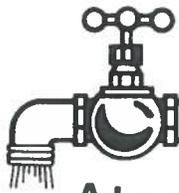
As noted in Chapter 7.0 Plan Implementation, the HMPC representatives from Atascadero will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual HMPC plan review meeting.

B.6.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The City will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with San Luis Obispo County as outlined in Chapter 8 of the Base Plan. The City will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 8.3 of the Base Plan. The Fire Chief will be responsible for representing the City in the County HMPC, and for coordination with City staff and departments during plan updates. The City realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements as well as other State of California requirements.



APPENDIX C – NOTIFICATION TO CITIES AND COUNTIES



5005 EL CAMINO REAL • P.O. BOX 6075 • ATASCADERO, CA 93423 • (805) 466-2428

Atascadero Mutual Water Company

ESTABLISHED 1913

April 6, 2021

Mr. Wade Horton
San Luis Obispo County Administrator
County Government Center
1055 Monterey Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Subject: Atascadero Mutual Water Company Urban Water Master Plan Update

Dear Mr. Horton:

Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) is currently in the process of reviewing and updating its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the 2020 cycle. AMWC is also preparing a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), which is a detailed plan for AMWC's actions in the event of severe water shortage conditions. The Department of Water Resources requires water suppliers to update their UWMP every five years. Among other things, the UWMP will evaluate current and projected water supplies and demands within the AMWC service area over a 20-year planning horizon.

AMWC encourages local agencies, the public, and other interested parties in its service area to participate in the update process. AMWC plans to make a copy of the public draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP available for public review by **May 10, 2021** via AMWC's website, www.amwc.us and office, 5005 El Camino Real, Atascadero, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-4 p.m.

AMWC is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the 2020 UWMP and WSCP at its June 2021 Board meeting. The meeting day, time, and webinar registration information will be posted on the AMWC website.

AMWC encourages local agencies, the public, and other interested parties to provide written comments on the public draft prior to the public hearing.

Please send comments to: Rob Lepore, GISP
(805) 904-6530
rlapore@mknassociates.us

Thank you for your involvement with AMWC's 2020 UMWP and WSCP update process. If you have any questions, please contact John Neil at [\(805\) 466-2428](tel:(805)466-2428).

Sincerely,

John Neil
General Manager

APPENDIX D – WSCP ADOPTION RESOLUTION

**A RESOLUTION OF THE ATASCADERO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ADOPTING THE 2021 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Water Management Planning Act specifies the requirements and procedures for adopting such Water Shortage Contingency Plans; and

WHEREAS, Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) has provided notice to the public of its intent to adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, has made the draft plan available for public review, and has encouraged the public to provide comment; and

WHEREAS, AMWC properly noticed and held a public hearing on June 10, 2021, prior to adoption of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan for the purpose of allowing the community to provide comment.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Atascadero Mutual Water Company has duly reviewed, discussed, and considered such Water Shortage Contingency Plan and has determined the plan to be an accurate representation of the actions Atascadero Mutual Water Company will take during water shortage conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Atascadero Mutual Water Company as follows:

1. The 2021 Water Shortage Contingency Plan is hereby adopted and ordered filed with the Corporate Secretary.
2. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to file the Water Shortage Contingency Plan with the California Department of Water Resources within 30 days after this date.
3. The General Manager is hereby authorized and directed to implement the Water Shortage Contingency Plan during water shortages when declared by the Board of Directors.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this the 10th day of June 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: 5

NOES: 0

ABSENT: 0

ABSTAIN: 0

ATTEST:



Cheryl Powers, Corporate Secretary

APPROVED:



Brian Vierra, President