



**Notice of Regular Meeting**  
**Oceano Community Services District - Board of Directors Agenda**  
WEDNESDAY, February 22, 2017 – 6:30 P.M.  
Oceano Community Services District Board Room  
1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA

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All items on the agenda including information items, may be deliberated. Any member of the public with an interest in one of these items should review the background material and request information on the possible action that could be taken.

All persons desiring to speak during any Public Comment period are asked to fill out a "Board Appearance Form" to submit to the General Manager prior to the start of the meeting. Each individual speaker is limited to a presentation time of THREE (3) minutes per item. Persons wishing to speak on more than one item shall limit his/her remarks to a total of SIX (6) minutes. This time may be allocated between items in one minute increments up to three minutes. Time limits may not be yielded to or shared with other speakers.

1. CALL TO ORDER:
2. ROLL CALL:
3. FLAG SALUTE:
4. AGENDA REVIEW:
5. PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA:

*This public comment period provides an opportunity for members of the public to address the Board on matters of interest within the jurisdiction of the District that are not listed on the agenda. If a member of the public wishes to speak at this time, Public comment is limited to three (3) minutes.*

6. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS & REPORTS:

A. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS:

- i. Board Orientation on the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District – District Administrator Gerhardt Hubner

B. STAFF REPORTS:

- i. Operations - Field Supervisor Tony Marraccino
- ii. FCFA Operations - Chief Steve Lieberman
- iii. OCSD General Manager
- iv. Sheriff's South Station - Commander Jay Donovan OCSD

C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OUTSIDE COMMITTEE REPORTS:

- i. Director Angello
- ii. Director Brunet
- iii. President White
- iv. Vice President Austin
- v. Director Coalwell

D. PUBLIC COMMENT ON SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS AND REPORTS:

*This public comment period provides an opportunity for members of the public to address the Board on matters discussed during Agenda Item #6 – Special Presentations and Reports. If a member of the public wishes to speak at this time, Public comment is limited to three (3) minutes.*

7. CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS:

**Public comment** Members of the public wishing to speak on consent agenda items may do so when recognized by the Presiding Officer. To facilitate public comment we request persons wishing to speak to fill out a speak request form and give it to the General Manager. Public comment is limited to three (3) minutes.

- A. Review and Approval of Minutes for the Regular Meeting on February 08, 2017
- B. Review and Approval of Cash Disbursements

8. BUSINESS ITEMS:

**Public comment** Members of the public wishing to speak on public hearing items may do so when recognized by the Presiding Officer. To facilitate public comment we request persons wishing to speak to fill out a speak request form and give it to the General Manager. Public comment is limited to three (3) minutes.

- A. Consideration of Recommendation to Approve an Agreement with the County of San Luis Obispo for the Public Facilities Fees relating to firefighting and emergency response services
- B. Review of the San Luis Obispo County 2014-16 Resource Summary Report Public Review Draft and approve providing comments to the Water Resources Advisory Committee and the County Board of Supervisors
- C. Consideration of an Update on the Emergency Generator Project and Direction to Staff

9. UTILITY ITEMS:

10. HEARING ITEMS:

11. RECEIVED WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:

12. LATE RECEIVED WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:

13. CLOSED SESSION:

- A. Pursuant to Government Code 54956.9(a): Conference with legal counsel regarding Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al.,

14. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS: District Policies Continued; SSMP Audit; Professional Service Proposals; Zone 3 Budget & Q3 Budget Review

15. FUTURE HEARING ITEMS:

16. ADJOURNMENT:

This agenda was prepared and posted pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2. Agenda is posted at the Oceano Community Services District, 1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA. Agenda and reports can be accessed and downloaded from the Oceano Community Services District website at.

**ASSISTANCE FOR THE DISABLED** If you are disabled in any way and need accommodation to participate in the Board meeting, please call the Clerk of the Board at (805) 481-6730 for assistance at least three (3) working days prior to the meeting so necessary arrangements can be made.

**ASISTENCIA A DISCAPACITADO** Si usted está incapacitado de ninguna manera y necesita alojamiento para participar en la reunión de la Junta, por favor llame a la Secretaría de la Junta al (805) 481-6730 para recibir asistencia por lo menos tres (3) días antes de la reunión para que los arreglos necesarios puedan ser hechos.





# Oceano Community Services District

## Summary Minutes

Regular Meeting Wednesday, February 08, 2017 – 6:30 P.M.

Oceano Community Services District Board Room

1655 Front Street, Oceano, CA

1. **CALL TO ORDER:** at 6:30 p.m. by President White
2. **FLAG SALUTE:** led by Director Coalwell
3. **ROLL CALL:** All Board members present Director Brunet, Director Coalwell, Director Angello, President White. Also present, General Manager Ogren, District Legal Counsel Jeff Minnery, Business and Accounting Manager Carey Casciola and Board Secretary Celia Ruiz. Director absent Vice President Austin.
4. **AGENDA REVIEW:** Agenda approved as presented.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT ON MATTERS NOT ON THE AGENDA:** No public comment.
6. **SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS & REPORTS:**
  - a. **STAFF REPORTS:**
    - i. Operations - Field Supervisor Tony Marraccino reported 8 work orders, 4 after hour call outs, 12 USA's, 10 customer service calls, 1 SSO on 4<sup>th</sup> St about 5 gallons, Lopez is currently at 45.5% full, meter reads, re-reads, CHC offsite improvements complete, 1<sup>st</sup> month maintenance equipment, RRM inspection, SWRCB drinking water testing K-12 Schools
    - ii. FCFA - Chief Steve Lieberman – None
    - iii. OCSD General Manager / Zone 3 Advisory Committee - General Manager Ogren attended kickoff meeting with County Grant Department of Water Resources
    - iv. Sheriff's South Station - Commander Jay Donovan - None
  - b. **BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OUTSIDE COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
    - i. Director Angello - None
    - ii. Director Brunet – None
    - iii. President White – reported on FCFA, attended annual CSDA meeting
    - iv. Vice President Austin - Absent
    - v. Director Coalwell – reported on WRAC, and IRWM
  - c. **PUBLIC COMMENT ON SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS AND REPORTS:**  
No public comment.

7 CONSENT AGENDA:	ACTION:
A. Review and Approval of Minutes for the Regular Meeting on January 25, 2017	After an opportunity for public comment and brief Board discussion, staff recommendations were approved as amended Item 7b an addition of Central Coast Printing in the amount of \$1,699.79 disbursement approved amount \$ 41,300.27 with a motion from Director Angello, a second by Director Brunet and a 4-0 vote. No public comment.
B. Review and Approval of Cash Disbursements	
C. Consideration to declare certain items and equipment to be surplus and authorizing disposal	

<b>8 A BUSINESS ITEM:</b>	<b>ACTION:</b>
Consideration of Recommendations to Approve Solid Waste Programs	After an opportunity for public comment and brief Board discussion, a presentation was given by Cody Graybehl staff recommendations were approved with a motion from Director Brunet, a second by Director Angello and a 4-0 vote. No public comment.

<b>8 B BUSINESS ITEM:</b>	<b>ACTION:</b>
Continuation of Amendments to the District By-Laws with direction as the Board deems appropriate	After an opportunity for public comment and brief Board discussion, no formal action taken. No public comment.

<b>8 C BUSINESS ITEM:</b>	<b>ACTION:</b>
Consideration of 2017 Goals and a Recommendation for Approval	After an opportunity for public comment and brief Board discussion, staff recommendations were approved with a motion from Director Coalwell, a second by Director Brunet and a 5-0 vote. No public comment.

9. **UTILITY ITEMS:** None

10. **HEARING ITEMS:** None

11. **RECEIVED WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:** None

12. **LATE RECEIVED WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:** Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

13. **CLOSED SESSION:** was entered at approximately 8:45pm. Open session was resumed at approximate 8:58pm  
No public comment.

- A. **Pursuant to Government Code §54957.6:** Conference with Labor Negotiators. Agency designated representative: General Manager, Paavo Ogren; Employee Organizations: a) Service Employees International Union 620 b) Unrepresented Management Positions  
**No reportable action**

14. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:** District Policies Continued; Public Facilities fees; SSMP audit & Update Emergency Generator; Professional Service Proposals; SSLOCSD District Administrator Presentation; Zone 3 Budget will be reviewed at the same time as Q3 Budget Review

15. **FUTURE HEARING ITEMS:** None

16. **ADJOURNMENT:** at approximately 9:00pm



# Oceano Community Services District

1655 Front Street, P.O. Box 599, Oceano, CA 93475

(805) 481-6730 FAX (805) 481-6836

**Date:** February 22, 2017

**To:** Board of Directors

**From:** Carey Casciola, Business and Accounting Manager

**Subject:** **Agenda Item #7B: Consideration of a Recommendation to Approve Cash Disbursements**

## Recommendation

It is recommended that your Board approve the attached cash disbursements.

## Discussion

The following is a summary of the attached cash disbursements:

Description	Amounts	
<b><u>Disbursements Requiring Board Approval prior to Payment:</u></b>		
Regular Payable Register – 02/22/2017	\$	27,337.54
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	Sub-Total	\$ 27,337.54
<b><u>Reoccurring Payments for Board Review (authorized by Resolution 2016-07):</u></b>		
Payroll Gross Wages (period ending 02/09/2017)	\$	23,655.43
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Reoccurring Health & Benefit Disbursements – Paid 02/08/2017	\$	1,285.33
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Reoccurring Utility Disbursements – Paid 02/08/2017	\$	2,561.10
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	Sub-Total	\$ 27,501.86
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 54,839.40</b>

**Other Agency Involvement:** n/a

**Other Financial Considerations:** Amounts are within the authorized Fund level budgets.

## Results

The Board's review of cash disbursements is an integral component of the District's system of internal controls and promotes a well governed community.

PACKET: 01310 Regular Payables 02222017  
 VENDOR SET: 01 OCEANO CSD, CA  
 SEQUENCE : ALPHABETIC  
 DUE TO/FROM ACCOUNTS SUPPRESSED

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
=====						
01-0151		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBERL				
I-40363		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBER	64.50			
2/15/2017	AP	DUE: 2/15/2017 DISC: 2/15/2017		1099: Y		
		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBERL		01 5-4100-223	LEGAL SERVICES	64.50
		STUB COMMENTS: CLAIMS				
=====						
I-40364		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBER	7,955.00			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: Y		
		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBERL		02 5-4400-349	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PRO	537.50
		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBERL		02 5-4400-442	CIP - AIR PARK DR RELOCA	849.25
		ADAMSKI MOROSKI MADDEN CUMBERL		01 5-4100-223	LEGAL SERVICES	6,568.25
		STUB COMMENTS: GENERAL, DRAINAGE PROJECT & UTILITY RELOCATION				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	8,019.50			
=====						

01-0180		ARAMARK				
I-532145576		ARAMARK	60.50			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: N		
		ARAMARK		01 5-4100-100	CLOTHING	60.50
I-532196875		ARAMARK	67.54			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		ARAMARK		01 5-4100-100	CLOTHING	67.54
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	128.04			
=====						

01-0153		BURDINE PRINTING & GRAPHICS				
I-30494		BURDINE PRINTING & GRAPHICS	40.36			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		BURDINE PRINTING & GRAPHICS		01 5-4100-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	40.36
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	40.36			
=====						

01-0214		CENTRAL COAST TECHNOLOGY CONSU				
I-0000862		CENTRAL COAST TECHNOLOGY CONS	110.00			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		CENTRAL COAST TECHNOLOGY CONSU		01 5-4100-221	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	110.00
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	110.00			

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
=====						
01-1540		CHAPARRAL BUSINESS MACHINES, I				
I-410549		CHAPARRAL BUSINESS MACHINES,	290.69			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		CHAPARRAL BUSINESS MACHINES, I		01 5-4100-220	PROFESSIONAL/SPECIAL SER	290.69
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	290.69			
=====						
01-1094		CLINICAL LAB OF SAN BERNARDINO				
I-954846		CLINICAL LAB OF SAN BERNARDIN	800.00			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 3/16/2017 DISC: 3/16/2017		1099: N		
		CLINICAL LAB OF SAN BERNARDINO		02 5-4400-220	PROFESSIONAL/SPECIAL SER	800.00
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	800.00			
=====						
01-0088		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT				
I-359974		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	187.90			
2/15/2017	AP	DUE: 2/15/2017 DISC: 2/15/2017		1099: N		
		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT		02 5-4400-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	93.95
		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT		03 5-4500-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	93.95
I-359993		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	190.00			
2/15/2017	AP	DUE: 2/15/2017 DISC: 2/15/2017		1099: N		
		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT		02 5-4400-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	95.00
		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT		03 5-4500-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	95.00
I-360238		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	1,845.59			
2/15/2017	AP	DUE: 2/15/2017 DISC: 2/15/2017		1099: N		
		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT		02 5-4400-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	922.79
		COASTLINE EQUIPMENT		03 5-4500-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	922.80
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	2,223.49			
=====						
01-0264		CONTRACTOR'S MAINTENANCE SERVI				
I-53822		CONTRACTOR'S MAINTENANCE SERV	240.00			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: N		
		CONTRACTOR'S MAINTENANCE SERVI		03 5-4500-220	PROFESSIONAL/SPECIAL SER	240.00
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	240.00			

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
01-0159		CORIX WATER PRODUCTS (US) INC.				
I-17713000776		CORIX WATER PRODUCTS (US) INC	109.48			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: N		
		CORIX WATER PRODUCTS (US) INC.		03 5-4500-175	SYSTEM PARTS/OPERATING S	109.48
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	109.48			
01-0147		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I				
I-954070		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES	157.50			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		02 5-4400-226	ENGINEERING & OTHER REIM	78.75
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		03 5-4500-226	ENGINEERING & OTHER REIM	78.75
		STUB COMMENTS: BEACH ST./J. CHRISTIE				
I-9540718		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES	140.00			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		02 5-4400-222	CONTRACTED ENGINEERING	70.00
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		03 5-4500-222	CONTRACTED ENGINEERING	70.00
		STUB COMMENTS: OCSD				
I-9540719		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES	280.00			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		02 5-4400-226	ENGINEERING & OTHER REIM	140.00
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		03 5-4500-226	ENGINEERING & OTHER REIM	140.00
		STUB COMMENTS: CHC				
I-9540722		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES	420.00			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		DIVERSIFIED PROJECT SERVICES I		02 5-4400-349	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT PRO	420.00
		STUB COMMENTS: DRAINAGE PROJECT				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	997.50			

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
=====						
01-1150		FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC #135				
I-4189776		FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC #13	195.96			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 3/16/2017 DISC: 3/16/2017		1099: N		
		FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC #135		02 5-4400-175	SYSTEM PARTS/OPERATING S	97.98
		FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC #135		03 5-4500-175	SYSTEM PARTS/OPERATING S	97.98
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	195.96			
=====						
01-0263		GSI WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.				
I-0672-001-4		GSI WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.	8,502.84			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: N		
		GSI WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.		02 5-4400-380	NCMA TEC	8,502.84
		STUB COMMENTS: NCMA 2016 ANNUAL REPORT				
=====						
I-0672.002-4		GSI WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.	158.74			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: N		
		GSI WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.		02 5-4400-380	NCMA TEC	158.74
		STUB COMMENTS: PO 2016-2017-15 NMCA-NMMA WATER CONTOURING				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	8,661.58			
=====						
01-1136		J.B. DEWAR, INC.				
I-838175		J.B. DEWAR, INC.	217.14			
2/16/2017	AP	DUE: 3/18/2017 DISC: 3/18/2017		1099: N		
		J.B. DEWAR, INC.		12 5-4350-172	FUEL	217.14
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	217.14			
=====						
01-1292		MINER'S ACE HARDWARE, INC.				
I-310074		MINER'S ACE HARDWARE, INC.	7.52			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		MINER'S ACE HARDWARE, INC.		01 5-4100-250	SMALL TOOLS/EQ	7.52
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	7.52			

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
=====						
01-1324	OCSD					
I-01182017OFC	OCSD		292.75			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		OCSD		01 5-4100-290	UTILITIES	292.75
		STUB COMMENTS: OCSD/FCFA				
=====						
I-01182017TRI	OCSD		52.98			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		OCSD		01 5-4100-290	UTILITIES	52.98
		STUB COMMENTS: TRIANGLE IRRIGATION				
=====						
I-01182017YARD	OCSD		9.48			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		OCSD		01 5-4100-290	UTILITIES	9.48
		STUB COMMENTS: OCSD YARD				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	355.21			
=====						
01-0027	PETTY CASH					
I-201702101796	PETTY CASH		6.59			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 2/10/2017 DISC: 2/10/2017		1099: N		
		PETTY CASH		06 5-4900-210	POSTAGE	6.59
=====						
I-201702141797	PETTY CASH		28.68			
2/14/2017	AP	DUE: 2/14/2017 DISC: 2/14/2017		1099: N		
		PETTY CASH		06 5-4900-210	POSTAGE	28.68
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	35.27			
=====						
01-1360	QUILL CORPORATION					
I-3804798	QUILL CORPORATION		43.83			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		QUILL CORPORATION		01 5-4100-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	43.83
=====						
I-3809635	QUILL CORPORATION		37.53			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		QUILL CORPORATION		01 5-4100-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	37.53
=====						
I-3851384	QUILL CORPORATION		16.02			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		QUILL CORPORATION		01 5-4100-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	16.02



-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
01-1360	QUILL CORPORATION	( ** CONTINUED ** )				
I-3854839		QUILL CORPORATION	16.07			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		QUILL CORPORATION		01 5-4100-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	16.07
I-4103057		QUILL CORPORATION	203.71			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: N		
		QUILL CORPORATION		01 5-4100-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	203.71
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	317.16			
01-1114	RABOBANK VISA CARD					
I-02282017		RABOBANK VISA CARD	4,178.64			
2/15/2017	AP	DUE: 3/17/2017 DISC: 3/17/2017		1099: N		
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		01 5-4100-286	BOARD MEMBER TRAVEL	2,200.00
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		02 5-4400-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	11.35
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		03 5-4500-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	11.36
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		02 5-4400-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	255.41
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		03 5-4500-200	OFFICE EXPENSE	255.42
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		01 5-4100-285	CLASSES/SEMINARS/TRAININ	65.00
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		12 5-4350-171	MAINTENANCE: VEHICLES	141.12
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		01 5-4100-193	BANK FEES	29.00
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		01 5-4100-192	P/R: PENALTIES & INTERES	9.98
		RABOBANK VISA CARD		01 5-4100-285	CLASSES/SEMINARS/TRAININ	1,200.00
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	4,178.64			
01-1476	SHORELINE LANDSCAPE & MAINT. I					
I-37677		SHORELINE LANDSCAPE & MAINT.	410.00			
2/10/2017	AP	DUE: 3/12/2017 DISC: 3/12/2017		1099: Y		
		SHORELINE LANDSCAPE & MAINT. I		01 5-4100-173	MAINT:STRUCTURES/IMPROVE	205.00
		SHORELINE LANDSCAPE & MAINT. I		01 5-4200-173	MAINT:STRUCTURES/IMPROVE	102.50
		SHORELINE LANDSCAPE & MAINT. I		10 5-4300-173	SO: MAINT. STRUCTURES/IM	102.50
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	410.00			
		=== PACKET TOTALS ===	27,337.54			

Oceano Community Services District  
 Fiscal Year 2016-2017  
 Payroll Hours Summary

Payroll Period 1/22/17 to 2/4/17

Pay Date 2/9/17

	HOURS PER TIMESHEET								CTO EARN	CTO USE	TOTAL HOURS	STAND BY *	GROSS WAGES	PERS RATE	PERS HOURS	PERS EE	PERS ER	TOTAL PERS
	REG	VAC/ ADMIN	SICK	HOLI DAY	FLOAT HOLIDAY	OT	OT2											
Account Administrator III	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	84.75		2,335.68	26.77	80.00	149.91	179.40	329.31	
General Manager (salary)	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00		7,920.00	99.00	80.00	554.40	663.46	1,217.86	
Account Administrator II	79.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00		1,896.80	23.71	80.00	118.55	124.34	242.89	
Business and Accounting Manager I	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00		2,355.20	29.44	80.00	147.20	154.38	301.58	
Solid Waste Coordinator	39.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.25		588.75	15.00					
Utility Field Supervisor	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	350.00	3,643.65	34.67	80.00	194.15	232.34	426.49	
Utility Systems Operator III	64.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	100.00	2,417.70	26.95	80.00	150.92	180.61	331.53	
Utility Systems Operator III	64.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	8.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.25	250.00	2,507.65	24.44	80.00	122.20	128.16	250.36	
<b>Total Wages</b>												23,665.43		560.00	1,437.33	1,662.69	3,100.03	

\* Stand by hours are paid at \$50.00 per day.

700.00

SUBTOTAL 566.25 0.00 33.00 0.00 0.00 26.75 0.00 0.00 626.25 626.00

Prepared By: Celia Ruiz Date: 2/9/17

PACKET: 01299 HEALTH PAYABLES  
VENDOR SET: 01 OCEANO CSD, CA  
SEQUENCE : ALPHABETIC  
DUE TO/FROM ACCOUNTS SUPPRESSED

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
01-0192	TASC	-CLIENT INVOICES				
I-IN974707		TASC -CLIENT INVOICES	53.33			
2/07/2017	AP	DUE: 2/07/2017 DISC: 2/07/2017		1099: N		
		TASC -CLIENT INVOICES		01 5-4100-090	INS: GROUP HEALTH/LIFE	53.33
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	53.33			
01-0259	ZENITH	INSURANCE COMPANY				
I-ST133924301002		ZENITH INSURANCE COMPANY	1,232.00			
2/07/2017	AP	DUE: 2/07/2017 DISC: 2/07/2017		1099: N		
		ZENITH INSURANCE COMPANY		01 5-4100-150	INSURANCE	1,232.00
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	1,232.00			
		=== PACKET TOTALS ===	1,285.33			

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
=====						
01-1010		ADVANTAGE ANSWERING PLUS, INC				
I-676502012017		ADVANTAGE ANSWERING PLUS, INC	184.07			
2/02/2017	AP	DUE: 3/04/2017 DISC: 3/04/2017		1099: N		
		ADVANTAGE ANSWERING PLUS, INC		01 5-4100-110	COMMUNICATIONS	184.07
		STUB COMMENTS: FEB 2017 SERVICE				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	184.07			
=====						
01-1012		AGP VIDEO INC.				
I-6851		AGP VIDEO INC.	1,170.00			
2/02/2017	AP	DUE: 3/04/2017 DISC: 3/04/2017		1099: N		
		AGP VIDEO INC.		01 5-4100-220	PROFESSIONAL/SPECIAL SER	1,170.00
		STUB COMMENTS: JAN 2017 BOD MTGS				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	1,170.00			
=====						
01-1090		CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS				
I-01012017		CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS	110.00			
1/31/2017	AP	DUE: 3/02/2017 DISC: 3/02/2017		1099: N		
		CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS		01 5-4100-110	COMMUNICATIONS	110.00
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	110.00			
=====						
01-1138		DIGITAL WEST NETWORKS, INC.				
I-1003605		DIGITAL WEST NETWORKS, INC.	50.00			
2/02/2017	AP	DUE: 3/04/2017 DISC: 3/04/2017		1099: N		
		DIGITAL WEST NETWORKS, INC.		01 5-4100-221	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	50.00
		STUB COMMENTS: FEB 2017 WEB HOSTING				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	50.00			
=====						
01-1802		ELECSYS INTERNATIONAL CORP				
I-158783		ELECSYS INTERNATIONAL CORP	163.00			
1/31/2017	AP	DUE: 3/02/2017 DISC: 3/02/2017		1099: N		
		ELECSYS INTERNATIONAL CORP		02 5-4400-170	MAINTENANCE: EQUIPMENT	163.00
		STUB COMMENTS: MARCH 2017 MAINTENANCE				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	163.00			

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
=====						
01-0190		NORCAST TELECOM NETWORKS				
I-1893170201		NORCAST TELECOM NETWORKS	386.85			
2/08/2017	AP	DUE: 2/08/2017 DISC: 2/08/2017		1099: N		
		NORCAST TELECOM NETWORKS		01 5-4100-110	COMMUNICATIONS	386.85
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	386.85			
=====						
01-1504		STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY SO				
I-14279572		STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY S	86.52			
2/06/2017	AP	DUE: 3/08/2017 DISC: 3/08/2017		1099: N		
		STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY SO		01 5-4200-110	COMMUNICATIONS	42.00
		STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY SO		02 5-4400-110	COMMUNICATIONS	44.52
		STUB COMMENTS: MARCH 2017				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	86.52			
=====						
01-1484		THE GAS COMPANY				
I-FEB1655-17		THE GAS COMPANY	131.76			
2/02/2017	AP	DUE: 3/04/2017 DISC: 3/04/2017		1099: N		
		THE GAS COMPANY		01 5-4100-290	UTILITIES	131.76
		STUB COMMENTS: OCSD				
I-FEB1689-17		THE GAS COMPANY	57.79			
2/02/2017	AP	DUE: 3/04/2017 DISC: 3/04/2017		1099: N		
		THE GAS COMPANY		01 5-4100-290	UTILITIES	57.79
		STUB COMMENTS: REIMBURSABLE UTIL - VILLAGE AA GROUP				
I-FEB1935-17		THE GAS COMPANY	14.81			
2/06/2017	AP	DUE: 3/08/2017 DISC: 3/08/2017		1099: N		
		THE GAS COMPANY		01 5-4100-290	UTILITIES	14.81
		STUB COMMENTS: OCSD YARD				
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	204.36			

PACKET: 01295 UTILITY PAYABLES  
VENDOR SET: 01 OCEANO CSD, CA  
SEQUENCE : ALPHABETIC  
DUE TO/FROM ACCOUNTS SUPPRESSED

-----ID-----			GROSS	P.O. #		
POST DATE	BANK CODE	-----DESCRIPTION-----	DISCOUNT	G/L ACCOUNT	-----ACCOUNT NAME-----	DISTRIBUTION
01-1206		VERIZON WIRELESS				
I-9779133318		VERIZON WIRELESS	206.30			
1/31/2017	AP	DUE: 3/02/2017 DISC: 3/02/2017		1099: N		
		VERIZON WIRELESS		02 5-4400-110	COMMUNICATIONS	165.04
		VERIZON WIRELESS		03 5-4500-110	COMMUNICATIONS	26.82
		VERIZON WIRELESS		06 5-4900-110	COMMUNICATIONS	12.38
		VERIZON WIRELESS		10 5-4300-110	COMMUNICATIONS	2.06
		=== VENDOR TOTALS ===	206.30			
		=== PACKET TOTALS ===	2,561.10			



# Oceano Community Services District

1655 Front Street, P.O. Box 599, Oceano, CA 93475

(805) 481-6730 FAX (805) 481-6836

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**Date:** February 22, 2017

**To:** Board of Directors

**From:** Paavo Ogren, General Manager

**Subject:** **Agenda Item #8(A) : Consideration of Recommendation to Approve an Agreement with the County of San Luis Obispo for the Public Facilities Fees relating to firefighting and emergency response services.**

## Recommendation

It is recommended that your Board:

1. Approve the attached agreement with the County of San Luis Obispo for the Public Facilities Fees relating to firefighting and emergency response services.
2. Authorize the President to execute the agreement together with any non-substantive changes that may be made in developing the agreement in its final form, subject to legal counsel's approval as to form and effect.

