



Monthly Drought Update
June 16, 2015
San Luis Obispo County

Note: Information provided in this update varies by date.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

U.S. Drought Monitor Status:

The latest U.S. Drought Monitor report released June 4, 2015, indicates San Luis Obispo County remains at the **D4 – Exceptional Drought intensity rating**. Approximately 94% of the state remains at a level D2 – Severe Drought or worse with 47% of the state in a D4 – Exceptional Drought intensity rating.

San Luis Obispo County Precipitation Totals (in inches):

Sub-Region	Area / Rain Station	Average Annual Rainfall	2014-15 Water Year (July 2014-June 2015)	
			Cumulative Total	% of Total Average
North Coast	Cambria (ALERT #717)	22.0	12.68 *	58% *
	Whale Rock Reservoir (County Site #166.1)	16.0	7.62	48%
Inland	Paso Robles (County Site #10.0)	14.1	9.51	67%
	NE Atascadero (ALERT #711)	17.0	6.85 *	40% *
	Atascadero MWC (County Site #34.0)	17.5	10.58	60%
	Santa Margarita (ALERT #723)	24.0	10.39	43%
	Salinas Dam (County Site #94)	20.9	10.67	51%
South Coast	SLO Reservoir (ALERT #749)	24.0	10.51	44%
	Lopez Recreation Area (ALERT #707)	23.0	6.94 *	30% *
	West of Nipomo (CIMIS #202)	14.8	5.95 *	40% *
	Nipomo East (ALERT #728)	18.0	8.66	48%

Notes: This table contains provisional data from automated gauges and has not been verified. All units reported in inches. Report generated at 10:00am on 5/22/2015.

* Due to an equipment malfunction, not all rain was recorded at this site.

Near-term Outlook for Precipitation:

Although frequent low-pressure systems kept the area cooler than normal, May was one of the driest on record, with less .15" of rain throughout the County. The National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center has increased the El Niño Advisory to a 90% chance of weak strength event through summer and an 80% chance through the end of the year. This event is still not expected to influence the weather in any meaningful way. The U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook is calling for the drought to persist or intensify throughout California and most of the far western United States.

Reservoir Levels (% of capacity):

Note: Historical averages calculated using data from the following time frame:

Nacimiento: 1959 – 2013; Lopez: 1994-2013; Salinas: 1987-2013; and Whale Rock: 1985-2013.

Reservoir	% of Capacity	Current Acre Feet Storage
Nacimiento	27%	101,225
Whale Rock	42%	16,225
Lopez	37%	18,279
Salinas	16%	3,770

Source: www.slocountywater.org County of San Luis Obispo

STATE WATER

Status: The Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced expected water deliveries in 2015 to most customers of the State Water Project (SWP) to 20% of their requested amounts. San Luis Reservoir is currently at 53% capacity (67% of average).

Actions: The Public Works Department has released a 2015 projected delivery schedule and met with sub-contractors to discuss 2015 projected deliveries. Staff has distributed information to subcontractors showing the 20% delivery scenario and will continue to coordinate with sub-contractors as more information arises.

VULNERABLE WATER SYSTEMS

There have been no new updates regarding vulnerable water systems throughout the county since the May 19, 2015 report.

County Service Areas (CSA's):**Santa Margarita (CSA 23)**

- Drought response level remains at ALERT status.
- Primary pumping is from shallow well No. 4; water is also being pumped from deep well No. 3 to reduce needs from well No. 4. State officials have also authorized the use of shallow wells 1 & 2 should the need arise.
- An emergency ordinance was adopted limiting outdoor watering. An informational mailer was sent to customers and signs in the community have been installed.
- Staff is monitoring conditions for a potential status change to CRITICAL.

Shandon (CSA 16)

- Two wells currently provide all water to the Shandon community and continued to be monitored.
- Work to make the connection to State Water is progressing through the required reviews by the State and the Central Coast Water Authority.
- An emergency ordinance was adopted limiting outdoor watering. An informational mailer was sent to customers and signs in the community have been installed.