## Discussion

The attached agreement has been provided by the County of San Luis Obispo, department of Planning and Building, relating to Public Facilities Fees (PFF's) that are currently collected by the County and distributed to the District, and other districts, in unincorporated communities of the County. A "Public Facilities Financing Plan for Unincorporated Area Facilities" was originally adopted by the County in October 1991, and was most recently amended in July 2011. The financing plan can be reviewed, or downloaded, from the following internet reference:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Assets/PL/Ordinances/Title+18+-+Financing+Plan+for+Unincorporated+Area+Facilities.pdf>

Currently, the District has over \$200,000 in PFF's within the District's Governmental Fund. The County's Financing Plan provides the District with the ability to utilize the funds for the capital improvements relating to the fire station or equipment. In summary, the agreement provides for the following District obligations, which are established in Government Code Section 66000 et seq.

1. Adoption of a resolution identifying the purpose of the fees and the specific eligible uses.



2. Determine that there is a reasonable relationship between new development and capital improvements that will be funded by the fees.
3. Expend the funds on the capital improvements or commit them to future capital improvements.

The requirement established in the agreement to adopt a resolution will also need to comply with certain provisions of Government Code Section 66000 et seq. For example, code section 66001(g)(1) provides the following specific language:

*“A fee shall not include the costs attributable to existing deficiencies in public facilities, but may include the costs attributable to the increased demand for the public facilities reasonably related to the development project in order to (1) refurbish existing facilities to maintain the existing level of service or (2) achieve an adopted level of service that is consistent with the general plan.”*

Furthermore, section 66001 also recognizes that the fees can be utilized “to complete financing on incomplete public improvements.”

### **Other Agency Involvement**

The County of San Luis Obispo has approved the Public Facilities Financing Plan, collects the fees, and distributes them to the District. The Joint Powers of Authority (JPA) approved by the District and the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, provides that it is each agency’s responsibility to provide a fire station for use by the Five Cities Fire Authority. As an alternative to the Public Facilities Fees collected by the County, the FCFA agencies can prepare a separate Financing Plan and implement it independently from the County.

### **Other Financial Considerations**

If the recommended agreement is approved by your Board, the next step will be for staff to work with legal counsel in developing the required resolution and associated findings. In general, developing the resolution and related support will include the following facilities, which are consistent with the County adopted financing plan.

- Completion of the existing fire station to including permanent housing for fire personnel and other permanent capital equipment.
- Replacement of fire engines and related capital equipment which will help to maintain existing levels of service.





# Oceano Community Services District

Board of Directors Meeting

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## Results

Approving the attached agreement with the County of San Luis Obispo will help establish the responsibilities of each agency relating to Public Facilities Fees, will promote a well governed community, and will help maintain a safe community by utilizing the fees for fire and emergency services.

## Attachments:

- Agreement with the County of San Luis Obispo relating to Public Facilities Fees for firefighting and emergency response services.

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO  
AND THE OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT**

**This AGREEMENT** is made and entered into on \_\_\_\_\_  
20\_\_, by and between the Oceano Community Services District, a community services district formed under the provisions of Government Code section 61010, et seq. (hereinafter referred to as “OCSD”) and the County of San Luis Obispo, a political subdivision of the State of California (hereinafter referred to as “County”).

**WITNESSETH:**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the provisions of Government Code section 66000, et seq., Title 18 of the County Code, and the County Public Facilities Financing Plan, the County is authorized to impose fees on development projects to mitigate the impact of new development on public facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, a portion of the public facility fee paid by each permit recipient within the boundaries of the OCSD was collected for the purpose of mitigating the impact of new development on the provision of firefighting and emergency response services; and

**WHEREAS**, among the governmental powers and duties exercised by the OCSD within its boundaries is the provision of firefighting and emergency response services; and

**WHEREAS**, OCSD and the County enter this Agreement for the purpose of the collection, distribution, and expenditure of impact fees to mitigate the impact of new development on the provision of firefighting and emergency response services; and

**WHEREAS**, the County will collect public facility fees for firefighting and emergency response purposes within the boundaries of the OCSD and transfer those funds to the OCSD to be used in accordance with all the requirements of Government Code section 66000, et seq.; and

**WHEREAS**, the OCSD desires that the County collect public facility firefighting and emergency response fees from development projects within its boundaries and represents that it is capable of and willing to use those fees within the timelines and other requirements of Government Code section 66000, et seq., for the capital improvements allowed by those provisions of law.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of mutual covenants, conditions, promises and agreements herein set forth, the parties agree as follows:

1. Obligation of Parties.

- a. The County agrees to collect the public facility fees from development projects located within OCSD's boundaries and to transfer the public facility firefighting and emergency response services fees to the OCSD during the Term of this Agreement.
- b. Upon receipt of the above-mentioned public facility fees the OCSD shall carry out for the County all the obligations and responsibilities of the local government as set forth in Government Code section 66000, et seq., including but not limited to the following:
  - (1) Identifying by resolution the purpose of the fees and the specific eligible uses for which the fees will be used.
  - (2) Determining in such resolution that there is a reasonable relationship between new development in Oceano and the firefighting and emergency response capital improvements for which the fees will be used.
  - (3) Immediately expending the public facility fees on the identified capital improvements or committing the funds to future capital improvements. In

the event that the funds are committed for future expenditure the OCSD will identify the approximate date of such expenditure and will keep the funds in a separate account to avoid any commingling of the fees with other OCSD revenue.

2. Term. The initial term of this Agreement shall be one year from the date first written above, and shall automatically renew for an additional one-year term upon the anniversary of that date unless terminated in accordance with Sections 3 and 4, below.
3. Terminated for Convenience. Either party may terminate this contract at any time by giving to the other party 60 days' written notice of such termination. Termination shall have no effect on upon the rights and obligations of the parties arising out of any transaction occurring prior to the effective date of such termination. The County shall transfer all public facility fees collected prior to the effective date of said termination.
4. Termination for Cause. If the County determines that the OCSD has incurred obligations or made expenditures for purposes which are not permitted or are prohibited under the terms and provisions of this Agreement, or if the County determines that the OCSD has failed to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement in a timely manner, or if the OCSD is in violation of any of the terms or provisions of this Agreement, then the County shall have the right to terminate this Agreement effective immediately upon giving written notice to the OCSD. Termination shall have no effect upon the rights and obligations of the parties arising out of any transaction occurring prior to effective date of such termination.
5. Reporting. The OCSD shall submit annual progress reports to the County describing the progress made toward performing its obligations under this Agreement. The annual report shall include all of the information required to be made available to the public pursuant to Government

Code section 66006.

6. Use of Funds. If at any time within applicable statutory periods of limitation it is determined by the County or a court of competent jurisdiction that funds provided for under the terms of this Agreement have been used by or on behalf of the County or the OCSD in a manner or for purposes not authorized or prohibited by this Agreement or state law, the OCSD hereby obligates itself, at the County's request, to pay to the County an amount equal to one hundred percent of the amount improperly expended.

7. Employment Status. Nothing in this Agreement is intended nor shall be construed to create an employer-employee relationship or a joint venture relationship between the County and the OCSD. Neither the OCSD nor any of the OCSD's agents, employees or contractors are or shall be considered to be agents or employees of the County in connection with the performance of the OCSD's obligations under this Agreement.

8. Records.

- a. All records, accounts, documentation and all other materials relevant to a fiscal audit or examination, as specified by the County, shall be retained by the OCSD for a period of not less than three (5) years from the date of termination of this Agreement. If so directed by the County upon termination of this Agreement, the OCSD shall cause all records, accounts, documentation and all other materials relevant to the work to be delivered to the County as depository. The OCSD understands and agrees that it may be subject to examination and audit by the County Auditor/Controller for a period of three (5) years after the final payment under this Agreement.
- b. All records, accounts, documentation and other materials deemed to be relevant to

the undertaking enabled by this Agreement shall be accessible at any time to the authorized representatives of the County on reasonable prior notice, for the purpose of examination or audit. Any expenditure which is not authorized by this Agreement or which cannot be adequately documented shall be disallowed and must be reimbursed to the County or its designee by the OCSD.

9. Indemnification. To the fullest extent permitted by law, and in accordance with California Civil Code §2782.8, OCSD shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the County and its officers, agents, employees, and volunteers from and against all claims, demands, damages, liabilities, loss, costs, and expense (including attorney's fees and costs of litigation), of every nature arising out of the Agreement to the extent caused by the negligent performance or attempted performance or the provisions hereof, including any willful or negligent act or omission to act on the part of the OCSD or his agents or employees or independent contractors. This indemnity will not extend to any claims or losses arising out of the negligence or willful misconduct of the County.

10. Insurance. OCSD shall procure and maintain for the duration of the contract insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by the OCSD, its agents, representatives, employees or authorized volunteers.

#### **MINIMUM SCOPE AND LIMIT OF INSURANCE**

Coverage shall be at least as broad as follows and no claims made insurance is allowed:

1. Commercial General Liability (CGL): Insurance Services Office (ISO) Form CG 00 01 covering CGL on an "occurrence" basis for bodily injury and property damage, including products-completed operations, personal injury and advertising injury, with limits no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence. If a general aggregate limit applies, either the general aggregate limit shall apply separately to this project/location or the general aggregate limit shall be twice the required occurrence limit.

2. Automobile Liability: ISO Form Number CA 0001 covering, Code 1 (any auto), or if OCSD has no owned autos, Code 8 (hired) and 9 (non-owned), with limit no less than \$1,000,000 per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
3. Workers' Compensation insurance as required by the State of California, with Statutory Limits, and Employer's Liability Insurance with limit of no less than \$1,000,000 per accident for bodily injury or disease. If OCSD will provide leased employees, or, is an employee leasing or temporary staffing firm or a professional employer organization (PEO), coverage shall also include an Alternate Employer Endorsement (providing scope of coverage equivalent to ISO policy form WC 00 03 01 A) naming the County as the Alternate Employer, and the endorsement form shall be modified to provide that County will receive not less than thirty (30) days advance written notice of cancellation of this coverage provision. If applicable to OCSD's operations, coverage also shall be arranged to satisfy the requirements of any federal workers or workmen's compensation law or any federal occupational disease law.

If the OCSD maintains higher limits than the minimums shown above, the County requires and shall be entitled to coverage for the higher limits maintained by the OCSD.

***Primary Coverage***

For any claims related to this contract, the OCSD's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as respects the County, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by the County, its officers, officials, employees, or volunteers shall be excess of the OCSD's insurance and shall not contribute with it.

***Notice of Cancellation***

Each insurance policy required above shall be endorsed to state that coverage shall not be canceled, except after thirty (30) days' prior written notice (10 days for non-payment) has been given to the County

***Failure to Maintain Insurance***

OCSD's failure to maintain or to provide acceptable evidence that it maintains the required insurance shall constitute a material breach of the Contract, upon which the County immediately may withhold payments due to OCSD, and/or suspend or terminate this Contract. The County, at its sole discretion, may obtain damages from OCSD resulting from said breach.

***Waiver of Subrogation***

OCSD hereby grants to County a waiver of any right to subrogation which any insurer of said OCSD may acquire against the County by virtue of the payment of any loss under such insurance. OCSD agrees to obtain any endorsement that may be necessary to affect this waiver of

subrogation, but this provision applies regardless of whether or not the County has received a waiver of subrogation endorsement from the insurer.

***Deductibles and Self-Insured Retentions***

Any deductibles or self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by the County. The County may require the Subcontractor to provide proof of ability to pay losses and related investigations, claim administration, and defense expenses within the retention.

***Acceptability of Insurers***

Insurance is to be placed with insurers with a current A.M. Best's rating of no less than A:VII, unless otherwise acceptable to the County.

***Separation of Insureds***

*All liability policies shall provide cross-liability coverage as would be afforded by the standard ISO (Insurance Services Office, Inc.) separation of insureds provision with no insured versus insured exclusions or limitations.*

***Verification of Coverage***

OCSD shall furnish the County with original certificates and amendatory endorsements or copies of the applicable policy language effecting coverage required by this clause. All certificates and endorsements are to be received and approved by the County before work commences. However, failure to obtain the required documents prior to the work beginning shall not waive the OCSD's obligation to provide them. The County reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, including endorsements required by these specifications, at any time.

Certificates and copies of any required endorsements shall be sent to:

San Luis Obispo County  
Department of Planning and Building, Housing and Economic Development  
Attention: Wes Drysdale, County Planner  
976 Osos Street, Room 300  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

***Subcontractors***

OCSD shall require and verify that all subcontractors maintain insurance meeting all the requirements stated herein.

***Special Risks or Circumstances***

County reserves the right to modify these requirements, including limits, based on the nature of the risk, prior experience, insurer, coverage, or other special circumstances.



11. Entire Agreement and Modification. This Agreement sets forth the full and entire understanding of the parties regarding the matter set forth herein, and any other prior or existing understandings or agreements by the parties, whether formal or informal, regarding any matters are hereby superseded or terminated in their entirety. No changes, amendments, or alterations shall be effective unless in writing and signed by all parties hereto. The OCSD specifically acknowledges that in entering into and executing this Agreement the OCSD relies solely upon the provisions contained in this Agreement and no others.

12. Laws and Regulations. The OCSD agrees that it is familiar with and will comply with all County and State laws and regulations that pertain to health and safety, labor, fair employment practices, equal opportunity and all other matters applicable to the OCSD, its subcontractors, and the undertaking enabled by this Agreement. The OCSD agrees that it is familiar with and will comply with all laws and regulations applicable to the expenditure of public facility fees.

13. Non-Assignment of Agreement. Inasmuch as this Agreement is intended to secure the specialized services of the OCSD, the OCSD shall not have the right to assign or transfer this Agreement, or any part hereof or monies payable hereunder, without the prior written consent of the County, and any such assignment or transfer without the County's prior written consent shall be considered null and void.

14. Covenant. This Agreement has been executed and delivered in the State of California, and the validity, enforceability and interpretation of any of the clauses of this Agreement shall be determined and governed by the law of the State of California. All duties and obligations of the parties created hereunder are performable in San Luis Obispo County, and such County shall be that venue for any action, or proceeding that may be brought, or arise out of, in connection with or by reason of this Agreement.

15. Enforceability. If any term, covenant, condition or provision of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void or unenforceable, the remainder of the provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect and shall in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated thereby.

16. Agreement Binding. All provisions of this Agreement shall be binding on the parties and their heirs, assigns and successors in interest.

17. Waivers. County's waiver or breach of any one term, covenant or other provision of this Agreement shall not be a waiver of a subsequent breach of the same term, covenant or provision of this Agreement or of the breach of any other term, covenant or provision of this Agreement.

18. Notices. Unless otherwise provided, all notices herein required shall be in writing, and delivered in person or sent by United States first class mail, postage prepaid, to the following addresses:

To the County: Department of Planning and Building  
Attention: Wes Drysdale, County Planner  
976 Osos Street, Room 300  
San Luis Obispo, California 93408

To the OCSD: General Manager and Board President  
Oceano Community Services District  
P.O. Box 599  
Oceano, CA 93475-0599

Provided that any party may change such address by notice in writing to the other parties and thereafter notices shall be transmitted to the new address.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

OCEANO COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Karen White, President

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the District

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:  
JEFFREY A. MINNERY  
District General Counsel

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
District General Counsel

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chair of the Board of Supervisors

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:  
RITA L. NEAL  
County Counsel

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy County Counsel

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Oceano Community Services District

1655 Front Street, P.O. Box 599, Oceano, CA 93475

(805) 481-6730 FAX (805) 481-6836

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**Date:** February 22, 2017

**To:** Board of Directors

**From:** Paavo Ogren, General Manager

**Subject:** **Agenda Item #8(B): Review of the San Luis Obispo County 2014-16 Resource Summary Report Public Review Draft and approve providing comments to the Water Resources Advisory Committee and the County Board of Supervisors**

## Recommendation

It is recommended that your Board Review the San Luis Obispo County 2014-16 Resource Summary Report Public Review Draft and approve providing comments to the Water Resource Advisory Committee and the County Board of Supervisors

## Discussion

The attached public review draft of the 2014-16 Resource Summary Report (Report) includes, among other resource evaluations, an evaluation of water resources and the supplies available to the District. Pages 60-66 of the Report address the "Oceano/Nipomo Area Supply and Systems." The recommendations in the report conclude that there is not a water shortage impacting Oceano. Nevertheless, the characterization of the water supplies for the Northern Cities Management Area and the Nipomo Mesa Management Area of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin are being reviewed by a sub-committee of the Water Resources Advisory Committee. Director Coalwell is the District's primary representative on WRAC and is participating in sub-committee discussions on the Report. A meeting being held on February 17, 2017 will be discussed during the presentation of this item to your Board and Board direction on comments will be requested. It is anticipated that the Report will be included on the March 1, 2017 WRAC agenda, and as a result, comments on the Report will need to be prompt.

The recommendations are included in the Report:

Northern Cities Management Area (NCMA) – (Resource Summary Report Pages 61- 62):

*"Water demand projected over 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply for the Northern Cities Management Area. **No recommended Level of Severity.**"*



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Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) – (Resource Summary Report Pages 63- 65):

*“Water demand projected over 15 years is projected to equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**”*

Although the report addresses both management areas, its scope is more limited than what readers might assume. For example, the NCMA includes the cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach and Pismo Beach, which are identified in the Report. The report does not, however, identify the mandated water conservation programs implemented by those agencies, moratorium considerations, and other efforts undertaken by the cities during the drought. More importantly, the conclusion covers the NCMA as a whole, and not just OCSD, and therefore seems to be over-reaching.

Similarly, the report addresses the NMMA but does not include efforts of NMMA to address land-use policies of the County, which do not appear to be in alignment with the interests of at least one of the water purveyors on the Nipomo Mesa. Attached are recent filings with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regarding Golden State Water, a protest letter filed by the County, and a reply by Golden State Water. Although CPUC correspondence seemingly addresses an issue that creates less risk to OCSD because the District does not place undue demands on the groundwater basin, the two management areas are within the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin, interconnected, and the sustainability of either management area can affect the other. In addition, the WRAC and its sub-committee is tasked with commenting on the water resources evaluated in the Report, and Director Coalwell’s representation is not limited to commenting solely on points relating to OCSD.

## **Other Agency Involvement**

The County’s Water Resource Advisory Committee includes a broad based representation throughout the County including appointees representing the five Supervisorial Districts, the cities, special districts, private water purveyors and members at large representing agriculture, the environment and development constituents.

## **Other Financial Considerations**

n/a

## **Results**

Considering comments on the Report promotes regional and sub-regional water resource management and well governed communities.



# Oceano Community Services District

Board of Directors Meeting

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## Attachments:

- San Luis Obispo County 2014-16 Resource Summary Report Public Review Draft
- Correspondence with California Public Utilities Commission
  - Golden State Water – November 15, 2106 Advice Letter No. 1674-W
  - County of San Luis Obispo – January 27, 2017 Protest of Golden State Water Advice Letter
  - Golden State Water – February 9, 2017 Reply to County Protest Letter

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2014 -2016  
**Resource Summary Report**  
San Luis Obispo County General Plan

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT



**Board of Supervisors**

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Bruce S. Gibson, District 2  
Adam Hill, District 3  
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February 2017





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# I. INTRODUCTION

## Scope and Purpose

This 2014-2016 biennial edition of the Resource Summary Report (RSR) covers the fiscal years July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016. The report is based on information gathered from service providers, County agencies, reports from state and regional agencies, environmental impact reports for major projects, research compiled for the ongoing Land Use and Circulation Element Update program, and personal communications with agency staff. Additional resource information is provided by staff of community services districts (CSD), school districts, other special districts, and private water companies.

The primary purpose of the RSR is to provide a comprehensive biennial summary of the state of the County's natural and human-made resources. Recommended actions in the RSR may also address resource use by existing development and recommend improvements to resource infrastructure and efficiencies.

## Organization of the Resource Summary Report

The RSR's assessment of resources is divided into the following topics:

- Water Supply (including surface water and groundwater resources)
- Water Systems
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment (including septic systems)
- Roads and US Hwy 101 Interchanges
- Schools
- Parks
- Air Quality

The chapters following this introductory chapter provide an overview of these resources, including a discussion of relevant environmental and regulatory issues and the current status of resources for each service provider. The criteria for assessing the levels of severity are explained, followed by recommended Levels of Severity and recommended actions. In addition, the analysis of resources is based on the following:

- The discussion of resources and Levels of Severity is organized by resource, rather than by areas of the county. Maps and illustrations are provided where necessary for geographic context.
- An analysis of resource constraints affecting the seven incorporated cities is not included. Although certain resources serving the cities also serve the County and its many unincorporated communities, decisions made by the cities are outside the jurisdiction of the County. If an incorporated City impacts a resource such as a groundwater basin, that impact is included in the analysis of that resource.
- Countywide resources associated with motor vehicle miles travelled, fuel and energy use, and greenhouse gas emissions are not included because data used to generate these analyses are no longer available from Caltrans. These issues will continue to be

addressed by the Conservation and Open Space Element of the County General Plan and by the County's EnergyWise Plan (climate action plan).

- In 2015, the Board (the Board) revised the criteria used for assessing the Levels of Severity. The revised criteria are discussed below under *Criteria for Determining Levels of Severity*.

## The Resource Management System

The RSR is one of the key parts of the Resource Management System (RMS), which is described in the Framework for Planning, Part I of the Land Use Element of the County General Plan. The RMS provides information to guide decisions about balancing land development with the resources necessary to sustain such development. To accomplish this goal, the RMS focuses on:

- Collecting data;
- Identifying problems; and
- Helping decision-makers develop solutions.

When a resource deficiency becomes apparent, several courses of action are possible to protect the public health, safety and welfare:

- The resource capacity may be expanded;
- Conservation measures may be introduced to extend the availability of unused capacity;
- Resource efficiencies may be introduced;
- Development may be restricted or redirected to areas with remaining resource capacity.

In this way, the RMS addresses development in terms of appropriate distribution, location, and timing rather than growth versus no-growth.

## Resource and Infrastructure Needs

San Luis Obispo County faces serious resource and costly infrastructure challenges. These challenges include protecting groundwater levels, securing new water supplies, constructing water distribution facilities, and funding improvements to major circulation facilities such as freeway interchanges. As people continue to be drawn to the Central Coast to enjoy our beaches, rural character and quality of life, a focused effort will continue to be needed to address these resource and infrastructure constraints.

Some of our communities and rural areas have both long and short-term resource and infrastructure needs. In the case of water supply, additional supplies are potentially available to some areas, but are not being used to the fullest extent (water recycling, for example). Providing for resource and infrastructure needs will require both well-considered policy choices and funding of important infrastructure.



## How Was Information Gathered for this Report?

The information and data gathered for this report are requested and received from the relevant service providers and agencies and are also derived from various planning documents. Information in this report has been provided on a completely voluntary basis by service providers; as such, the report reflects the most accurate information provided to date.

### Population

Population forecasts in the RSR are derived from projections prepared by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building (Planning and Building) in July 2016.

### Building Permit Data

Information regarding the number, type and distribution of building permits for residential development issued for the past two years are provided by Planning and Building.

### Water System, Supply, Usage & Rates

Each July, the County Public Works Department (Public Works) asks water suppliers and water system operators throughout the County to report on water demand and supply for their jurisdiction<sup>1</sup>. Staff contacts service providers who have not submitted the requested information within the requested timeframes.

As the RSR reporting system is voluntary, service providers are not obligated to respond to requests for information; however, many do. As a result, data gaps in the RSR may occur each year if requested information is not provided. The cooperation and participation of the service providers who do respond each year is greatly appreciated.<sup>2</sup>

### Wastewater Collection and Treatment (Including Septic Systems)

Information pertaining to wastewater system operations is obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

### Roads and U.S. 101 Interchanges

Public Works provides updated information on roads and U.S. Highway 101 interchanges. In 2009, the Board directed staff to include the condition of interchanges in the unincorporated communities along the U.S. Highway 101 corridor in the RSR. The results of these analyses may be found in the applicable section of this report. Additional interchanges may be evaluated in subsequent years.

---

<sup>1</sup> Over the years there has been a high level of participation by water providers within the cities and the unincorporated county.

<sup>2</sup> Information on current water use, historical water use and water rates are taken from the Water System Reports submitted to Public Works on a fiscal year basis.

### Schools

Planning and Building staff requests each school district to provide enrollment and capacity information for the past two school years.

### Parks

Planning and Building staff coordinates with San Luis Obispo County Parks staff in preparing this report. Park acreage and needs are derived from the Parks and Recreation Element of the County General Plan, with updates on current developments provided by Parks staff.

### Air Quality

The assessment of air quality is provided by the staff of the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District.

## County Population and Building Permit Data

Population and building permit data provide an important context for the consideration of resources and resource constraints. The demand for resources is proportional to the current and future populations to be served, and any estimate of future demand must account for the demand associated with new residential development that has received final building permit approval but has yet to be constructed.

### County Population

Table I-1 provides an estimate of the County's current (2016) and projected future population estimated by the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG) and Planning and Building for regional planning purposes. Future population is provided in five-year increments beginning in 2015 and continuing into the future to the year 2040. The seven incorporated cities in San Luis Obispo County (Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, Pismo Beach and San Luis Obispo) account for approximately 55% of the county's total population (2010 Census). The population of the unincorporated County is concentrated in the urban areas of Avila Beach, Cambria, Cayucos, Los Osos, Nipomo, Oceano, Santa Margarita, San Miguel, Shandon, San Simeon and Templeton and in smaller residential areas that include Heritage Ranch, Garden Farms and Edna Valley.

Table I-1 -- Estimate of Present (2016) and Future County Population								
	2010 US Census	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Cities	148,307	150,924	151,830	155,455	159,548	164,680	169,859	175,179
Unincorporated Areas	104,324	105,734	107,203	108,061	112,565	118,212	123,914	129,768
Population In Group Quarters	17,006	17,006	17,006	17,006	17,006	17,006	17,006	17,006
<b>Total County</b>	<b>269,637</b>	<b>273,664</b>	<b>275,035</b>	<b>280,522</b>	<b>289,119</b>	<b>299,898</b>	<b>310,779</b>	<b>321,953</b>

Source: Planning and Building, 2016

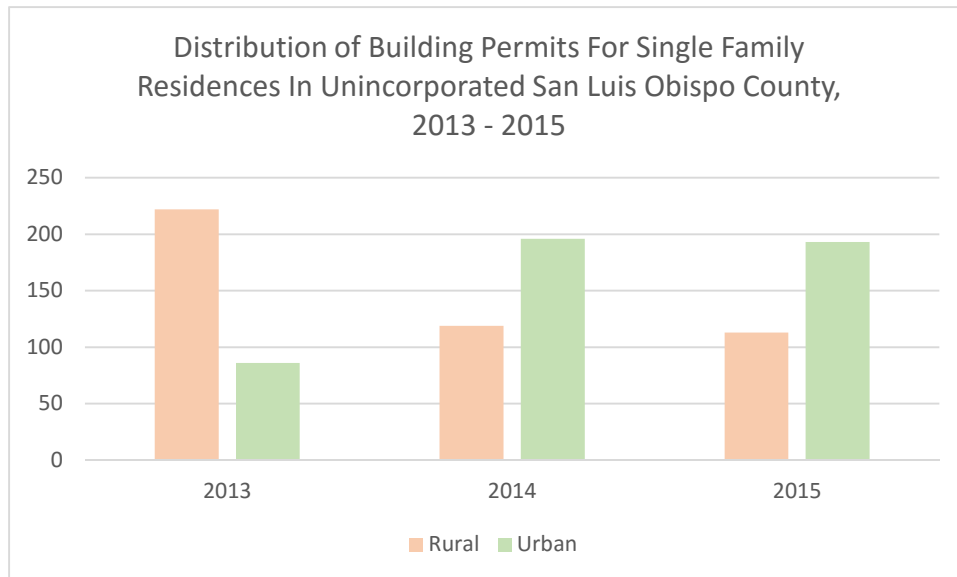
### Building Permits for Residential Development

Table I-2 shows the number of building permits “finaled” for new (or replaced) single family residences in the unincorporated County between 2000 and 2015, divided between those issued in urban versus rural areas. As shown in Table I-2 and Figure I-1, urban areas of the unincorporated County have received the largest proportion of new residences, an average of 61% urban per year versus 38% rural over the past 16 years. The year 2013 appears to be an anomaly with only 28% of new residences constructed in the urban areas.

<b>Table I-2 -- Building Permits “Finaled” For Single Family Residences In the Unincorporated County, 2000 - 2015</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Urban Dwelling Units</b>
2000	277	493	770	64%
2001	230	651	881	74%
2002	366	521	887	59%
2003	327	541	868	62%
2004	437	683	1120	61%
2005	372	661	1033	64%
2006	385	521	906	58%
2007	283	512	795	64%
2008	304	422	726	58%
2009	54	72	126	57%
2010	93	144	237	61%
2011	89	99	188	53%
2012	69	113	182	62%
2013	222	86	308	28%
2014	119	196	315	61%
2015	113	193	306	59%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>9,648</b>	<b>61%</b>

Source: Planning and Building, 2016

Figure I-1 – Distribution of Building Permits for Single Family Residences



Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building, 2016

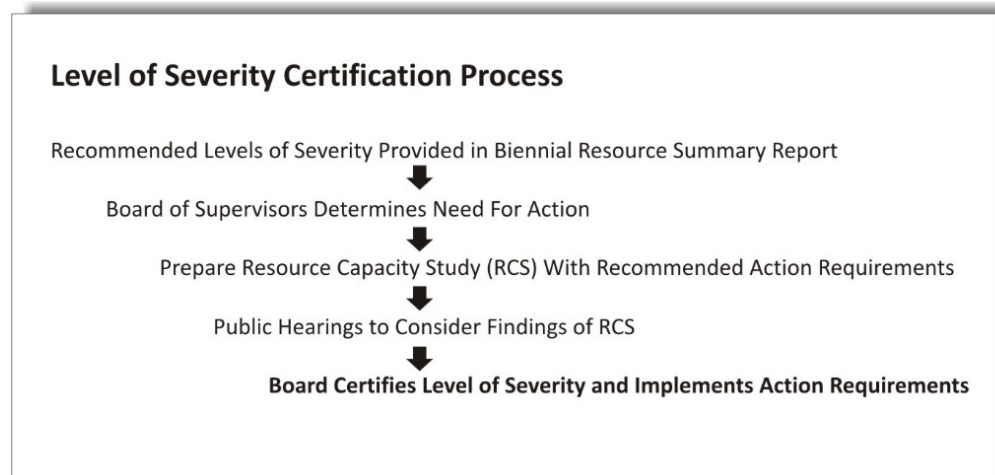
A key policy of the County General Plan is to direct development to existing and strategically planned communities. In addition, a key element of the SLOCOG's 2014 Regional Transportation Plan – Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP-SCS) is to encourage development in existing urbanized areas with access to existing businesses and services.

## Levels of Severity

The RMS uses three alert levels called *levels of severity* (LOS) to identify differing levels of resource deficiencies.

- **Level I** is the first alert level and occurs when sufficient lead time exists either to expand the capacity of the resource or to decrease the rate at which the resource is being depleted.
- **Level II** identifies the crucial point at which some moderation of the rate of resource use must occur to prevent exceeding the resource capacity.
- **Level III** occurs when the demand for the resource currently equals or exceeds its supply and is the most critical level of concern. Accordingly, the County should take a series of actions to address resource deficiencies before Level III is reached. In the case of water supply, for example, LOS III occurs when either the demand projected over 15 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply, or the time required to correct the problem is longer than the time available before the dependable supply is reached.

The RMS identifies a variety of steps that can be taken by the Board when it is determined that a resource has reached a particular LOS. Potential solutions to declining resource availability, or "action requirements," are not automatically invoked in response to recommended LOS. If the Board determines that a particular resource situation is not being dealt with adequately, or that a failure to act could result in serious consequences, it sets in motion the certification process. Certification involves the completion of a *Resource Capacity Study (RCS)* which investigates the resource issue in more detail than the preliminary analysis which resulted in the "recommended" LOS. The RCS is the subject of public hearings by the County Planning Commission and the Board. If the Board certifies a LOS, the appropriate "action requirements" are implemented.



It is important to distinguish between "recommended" LOS and LOS that have been certified by the Board. All LOS are initially the recommendations of staff based on information provided by the various service providers or recommendations from the Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC)<sup>3</sup>. These recommended LOS should be taken as general indicators of declining resource availability.

### Criteria for Determining Levels of Severity

The RMS defines LOS for the following resources:

- Water Supply (including groundwater and surface water)
- Water Systems
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment (including septic systems)
- Roads and Highway Interchanges
- Schools
- Parks
- Air Quality

<sup>3</sup> The WRAC is composed of representatives of the various water resources stakeholders in the County and charged with the responsibility of advising the Board on water-related policy. The WRAC includes appointees from of each of the five supervisorial districts, as well as representatives of each of the seven cities, community services districts, resource conservation districts, agricultural, environmental and development interests, water agencies and institutions.

On December 16, 2014, the Board revised the LOS criteria, including the time frames, for certain resources. In most cases, the revisions reflected changes to the time frames that trigger an LOS to better reflect the County's experience with project development, funding and construction. Other changes were added to clarify the relationship between a LOS and the time needed to implement corrective actions. Lastly, new LOS criteria were added for septic systems, parks and highway interchanges. The LOS criteria for each resource are summarized below.

### WATER SUPPLY

Level of Severity	Water Supply Criteria
I	Water demand projected over 20 years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply. LOS I provides five years for preparation of resource capacity studies and evaluation of alternative courses of action.
II	Water demand projected over 15-20 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.
III	Water demand projected over 15 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply OR The time required to correct the problem is longer than the time available before the dependable supply is reached.

### WATER SYSTEMS

Level of Severity	Water System Criteria
I	The water system is projected to be operating at the design capacity within seven years. Two years would then be available for preparation of a resource capacity study and evaluation of alternative courses of action.
II	A five-year or less lead time (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) needed to design, fund and construct system improvements necessary to avoid a LOS III problem.
III	Water demand equals available capacity: a water distribution system is functioning at design capacity or will be functioning at capacity before improvements can be made. The capacity of a water system is the design capacity of its component parts: storage, pipelines, pumping stations and treatment plants.

**WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

<b>Level of Severity</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Criteria</b>
I	The service provider or RWQCB determines that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within 4 years. This mirrors the time frame used by the RWQCB to track necessary plant upgrades.
II	RWQCB determines that the monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within 2 years.
III	Peak daily flow equals or exceeds the capacity of a wastewater system for treatment and/or disposal facilities.

**WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS**

<b>Level of Severity</b>	<b>Wastewater Collection Criteria</b>
I	2-year projected flows equal 75% of the system capacity. A 2-year period is Recommended for the preparation of resource capacity study.
II	System is operating at 75% capacity  OR  The five-year projected peak flow (or other flow/time period) equals system capacity OR The inventory of developable land in a community would, if developed, generate enough wastewater to exceed system capacity.
III	Peak flows fill any component of a collection system to 100% capacity.

1. A wastewater collection system includes facilities that collect and deliver wastewater to a treatment plant for treatment and disposal (sewer pipelines, lift stations, etc.)

**SEPTIC SYSTEMS**

<b>Level of Severity</b>	<b>Septic Systems Criteria</b>
I	Failures occur in 5% of systems in an area or other number sufficient for the County Health Department to identify a potential public health problem.
II	Failures reach 15% and monitoring indicates that conditions will reach or exceed acceptable levels for public health within the time frame needed to design, fund and build a project that will correct the problem, based upon projected growth rates.
III	Failures reach 25% of the area's septic systems and the County Health Department and RWQCB find that public health is endangered.

1. Includes septic tank systems or small aerobic systems with subsurface disposal. Typical disposal systems include leach fields, seepage pits, or evapotranspiration mounds.

**ROADS**

<b>Level of Severity</b>	<b>Roads, Circulation Criteria</b>
I	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D"* would be reached within five years.
II	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D"* would be reached within two years.
III	Traffic volume projections indicate that the road or facility is operating at Level of Service "D."*

\*Level of Service "D" is the criteria threshold for urban roads. For rural roads, the criteria threshold is Level of Service "C."

**HIGHWAY INTERCHANGES**

<b>Level of Severity</b>	<b>Highway Interchange Criteria</b>
I	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D" would be reached within 10 years.
II	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D" would be reached within five years.
III	Traffic volume projections indicate that the interchange is operating at Level of Service "D."

**SCHOOLS**

<b>Level of Severity</b>	<b>Schools Criteria</b>
I	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within seven years.
II	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within five years.
III	When enrollment equals or exceeds school capacity.



**PARKS**

Level of Severity	Parks Criteria
I	<p><b>Regional Parks.</b> The county provides between 10 and 15 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 persons in the entire county (i.e., incorporated and unincorporated population).</p> <p><b>Community Parks.</b> An unincorporated community has between 2.0 and 3.0 acres of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>
II	<p><b>Regional Parks.</b> The county provides between 5 and 10 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 persons in the entire county (i.e., incorporated and unincorporated population).</p> <p><b>Community Parks.</b> An unincorporated community has between 1.0 to 2.0 acres of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>
III	<p><b>Regional Parks.</b> The county provides less than 5 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 persons in the entire county (i.e., incorporated and unincorporated population).</p> <p><b>Community Parks.</b> An unincorporated community has 1.0 acre or less of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>

**AIR QUALITY**

Level of Severity	Air Quality Criteria
I	Air monitoring shows periodic but infrequent violations of a state air quality standard, with no area of the county designated by the state as a non-attainment area.
II	Air monitoring shows one or more violations per year of a state air quality standard and the county, or a portion of it, has been designated by the state as a non-attainment area.
III	Air monitoring at any county monitoring station shows a violation of a federal air quality standard on one or more days per year, and the county or a portion of the county qualifies for designation as a federal non-attainment area.

## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity (LOS) and Recommended Actions for 2014-2016

The LOS recommended for each resource are summarized below along with the recommended actions. There are no LOS established for cities. Table I-3 provides a summary of the recommended changes to the LOS in the 2014-2016 RSR compared to the 2012-2014 RSR. Levels of Severity for all other resources are unchanged from 2012-2014.

Table I-3 – Recommended LOS Changes Compared With the 2012-2014 Resource Summary Report			
Resource Category	2012-2014 Level of Severity	2014-2016 Recommended Level of Severity	Discussion
<b>Roads</b>			
Avila Beach Drive	I	None	Reflects a change in the methodology for determining the roadway level of service.
Halcyon Road	II	III	Increased traffic.
Price Canyon Road	I	III	Increased traffic.
Las Tablas Road	II	None	Based on the level of service standard for urban roadways.
<b>Interchanges</b>			
Los Berros Road/ Thompson Blvd.	III	I	Based on the latest update of the South County Circulation Study.
Willow Road	None	I	Increased traffic.
SR 166	III	I	Based on the latest update of South County Circulation Study.
<b>Schools</b>			
San Luis Coastal – Elementary Schools	None	II	Increased enrollment.

### Water Supply and Systems

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> San Simeon CSD	III	Continue to support San Simeon CSD efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use.  Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure.

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
		Support San Simeon CSD efforts to develop sustainable supplemental sources of water.
San Simeon Valley Groundwater Basin Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Cambria CSD	III III	LOS III to remain in place.  Collaborate with the Cambria Community Services District for the issuance of a limited number of intent-to-serve letters and building permits based on the continued use of a demand offset conservation program that offsets new demand from new water connections.  Revise the County Growth Management Ordinance in collaboration with the Cambria Community Services District to accommodate the issuance of an allowable number of building permits for new development.  Collaborate with the Cambria Community Services District to prepare and obtain a Coastal Development Permit for its recently completed Emergency Water Supply Project along the lower San Simeon Creek aquifer.
Cayucos Valley Groundwater Basin Old Valley Groundwater Basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> CSA 10A Morro Rock Mutual Water Co. Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc. Garden Farms	None None	Continue to support efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use.  Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure.  Support efforts to develop a reliable water supply reserve as an alternative to groundwater. Recycled water should be considered as an alternative supply.

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
<p>Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u>                      Los Osos CSD                      S&amp;T Mutual Water Co.                      Golden State Water Co.</p>	III	<p>LOS III to remain in place.</p> <p>Continue to support efforts to implement the Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>Implement the water management strategies of the Los Osos Community Plan following adoption.</p>
<p>San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – San Luis and Edna Valley Sub-basins</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u>                      Golden State Water Co.</p>	None	<p>Support efforts to determine the safe yield of the Avila Valley Sub-basin.</p>
<p>San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u>                      Avila Beach CSD                      Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.                      San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.                      CSA 12</p>	None	
<p>Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Northern Cities Management Area</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u>                      Oceano CSD</p>	None	<p>Consider ending the Title 8 retrofit-upon-sale ordinance in the NMWCA. The program has run for four years and approximately 5% of homes sold have needed retrofitting.</p> <p>Support implementation of the recommendations of the NCSO March 15, 2013 Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee -- Alternative Evaluation Final Report. Coordinate any needed County actions such as an AB 1600 study to quantify the costs and benefits of the identified supplemental water project for groundwater users outside the Nipomo CSD.</p> <p>Collaborate with the Nipomo CSD, South County Sanitation District and other stakeholders to assist in their efforts to improve water supply reliability, including the use of recycled water.</p> <p>Continue to help fund area wide water conservation through the fee on new construction.</p>
<p>Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u>                      Nipomo CSD                      Woodlands Mutual Water Co.                      Golden State Water Co.</p>	III	

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
		Collaborate with NCMA and NMMA to develop a groundwater model for the NCMA/NMMA portions of the Basin as recommended by Board Resolution No. 2014-220.
Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> CSA 23	None	Prepare a Resource Capacity Study to determine the safe yield of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin.  Support efforts to develop additional sustainable water supplies for CSA 23.
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> San Miguel CSD CSA 16 – Shandon	III	LOS III for the Basin outside the Atascadero Sub-basin.  Continue to support efforts to complete and implement a Basin Management Plan.
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – Atascadero Sub-basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Templeton CSD Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	None	Continue to support efforts of the water purveyors, County, District, and local land owners to actively and cooperatively develop a Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan for the Atascadero Sub-basin.
Lake Nacimiento Area  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Heritage Ranch CSD Nacimiento Water Co.	None	Continue to support efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use.  Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure.  Support efforts to develop sustainable supplemental sources of water.

**Water Systems**

No Levels of Severity are recommended.