Cayucos (CSA 10A)

- Supply is available from Whale Rock and one on-site well. Staff has given a presentation to the Advisory Committee and business groups regarding conserving this supply.
- An emergency ordinance was adopted limiting outdoor watering. An informational mailer was sent to customers and signs in the community have been installed.

Avila Valley (CSA 12)

- Adequate supply is available from Lopez and State water "carryover" water sources for this year and next.

Chorro Valley Institutions (CMC, Animal Services, Sheriff, County Operations, Camp San Luis, Cuesta College, County Office of Education):

- 2015 State water carryover water is available and being provided.
- The existing distribution system is being evaluated to assure water losses are minimized.
- CMC is at 100% design of their water treatment plant upgrade project and will soon go out to bid.
- Discussions with City of San Luis Obispo to exchange Nacimiento for Whale Rock are being initiated if State Water is insufficient in 2016.

Non-County Operated:

- **Cambria Community Services District**
Status: Emergency San Simeon Creek Brackish Water Supply Project went online on January 20, 2015. The district is now seeking a permit to operate it permanently.
- **San Simeon Community Services District**
Status: CSD voluntarily dropped out of emergency grant project for recycled water project. The CSD has a new well head salinity project to increase supplies in the current prop 84 grant round.
- **Heritage Ranch Community Services District**
Status: The Nacimientto River is the only available water source for the community of Heritage Ranch. An emergency inter-tie will be funded with emergency grant funds.
- **Rural Paso Robles residents**
Status: Continuing to identify water-trucking options and examine outreach efforts. See County Drought Conditions and Water Conservation Website for drought relief update information.

IMPACTS

Agricultural Impacts:

Staff from the County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures and the University of California Cooperative Extension collaborated to monitor the effect of drought conditions to agricultural operations. The following is a summary of comments and observations from local University of California Cooperative Extension Farm Advisors, Department of Agriculture staff and agricultural producers.

Forage Production

Dr. Royce Larsen, Farm Advisor, University of California Cooperative Extension, has completed the yearly forage production sampling from several rangeland sites located throughout the county. Data from the samples indicate parts of the county have fairly good forage levels with a few sites near normal, and couple sites had above average forage production. However, the majority of the county did not have favorable forage levels, with losses up 95% at some sites. An overall forage loss for the county is approximately 65-70%. This is the fourth year in a row with below average forage production. The rains that arrived in April were too late in the growing cycle to improve forage production. Rangeland forage species composition appears to be changing as a result of dry conditions. Dr. Larsen's samples revealed the reduction of valuable annual grasses and the seeds they produce, which are normally good sources of nutrients for grazing animals, to increases in forb species which have little nutritional value for grazing livestock after they are dry. The long term ramifications of this shift in species to overall rangeland conditions are yet to be determined.

Cattle

To sustain the greatly reduced number of cattle grazing throughout the county, several cattle ranchers have reported the need to haul water to fill water troughs in compensation for the lack of natural springs or dry wells that normally provide water for livestock. Several cattlemen have commented that springs are going dry for the first time in memory. It is estimated that over 50% to perhaps as high as 75% of the cattle normally found grazing have been sold and/or moved out of San Luis Obispo County during 2014 and 2015 due to lack of forage and water.

Salt in Root-Zone

Salt accumulation in the root-zone continues to be a concern for vegetable, berry, grape and tree crop producers. Grape vines will continue to be stressed from lack of rain to leach salts through soil. Avocado growers continue to severely prune or stump trees. Those that have not stumped are irrigating in smaller blocks to reduce water pumping. Some growers have reported undersized fruit compared to normal yields, from too little water.

Vegetables

Early season estimates indicate vegetable growers have reduced the number of acres planted by as much as 25% to 35%. This includes a reduction in the number of crop rotations normally planted because of lack of irrigation water. This will result in less harvests, and reduced yields per acre. Cane berry growers have had to adjust irrigation cycles to more frequent but shorter watering durations due to longer well recharge rates. South county vegetable and strawberry growers on the east side of Highway 101 are concerned about the continuing degradation of the quality and availability of irrigation water from wells.