**Wastewater**

<b>Table I-5 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Wastewater Treatment and Septic Systems</b>		
<b>Wastewater Treatment</b>	<b>Recommended Levels of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
<b>No Levels of Severity are recommended</b>		
<b>Septic Systems</b>	<b>Recommended Levels of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
Santa Margarita	I	Monitor septic system failures in the community of Santa Margarita. The carry over of solids from the septic tank to the leach field is the most common cause of absorption system clogging and failure. Encourage property owners to properly maintain their septic systems.
Shandon	None	
Los Osos	III	
Nipomo	III for the "prohibition zone".	<p>Maintain Level of Severity III for Los Osos on-site septic systems in the prohibition zone until all on-site septic systems have been decommissioned.</p> <p>Recommend Level of Severity III for the "prohibition zone" in the Nipomo Area.</p> <p>Consult with County Environmental Health and RWQCB on actions and monitor water quality for communities in which septic systems continue to be used.</p> <p>Evaluate alternatives to septic systems such as a public sewer system, a community septic system maintenance program, or a collection and disposal system to existing onsite treatment tanks in communities in where septic systems continue to be used.</p> <p>Identify funding for communities that have a community wastewater treatment facility identified in an approved Public Facility Financing Plan.</p>

**Roads**

<b>Table I-6 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Roads and Interchanges</b>		
<b>Roadway Segment</b>	<b>Recommended Levels of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
Los Osos Valley Road west of Foothill Boulevard	<b>II</b>	Public Works to monitor Levels of Service on RMS roadways;
Price Canyon Road south of Highway 227		Continue to use area circulation studies to identify roadway improvements necessary to achieve and maintain Level of Service “C” or better on RMS roadways;
Halcyon Road south of Arroyo Grande Creek		
South Bay Boulevard south of State Park Road		
Tank Farm Road west of Santa Fe Road	<b>III</b>	Continue to establish and collect road impact fees (AB 1600 fees); and  Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants.
<b>Interchanges</b>	<b>Recommended Levels of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
Los Berros Road/Thompson Road NB ramps, South County	<b>I</b>	Public Works in conjunction with SLOCOG and Caltrans to monitor Levels of Service on RMS interchanges;
Willow Road NB ramps		
US HWY 166 SB ramps, South County		
State HWY 46 West, SB ramps, Templeton area	<b>III</b>	Continue to use area circulation studies to identify interchange improvements necessary to achieve and maintain Level of Service “C” or better on RMS interchanges;  Continue to establish and collect road impact fees (AB 1600 fees); and  Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants.
North Main Street SB and NB ramps, Templeton		
San Luis Bay Drive NB ramps		
Avila Beach Drive SB ramps		
Tefft Street SB ramps, Nipomo		

**Schools**

<b>Table I-7 -- Recommended Levels of Severity -- Schools</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>School Level</b>	<b>Recommended Levels of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
Atascadero Unified School District	Elem.	None	Continue to cooperate with the school districts to investigate ways of using existing regulations to enhance revenues available for school construction, including the formation of community facilities districts.  Consult from time-to-time with County Counsel to consider whether new legislation and court rulings regarding school mitigation present the county with additional policy options for helping to address the need for school facilities.
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
Belleview-Santa Fe Charter School	K-6	None	
Coast Unified School District	Elem.	None	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
Cayucos Elementary School District	Elem.	I	
Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program	High	II	
Lucia Mar School District	Elem.	II	
	Middle	II	
	High	None	
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	Elem.	None	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
	Alt.	None	
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	Elem.	None	
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Elem.	II	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
San Miguel Joint Union School District	K - 8	None	
Shandon Joint Unified School District	Elem.	None	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
Templeton Unified School District	Elem.	None	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	



## Parks

Table I-8 -- Recommended Levels of Severity -- Parks		
Park Type and Location	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Regional Parks (countywide)	None	<p>Continue to pursue strategies for the acquisition and development of parks, including the dedication of parkland and the collection of development impact (Quimby) and public facility fees.</p> <p>Collaborate with County Parks to review the Parks and Recreation Project List in the Parks and Recreation Element and make recommendations to the Board regarding which park projects to implement.</p> <p>Collaborate with other potential parks operators such as CSDs and school districts to provide park and recreation opportunities.</p> <p>When preparing Resource Capacity Studies for parks, address the following issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide an updated inventory of existing parkland in the affected unincorporated community.</li> <li>b. Document existing shortfalls in park acreage.</li> </ol>
Community Parks		
Avila	III	
Cambria	II	
Cayucos	II	
Los Osos	III	
Oceano	III	
San Miguel	III	
Santa Margarita	III	
Templeton	III	

### Air Quality

<b>Table I-9 -- Recommended Levels of Severity -- Air Quality</b>			
<b>Criteria Pollutant</b>	<b>Area of County</b>	<b>Recommended Levels of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
<b>Ozone</b>	East County	III	Support APCD's efforts to address East County non-attainment.
	West County	II	
<b>Particulate Matter – PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Nipomo Mesa	III	Support implementation of APCD's Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.
	All Other Areas	II	
<b>Particulate Matter – PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Nipomo Mesa	III	Support implementation of APCD's Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.
	All Other Areas	II	
<b>Sulfur Dioxide</b>	Nipomo Mesa	I	Support APCD's Enforcement of the Federal Consent Decree.
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Lead</b>	All Areas	None	No actions needed.
<b>Toxic Air Contaminants</b>	All Areas	None. LOS for Toxics not evaluated because toxics are not criteria pollutants and strategies are in place to mitigate impacts.	No actions needed.

## II. WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SYSTEMS

### Level of Severity Criteria

#### WATER SUPPLY

Level of Severity	Water Supply Criteria
I	Water demand projected over 20 years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply. LOS I provides five years for preparation of resource capacity studies and evaluation of alternative courses of action.
II	Water demand projected over 15-20 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.
III	Water demand projected over 15 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply  OR  The time required to correct the problem is longer than the time available before the dependable supply is reached.

#### WATER SYSTEMS

Level of Severity	Water System Criteria
I	The water system is projected to be operating at the design capacity within seven years. Two years would then be available for preparation of a resource capacity study and evaluation of alternative courses of action.
II	A five-year or less lead time (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) needed to design, fund and construct system improvements necessary to avoid a LOS III problem.
III	Water demand equals available capacity: a water distribution system is functioning at design capacity or will be functioning at capacity before improvements can be made. The capacity of a water system is the design capacity of its component parts: storage, pipelines, pumping stations and treatment plants.

## Water Purveyors Serving the Unincorporated County

Water purveyors serving the unincorporated county are summarized on Table II-1 and shown on Figure II-1.

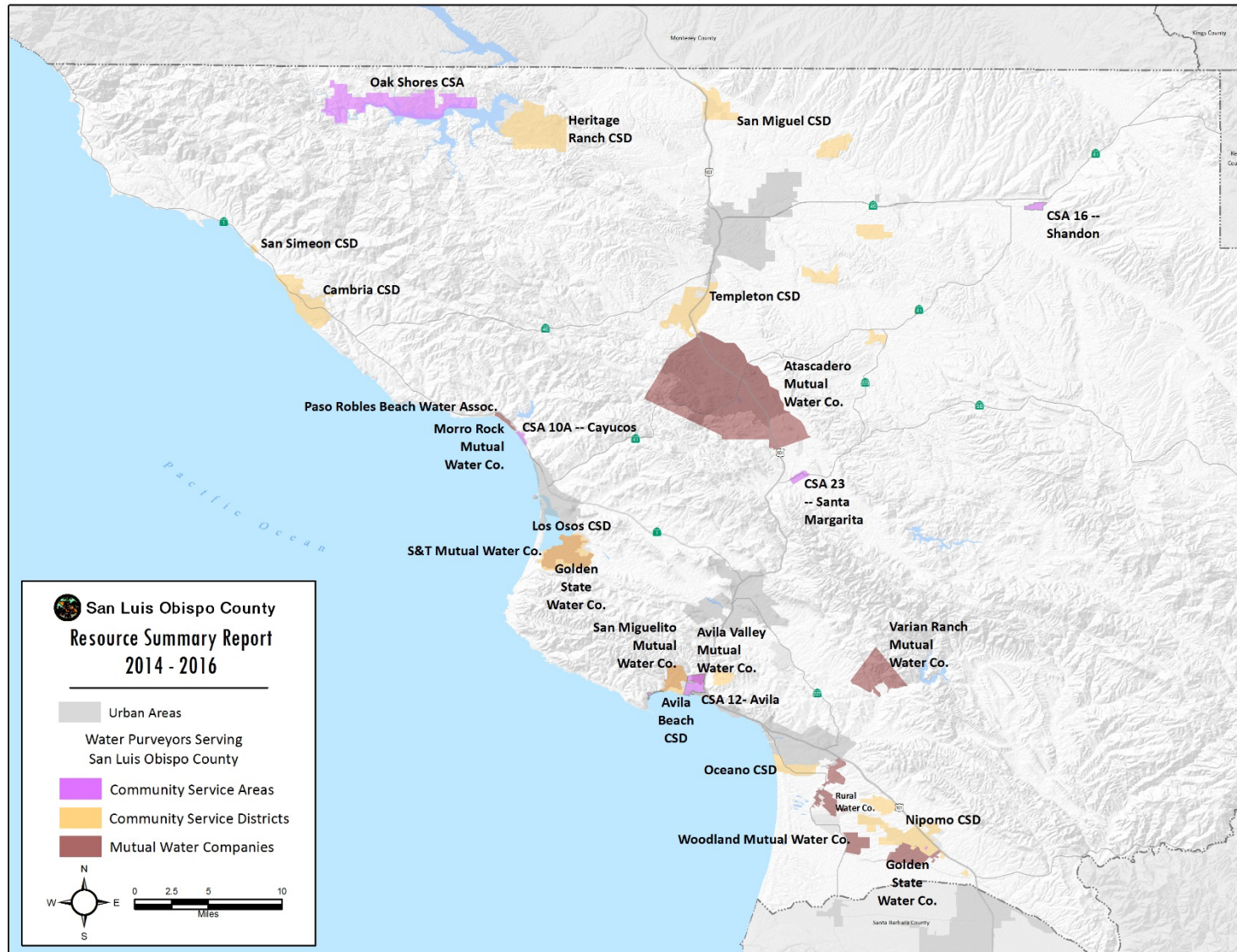
Table II-1 – Water Purveyors Serving the Unincorporated County				
Community	Water Purveyors	Approx. Population Served (2016)	2014-15 Water Deliveries <sup>1</sup> (AFY)	2015-16 Water Deliveries <sup>1</sup> (AFY)
Avila Beach Avila Valley	Avila Beach CSD	875	80.4	74.7
	Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.	104	31.6	27.6
	San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	1,400	159.1	125.5
Cambria	Cambria CSD	6,200	367.5	412.8
Cayucos	CSA 10A	1,350	96.5	91.0
	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co.	2,125	94.6	91.5
	Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc.	2,577	123.0	121.5
Edna Valley	Golden State Water Co.	1,292	230.9	183.0
Garden Farms	Garden Farms CWD	240	45.7	36.4
Heritage Ranch	Heritage Ranch CSD	3,100	403.2	393.4
Los Osos	Los Osos CSD	7,086	547.2	445.5
	Golden State Water Co.	5,520	515.5	424.0
	S&T Mutual Water Co.	575	34.9	30.3
Nipomo	Nipomo CSD	12,886	2,110.1	1,773.3
	Woodland Mutual Water Co.	1,600	746.6	732.1
	Golden State Water Co.	4,904	832.2	625.1
Oceano	Oceano CSD	7,543	740.1	630.1
Santa Margarita	CSA 23	1,400	120.2	100.3
San Miguel	San Miguel CSD	2,400	243.3	236.3
San Simeon	San Simeon CSD	462	74.8	76.9
Shandon	CSA 16	1,260	93.2	90.2
Templeton	Templeton CSD	6,885	1,223.9	997.8
	Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	31,500	4,926.4	4,001.2

Source: San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2016

Notes:

1. July 1 through June 30. Reflects water conservation and production associated with ongoing drought conditions.

Figure II-1 –Water Purveyors Discussed In This RSR



## Water Resources

Information regarding water resources serving the unincorporated county was derived from the 2012 San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report and the 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan which are available in their entirety at the following County<sup>4</sup> websites, respectively:

<http://www.slocountywater.org/site/Frequent%20Downloads/Master%20Water%20Plan/>

<http://www.slocountywater.org/site/Frequent%20Downloads/Integrated%20Regional%20Water%20Management%20Plan/IRWM%20Plan%20Update%202014/>

Where available, more recent information was used. It should be noted that water demand data for the period covered by this RSR reflects a fourth year of ongoing drought conditions in California and may not be representative of long-term demand.

## Groundwater Resources

Groundwater basins are summarized on Table II-2 and shown on Figure II-2.

Table II-2 – Groundwater Basins			
Location	Groundwater Basins/ Sub-basins/ Management Areas	Safe Basin Yield (AFY)	Notes
San Simeon	San Carpaforo Valley	(1)	Rural and agricultural users only.
	Arroyo De La Cruz Valley	1,244	Rural and agricultural users only.
	Pico Creek Valley	120	Users include San Simeon CSD, Hearst Ranch and overlying users.
Cambria	San Simeon Valley	1,040	Users include Cambria CSD and overlying users.
	Santa Rosa Valley	2,260	Users include Cambria CSD and overlying users.
	Villa Valley	1,000	Rural and agricultural users only. Department of Water Resources estimate of safe yield from 1958. There has been no subsequent basin study to confirm or update this estimate.
Cayucos	Cayucos Valley	600	Morro Rock Mutual Water Company and Paso Robles Beach Water Association service areas overlie a portion of the basin; however, these purveyors do not pump from the Cayucos Valley basin. Department of Water Resources estimate of safe yield in 1958. There has been no subsequent basin study to confirm or update this estimate.
	Old Valley	(1)	Within the watershed of Whale Rock Reservoir. Users downstream of Whale Rock reservoir include members of the Cayucos Area Water Organization (CAWO), which include Morro Rock Mutual Water Company (Morro Rock MWC), Paso Robles Beach Water Association (PRBWA), County Service Area 10A (CSA 10A), the Cayucos Cemetery District (CCD), and two landowners.

<sup>4</sup> “County” as used in this RSR includes the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Table II-2 – Groundwater Basins			
Location	Groundwater Basins/ Sub-basins/ Management Areas	Safe Basin Yield (AFY)	Notes
	Toro Valley	532	Basin water users include Chevron (with agricultural tenants), and overlying residential and agricultural users.
Morro Bay	Morro Valley	1,500	Basin groundwater users include the City of Morro Bay, a cement plant, a small public water system (mobile home park), and residential and agricultural overlying users.
	Chorro Valley	2,210	Users include the City of Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County, California State Parks, California State Polytechnic University, California National Guard, California Men’s Colony, and residential and agricultural overlying users.
Los Osos	Los Osos Valley	3,200 (3)	Users include Golden State Water Company, S&T Mutual, the Los Osos Community Services District, and overlying private well users.
San Luis Obispo/ Edna Valley	San Luis Obispo Valley – San Luis Valley Sub-basin	2,000	A 1991 study reported a sustained yield of the entire San Luis Valley Groundwater Basin under existing conditions at 5,900 AFY. Sub-basin groundwater users include the City of San Luis Obispo; California State Polytechnic University; San Luis Coastal Unified School District; Chevron; close to two dozen small public water systems serving various commercial, industrial, and residential properties; agricultural growers; and private residences.
	San Luis Obispo Valley – Edna Valley Sub-basin	4,000	Users include Golden State Water Company, San Luis Country Club (golf course), a few small public water systems, agricultural growers, and private residences.
Avila Valley	San Luis Obispo Valley – Avila Valley Sub-basin	(1)	Users include Avila Valley Mutual Water Company and San Miguelito Mutual Water Company.
South County/ Nipomo	Santa Maria Valley -- Pismo Creek Valley Sub-basin	(1)	Users include residential and agricultural overlying users. The yield of the alluvial basin in the Spanish Spring ranch area has been estimated at 200 AFY, although this is before any consideration for environmental habitat demand (Fugro, 2009). Additional yield would be available from wells tapping the alluvium downstream of Spanish Springs Ranch, below the confluence of Las Cuevitas Creek, which drains the Indian Knob area. There is no estimate of the basin-wide yield.
	Santa Maria Valley -- Arroyo Grande Valley Sub-basin	(1)	Sub-basin groundwater users include small public water systems (residential, commercial, and County park), and agricultural and residential overlying users.
	Santa Maria Valley -- Nipomo Valley Sub-basin	(1)	Sub-basin groundwater users include residential and agricultural overlying users. The Nipomo CSD operates wells within the boundaries of the sub-basin, but these wells tap the deeper fractured rock reservoirs. There is no existing estimate for the perennial yield of this sub-basin. Safe Yield in the San Luis Obispo County portion of the Santa Maria Valley, reported as dependable yield, was estimated between 11,100 AFY and 13,000 AFY prior to the formal establishment of the SMVMA (DWR 2002).
	Northern Cities Management Area	9,500	Basin groundwater users in the NCMA include City of Pismo Beach, City of Arroyo Grande, City of Grover Beach, Oceano Community Services District (Oceano CSD), small public water systems (including Halcyon Water System), Lucia Mar Unified School District, and residential and agricultural overlying users.



Table II-2 – Groundwater Basins			
Location	Groundwater Basins/ Sub-basins/ Management Areas	Safe Basin Yield (AFY)	Notes
	Nipomo Mesa Management Area	(1)	Basin groundwater users in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area include Golden State Water Company, Woodlands Mutual Water Company (WMWC), ConocoPhillips, Nipomo Community Services District (Nipomo CSD), Lucia Mar Unified School District, small public water systems (serving residential, industrial and nursery/greenhouse operations), and commercial, agricultural and residential overlying users.
	Santa Maria Valley Management Area	124,000	Users include agricultural and residential overlying users and a small public water system. Safe Yield in the San Luis Obispo County portion of the Santa Maria Valley was estimated between 11,100 AFY and 13,000 AFY prior to the formal establishment of the SMVMA (DWR 2002).
Huasna Valley	Huasna Valley	(1)	Basin water users are residential and agricultural overlying users.
Cuyama Valley	Cuyama Valley	10,000	Basin groundwater users in the San Luis Obispo County portion of the basin include oil field operators and residential/agricultural overlying users. There is no separate yield estimate for the San Luis Obispo County portion of the basin.
Carrizo Plain	Carrizo Plain	8,000 – 10,000	Users include agricultural and residential overlying users.
	Rafael Valley	(1)	Users include agricultural and residential overlying users
	Big Spring Area	(1)	Users include agricultural and residential overlying users
Santa Margarita	Santa Margarita Valley Management Area	(1)	Serves Santa Margarita by way of CSA 23. The average annual yield of the basin in the vicinity of the proposed Santa Margarita Ranch development may be in the range of 400 to 600 AFY.
	Rinconada Valley	(1)	All pumping in the basin is for agricultural purposes and by overlying users.
	Pozo Valley	(1)	All other pumping is for residential and agricultural purposes by overlying users. Department of Water Resources estimate in 1958. There has been no subsequent basin study to confirm or update this estimate.
Atascadero/ Templeton	Paso Robles – Atascadero Sub-basin	16,400	Users include the City of Atascadero, Templeton CSD and Garden Farms.
Paso Robles	Paso Robles	97,700 (2)	Water users in the basin include municipalities, communities, rural domestic residences, and agricultural users. The major municipal water purveyors include the Atascadero Mutual Water Company, City of Paso Robles, Templeton CSD, CSA 16-1 (Shandon), and San Miguel Community Services District (San Miguel CSD). Includes 16,400 AFY perennial yield from the Atascadero Groundwater Sub-basin.
Cholame	Cholame Valley	(1)	There are some small public water systems in the San Luis Obispo County portion of the basin. All other pumping is for residential and agricultural purposes by overlying users.

Source: San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Master Plan, 2014

Notes:

(1) No estimate available.

(2) The safe yield for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is currently being updated.



(3) The safe yield of the Los Osos Groundwater Basin could vary from 2,500 AFY to 3,500 AFY depending on the range of management strategies implemented as recommended by the Basin Management Plan.

### **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act**

On September 16, 2014, Governor Brown signed into law a three-bill legislative package, composed of AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley), collectively known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The SGMA gives local agencies the authorities to manage groundwater in a sustainable manner and allows for limited state intervention when necessary to protect groundwater resources. The SGMA requires the creation of groundwater sustainability agencies to develop and implement local plans allowing 20 years to achieve sustainability. The SGMA provides a state framework to regulate groundwater for the first time in California history.

The SGMA specifically:

- Establishes a definition of sustainable groundwater management
- Establishes a framework for local agencies to develop plans and implement strategies to sustainably manage groundwater resources
- Prioritizes basins with the greatest problems (ranked as high- and medium-priority)
- Sets a 20-year timeline for implementation.

The SGMA includes provisions to promote engagement by interested parties in the formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and development and implementation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). GSAs have to identify key parties and maintain records that spell out plans on how to include their interests in GSA operations and GSP development. The Act requires the GSA to provide this information to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

The GSA is the primary agency responsible for achieving sustainability within the timeframe. The SGMA includes many new authorities and tools for GSAs. For example, in developing a GSP, a GSA may opt to conduct investigations, measure and limit extraction, require registration of wells or impose fees for groundwater management. Under the Act, DWR has the lead role in working with local agencies in implementing its provisions. DWR is available to provide technical assistance to GSAs.

In January, 2016, DWR published the final list of *Critically Overdrafted Basins*, as mandated by the SGMA. The list includes three basins within San Luis Obispo County: Cuyama Valley, Los Osos and Paso Robles. It should be noted that the criteria used by DWR to rank a groundwater basin as “critically overdrafted” under the SGMA differs from those used to determine Levels of Severity by the Resource Management System. Specifically, the ranking used by DWR is based on data gathered over a 20-year baseline period (1989 – 2009) which included both wet and dry periods but was representative of the long term mean precipitation. DWR then collected available groundwater elevation data and additional information from local agencies to identify basins with obvious evidence of adverse impacts. Importantly, the SGMA excludes the current drought period from the evaluation. By contrast, the RMS determines LOS for water supply by comparing future demand with the dependable supply projected at specified time periods into the future, based on the most recent supply and demand figures provided by the various water

purveyors. A groundwater basin is assigned a Level of Severity III if water demand projected over 15 years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.

### **New Water Conservation Regulations**

#### *Executive Orders B-29-15 and B-36-15*

In his April 1, 2015 Executive Order, Governor Brown mandated a 25 percent water use reduction by users of urban water supplies across California. In May 2015, the State Water Board adopted an emergency regulation requiring a cumulative 25 percent reduction in overall potable urban water use over the following 9 months. To achieve this goal, the State Water Resources Control Board established a tiered system, in which urban water suppliers who serve more than 3,000 customers or deliver more than 3,000 AF of water per year – which account for more than 90 percent of urban water use – were each assigned a conservation standard. The sliding scale used so that communities that have already reduced their residential gallons per capita per day (R-GPCD) through past conservation had lower mandates than those that had not made such gains since the last major drought. Water suppliers serving fewer than 3,000 connections, and commercial, industrial, and institutional users with independent supplies, are required to achieve a 25 percent conservation standard or restrict outdoor irrigation to no more than two days a week. These smaller urban suppliers serve less than 10 percent of Californians. Enforcement of the supply cuts includes potential fines of up to \$10,000 a day.

Conservation tiers for urban water suppliers were set between eight percent and 36 percent, based on residential per capita water use for the months of July - September 2014. During this time, statewide water conservation was unprecedented. In those 10 months alone, the state realized nearly a 24 percent savings in water use as compared to same months in 2013, resulting in some 1.30 million acre-feet of water conserved throughout California, enough to supply 6.5 million people with water for an entire year.

#### *Emergency Regulations*

On Feb. 2, 2016, based on Governor Brown's November 2015 Executive Order, the State Water Board approved an updated and extended emergency regulation that continued mandatory reductions through October, 2016. The February 2016 Emergency Regulation responded to calls for continuing the conservation structure that has spurred such dramatic savings, while providing greater consideration of some localized factors that influence water needs around the state: climate differences, population growth, and significant investments in new local, drought-resilient water supplies such as potable wastewater reuse and desalination.

Recognizing persistent, yet less severe, drought conditions throughout California, on May 18, 2016, the State Water Board adopted an emergency water conservation regulation that will be in effect from June 2016 through January 2017. The regulation requires locally developed conservation standards based upon each agency's specific circumstances. It replaces the prior percentage reduction-based water conservation standard with a localized "stress test" approach. These standards require local water agencies to ensure a three-year supply assuming three more dry years like the ones the state experienced from 2012 to 2015. Water agencies that would face shortages under three additional dry years will be required to meet a conservation standard equal to the amount of shortage.

The revised regulation requires individual urban water suppliers to self-certify the level of available water supplies they have assuming three additional dry years. Wholesale water agencies were also required to include documentation about how regional supplies would fare under three additional dry years. Both urban water suppliers and wholesale suppliers are required to report the underlying basis for their assertions, and urban water suppliers are required to continue reporting their conservation levels. The State Water Board has not independently verified the information, but reserves the ability to reject certifications later found to be erroneous.

The new Emergency Regulation continues to require small water suppliers (serving 3,000 or fewer customers) to either achieve a 25 percent conservation standard, or restrict outdoor irrigation to no more than two days per week through October 2016. These suppliers are required to submit a small water supplier report that either (a) identifies total potable water production, by month, from December 2015 through August 2016, or (b) confirms compliance with the maximum two day per week outdoor irrigation restriction. The small water supplier report was due to the State Water Board by September 15, 2016.

The purpose of the three-year “stress test” was to acknowledge both the level of water supplies available to different areas, through improved hydrology and/or significant investments in new supplies, e.g., recycled water, groundwater banking, local surface and groundwater storage, desalination, stormwater capture, or other methods. By choosing a three-year conservative planning horizon, the state could step back this year from its unprecedented specific target setting.

Water suppliers that would experience shortage conditions in 2019 under the three-dry-years assumptions must meet a state-imposed conservation standard equal to the shortage level. For example, a supplier with a 12 percent shortage will now have a 12 percent conservation standard. Water suppliers whose submittals show no shortage conditions are limited to their 2013 water use and are encouraged to conserve more.

Submitting a self-certification was optional. Water suppliers that did not submit self-certifications will retain their conservation standard from March 2016. Others, even if they meet the “stress test,” are expected to have retained either a percentage or other requirement-based conservation program. The State Water Board will continue to monitor and require reporting of water use and conservation results monthly throughout the year.

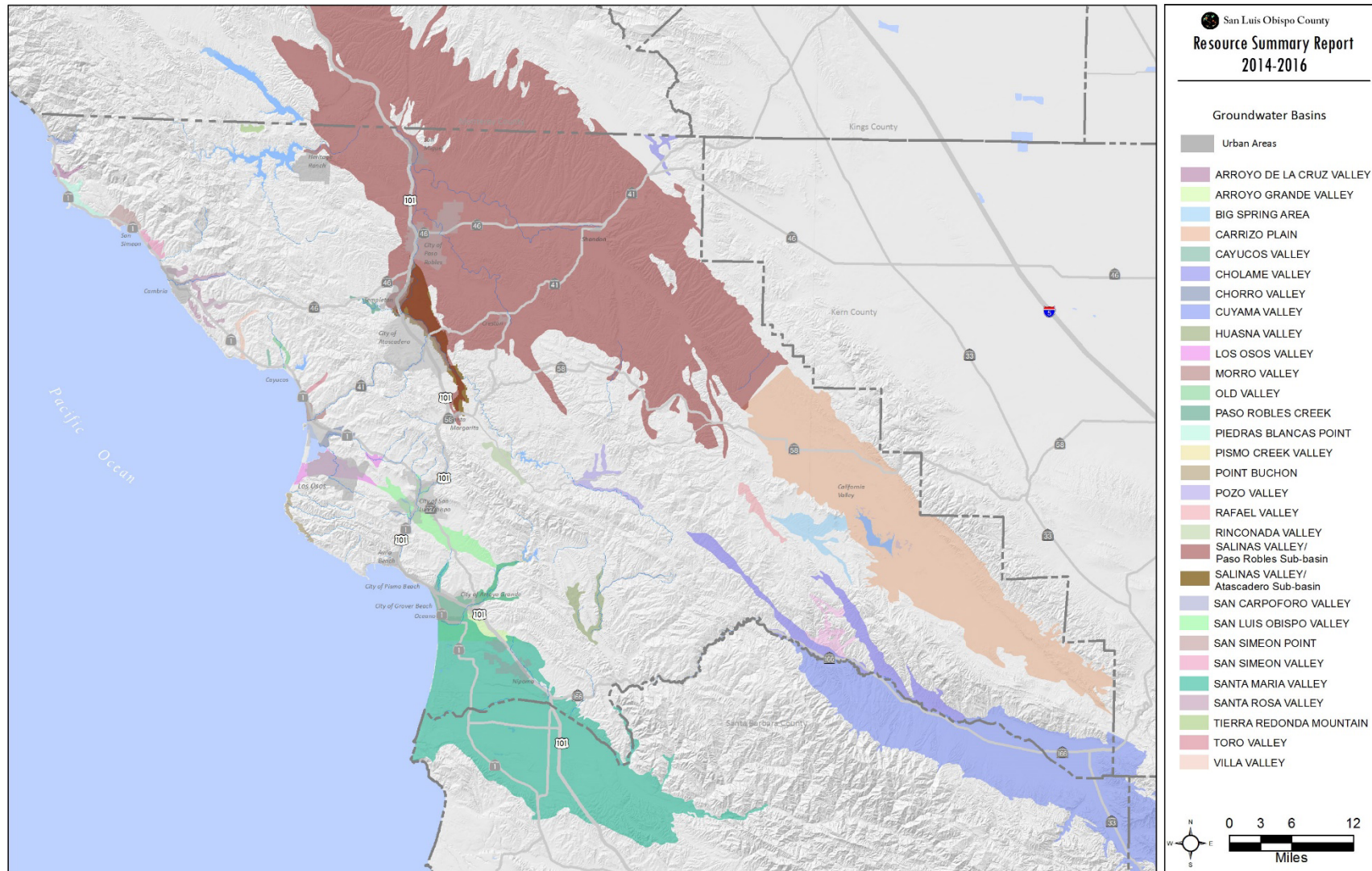
Water purveyors within San Luis Obispo County who have submitted self-certification data to the State as of August 2016 are summarized in Table II-3 which includes the target conservation percentage, the achieved percent cumulative water conservation, and the status of their “stress-test” self-certification. Of the purveyors who elected to submit self-certification data to the State, all exceeded the target conservation standard.

<b>Table II-3 -- Status of Self-Certification "Stress Test" Of Water Purveyors In San Luis Obispo County</b>			
<b>Purveyor</b>	<b>March 2016 Conservation Standard (March 2016 – May 2016)</b>	<b>Achieved Cumulative Conservation (June 2016)</b>	<b>Status of Self- Certification<sup>1</sup></b>
City of Morro Bay	12%	18%	Certified
Nipomo Community Services District	28%	32%	Certified
City of Paso Robles	24%	30%	Certified
City of Pismo Beach	22%	24%	Certified
Atascadero Mutual Water <sup>1</sup> Company	28%	29%	Certified

## Notes:

1. Water purveyors who elected to submit self-certification data to the State Board. "Certified" means the submitted data demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State Board the availability of an adequate water supply assuming three more years of drought.

Figure II-2 – Groundwater Basins (Larger scale maps are provided with the discussion of each basin.)



## Surface Water Resources Serving the Unincorporated County

### State Water Project (SWP)

The DWR owns and operates the State Water Project (SWP). In 1963 the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) contracted DWR for 25,000 AFY of State Water. The SWP began delivering water to the Central Coast in 1997 upon completion of the Coastal Branch conveyance and treatment facilities (Figure II-3), serving Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. The SWP is considered a somewhat unreliable supplemental source of water supply since hydrologic variability, maintenance schedules, and repair requirements can cause reduced deliveries or temporary shutdowns of the delivery system.

Table II-4 provides a summary of SWP allocations to water purveyors serving the unincorporated county. Table II-4 lists the water service amount (WSA), drought buffer, and total reserve allocations for the County, but it also provides the average, maximum and minimum allocations based on the range of deliveries presented in Table 6.2 from the State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report 2015. The minimum, average, and maximum deliveries were 6, 66, and 100 percent of the maximum SWP Table A allocations for SWP contractors<sup>5</sup>, respectively. For long-term planning, it is assumed that SWP contractors will receive 66 percent of the maximum allocation in a given year. Since delivery to the Central Coast began, the SWP has provided between 50 and 100 percent of the contracted allocations, but recently, drought coupled with pumping restrictions in consideration of endangered species habitat have lowered that amount. To receive a greater portion of State Water during times of reduced deliveries, most agencies have entered into "Drought Buffer Water Agreements" with the County for use of an additional portion of the County's excess capacity of SWP allocation, discussed below.

The County has 14,423 AFY of unsubscribed SWP Table A allocation<sup>6</sup>, commonly referred to as the "excess allocation." Hydraulics, treatment plant capacity, and contractual terms and conditions limit how the excess allocation can be used. In 2011, the District evaluated the available hydraulic capacity in the treated water portion of the Coastal Branch, and compiled a report in partnership with the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) titled, "Capacity Assessment of the Coastal Branch, Chorro Valley, & Lopez Pipelines." This comprehensive report can be found at:

<http://www.slocountywater.org/site/Major%20Projects/State%20Water%20Project/pdf/Capacity%20Study.pdf>

The following is a list of options for use of this excess allocation:

- Direct delivery after contract-revision negotiation for use of any additional capacity available in the Coastal Branch treatment and conveyance facilities;
- As additional drought buffer water;
- Permanent, multi-year or single year transfer or exchange;
- As a source of either groundwater recharge or surface storage; and/or
- As a source of irrigation supply in lieu of groundwater use in normal/wet year hydrology through extension of raw water conveyance and distribution facilities beginning at the

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<sup>5</sup> The SWP Table A allocation for the County is 25,000 AFR.

<sup>6</sup> Maximum Table A amount of 25,000 AFY minus Total Reserved of 10,577 AFY = 14,423 AFY Excess Allocation.

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Coastal Branch Water Treatment Plant, where the larger SWP raw water pipeline terminates, and delivering to Paso Robles Basin residents and agricultural lands.

<b>Table II-4 – State Water Project Water Service Amounts (AFY) To Water Purveyors Contracting for State Water Within The Unincorporated County</b>						
<b>Contractor</b>	<b>Water Service Amount</b>	<b>Drought Buffer</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 % Allocation Year</b>	<b>66-69% Allocation Year</b>	<b>100% Allocation Year</b>
Oceano CSD	750	750	1,500	90	1,035	1,500
San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	275	275	550	33	363	550
Avila Beach CSD	100	100	200	12	132	200
Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.	20	60	80	5	53	80
California Men's Colony	400	400	800	48	528	800
County Operations Center	425	425	850	51	561	850
Cuesta College	200	200	400	24	264	400
San Luis Coastal USD	7	7	14	1	9	14
Shandon	100	0	100	6	66	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>4,494</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2016

Notes:

1. Minimum, average, and maximum allocations established in the State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report, July 2015. This study used 66 percent for the average allocation year.

Many factors will affect future SWP deliveries to the County and SWP subcontractors within the County, including pumping restrictions for the Sacramento Delta and climate change. Since delivery to the Central Coast began, the SWP has provided between 50 and 100 percent of the contracted allocations, but recently, drought conditions coupled with pumping restrictions in consideration of endangered species habitat lowered that amount to 35 percent in 2008, 40 percent in 2009, and 5 percent in 2014. In 2015, the allocation of water from the SWP for long term contractors was 20 percent of their contractual amount.

Estimating the delivery reliability of the SWP depends on many issues, including possible future regulatory standards in the Delta, population growth, water conservation, increased use of recycled water, drought buffer purchases, and water transfers. The DWR State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report 2015 (July 2015) estimates SWP delivery reliability and incorporates the 2008 and 2009 biological opinions issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The 2015 Report shows a decrease in the likelihood that more than 2,000,000<sup>7</sup> AF of Table A water will be delivered to SWP contractors statewide, compared with 79% in the 2013 Report. The potential decreases in deliveries in most years will occur if no actions are taken to address the factors causing the decrease in availability. It is important to recognize that actions to re-establish reliability are being evaluated by DWR,

<sup>7</sup> The estimated average delivery of SWP water for 2015 is assumed to be 2,550,000 AF statewide.

State Water Contractors, and other State and Federal agencies. Future actions may include new environmental efforts as well as infrastructure improvements envisioned when the SWP was originally scoped in the 1960s.

### Nacimiento Water Project

The Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (now known as the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) constructed the Nacimiento Dam in 1957. The dam and reservoir continue to be operated by MCWRA. The lake has a capacity of 377,900 acre-feet (AF) and a surface area of 5,727 acres. Water is collected from a 365 square mile watershed that is comprised of grazing lands and rugged wilderness.

In 1959, the County secured the rights to 17,500 AFY from Lake Nacimiento, with 1,750 AFY reserved for lakeside users and the Heritage Ranch Community Services District (Heritage Ranch CSD). After a long series of studies and negotiations, the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP) was initiated. The project is designed to deliver 15,750 acre-feet of water and was completed in 2011 (Figure II-3). The project delivers raw lake water from Lake Nacimiento to communities within San Luis Obispo County. At their April 19, 2016 meeting the Board approved the distribution of all remaining Reserve Water (6,095 AFY) to the Project participants and two new participants which are listed below along with their current contracted water amounts.

<b>Table II-5 – Allocation of Nacimiento Water Project</b>	
<b>Participants</b>	<b>Allocations (AFY)</b>
City of Paso Robles	6,488
Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	3,244
City of San Luis Obispo	5,482
Templeton CSD	406
CSA 10A (via exchange) <sup>1</sup>	40
Santa Margarita Ranch Mutual Water Co. <sup>3</sup>	80
Bella Vista Mobil Home Park <sup>3</sup>	10
<b>Total Allocations:</b>	<b>15,750</b>
<b>Unallocated<sup>2</sup>:</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.6, City of Paso Robles, City of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero Mutual Water Co. 2015;

Notes:

1. Discussed below under Whale Rock Reservoir.
2. Based on a project design capacity of 15,750 AFY.
3. New participant as of 2016.

### Whale Rock Reservoir

Whale Rock Reservoir is located on Old Creek Road approximately one-half mile east of the community of Cayucos. The State Department of Water Resources supervised the project's planning, design, and construction which took place between October 1958 and April 1961. The reservoir is jointly owned by the City of San Luis Obispo, the California Men's Colony, and Cal Poly. These three agencies, with the addition of a representative from DWR, form the Whale



Rock Commission, which is responsible for operational policy and administration of the reservoir and related facilities. Day-to-day operation is provided by the City of San Luis Obispo.

Whale Rock reservoir is formed by an earthen dam and was able to store an estimated 40,662 acre-feet of water at the time of construction. Calculation of the yield available in the reservoir is coordinated with Salinas Reservoir (operated by the City of San Luis Obispo) using a safe annual yield computer model. The model also evaluates the effect of siltation. In 2013 the Whale Rock Commission commissioned a siltation study of the reservoir. The volumetric study was completed in 2013 and concluded that the current reservoir capacity is 38,967 AF. Since the original capacity was 40,662 AF the loss of capacity due to siltation was determined to be 4.2 percent per year.

#### *Reservoir Rights Holders and Water Allocations*

Table II-6 summarizes the current capacity rights for the joint right-holders (downstream water rights are accounted for separately and discussed below). Each rights-holder manages reservoir withdrawals individually from their available water storage allocation. The Whale Rock Commission tracks withdrawals and reports available volume on a monthly basis.

<b>Table II-6 – Whale Rock Reservoir Allocations</b>		
<b>Rights Holder</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Allocations (AFY)</b>
City of San Luis Obispo	55.05	22,383
Cal Poly	33.71	13,707
California Men's Colony	11.24	4,570
Total:	100	40,660

Source: San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.7

#### *Downstream Water Rights*

Several agreements establish policy for the operation of the Whale Rock system and actions of the member agencies. The Downstream Water Rights Agreement (the original 1958 agreement was amended in April 1996) defines water entitlements for adjacent and downstream water users, including water purveyors serving the unincorporated County. The Cayucos Area Water Organization, one of the three parties to this agreement, consists of three public water purveyors and the cemetery, all in the Cayucos area. In addition to the agencies, water entitlements were identified for two separate downstream land owners. An exchange agreement between CSA 10A and the City of San Luis Obispo (2005) allows for the delivery of up to 80 AFY of the City's Whale Rock water allocation to CSA 10A in exchange for CSA 10A's purchase of an equivalent amount of Nacimiento Water for delivery to the City. The anticipated need for CSA 10A is 25 AFY at buildout. However, in December, 2015, the Board authorized County staff to initiate the process to acquire an additional 15 AFY allocation of Nacimiento Project water on behalf of CSA 10A, bring their total allocation to 40 AFY. This process was completed on April 19, 2016 when the Board executed a number of contracts that resulted in allocation of the entire 15,750 AFY to the existing Nacimiento Participants.

Total Whale Rock Reservoir entitlements are summarized on Table II-7.

<b>Table II-7 – Whale Rock Downstream Entitlements</b>	
<b>Water Users</b>	<b>Downstream Water Entitlements (AFY)</b>
Cayucos Area Water Organization <sup>1</sup>	
Paso Robles Beach Water Association	222
Morro Rock Mutual Water Co.	170
County Service Area 10A	190 <sup>3</sup>
Cayucos-Morro Bay Cemetery District	18
Sub-Total for CAWO:	600
Mainini Ranch <sup>2</sup>	50
Ogle <sup>2</sup>	14
Total:	664

Source: San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.8

Notes:

1. The referenced agreement establishes the amount of 600 AFY to CAWO. The allocations to the CAWO members are part of an internal agreement amongst the members.
2. The agencies generally receive their entitlements via pipeline from the reservoir, while the land owners' entitlement is released from the reservoir.
3. CSA 10A has procured 40 AFY of Nacimiento Water Project via exchange with City of San Luis Obispo for Whale Rock Reservoir water. The original Exchange Agreement provisions allowed for up to 160 AFY of NWP if necessary (80 AFY for CSA 10A, 30 AFY for Morro Rock Mutual Water Company and 50 AFY for the Bella Vista Mobile Home Park (formerly the Lewis Pollard Family Trust).

### **Lopez Lake/Reservoir**

The County completed the Lopez Dam in 1968 to provide a reliable water supply for agricultural and municipal needs as well as flood protection for coastal communities. Lopez Reservoir has a capacity of 49,388 AF. The lake covers 950 acres and has 22 miles of oak covered shoreline.

Allocations for Lopez Lake water are based on a percentage of the safe yield of the reservoir, which is 8,730 AFY. Of that amount, 4,530 AFY are for pipeline deliveries and 4,200 AFY are reserved for downstream releases. The dam, terminal reservoir, treatment and conveyance facilities are a part of Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3). Water agencies serving the unincorporated County that contract for Lopez water in Zone 3 include the community of Oceano and CSA 12 (including the Avila Beach area). Lopez Lake allocations to these purveyors are shown in Table II-8.

Two issues could change the amount of water available to contractors and the safe yield. The Arroyo Grande Creek Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), which is currently being developed (2016), will likely require additional downstream releases. An interim downstream release schedule was prepared to provide guidance regarding releases from the reservoir into Arroyo Grande Creek pending completion of the HCP. In December, 2014, the Low Reservoir Response Plan was adopted to reduce deliveries while reservoir storage is below 20,000 acre feet, and while a Board adopted drought emergency is in effect, which reduces the amount of water

available to municipalities. Changes in operation of the dam are being considered for reducing spills and optimizing future deliveries. Additionally, the City of Pismo Beach, on behalf of the Zone 3 agencies, has taken the lead on conducting a study to consider the feasibility of modifying the dam to augment capacity of the reservoir. However, according to the City<sup>8</sup>, this option is no longer being considered.

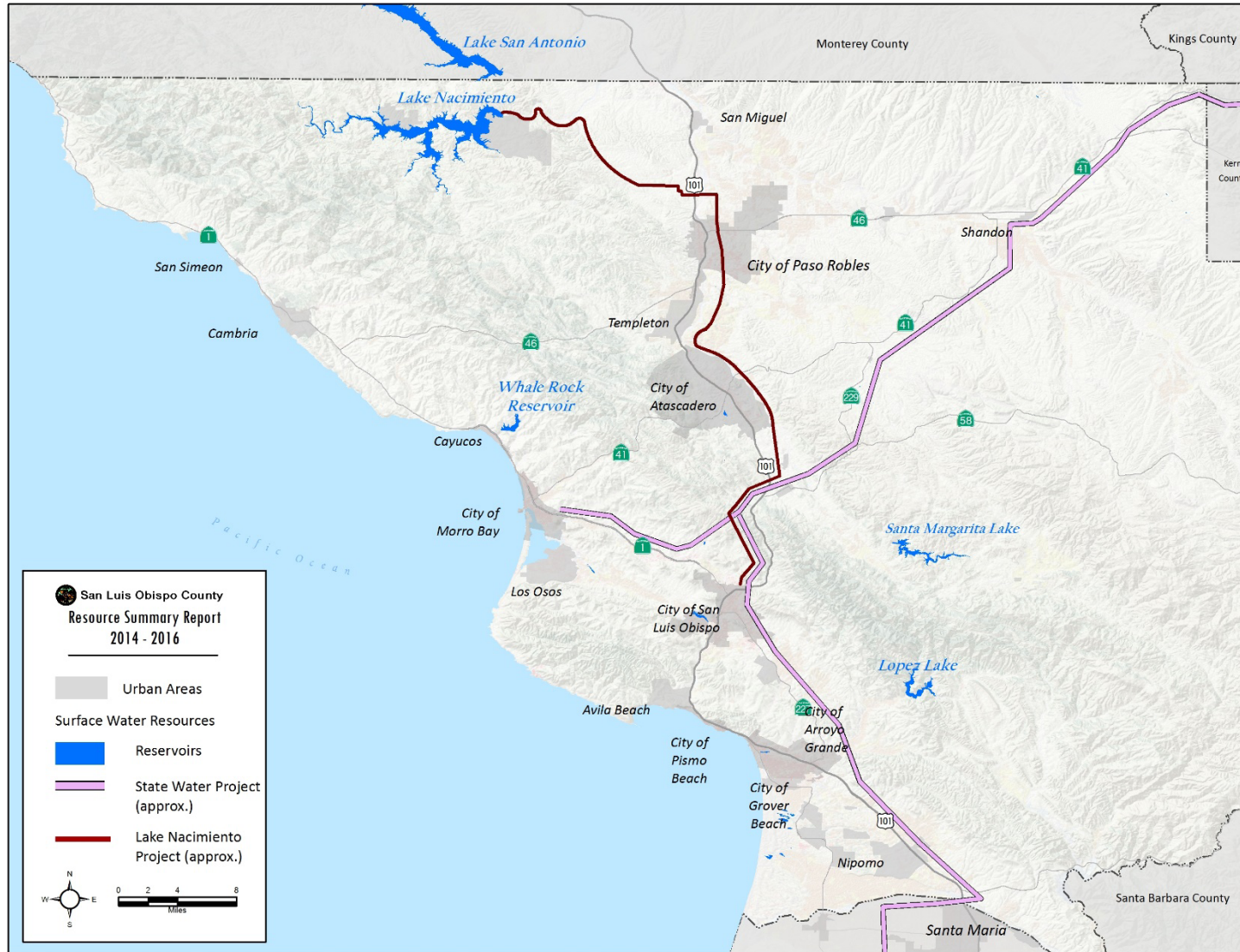
<b>Table II-8 – Lopez Lake Water Allocations to Water Purveyors Serving the Unincorporated County</b>	
<b>Water Users</b>	<b>Allocations (AFY)</b>
Oceano CSD	303
County Service Area 12 (Avila Beach area)	241
Total:	544

Source: San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.9

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<sup>8</sup> Eric Eldridge, Senior Engineer, City of Pismo Beach, personal communication August 19, 2016.

Figure II-3 – Surface Water Supplies and State Water Project Conveyance



## Recycled Water

Several water purveyors and wastewater agencies in the County recycle municipal wastewater to partly offset potable water production. Recycled water qualities range from secondary quality (as defined by Title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) to the highest level of treatment for unrestricted use.

Water recycling projects serving the unincorporated County are listed in II-9. The planned future use of recycled water is included in their forecasted water supply portfolios discussed for each region.

<b>Table II-9 – Existing and Projected Recycled Water Use Serving the Unincorporated County</b>						
Agency	Existing Effluent		Inland Discharge	Ocean/Coastal Discharge	Existing Reuse	Planned Future Reuse
	MGD	AFY	AFY	AFY	AFY	AFY
Cambria CSD	0.50	540	--	540	(1)	--
Cayucos CSD	0.25	275	--	275	--	560
Los Osos WWTP <sup>2</sup>	1.20	1,340	1,340	--	--	--
San Simeon CSD	0.07	80	--	80	(3)	--
Heritage Ranch CSD	0.20	230	230	--	--	--
San Miguel CSD	0.10	130	130	--	--	--
Templeton CSD Meadowbrook WWTP <sup>4</sup>	0.15	170	170 <sup>5</sup>	--	--	750
Avila Beach CSD	0.05	50	--	50	--	--
Nipomo CSD Blacklake WWTP	0.05	50	--	--	50	80
Nipomo CSD Southland WWTF	0.60	640	640 <sup>6</sup>	--	--	1,900
San Miguelito MWC	0.15	170	--	170	--	--
South SLO County Sanitation District	2.60	2,910	--	2,910	--	3,920
Woodland MWC	0.05	50	--	--	50	50
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>6,635</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,230</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Regional Recycled Water Strategic Plan, 2014

### Notes:

1. Percolated effluent serves as a barrier to slow the seaward migration of subterranean fresh water.
2. Start of operations planned for 2016.
3. Trucking of recycled water for irrigation started in 2014.
4. Templeton CSD is considering diverting existing sewer flows that go to the Paso Robles WWTP (approximately 0.22mgd) and conveying the flow for treatment at the TCSO Meadowbrook WWTP.
5. Templeton CSD retrieves the percolated water at downstream wells.
6. Percolated water is accounted for in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area groundwater balance.