Nursery

Wholesale nursery operators have reported dramatic declines in sales since Governor Brown's April 25, 2015 Executive Order of 25% reductions of potable urban water usage. The public is reluctant to purchase plants that require watering. This has led to a back log of inventory of plants which eventually is lost as plants deteriorate beyond prime conditions.

Agricultural Assistance - Update from the USDA Farm Service Agency

According to staff at the USDA Farm Service Agency, as of June 1, 2015, the following programs are active in providing assistance. The programs are briefly summarized as follows:

LFP – Livestock Forage Disaster Program: provides payments for grazing losses. Because San Luis Obispo County continues in the D4 drought category, current eligibility is for 5 months of payments. Deadline to file is January 30, 2016 for 2015 payments.

ELAP – Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program: provides relief to producers who haul water to livestock. Deadline to file is September 1, 2015.

EQIP – Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS): provides funds for land conservation planning and implementation of conservation practices. This program provides cost-share funding through USDA – NRCS. Applications and approvals are ongoing.

NAP – Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program: provides cash payments to producers of noninsurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or planting did not occur due to natural disasters. Producers who are insured through this program should file a notice of loss as soon as possible and are required to file within 15 days of the loss being apparent to be eligible for benefits.

For information about the assistance programs, contact the USDA Farm Service Agency:

Templeton: (805) 434-0398 Ext 2.
Santa Maria: (805) 928-9269

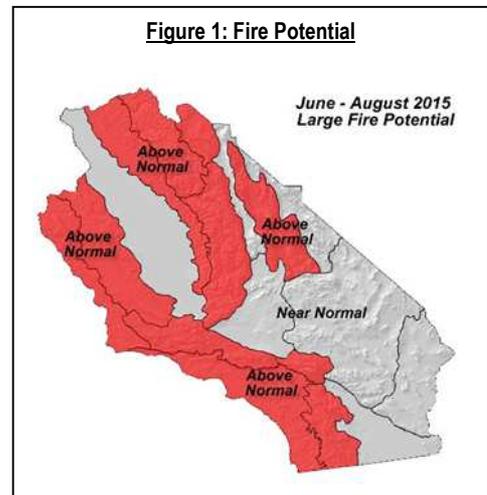
Fire Danger:

Fire Danger

In 2015, CAL FIRE has responded to over 1,694 fires across the State, burning 6,746 acres in State Responsibility Area. This level of fire activity is comparable to the five year average of 1,106 fires and 9,096 acres burned.

In San Luis Obispo County in 2015, CAL FIRE has responded to 31 wildfires, which burned 33 acres. Since 2007, the average for this period is 45 wildfires burning 80 acres.

Figure 1 to the right indicates above normal fire potential in the county for the coming months.



Equipment/Staffing:

Locally, CAL FIRE is fully staffed, including 12 wildland engines, and 24/7 staffing of hand crews and dozers. Paso Robles Air Attack Base has increased staffing to include three tankers and one air attack. Defensible Space Inspectors (DSI) are conducting focused inspections in Cambria including handing out fire prevention education materials door-to-door.

The annual backyard burn season ended on April 13. Agricultural burning may be conducted with a valid LE-5 permit. A Countywide burn ban will be forthcoming soon.

Live Fuel Moisture (LFM)

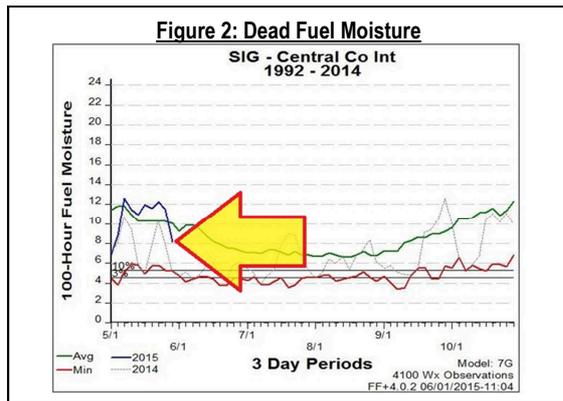
(LFM is the moisture content of live vegetation expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight.)

LFM values in the County peaked much earlier than usual in 2015 and are continuing to trend downward with values below historic lows at two of our three sites. LFM values area-wide will likely reach critical (60%) levels 2 -3 months earlier than normal.

Overall, frequent dry weather patterns and the presence of low live and dead fuel moistures have produced fuel conditions that are considered available for burning. The daily decrease in LFM causes a corresponding increase in the fire danger. This has been moderated some by the cool weather patterns, but it is likely that hot weather will produce explosive burning conditions. The grass is now fully cured and compared to 2014 is much more dense due to good growth resulting from timely rain events in February and April. This abundant grass crop throughout much of the County could result in greater fire spread, particularly from roadside starts.

Dead Fuel Moisture

(The moisture content of dead organic fuels is another important component of the relative fire danger. As with LFM above, dead fuel moisture levels are a good indicator of how likely fuels are to ignite and how intensely they will burn. 100-hr fuel refers to vegetation between 1 and 3 inches in diameter and 1000-hr fuel is 3-6 inches. When the fuel moisture content is low, fires start easily and will spread rapidly.)



Many fuel beds in the County, particularly coastal sage scrub, have seen a dramatic increase in the percentage of dead fuel. In many areas, the volume of dead vegetation exceeds the volume of live vegetation. Due to the cool weather in May, despite minimal rain, dead fuel moisture values rose to above normal in early May and are now below average as shown in Figure 2.

Temperatures/Relative Humidity (RH)

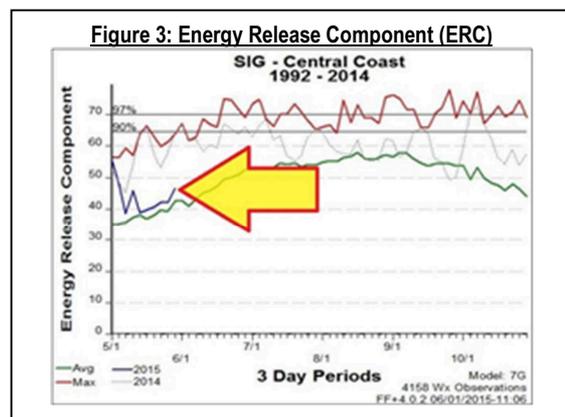
(When combined with other factors influencing the fire environment such as wind, steep topography, and low fuel moisture levels, hot temperatures and low RH can significantly increase the fire danger by increasing fire initiation, spread rates, burning intensity, and difficulty of control.)

Longer days and warm and dry weather has steadily increased the fire danger and prompted an early start to the 2015 fire season. May was unusually cool and humid due to frequent low-pressure systems that dominated the weather patterns.

Energy Release Component (ERC)

(ERC is an index related to how hot a fire could burn. It is directly related to the 24-hour, potential worst case, total available energy (BTUs) at the head of a fire. The ERC can serve as a good characterization of fire season as it tracks seasonal fire danger trends well. ERC has low variability, and is the best fire danger component for indicating the effects of intermediate to long-term drying on fire behavior.)

The cool weather patterns in May have kept ERC values to just above average, moderating the relative fire danger as shown in Figure 3.



Forest and Range Impacts:

Widespread tree mortality is plainly evident throughout the County. All tree species have been adversely affected by the drought. Thousands of coast live oaks of all sizes in all areas and at all elevations have died.