## Recommended Levels of Severity

### Methodologies

#### Water Supply

Groundwater is the principal source of water in the County, and groundwater basins may serve multiple purveyors. Accordingly, the discussion of recommended Levels of Severity has been grouped by regions which generally coincide with the major groundwater basins. Information regarding the current status of each basin was derived from a variety of sources, including:

- The San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012
- The Draft Basin Plan for the Los Osos Groundwater Basin, August 2013
- The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Management Plan, 2011
- The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Computer Model, 2014
- The 2014 San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

To determine recommended LOS for water supply, forecast demand from urban, rural, and agricultural users over 15 years, 15-20 years, and 20 years was derived from the 2012 Master Water Report and the 2014 San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan and compared with the safe yield of the groundwater basins serving these users (where known). Levels of Severity were assigned based on whether the projected demand would exceed the dependable supply over these time periods.

#### Water Systems

To determine recommended LOS for water systems, water purveyors were asked to identify water system improvements necessary to accommodate current and projected water demand and the timeframe for the needed improvements. The timeframe for needed improvements were then compared with the LOS timeframes to assign a recommended LOS.



## San Simeon/Cambria Area Water Supply and Systems

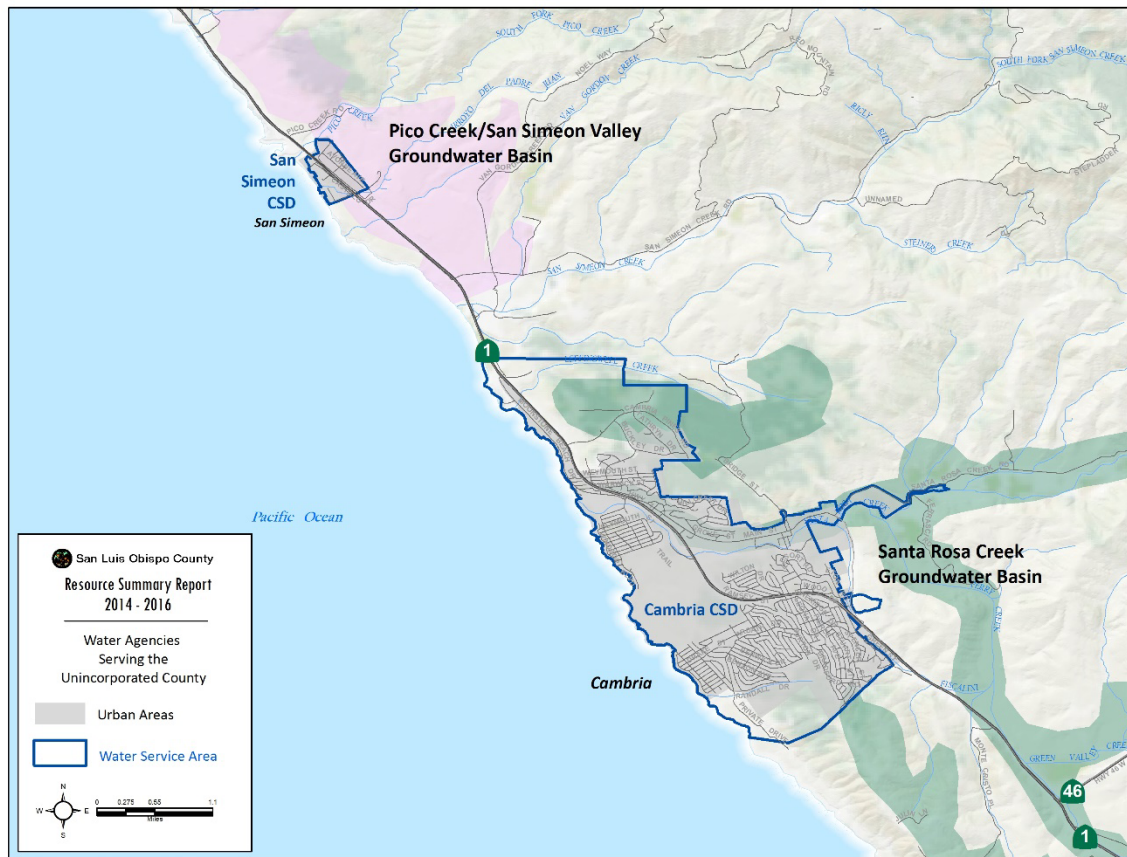


Figure II-4 – Groundwater Basins and Water Purveyors Serving the San Simeon/Cambria Area

### Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin

According to the 2012 Master Water Report, the basin yield is estimated to be 120 AFY (Cleath, 1986). Contamination of water supply wells due to seawater intrusion is a major water quality concern in the basin (Cleath, 1986). Lowering of groundwater levels below sea level in the basin during the summer months when creek flows are absent and pumping is active can result in the landward migration of the sea water/fresh groundwater interface. Since at least the mid-1980s, sea water intrusion has occurred within the Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin (Cleath, 1986). Seawater intrusion occurs routinely and increases chloride levels above secondary drinking water standards. The primary constraints on water availability in the basin include physical limitations and water quality issues.

Users of the basin include the San Simeon CSD, rural and agricultural operations. Seventy percent of water used by the San Simeon CSD is for commercial use (tourist/hotels). Due to the supply limitations of the Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin, an alternative supply is necessary to meet future demands. Water conservation and recycling measures have been implemented and there is minimal or no opportunity to further reduce water demands. Three water

management strategies are likely the most feasible options to consider for San Simeon CSD's future water supply:

- Recycled water (trucking of recycled water to offset potable water use for landscape irrigation began in 2014)
- Groundwater supply sources (other than Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin)
- Desalination

The Arroyo De La Cruz Groundwater Basin is a possible option for a future water supply. Unfortunately, published hydrogeologic information for this basin is compiled from older reports and may not be representative of current conditions. The safe basin yield should be determined as part of any investigation of this basin as a future water supply.

San Simeon CSD could also implement a desalination project. The implementation challenges would be similar to those experienced by other agencies seeking to desalinate seawater.

<b>Table II-10 – San Simeon Area: Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>			
<b>Demand</b>	<b>San Simeon CSD</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	76.9 <sup>1</sup>	70 <sup>3</sup>	20 <sup>3</sup>
Forecast Demand In 15 Years (AFY)	222	97	44
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	250	38	50
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	250 <sup>2</sup>	10-60 <sup>3</sup>	50 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Supply</b>			
Pico Creek Valley Basin (AFY)	140	0 <sup>4</sup>	0 <sup>4</sup>
Arroyo de la Cruz Valley Basin	0	14 <sup>6</sup>	18
Other GW Supplies	0	0	22
Surface Water	0	8 <sup>7</sup>	10 <sup>7</sup>
Total:	140	22	50
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply.		

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016; San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.54; 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Table D-13

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Demand fluctuates due to changes in tourism. Data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Most recent master plan forecasts a build-out demand of 224 AFY, but San Simeon CSD's current build-out demand estimate is 250 AFY.
3. Agricultural and rural demand calculations do not account for livestock operations, and likely underestimates actual water demands.
4. Seventy (70) AFY of Pico Creek livestock and domestic usage was reported by Hearst Holdings Inc. to the SWRCB in June 2010.
5. Population within the San Simeon area is expected to decline slightly over the next 30 years.
6. 1,607 AFY of Arroyo De La Cruz Underflow is reported in the State Board diversion database as a permitted appropriate water right for Hearst Holdings Inc. Estimated safe basin yield is 1,244 AFY and all pumping is for agricultural or rural users.
7. Diversions from sources other than the three basins noted above total 238 AFY according to diversion reporting forms to the SWRCB from Hearst Holdings Inc. (June 2010) and the SWRCB diversion database.



The groundwater basin is considered an unreliable source within the timeframes prescribed by the LOS criteria because:

- Current estimated demand from urban, rural and agricultural users (166.9 AFY) exceeds the safe yield of the basin (120 AFY).
- Forecast demand from all sources in 30 or more years is expected to be between 310 and 360 AFY which exceeds the safe yield of the basin (120 AFY).
- The combination of seawater intrusion along with lowering groundwater levels during the dry season or times of drought.

Water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply.

**Recommended Level of Severity III.**

## **San Simeon Valley and Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basins**

### **San Simeon Valley Groundwater Basin**

Water users in the basin include the Cambria CSD (discussed below under the Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin) and overlying rural and agricultural users. The primary constraints on water availability in the basin include physical limitations and potential water quality issues. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) allows the Cambria CSD a maximum extraction of 1,230 AFY in the San Simeon Valley Groundwater Basin and a maximum dry season extraction of 370 AF (Cambria CSD Water Master Plan (WMP), 2008). Although the actual dates will vary each year depending on creek flows and rainfall occurrence, the dry season generally spans from May through October. In general, groundwater levels in the basin are typically highest during the wet season, steadily decline from these levels during the dry season, and recover again to higher levels during the next wet season.

### **Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin**

Water users in the basin include the Cambria CSD and overlying rural and agricultural users. According to the 2012 Master Water Report, the primary constraints on water availability in the basin include physical limitations and potential water quality issues. The State Board allows the Cambria CSD a maximum extraction of 518 AFY in the Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin and a maximum dry season extraction of 260 AF from May 1 through October 31st as defined in the permit (Cambria CSD WMP, 2008). In general, groundwater levels in the basin are typically highest during the wet season, steadily decline from these levels during the dry season, and recover again to higher levels during the next wet season. Because of these limitations, the CCSD has used the Santa Rosa basin as a means of augmenting its primary supply from the San Simeon aquifer during the dry season, and as an emergency backup water supply.

Due to the dry season supply limitations of the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basins, an alternative supply is necessary to meet demand during a drought. Two water management strategies are currently being used by the CCSD:

- Brackish water desalination, which includes advanced treatment to meet Title 22 indirect reuse regulations; and
- An aggressive program of water conservation.

To increase water supply reliability, the Cambria CSD has constructed an emergency water supply facility to produce 250 AFY. The plant will operate during the dry season to augment supply during that period of high demand. The US Army Corps of Engineers is currently (2016) revising a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to further assess various water supply alternatives, including a means to incorporate emergency project facilities. The CCSD's preferred plan would be to make this facility permanent. Progress on the EIS is on hold while the CCSD develops a project description for this preferred plan. Other water management strategies include further conservation and land use management such as low impact development and rainwater harvesting. In addition, in November, 2015 the Cambria CSD adopted a Groundwater Management Plan which sets forth a range of strategies to manage the District's groundwater resources.

<b>Table II-11 – Cambria Area: San Simeon Valley and Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basins Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>			
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Cambria CSD</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY) <sup>1</sup>	412.8	521	100
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	909	996	184
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	909	1,115	205
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	836-909 <sup>2</sup>	1,115	205
<b>Supply</b>			
San Simeon Valley Basin (AFY)	610 <sup>3</sup>	11	2
Santa Rosa Valley Basin (AFY)	199 <sup>4</sup>	301	55
Villa Valley	0	112	21
Other GW Supplies	0	691	127
Other Surface Supplies	600 <sup>5</sup>	0	0
SWRCB-WPA 1	0	0	0
Recycled Water	100	0	0
Total Supply:	1,509	1,115	205
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand for the basins projected over 15 years will likely equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. <sup>6</sup>		

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2012 – June 2013; July 2013 – June 2014; San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.55, Cambria CSD 2015; 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Tables D-15 and D-16.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1.
2. Cambria CSD Urban Water Management Plan Tables 3-9 and 3-12. The upper range represents estimated demand plus 8% unaccounted water (distribution system and meter losses). The lower range represents demand totals with no system losses.
3. State Board allows Cambria CSD 1,230 AFY maximum extraction and 370 AF dry season extraction. California Coastal Commission limits Cambria CSD total diversion from both San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creeks to 1,230 AFY. The table uses a conservative assumption for dry-weather extractions.

4. State Board allows Cambria CSD 518 AFY maximum extraction and 260 AF dry season extraction. The table uses a conservative assumption for dry-weather extractions.
5. Alternatives identified in a 2004 Assessment of Long-Term WS Alts included seawater desalination an exchange of buying Nacimiento reservoir water for the use of water stored in the Whale Rock Reservoir direct transmission of Nacimiento reservoir. As of 2016, only an emergency project to desalinate brackish water has been developed which can temporarily produce up to 250 AFY during the dry season.
6. Although the existing annual supply and demand indicates a surplus, the dry season extraction limits create a seasonal supply deficit.
7. It is uncertain whether an agricultural or rural supply deficit exists.

Because of the limitations on dry weather extractions, the San Simeon Valley and Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basins are considered an unreliable source within the timeframes prescribed by the LOS criteria. Therefore, water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **Recommended Level of Severity III**

## San Simeon/Cambria Area Water Systems

### San Simeon CSD

In 2014, San Simeon CSD received approval from the Department of Public Health to use treated effluent as recycled water for landscape irrigation, decorative fountains, firefighting and for certain construction activities. The facility is authorized to produce 36,000 gallons of Title 22 recycled water per day, but is currently only available to commercial trucks that connect to an on-site tank. The long-term plan is to construct a recycled water distribution system.

No significant water system limitations were identified. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

### Cambria CSD

In an effort to enhance Cambria's major water and wastewater infrastructure and other key projects that protect the safety and quality of life for Cambrians, the Cambria CSD has prioritized a number of Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) as well as the non-CIP Buildout Reduction Program (BRP). In 2014, the Cambria CSD completed several significant projects to improve water supply reliability. These included an Emergency Water Supply Project that utilizes brackish water from the lower San Simeon Creek aquifer, rehabilitation of its SR-3 well and associated wellhead treatment plant, and the completion of a non-potable water fill station using well SR-1.

Emergency Water Supply Project. During 2014, the CCSD completed construction of an emergency water supply by treating brackish groundwater. The project's advanced treatment provides several stages of treatment to remove solids, salt, organic chemicals and other contaminants so that it is safe to drink. Supply. To meet Title 22 indirect reuse criteria, the highly treated water is injected into the Cambria CSD's San Simeon well field where it must travel at least 60 days before being pumped by the existing well field pumps. The brackish water being treated is a combination of creek underflow, percolated wastewater treatment plant effluent, and a mix of freshwater and seawater that is within a deeper saltwater wedge. The extracted brackish water will have salt concentrations much lower than that of pure seawater. The project's intake well and treatment plant is located about one-half mile inland from the ocean.

The San Simeon Creek Road facility is operational and can produce approximately 300 gallons per minute of potable water. This is about 1.32 acre-feet per day or nearly 40 acre-feet per month. The plant is expected to run mainly during the dry months, supplying about 240 acre-feet of water in a six-month dry season, which is about one-third of the community's normal water consumption for a full year. The new facility was built under an Emergency Coastal Development Permit issued by the County, which limits its operation to occur only during a Stage 3 Water Shortage Emergency. The Cambria CSD is currently completing a regular coastal development permitting process with the intention of being able to more proactively operate the facility to prevent such future conditions from occurring.

In addition to the current emergency project, the CCSD and Army Corps of Engineers are completing a longer term supply project through a Water Resources Development Act authorization. An EIS is currently being completed by the Corps, which will identify a preferred long term water supply alternative. The plant, if implemented, is expected to produce up to 602 AFY, and is planned to operate during the summer season to augment supply during the summer and high demand periods (from summer tourism). A recycled water system is also planned, with an estimated 65 AFY made available for unrestricted outdoor irrigation use.

Well SR-3 Rehabilitation. The Cambria CSD replaced its well pump for SR-3 well along the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer while also separating its discharge piping from its lower SR-1 well system. This allowed for only the SR-3 well discharge to enter into and be treated by the existing Filtronics iron and manganese removal filter. As part of this effort, the CSD's mothballed Filtronics plant was also rehabilitated and made operational. The sole use of SR-3 also placed the potable well water extraction point for the lower Santa Rosa aquifer water more upgradient from an MTBE plume that was discovered in 2000. The operation of SR-3 well, coupled with monitoring for MTBE (which was also found to be non-detectible), allowed access to approximately 114 acre-feet of deeper groundwater that was not otherwise available to the CSD's only other operational Santa Rosa aquifer well (SR-4 Well, which is located much further up gradient along the aquifer).

Conversion of SR-1 Well for Non-potable Use. The Cambria CSD replaced its SR-1 well pump while also separating its discharge from the potable supply system. The SR-1 discharge was rerouted to non-potable polyethylene storage tanks installed at the Cambria CSD's Rodeo Grounds Road facility. Separate fill stations were installed for non-potable water use. The new non-potable fill stations replaced ones that had been previously in use at the CSD's San Simeon Creek Road property.

**No recommended Level of Severity.**

## Cayucos Area Water Supply and Systems

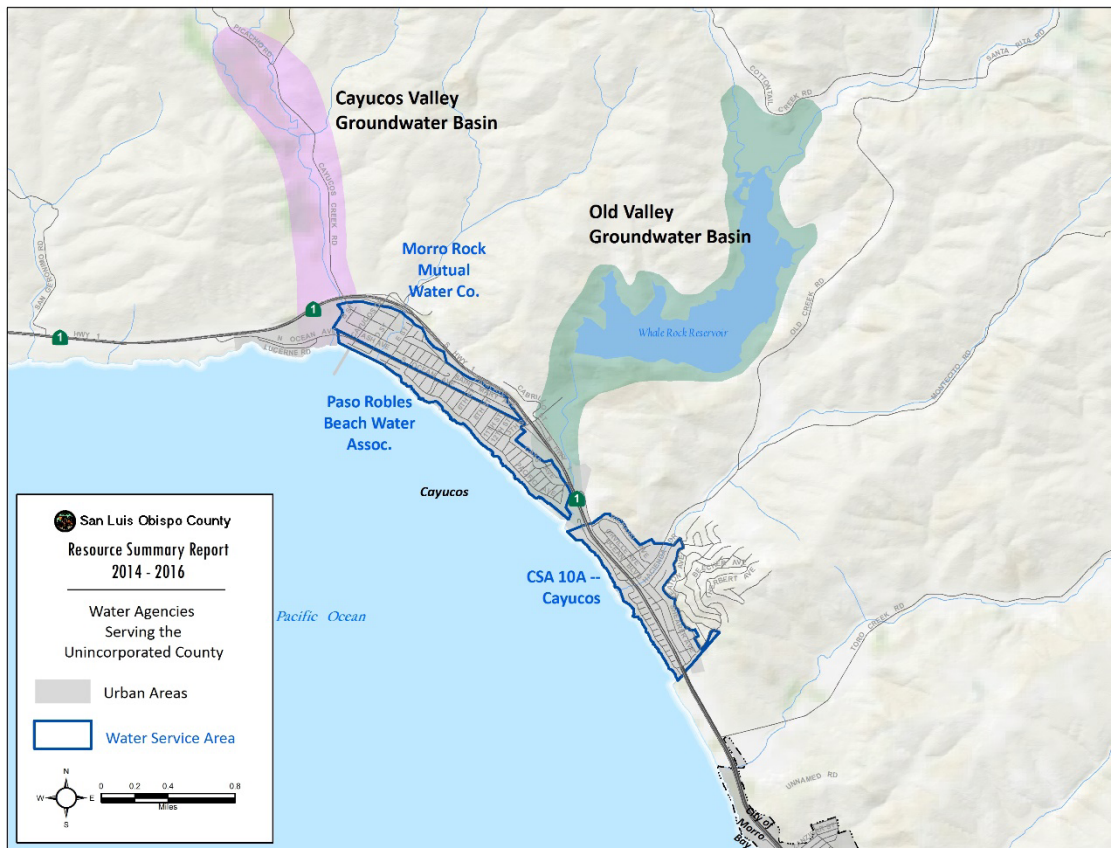


Figure II-5 – Groundwater Basins, Surface Water and Water Purveyors in the Cayucos Area

### Cayucos Valley Groundwater Basin

Constraints on water availability in this basin include both physical limitations and water quality issues. Water level and well capacity declines during drought will limit the availability of the resource, while in the lower valley area; sea water intrusion will be the primary constraint.

The Morro Rock Mutual Water Company and Paso Robles Beach Water Association service areas overlie a portion of the basin; however, these purveyors do not pump from the Cayucos Valley basin. **No Recommended Level of Severity.**

### Old Valley Groundwater Basin

Basin groundwater users downstream of Whale Rock reservoir include members of the Cayucos Area Water Organization (CAWO), which include Morro Rock Mutual Water Company, Paso Robles Beach Water Association, CSA 10A, the Cayucos Cemetery District, and two landowners. The combined groundwater and Whale Rock Reservoir surface water allocation for CAWO in Old Valley is 664 AFY, distributed as follows:

- Morro Rock Mutual Water Co.: 170 AFY
- Paso Robles Beach Water Authority: 222 AFY

- CSA 10A: 190 AFY (plus 40 AFY of San Luis Obispo’s entitlement via exchange for Lake Nacimiento water)
- Cayucos Cemetery District: 18 AFY
- Downstream land owners: 64 AFY

Constraints on water availability in this basin include physical limitations, water rights, and environmental considerations. Shallow alluvial deposits upstream of the reservoir are susceptible to drought impacts, having limited groundwater in storage. For the area below the reservoir, dam underflow may provide a source of recharge. Water agreements limit the amount of groundwater available to the members of CAWO and downstream landowners in Old Valley to the available sources. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

Whale Rock Reservoir allocations to CAWO members are sufficient to provide existing demands and meet forecast buildout demands. CSA 10A has procured an additional entitlement of 40 AFY through the Nacimiento Water Project. This water will be taken from the Whale Rock Reservoir in an exchange agreement with the City of San Luis Obispo. The agreement allows up to 90 AFY to be exchanged, which may be a way to address any future needs of the CAWO. Nacimiento Water Project water could be delivered to Morro Rock MWC or Paso Robles Beach Water Association as part of this arrangement.

<b>Table II-12 – Cayucos Area: Cayucos Valley and Old Valley Groundwater Basins Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>						
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Morro Rock MWC</b>	<b>Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc.</b>	<b>CSA 10A</b>	<b>Cayucos Cemetery District</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY) <sup>1</sup>	91.5	121.5 <sup>1</sup>	91.0 <sup>1</sup>	Not provided	562	91
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	159	203	207	17	603	124
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	168	212	226	18	617	135
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	164-173	207-218	220-232	17-18	430-800	130-140
<b>Supply</b>						
Whale Rock Reservoir (Old Valley Basin)	170	222	190	18	12	3
Nacimiento Water Project	0	0	58	0	0	0
SWRCB Water Diversions	3 <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Cayucos Valley Basin	0	0	0	0	49 <sup>4</sup>	11 <sup>4</sup>
Other GW Sources	0	0	0	0	555	122
<b>Total Supply:</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand for the basin projected over a period exceeding the LOS timeframe of 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. Whale Rock Reservoir allocations are sufficient to provide for forecast demand.					

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.56; 2014 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Tables D-17 and D-18.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current demand data for agriculture and rural are from 2012. All data are as reported separately by purveyors in 2016. Not apportioned.
2. CSA 10A has procured 40 AFY of Nacimiento Water Project via exchange with City of San Luis Obispo for Whale Rock Reservoir water. The original Exchange Agreement provisions allowed for up to 160 AFY of NWP if necessary (80 AFY for CSA 10A, 30 AFY for Morro Rock Mutual Water Company and 50 AFY for the Bella Vista Mobile Home Park (formerly the Lewis Pollard Family Trust).
3. Only 3 AFY is diverted for a school and park irrigation, but up to 56 AFY is the permitted diversion from Little Cayucos Creek underflow. 56 AFY is part of the 600 AFY safe basin yield for the Cayucos Valley Basin. Due to water quality, the remaining 53 AFY could be used for domestic supply following treatment.
4. Estimated safe basin yield is 600 AFY and the majority of pumping is for agricultural or rural users, but a small public water system does serve a mobile home park.

Staff of the Department of Planning and Building estimate that General Plan buildout for Cayucos is likely to be reached by the year 2044 (in 29 years) which is beyond the timeframe of the LOS criteria. Since the forecast buildout demands will push the CAWO members to their supply limit, an alternative supply should be developed as a reliability reserve over the next ten years. The most viable option for a reliability reserve supply is the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), since the existing agreement with CSA 10A allows up to 90 AFY to be exchanged. In 2016, CSA-10A procured an additional 40 AFY from this source.

The Cayucos Sanitary District (CSD) is pursuing the construction of a wastewater treatment plant separately from the City of Morro Bay (discussed in greater detail in Chapter III, Wastewater). The wastewater recycling and recovery facility (WRRF) will be designed to treat wastewater that meets safe drinking water standards. Accordingly, the project includes a pipeline to be used to convey treated water that meets safe drinking water standards from the WRRF to the CSA 10A water treatment plant where it would augment the existing water supply by about 370 – 560 acre-feet per year (AFY) at such time as the water purveyors deem the supplemental water to be beneficial and implement the necessary improvements to receive and process the supplemental water from the WRRF.

The combination of full 90 AFY NWP exchange, future production of potable water from the CSD wastewater project, and emergency conservation measures would provide the CAWO members with a reliable supply for the next twenty or more years. Therefore, water demand projected over a period exceeding 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

### Cayucos Area Water Systems

CSA 10A continues to make improvements to the overall water system to replace deteriorated and substandard waterlines and storage facilities. No significant water system limitations were reported by the other water purveyors. **No recommended Level of Severity.**



## Los Osos Water Supply and Systems

### Los Osos Groundwater Basin

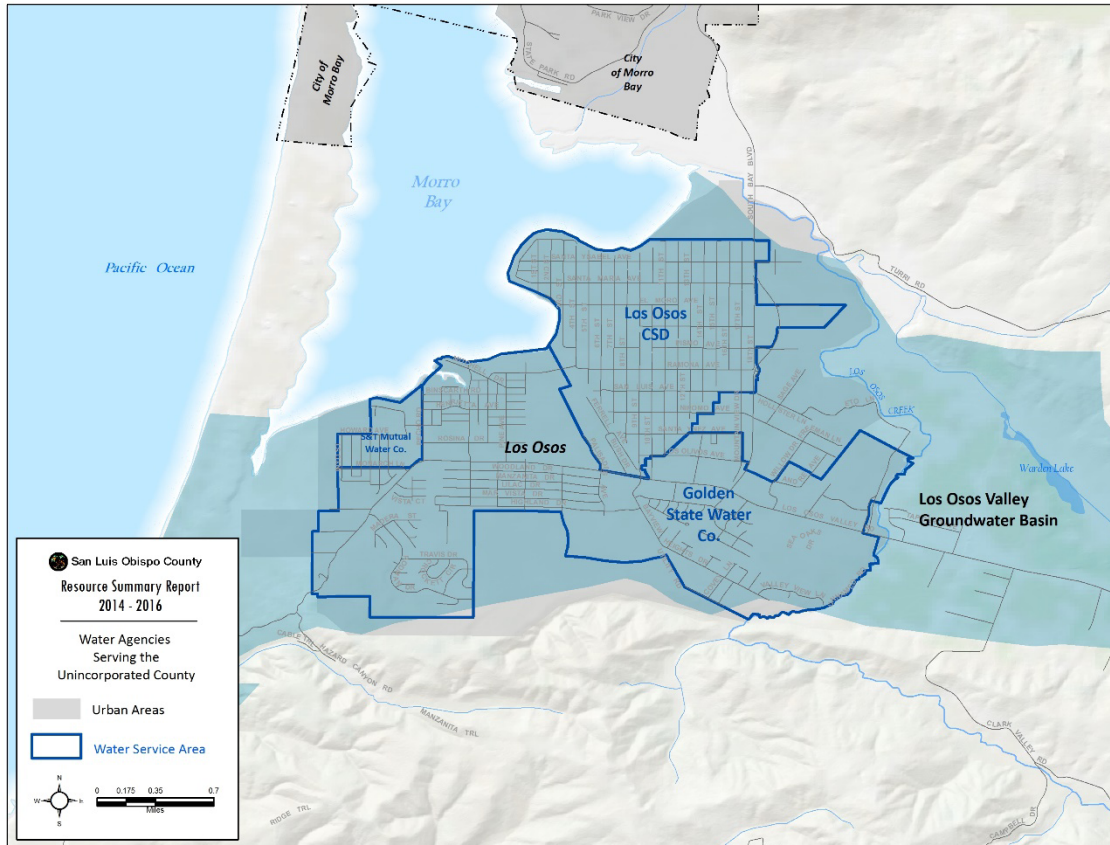


Figure II-6 – Los Osos Groundwater Basin and Water Purveyors Serving the Los Osos Area

Basin groundwater users in the Los Osos Valley basin include Golden State Water Company, S&T Mutual, the Los Osos Community Services District, and overlying private well users. The safe yield of the basin (in 2012) was estimated to be 2,450 AFY. Current (2014) extractions are about 2,610 AFY, or about 107% of the safe yield.

According to the 2012 Master Water Report, the primary constraint on water availability in the Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin is deteriorating water quality due to sea water intrusion and nitrate contamination. In 2015, a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system was completed to address nitrate contamination of the basin. Existing septic systems are being decommissioned as properties are connected to the community wastewater system, which is discussed in greater detail in Chapter III -- Wastewater.

The three local water purveyors (Golden State Water Company, S&T Mutual, the Los Osos Community Services District), along with the County of San Luis Obispo, prepared an updated Basin Management Plan (BMP) under a court-approved Interlocutory Stipulated Judgment (ISJ Working Group) which was certified by the court in October, 2015. The BMP considers different



scenarios for future water demand. The *Existing Population Scenario* assumes there is no future urban development beyond that which existed in 2010, the year of the most recent federal census. Policies of the County General Plan, the California Coastal Commission and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will not allow additional development in Los Osos until the Basin is being managed on a sustainable basis. Thus, the occurrence of any additional development is conditioned on implementation of the BMP.

The *Buildout Development Scenario* assumes that future development in Los Osos follows the population projections of the Draft Estero Area Plan (EAP) in 2005 as updated by the Los Osos Community Plan (LOCP) and Los Osos Habitat Conservation Plan (LOHCP) which are currently in draft form. The Basin Plan is based on a buildout population of 19,850. However, the draft LOCP recommends land uses, policies and standards that would accommodate a buildout population of about 18,747. Achieving the vision embodied in the LOCP depends on the implementation of two interrelated programs:

- The sustainable management of limited groundwater resources as outlined in the Basin Plan; and
- The Habitat Conservation Plan.

More specifically, without an expansion of the sustainable yield (discussed below), no new development can occur. And without a mechanism to mitigate for the 'take' associated with new development, new development can only occur through a fairly onerous and time-consuming project-by-project permitting process in accordance with the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. The relationship between land use and the BMP is described in the LOCP in the chapter on Environmental Resources, Planning Area Standards B. and D., and Appendix E.

The Existing Population and Buildout Development Scenarios represent low and high marks for future urban water demand. The actual future demand will likely fall somewhere between these two scenarios and within the safe yield of the Basin as it changes with implementation of the programs recommended by the BMP which include the following:

**Groundwater Monitoring Program.** A comprehensive groundwater monitoring program is recommended to complete and consolidate data collection on groundwater resources in the Basin. The collected data will be used to inform Basin management decisions.

**Urban Water Use Efficiency Program.** According to the BMP, improving urban water use efficiency is the highest priority program for balancing water supply and demand in the Basin and preventing further seawater intrusion. More efficient urban water use will allow purveyors and well users to decrease the amount of groundwater extracted from the basin, thus ensuring that a sufficient amount of water remains to stabilize the freshwater-seawater interface.

**Water Reinvestment Program.** In order to maximize the use of Basin resources, it is imperative that water used by urban consumers be reinvested in the hydrologic cycle in an appropriate manner. Accordingly, the BMP promotes the increased use of recycled water for urban and agricultural water users. One of the key components of this program is implementation of the Los Osos Wastewater Project (LOWWP) which has

been completed. To prevent the LOWWP from harming the Basin through additional seawater intrusion, conditions on the project require the LOWWP to reinvest all treated wastewater back into the Basin.

**Basin Infrastructure Improvements.** The BMP recommends various infrastructure improvements to better manage the extraction, distribution, treatment and recycling of groundwater resources. The Basin Infrastructure Program is divided into four parts, designated Programs A through D:

*Program A* -- Program A consists of actions that have already been taken by the purveyors or for which the Purveyors have funding. Those actions are designed to allow the Purveyors to increase groundwater production from the Upper Aquifer to the greatest extent practicable without construction of large-scale nitrate removal facilities.

*Program B* -- Program B improvements would allow the Purveyors to maximize production from the Upper Aquifer. To allow increased use of groundwater from the Upper Aquifer, the Purveyors would need to remove nitrate from water produced by new Upper Aquifer wells, including two for LOCSD, one for GSWC and, potentially, one or two for S&T. The Parties have determined that the necessary quantity of groundwater would be treated most economically and effectively through construction of a single, community nitrate facility rather than two or more separate facilities. Accordingly, Program B includes the construction of a shared nitrate removal facility. The technology for such a facility has not been finally determined, but for purposes of this Basin Plan it is assumed to be ion exchange system. It is possible that an improved technology will emerge before design and construction of the nitrate removal facility, and the Parties will consider all appropriate technologies at that time.

*Program C* -- Program C includes a set of infrastructure improvements that would allow the Purveyors to shift some groundwater production within the Lower Aquifer from the Western Area to the Central Area.

*Program D* -- Program D includes three additional wells that would allow the purveyors to shift some groundwater production into the Eastern Area. Since groundwater production from the Central and Eastern Areas induces less seawater intrusion than the same amount of production from the Western Area, this landward shift increases the Sustainable Yield- of the Basin.

**Supplemental Water Program.** The Draft BMP explores different options for developing sources of water other than water derived from the Basin. These sources include rainwater harvesting, stormwater capture, greywater reuse, and groundwater desalination.

**Imported Water Program.** The Basin Plan sets forth several alternatives for the development of an Imported Water Program for the Basin. The purposes of identifying and analyzing potential imported water supplies are to ensure that the Basin Plan does not neglect any potential solution for the Basin and to provide a comparator for other Basin Plan programs. Nonetheless, BMP does not recommend implementation of the

Imported Water Program, based on a water management principle that water supplies and demands in the Basin should be balanced to avoid the need for imported water supplies in the Plan Area.

**Wellhead Protection Program.** The Wellhead Protection Program is designed to protect water quality in the Basin by managing activities within a delineated source area or protection zone around drinking water wells. This program consists primarily of the purveyors conducting Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection surveys for each of their wells, as well as construction and operation of the LOWWP.

While the Basin Plan identifies a number of potential programs, not all are necessary or desirable for implementation in Los Osos. The parties to the BMP have analyzed the impacts of implementing various combinations of programs through use of a groundwater model. Based on that analysis, the parties recommend the following programs (and associated costs) for immediate implementation:

Monitoring	\$650,000
Urban Water Use Efficiency	\$5,500,000
Urban Water Reinvestment	\$18,290,000
Infrastructure Program A	\$2,835,000
Infrastructure Program C	\$6,540,000
<u>Wellhead protection</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total:	\$33,815,000

- Infrastructure Program A has been funded and is being fully implemented. This program focuses on actions that can be taken to increase upper aquifer production as much as possible without necessitating a community nitrate removal facility.
- Infrastructure Program C includes a set of infrastructure projects that would allow the purveyors to shift lower aquifer production from the Western Area to the Central Area of the Basin.

Implementation of these programs can support a population of 16,220 which is about 2,500 less than the population holding capacity of the draft LOCP (18,747). As a consequence, the Community Plan recommends implementation of at least one additional infrastructure Program from the Basin Plan to make up the shortfall. These programs are summarized as follows:

- Program B -- Shift to the upper aquifer and install nitrate removal (\$17,250,000).
- Either Basin Infrastructure Program D or the Agricultural Water Reinvestment Program.

Collectively, implementation of these water management programs is expected to improve the sustainable yield to 3,000 AFY.

<b>Table II-13 – Los Osos Area: Los Osos Groundwater Basin Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>					
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Los Osos CSD</b>	<b>S&amp;T Mutual Water Co.</b>	<b>Golden State Water Co.</b>	<b>Agriculture<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	445.5 <sup>1</sup>	30.3	424.0 <sup>1</sup>	2,161	20
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	844.6	48	1,189.9	2,984	20
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (SFY)	911	64	1,369.9	3,258	20
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	1,557 <sup>2</sup>	75 <sup>2</sup>	524 <sup>2</sup>	3,258	20
<b>Supply</b>					
Los Osos Groundwater Basin	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other GW Resources	0	0	0	1,988	0
Total Supply:	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Due to seawater intrusion and nitrate contamination, the groundwater basin remains an unreliable source to meet existing demand and water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. <sup>4</sup>				

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.58; San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Tables D-20 and D-21.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Assumes the programs recommended by the certified Basin Management Plan are implemented and buildout demand from urban uses is 2,100 AFY divided among the three water purveyors in the same proportions as 2015 demand.
3. Safe basin yield is assumed to be 3,000 AFY and assumes the programs recommended by the certified Basin Management Plan are implemented. All pumping is for urban, agricultural or rural users. Purveyors have 2,150 AFY available for their use. The remaining 850 AFY is used for agricultural irrigation, private domestic use, and golf course irrigation.
4. The 2015 Updated Basin Plan for the Los Osos Groundwater Basin assumes agricultural demand within the Plan area to be 750 AFY. For purposes of this RSR, agricultural demand is assumed to include the entire area within Water Planning Area 5 as shown on Figure D-9 on page D-25 which includes lands outside the Updated Basin Plan area.

Through implementation of the programs recommended by the BMP and the draft LOCP and LOHCP, in coordination with the County's wastewater project, conditions in the basin are expected to improve and to become sustainable. However, because of seawater intrusion and nitrate contamination, the groundwater basin remains an unreliable source to meet existing demand and water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

## Los Osos Area Water Systems

Los Osos CSD continues to make improvements to the overall water system to replace deteriorated and substandard waterlines and storage facilities. In conjunction with the Los Osos Wastewater Project, the following water system improvements have been completed:

- South Bay Nitrate Removal
- Palisades Well Modifications
- Blending Project
- Water Meters – installation of meters on all S&T connections
- Water Systems Interconnection between LOCSO and GSWC
- Upper Aquifer Well – (LOCSO adopted mitigated negative declaration in May 2015 and is pursuing a coastal development permit)
- Rosina Nitrate Removal (Ion Exchange plant addition to GSWC's Skyline Well – designed and funded)
- Expansion Well 2 (Lower Aquifer D well at GSWC Los Olivos Plant – designed and soon out to bid for construction)

### **No recommended Level of Severity.**

Golden State Mutual Water Co. invested more than \$2 million dollars in local infrastructure improvements in 2014. These improvements include water supply enhancements, distribution and ongoing improvements designed to replace old meters, mains and safety equipment. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

## Avila Beach and Avila Valley Water Supply and Systems

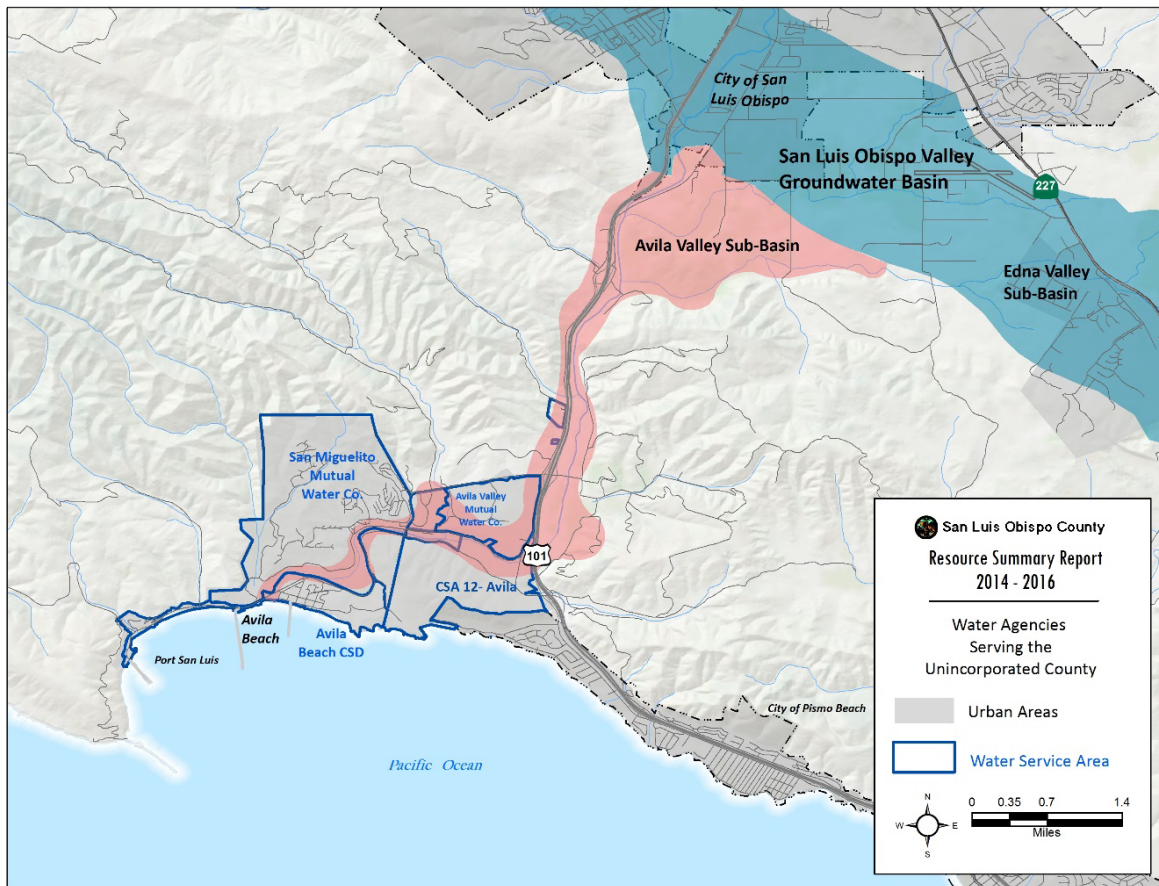


Figure II-7 -- Avila Valley Groundwater Sub-Basin and Water Purveyors

### San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin

The Avila Valley Sub-basin serves urban development in the Avila Valley as well as overlying private well users. No basin yield numbers have been published for this sub-basin. The primary constraints on water availability in the Avila Valley Sub-basin are physical limitations and environmental demand. Shallow alluvial deposits are typically more susceptible to drought. Releases from the City of San Luis Obispo Water Reclamation Facility into San Luis Obispo Creek significantly offset storage losses during drought, but are also intended to support steelhead habitat. Below the Marre Weir<sup>9</sup>, seawater intrusion is the primary constraint to water availability.

Water purveyors serving the area include the Avila Beach CSD, Avila Valley Mutual Water Co., San Miguelito Mutual Water Co., CSA 12 and Port San Luis. The San Luis Valley and Avila Valley

<sup>9</sup> The Marre Weir, located at the San Luis Obispo Creek Estuary is a metal sheet pile structure that spans the width of San Luis Obispo Creek. The purpose of the weir is to prevent saltwater incursion into the groundwater upstream. This groundwater is a principle water source for the adjacent housing development.

Sub-basins do not provide a significant supply to the urban users when compared to surface water supplies. The primary constraints on water availability include physical limitations, water quality issues, and environmental demand.

The State Water Project provides water to the Avila Beach CSD, Avila Valley MWC, San Miguelito MWC, and CSA 12. The SWP is considered a supplementary source of water since hydrologic variability, maintenance schedules, and repair requirements can cause reduced deliveries or complete shutdown of the delivery system. Since delivery to the Central Coast began, the SWP has provided between 50 and 100 percent of the contracted allocations, but recently, the drought coupled with pumping restrictions in consideration of endangered species habitat lowered that amount to 35 percent in 2008 and 40 percent in 2009. In addition to the State Water Project, Avila Beach CSD, Avila Valley MWC, and CSA 12 receive water from Lopez Lake.

According to the 2010 Master Water Report, the Avila Valley Sub-basin does not provide a significant supply to the urban users in the area when compared to surface water supplies (the State Water Project). Elevated nitrates are a constraint for drinking water availability in the Avila Valley Sub-basin. The reliability of the sub-basin to supplement surface supplies is uncertain because:

- The safe yield of the basin is unknown; and
- Considerable variability in water deliveries from the State Water Project.

### **San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Edna Valley Sub-basin**

The Edna Valley Sub-basin serves limited urban development as well as overlying private well users. The single water purveyor in the Edna Valley is Golden State Water Company. The primary constraints on water availability in the Edna Valley portion of the basin are physical limitations and environmental demand. Lowering groundwater levels due to production in the basin may impact base flows to Pismo Creek, which support steelhead habitat.

According to the 2010 Master Water Report, the estimated safe yield of the sub-basin is 4,000 AFY (DWR 1997). Lowering groundwater levels due to production in the basin may impact base flows to Pismo Creek, which support steelhead habitat. The reliability of the sub-basin is uncertain in part because future demand associated with rural and agricultural users in the sub-basin is unknown. However, the relatively small population served when compared with the safe yield of the aquifer suggests that the sub-basin will remain a reliable source. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

**Table II-14 – Avila Beach Area –  
Avila Valley and Edna Valley Sub-basins  
Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>Avila Beach CSD</b>	<b>Avila Valley MWC</b>	<b>San Miguelito MWC</b>	<b>CSA 12</b>	<b>Port San Luis</b>	<b>Golden State Water Co. (Edna Valley)</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	74.7 <sup>1</sup>	27.6 <sup>1</sup>	125.5 <sup>1</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	35	183.0 <sup>1</sup>	3,249	495
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	143	31	359	67	35	335	3,865	600
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	166	31	383	66	67	372	3,950	635
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	162-170 <sup>3</sup>	30-32 <sup>3</sup>	373-393 <sup>3</sup>	65-68 <sup>3</sup>	67-69 <sup>3</sup>	434-482	3,466	635
<b>Supply</b>								
State Water Project <sup>4</sup>	66 <sup>5</sup>	20	275	7 <sup>6</sup>	0	0	0	0
Lopez Lake Reservoir	68	12	0	61	100	0	0	0
San Luis Valley Sub-Basin	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	178
Avila Valley Sub-Basin <sup>7</sup>	0	20	118	Uncertain <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0 <sup>9</sup>	Uncertain <sup>9</sup>
Edna Valley Sub-Basin <sup>10</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	410	Uncertain	Uncertain
Other GW Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,496	457
Total Supply:	134	52	393	68	100	410	Uncertain	Uncertain
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. This is due primarily to a lack of information regarding the safe yield of the sub-basin.							

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.59 and Table 4.38; San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Table D-23 and D-24.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. 2011 data.
3. The low end of the forecast demand range assumes 5% additional conservation (beyond what has already been accomplished) at buildout for all urban users.
4. State Water Project average allocation assumes 66 percent of contract water service amount.
5. Avila Beach CSD has a 100 AFY allocation from the State Water Project, but no drought buffer. Therefore, the 66 percent assumption for State Water Project delivery is 66 AFY.
6. Seven (7) AFY of SWP water allocated to the San Luis Coastal Unified School District.
7. No basin yield numbers have been published for the Avila Valley Sub-basin.



8. Individual water users within CSA 12 boundary could request an exemption to install a private well and pump water from the Avila Valley Sub-basin. It is unknown the number of users with private wells, but it is likely minimal.
9. No basin yield numbers have been published for the Avila Valley Sub-basin.
10. The safe yield of the Edna Valley Sub-basin has been estimated to be 4,000 AFY and all pumping is for urban, agricultural, rural users, golf courses, and CSA 18.

#### **Recommended Levels of Severity:**

In 2016 the County initiated a study of the San Luis Obispo Valley groundwater basin to determine, among other factors, the safe yield. In addition, in 2016 the Board initiated completion of an update of the Avila Community Plan. That process is expected to be completed in 5 or more years and will likely recommend policies and programs that could affect water demand.