The area most severely impacted is the Cambria Monterey Pine Forest (CMPF). Already one of the most endangered native forests in the world, the CMPF has been further devastated by the drought. The poor condition of the CMPF resulting from the decades-long problems including senescence, over-crowding, fire exclusion, pitch canker, bark beetles, and many other fungal and parasitic pathogens has been

Attachment 1

severely amplified by the drought. These cumulative impacts have created the current situation where approximately 40-50% of the overstory trees are dead or dying. In certain areas, mortality exceeds 90%. In addition to the major impacts to forest health, the resulting fire hazard has increased to the point where catastrophic stand-replacing fire is very likely. Hundreds of large dead hazard trees are poised to fall on homes, vehicles, and vital infrastructure. Solutions are available including dead tree removal, biomass removal, cogeneration, thinning, prescribed burning, tree planting, and invasive weed control. Implementing worthwhile solutions is extraordinarily challenging and requires a community based effort involving multi-agency cooperation.

The County Planning and Building Department is working to provide relief from hazard tree permitting requirements in Cambria to facilitate tree removal on the high number of affected parcels. In addition, forest assessments have been initiated to quantify the extent of this issue and the results will be made known as soon as they become available.

Grants

The SLO Fire Safe Council (FSC) was recently awarded a grant by PG&E to assist with hazard tree abatement work in the County. The initial focus of this work will be in Cambria to mitigate hazard trees on Bridge Street and within the Fiscalini Ranch Preserve. This will further the work being completed by PG&E and by County Roads, which removed over 160 hazard trees in May.

Currently, \$42 million is available for Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) grants. An additional \$90 million has been identified for GRRF grants in the Governor's budget for next fiscal year. On behalf of the community, the FSC is applying for funding through this program for substantial hazard abatement and forest health projects in Cambria.

Economic:

In an effort to coordinate local and state response to drought impacts the following surveys are being utilized by the County:

Drought Business Impact Survey

The San Luis Obispo County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) is gathering information on local drought-related job impacts. This is part of a statewide survey by the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA) as part of an ongoing online survey to inform the Governor's Drought Relief Task Force of the drought's ripple effects. The WIB's Drought Business Impact survey is available at <http://sloworkforce.com/drought-survey/>. Local Workforce Investment Boards, workforce partners, and other local workforce entities are encouraged to complete the survey regularly to keep the Governor's Drought Relief Task Force up to date on the local area. The WIB is conducting outreach to chambers of commerce and other business services agencies for assistance in outreach to businesses and employers regarding the drought survey. Though the WIB is hearing that there are impacts, the county does not have any "reportable" impacts due to the State's requirements for reporting (i.e. specific business name, address, etc.).

Domestic Water Issues-Intake Form

The Governor's Drought Task Force created an online intake form for local, state, or tribal and federal agencies to document domestic water issues. The information is intended to inform and coordinate state response and mitigate drought impacts. Data collected is considered confidential and access is restricted. Individuals with domestic water issues are encouraged to contact County Environmental Health at (805) 781-5544.

Anonymous Supplemental Domestic Water Issues Online Survey

The County Drought Task Force created a supplemental anonymous survey. The survey does not ask for any identifying information and is intended to support our request for federal disaster assistance for individuals.

To date, the County has received 91 responses to the supplemental survey. Of the 91 respondents, 29 (35%) report that one or more wells have gone dry, 12 (14%) are trucking in water, and 66 (79%) have heard of other wells running dry in their area. It is important to note that the survey is voluntary and as a result, responses are not representative of the county population.

Individuals can still complete the supplemental survey online www.slocounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update or by phone by calling (805) 781-5011.

STATE & FEDERAL KEY ACTION ITEMS FROM LAST MONTH

State Water Resource Control Board Program Awards \$30 Million to Schools to Promote Stormwater Capture

On May 29, the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) announced the Drought Response Outreach Program for Schools' (DROPS) program will fund 30 school districts and institutions throughout California and will receive more than \$30 million to educate students and create on-campus projects relating to stormwater capture and water conservation.

The following San Luis Obispo County school districts have been awarded funding through the DROPS grant program:

DROPS Grantee	Grant Award
Atascadero Unified School District	\$999,999
Lucia Mar Unified School District	\$903,933
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	\$999,305
San Luis Obispo County Office of Education	\$628,566
Total	\$3,531,803

DROPS was developed in response to Governor Brown's Drought State of Emergency issued in January 2014 to provide funds to schools and school districts for projects to provide multiple benefits including water conservation, water supply augmentation, energy savings, increased awareness of water resource sustainability and reduced dry-weather runoff.

Urban Water Conservation Improves in April

The State Water Board announces that monthly residential water savings statewide were 13.5 percent in April compared with April 2013. That is up from the 3.9 percent water savings in March compared with March 2013. Broken down by hydrologic region, the results show that all parts of the state showed savings improvements compared to March.

Water Savings by Hydrologic Region June 2014 to April 2015

Hydrologic Region	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	Trend
Central Coast	9.5%	13.5%	15.2%	15.9%	14.4%	21.3%	29.2%	9.4%	9.0%	9.3%	17.6%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
Colorado River	6.6%	3.1%	7.0%	5.9%	5.4%	6.7%	6.3%	12.3%	-0.9%	7.3%	12.8%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
North Coast	3.9%	10.2%	13.2%	9.5%	21.9%	19.4%	15.9%	16.1%	7.3%	-4.3%	23.4%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
North Lahontan	3.6%	4.3%	13.3%	-0.7%	-6.9%	-2.6%	14.2%	9.6%	14.2%	12.1%	37.5%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
Sacramento River	11.8%	19.8%	22.0%	16.4%	18.6%	25.7%	21.5%	6.0%	14.2%	11.7%	23.7%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
San Francisco Bay	10.2%	13.0%	15.1%	15.4%	14.9%	17.7%	21.0%	2.4%	8.2%	6.4%	19.9%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
San Joaquin River	6.6%	12.3%	13.2%	10.0%	10.0%	20.9%	18.3%	12.6%	13.6%	11.5%	19.9%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
South Coast	-0.1%	1.9%	8.1%	7.7%	1.6%	3.4%	23.7%	6.5%	-2.6%	0.6%	8.7%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
South Lahontan	5.2%	3.9%	9.8%	7.7%	0.2%	0.6%	8.9%	9.8%	5.8%	10.4%	10.5%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
Tulare Lake	5.7%	8.3%	13.6%	11.5%	6.5%	16.5%	26.4%	9.1%	9.7%	4.9%	17.3%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
Statewide	4.3%	7.3%	11.7%	10.3%	6.7%	10.0%	22.3%	6.8%	2.6%	3.9%	13.5%	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲

Source: <http://ca.gov/drought/topstory/top-story-36.html>

COUNTY DROUGHT TASK FORCE KEY ACTION ITEMS FROM LAST MONTH

County Office of Emergency Services:

San Luis Obispo County OES continues to coordinate with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to provide updates on the drought situation, respond to specific information requests to Cal OES, and coordinate local emergency needs. In addition, County OES continues to gather local situation status information and drought costs throughout the county in order to send the information to Cal OES.

Cambria

Information specific to the Cambria fire threat has been provided to Cal OES and has been shared with the State Drought Task Force. The status of the Cambria fire threat has and will continue to be well a high priority issue shared with state agencies. Cal OES and County OES participated in a May 9, 2015 open

house at the Cambria Fire station that was also be a preparedness event for the community and area of Cambria.

Water Sale Agreement with Diablo Canyon

A Water Sale Agreement has been worked out with PG&E to use non-potable water as available from Diablo Canyon's desalination plant for emergency use within the county. The Board of Supervisors approved the agreement on May 19, 2015. In addition, the Board directed staff to work with PG&E on a logistics report to identify what is needed to pipe surplus water from the PG&E desalination plant to the community and return to the Board within 120 days with the findings. Furthermore, the Board appointed Supervisors Hill and Compton to serve as a subcommittee to coordinate with the Drought Task Force and PG&E.

Emergency Actions:

No new emergency actions have been taken specific to the drought in this reporting period.

County Facilities Usage & Conservation Actions:

The county has taken the following actions:

- Fixture Replacement: To date, staff has retrofitted 44 buildings with low-flow fixtures, saving an estimated 4,500 gallons per week.
- Water Conservation/Leak Repair: Staff continues to identify and repair leaks to minimize water loss. In addition, staff estimated water reduction goals for the County summarized by water purveyors. Next step is to consider water reduction goals by facility for each purveyor and coordinate with water purveyors.
- Energy and Water Manager Professional Services Contract: The Energy & Water Manager Services consultant contractor provided a report showing high water use facilities. The next step will be to perform a water audit of high use facilities. The County received one proposal for a water audit of the County Jail (top water using facility) and currently awaiting a second quote. The next step is to award task order for water audit.
- County Parks: Parks staff is currently working with Water Consulting Services (WCS) to identify all meters and complete an inventory of all water sources including wells. Staff will then cross check meter and account numbers to ensure accuracy in usage reporting and billing. As a general rule areas like sports fields are getting a lesser cutback due to the recreational use, cost of infrastructure replacement and safety/liability issues and passive areas are receiving a greater cutback to achieve the overall minimum 25% reduction. In some cases different water purveyors are requiring additional restrictions. Parks staff is in the process of working with those purveyors to meet the those requirements.
- County Airport: As previously reported, County Airport fire hydrants must be flushed periodically to maintain safe water for drinking due to chlorine levels. The Airport is making the water from hydrant flushing available for agricultural operations, construction, or other purposes. Please contact the Airport at (805) 781-5205 if interested in using this free water.

Drought Contingency Planning:

The Public Health Department, the Public Works Department, and CAL FIRE/County Fire continue to develop plans to ensure there is adequate supply of water for firefighting and domestic water use in the event that a community does not have enough water. Water availability information from small and large public water systems has been categorized into three categories; Watch, Vulnerable, and Critical. The information has been placed into a GIS mapping layer for contingency planning.

County Public Outreach Actions:

Information regarding current and upcoming drought relief programs for rural homeowners has been placed on the County Drought Conditions and Water Conservation webpage. Rural Development, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), delivers a number of programs to help improve the quality of life in rural communities throughout the nation. These programs may also help rural communities, businesses and individuals impacted by California's ongoing drought conditions. For additional resources and information on applying for any of these programs, please visit <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ca> or the County Drought Conditions and Water Conservation webpage at http://www.slcoounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update.htm.

In an effort to raise awareness about water supply issues the County continues to examine multiple channels of communication for water conservation outreach efforts. Check out our water-saving tips, shareable water saving images, and customized Tweets and Facebook posts just for you to share and

Attachment 1

help us continue the SLO County culture of conservation at the following link:
http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update/water-conservation.htm

To report drought-related concerns or for water conservations questions, call the County Water Conservation and Drought Hotline at (805) 781-4466.

DROUGHT RELATED WEBSITES FOR MORE INFORMATION

County of San Luis Obispo Drought Conditions and Water Conservation
(http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/admin/Drought_Update.htm)

State's Water Conservation Campaign; Save our Water
(www.saveourh2o.org)

California's Drought Information Clearinghouse; Dought.CA.Gov
(<http://ca.gov/drought/>)

California Department of Food and Agriculture; Drought information
(www.cdfa.ca.gov/drought/)

California Department of Water Resources; Current Water Conditions
(www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/drought/)

California State Water Resources Control Board; Water Rights, Drought Info and Actions
(www.swrcb.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/index.shtml)

California Department of Public Health; Drinking Water CDPH Drinking Water Program
(www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/dwp.aspx)

USDA Disaster and Drought Assistance Information; USDA Programs
(http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=DISASTER_ASSISTANCE)

UC Cooperative Extension Drought Information Resources; Drought Information Resources
(http://cesanluisobispo.ucanr.edu/Drought_Information/)