San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin. There is uncertainty regarding the safe yield of the Avila Valley Sub-basin. A conservative forecast of future demand for urban users suggests that the available supply will be equaled or exceeded at General Plan buildout. Staff of the Department of Planning and Building estimate that General Plan buildout is likely to be reached by the year 2047 (in 32 years) which is beyond the 20 year timeframe of the LOS criteria. Therefore, water demand projected over 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **No recommended Level of Severity.** However, this is due primarily to a lack of information regarding the safe yield of the sub-basin.

San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Edna Valley Sub-basin. Water demand projected over 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

#### **Avila Beach and Avila Valley Water Systems**

No significant water system limitations were reported. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

## Oceano/Nipomo Area Water Supply and Systems

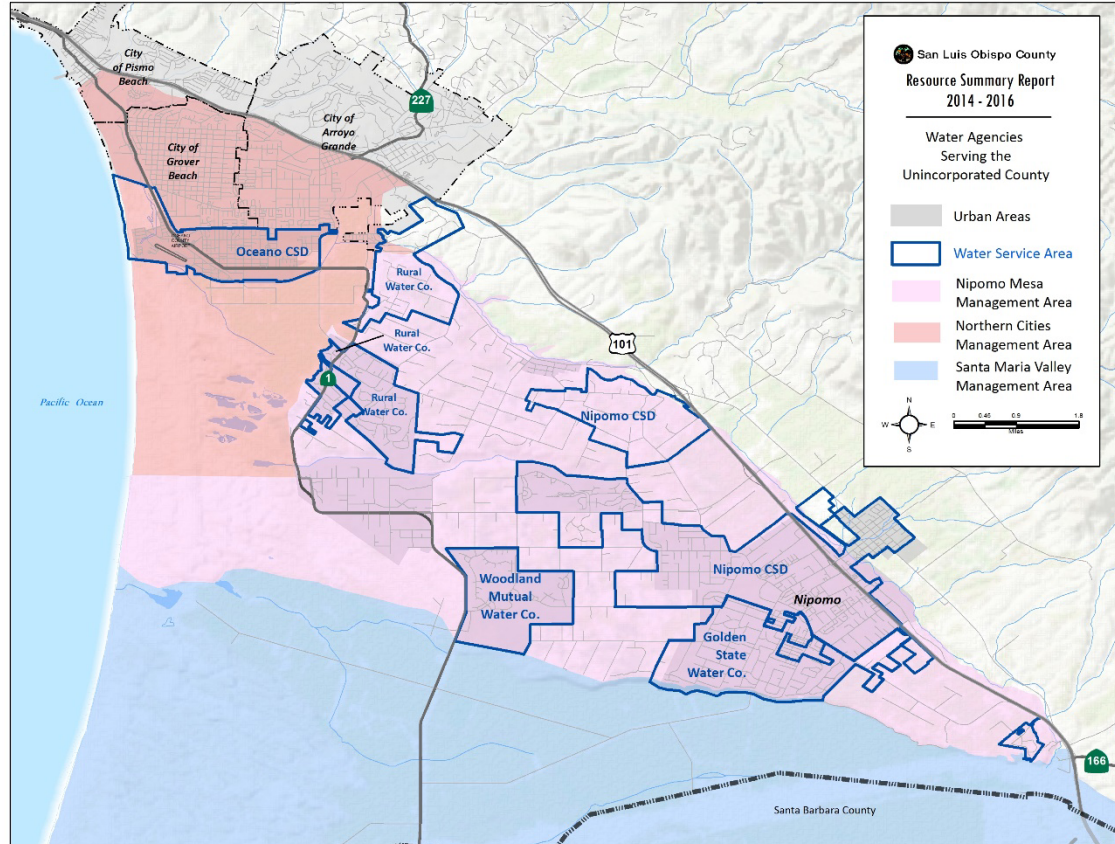


Figure II-8 -- Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin, Management Areas and Water Purveyors

### Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin

The Santa Maria Valley groundwater basin underlies the Santa Maria Valley in the coastal portion of northern Santa Barbara and southern San Luis Obispo Counties and serves urban users as well as overlying well users. The basin also underlies Nipomo and Tri-Cities Mesas, Arroyo Grande Plain, with sub-basins in the Nipomo, Arroyo Grande and Pismo Creek Valleys.

There are two boundaries currently in use for this basin, one defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and one defined by the Superior Court of California. The court-defined boundary was developed by a technical committee for use in basin adjudication. Three sub-basins have also been identified in San Luis Obispo County that are separated from the main basin by the Wilmar Avenue fault and are outside the area of adjudication. These are the Pismo Creek Valley (1,220 acres), Arroyo Grande Valley (3,860 acres), and Nipomo Valley (6,230 acres) Sub-basins.

The Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin has been adjudicated. In 2005, the Superior Court of California entered a Judgment for a basin-wide groundwater litigation case that defined three basin management areas. These management areas are the Northern Cities Management Area

(NCMA) and the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (NMMA) in San Luis Obispo County, and the Santa Maria Valley Management Area (SMVMA) in Santa Barbara County.

### Northern Cities Management Area

The Northern Cities Management Area (NCMA) is part of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin adjudicated area. The Oceano CSD is the only water purveyor within the NCMA serving the unincorporated County. The 2002 Groundwater Management Agreement (the “gentlemen’s agreement”) among the Northern Cities which includes the cities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach and Grover Beach, along with the Oceano CSD, allocates an assumed safe yield of 9,500 AFY. The safe yield included subdivisions for agricultural irrigation (5,300 AFY), subsurface flow to the ocean (200 AFY) and urban uses (4,000 AFY). It also provided that urban groundwater allocations can be increased when land within the incorporated boundaries is converted from agricultural uses to urban uses, referred to as an agricultural conversion credit, or “ag credit.” The 2013 Annual Monitoring Report for the Northern Cities Management Area (NCMA) summarizes the groundwater allocations for the Northern Cities as follows:

<b>Table II-15 -- Allocation of Water Among Parties to The 2002 Northern Cities Management Agreement</b>			
<b>Urban Area</b>	<b>Groundwater Allotment (AFY)</b>	<b>Ag Credit (AFY)</b>	<b>Total (AFY)</b>
Arroyo Grande	1,202	121	1,323
Grover Beach	1,198	209	1,407
Pismo Beach	700	0	700
Oceano CSD	900	0	900
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>4,330</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, page 4-30; NCMA 2013 Annual Monitoring Report

The Arroyo Grande Plain Hydrologic Sub-area (part of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin) provides from 30 to 100 percent of the water supply for the urban users. The range reflects the fact that each NCMA agency also obtains a portion of their water supplies from surface sources such as the SWP and Lopez Lake. The only water purveyor serving the unincorporated areas of the Northern Cities Management Area is the Oceano CSD. However, the groundwater extraction rights are shared by agreement among Pismo Beach, the City of Arroyo Grande, the City of Grover Beach, and the Oceano CSD. As party to the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin litigation, extraction rights may be increased or decreased at a future date. Groundwater availability in the NCMA is primarily constrained by water quality issues and water rights. The major purveyors have agreed to share the water resources through a cooperative agreement that also sets aside water for agricultural use and for basin outflow, although the amount allocated for basin outflow has been deemed unreasonably low (Todd, 2007).

Following the detection of evidence of seawater intrusion in 2009, the NCMA water purveyors worked cooperatively with each other and the County to reduce groundwater pumping. The improvement of water quality after 2009, however, also coincided with a subsequent average rainfall year (2010) and well head improvements to the monitoring well to reduce possible surface water contamination. As a result, Oceano CSD does not believe that the sea water

intrusion evidence is conclusive and is developing its own groundwater elevation monitoring to more closely evaluate pumping in comparison to groundwater levels and water quality changes.

Water availability in the NCMA is primarily constrained by water quality issues and water rights. Basin sediments in the management area extend offshore along several miles of coastline, where seawater intrusion is the greatest potential threat to the supply. Low coastal groundwater levels indicated a potential for seawater intrusion that was locally manifested in sentry wells 32S/13E N02 and N03 in 2009 after 3 dry years, with levels and water quality improving after an average rainfall year in 2010. Following the detection of evidence of seawater intrusion in 2009, the NCMA water purveyors worked cooperatively with each other and the District to reduce groundwater pumping. This approach included the following management strategies:

- Increased surface water use through delivery of surplus supplies from Lopez reservoir
- Expanded conservation programs and customer education
- Negotiations to secure an emergency allocation of additional State Water Project supplies, if needed
- Hydraulic evaluation and maintenance of the Lopez pipeline
- Increased groundwater monitoring
- Expanded regional cooperation

Going forward, the NCMA water purveyors plan to implement several initiatives to improve the long-term sustainability of their water supplies. These initiatives could include:

- Development of a groundwater model for the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin
- Enhanced conjunctive use of the groundwater basin
- Regional recycled water projects

Oceano CSD maintains adequate supply to meet existing and forecast buildout demands. With sufficient conservation, Oceano CSD should have adequate supply to not only meet its customer's needs, but also maintain a reliable supply.

Water demand projected over 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply for the Northern Cities Management Area. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

<b>Table II-16 – Santa Maria Groundwater Basin -- Northern Cities Management Area Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>			
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Oceano CSD</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	630.1 <sup>1</sup>	2,056	38
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	1,249	2,399	38
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	1,348	2,513	38
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	1,277 -1,419 <sup>2</sup>	2,742	38
<b>Supply</b>			
State Water Project (AFY) <sup>3</sup>	495 <sup>4</sup>	0	0
Lopez Lake Reservoir (AFY)	303	0	0
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin -- Arroyo Grande Plain Sub-Area (AFY) <sup>5</sup>	900	5,300 <sup>7</sup>	36
Transfers <sup>6</sup>	0	0	0
<b>Total Supply:</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>	<b>Uncertain</b>
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 20 years will not equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. <sup>8</sup>		

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.60; San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Tables D-26 and D-27.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Ten percent additional water conservation (beyond what has already been accomplished) assumed for the low end of the forecast buildout demand, except for Grover Beach, which assumed 20% additional reduction.
3. State Water Project average allocation assumed 66 percent of contract water service amount.
4. Oceano CSD has a 750 AFY allocation State water. Although the CSD has no drought buffer, under current Board policy they have the right of first refusal to excess "Table A" allocations. For purposes of this analysis the assumption for State Water Project delivery is 66% of the contracted amount = 495 AFY.
5. Safe yield of 9,500 AFY with subdivisions for applied irrigation (5,300 AFY), subsurface outflow to the ocean (200 AFY), and urban use (4,000 AFY). The 2002 Groundwater Management Agreement safe yield allotment for urban use is broken down per the number shown.
6. Arroyo Grande had a temporary agreement to purchase 100 AFY of Oceano CSD supplies from groundwater or Lopez Lake water. The temporary agreement expired in 2014.
7. Safe yield of 9,500 AFY with subdivisions for applied irrigation (5,300 AFY), subsurface outflow to the ocean (200 AFY), and urban use (4,000 AFY). The 2002 Groundwater Management Agreement safe yield allotment for urban use is broken down per the numbers shown.
8. NCMA cities, NMMA cities, County, District, and local land owners actively and cooperatively manage surface and groundwater with the goal of preserving the long-term integrity of water supplies in the NCMA and NMMA.

### **Nipomo Mesa Management Area**

Groundwater is pumped from the Nipomo Mesa Hydrologic Sub-area that is part of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin. Litigation involving use of this groundwater basin, which began in 1997, has resulted in stipulations and judgments in 2005 and 2008. As party to the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin litigation, extraction rights for Golden State Water Company, Woodlands Mutual Water Co., ConocoPhillips and Nipomo CSD may be affected at a future date. In addition, the stipulated judgment required these users (except for ConocoPhillips) to develop

alternative sources to import a minimum of 2,500 AFY. The primary constraints on water availability in the NMMA are physical limitations to the east, water quality on the west, and water rights.

In 2006 the County certified a Level of Severity III for the NMMA based on a Resource Capacity Study (RCS) prepared in 2004. The County subsequently adopted ordinance No. 3090 to implement the recommendations of the RCS.

In May, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Nipomo CSD declared a Stage III water shortage and prepared a Water Shortage Management Plan (WSMG). The WSMG is based on five escalating stages of drought. In Stages III through V, there are targeted reductions in water use designed to protect long-term groundwater supplies. Stage III represents Severe Water Shortage Conditions and sets a goal of reducing District-wide water use by 30%. In July, 2016, the Nipomo CSD Board declared a Stage IV water shortage and began implementing additional mandatory conservation measures that prohibits municipal irrigation, suspends pending applications for water service and requires groundwater pumping to be reduced by 50%.

Even with additional conservation measures in place, Golden State Water Company, Woodlands MWC, and Nipomo CSD could experience supply deficits if groundwater is insufficient to meet increases in demands. To address this need, recycled water, investigating other groundwater supply sources, and increasing delivery from the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project (discussed below) are considered the most feasible water management strategy options to consider implementing.

Nipomo Supplemental Water Project. The Nipomo CSD has investigated multiple sources of supplemental water and, as a result, signed an agreement with the City of Santa Maria to pursue an intertie project. The January 5, 2010 Wholesale Water Supply Agreement established the basis for purchase and delivery of water from the City of Santa Maria to the Nipomo CSD. The agreement was updated in May, 2013 to reflect the phased construction of the project. Construction on the project began in late summer 2013 and Phase I was completed in July, 2015. When all phases are completed, the project will be capable of delivering up to 3,000 AFY, although the mandated minimum water delivery is 2,500 AFY. The Nipomo CSD will be required to purchase 1,667 AFY of the 2,500 AFY minimum supply. Three other water purveyors, Woodlands MWC, and Golden State Water Company will share in the project costs and will together receive one-third of the mandated minimum water delivery (a total of 833 AFY of 2,500 AFY). The additional 500 AFY capacity has been reserved for use by the Nipomo CSD for infill, but no annexations or General Plan Amendments may use this water. Additional water via the City of Santa Maria (if possible), desalination and recycled water are also being considered as a long-term alternative source for the Nipomo CSD and others in the region.

Although the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin has been adjudicated, the potential for shortfalls to purveyors and overlying users that continue to rely primarily on groundwater remains. The NMMA, the County, and local land owners actively and cooperatively manage surface and groundwater with the goal of preserving the long-term integrity of water supplies in the NMMA. However, uncertainties remain about the reliability of water resources serving the Nipomo Mesa Management Area. The deepening pumping depression within the NMMA and expansion of the groundwater depression to the west and north, towards the NCMA, appears to have eliminated the historical groundwater divide between the NCMA and NMMA. With the loss of

this divide there has been a reversal of groundwater gradients and the development of a landward gradient in the southern portion of the NCMA. This landward gradient eliminates the historic recharge volume of subsurface inflow into the NCMA (thereby reducing the yield of the aquifer), and creates conditions favorable for seawater intrusion in the NCMA and NMMA. Consequently, collaboration among NMMA, NCMA and the South County Sanitation District should be pursued in considering recycled water as an option to improve water resource reliability.

Water demand projected over 15 years is projected to equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

**Table II-17 -- Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area  
Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand**

Demand	Nipomo CSD	Woodlands Mutual Water Co.	Golden State Water Co.	Agriculture	Rural
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY) <sup>1</sup>	1,773.3	732.1	625.1	3,800	3,905
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	3,995	1,386 <sup>5</sup>	1,690	4,050	5,222
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	4,198	1520 <sup>5</sup>	1,847	4,133.3	5,661
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	4,198 <sup>2</sup>	1520 <sup>2,5</sup>	1,944	3,800-4,300	5,661
<b>Supply</b>					
Nipomo Supplemental Water Project (AFY) <sup>3</sup>	2,167	417	208	0	0
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin -- Nipomo Mesa Sub-Area (AFY)	1,103	817	852	7,482	2,095
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin	0	0	0	809	226
Other GW Supplies	0	0	0	11,931	3,340
Recycled Water (AFY)	60-74	200	0	0	0
Total Supply:	3,334	1,434	1,060	20,222	5,661
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 15 years is projected to equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. <sup>4</sup>				

Source: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.60; San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Tables D-25 and D-26; Nipomo CSD 2015 Urban Water Management Plan

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Ten percent additional water conservation (beyond what has already been accomplished) assumed for the low end of the forecast buildout demand, except for Grover Beach, which assumed 20% additional reduction.
3. Nipomo supplemental water project includes Nipomo CSD, Woodlands MWC, and Golden State Water Company. Nipomo CSD will receive approximately 1,667 AFY and has reserved an additional 500 AFY. The other three will receive 833 AFY.
4. The NCMA cities, NMMA cities, County, District, and local land owners actively and cooperatively manage surface and groundwater with the goal of preserving the long-term integrity of water supplies in the NCMA and NMMA.
5. Demands are based on an 18-hole golf course constructed in Phase IIA/IIB. Projected demands may be reduced if the open space is planted with vineyards or drought tolerant landscaping in lieu of the golf course.

## Oceano/Nipomo Area Water Systems

Nipomo CSD is currently constructing the Supplemental Water Project, described above. No other significant water system improvements or limitations were reported. **No recommended Levels of Severity.**



## Santa Margarita Area Water Supply and Systems

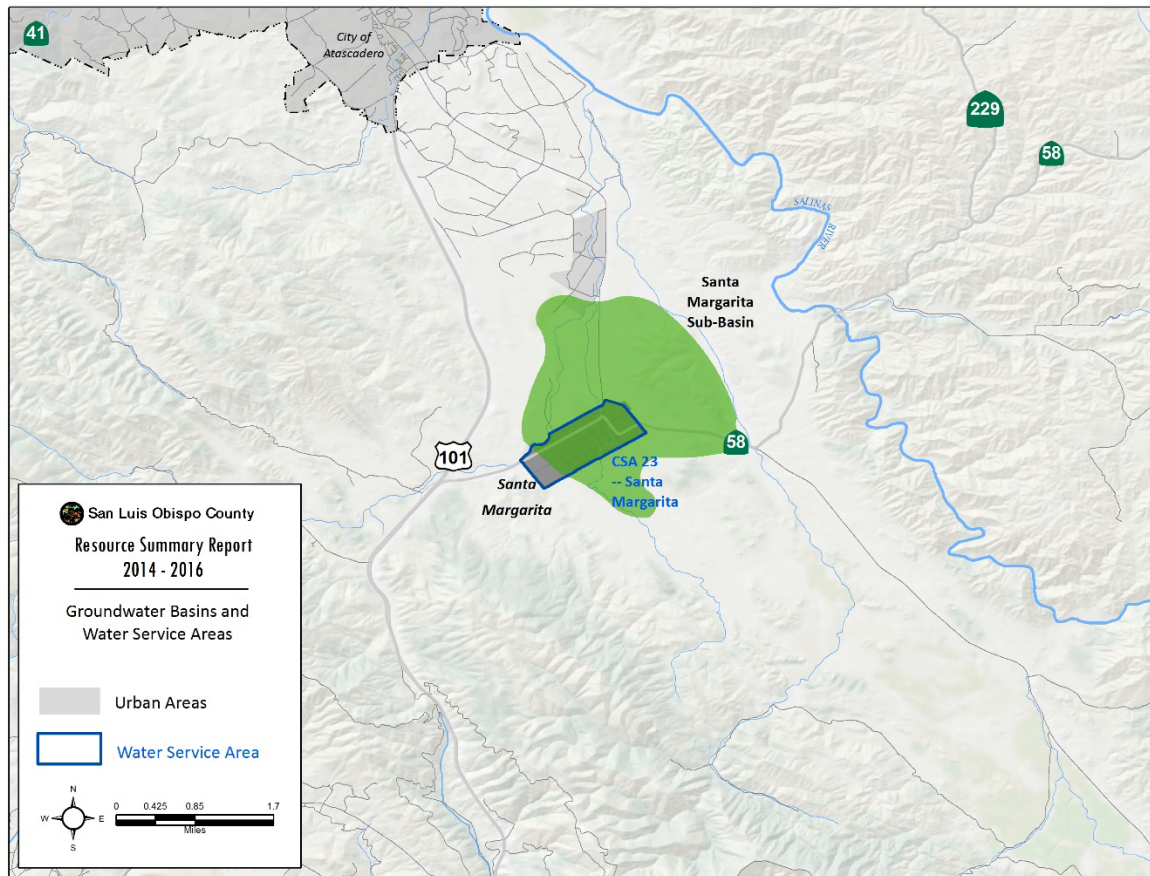


Figure II-9 -- Santa Margarita Valley Groundwater Basin and CSA 23

### Santa Margarita Valley Groundwater Basin

The Santa Margarita Valley Groundwater Basin underlies the unincorporated town of Santa Margarita and surrounding rural residences and agricultural fields. The total drainage area associated with the basin consists of four watersheds that collectively drain in the northerly direction into the Salinas River. Water users in the Santa Margarita area include the unincorporated town of Santa Margarita and overlying users. Santa Margarita Ranch is primarily an agricultural operation, but residential subdivisions are approved on the Ranch.

The primary constraints on water availability in the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin are physical limitations. No comprehensive studies to determine the perennial yield are known to exist. Based on an evaluation of available data used for the Santa Margarita Ranch Environmental Impact Report, however, Hopkins (2006) indicated that the average annual yield of the basin in the vicinity of the proposed Santa Margarita Ranch development may be in the range of 400 to 600 AFY.

Although the Santa Margarita Creek alluvial aquifer serves as the primary source of water for the town of Santa Margarita, there is no safe yield estimate. Although the alluvial aquifer is

considered to be highly productive, it is shallow in vertical extent (i.e., 50 feet thick) and therefore highly susceptible to seasonal fluctuations in groundwater levels of about 15 to 20 feet. During dry water years or extended droughts, well yields may be significantly reduced due to low groundwater levels (Todd, 2004). Recharge in the shallow alluvial deposits for a particular year is dependent on rainfall, creek stream flows, and precipitation runoff generated in the four watersheds. Wells developed in the deeper Santa Margarita Formation generally do not have sufficient yields to reliably replace the wells in the alluvial aquifer. Hydrographs of deep wells in the area indicate that groundwater levels have been trending downward for at least the last decade (Hopkins, 2006). Hopkins provided a conservative estimate of the reliable yield from the Santa Margarita Creek alluvial aquifer of 164 AFY which in turn was taken from an earlier study (Fugro-McClelland, 1997). This is an estimate only, and generally reflects the estimated buildout demand for the community of Santa Margarita. The Hopkins study acknowledges that the analysis of existing groundwater supplies reflects a number of data deficiencies. For example, previous studies in the area did not identify the safe yield and, prior to the expansion of agricultural activities, groundwater data were scarce. Moreover it is uncertain which basins are used by agriculture and rural users and the quantity of water pumped from each basin.

The Santa Margarita Ranch, which surrounds the community of Santa Margarita and CSA 23, extracts water from the deeper Santa Margarita Formation. Development proposed for the Ranch is expected to generate water demand of about 3,087 AFY (Hopkins, 2006) which includes 1,627 AFY for the agriculture cluster subdivision and future development program, plus 2,642 AFY associated with the planned expansion of orchards and vineyards. Approval of development for Santa Margarita Ranch is subject to the following condition:

*Annexation to County Service Area 23 to accommodate the community water system that will be used for the proposed residences. Use of imported water (Nacimiento Water Project) at a 1:1 ratio for all residential development shall be provided through an annexation agreement secured through the Santa Margarita Ranch Mutual Water Company allowing land application for agriculture to offset the use of groundwater for residential units and an emergency intertie with the existing CSA 23 system. If this option is not feasible (ie annexation to CSA 23), the land application of Nacimiento water will nevertheless be allowable and the requirement to construct an emergency intertie with the existing CSA 23 system must still be completed.*

Because of uncertainty regarding the safe yield of the underlying aquifer, development approved for the Ranch is required to offset its water demand at a ratio of 1:1 through the importation of water from the Nacimiento Water Project.

Population projections prepared by Planning and Building suggest that the current population of the community of Santa Margarita is about 1,295. Assuming the 2016 per capita demand continues into the future, water demand is estimated to increase by about 80% over the next 20 years. It should be noted that future per capita demand will likely be much greater than in 2016 because of water conservation efforts imposed as a result of drought conditions which have persisted over the past three years. Because of uncertainty regarding the safe yield of the Santa Margarita groundwater basin, it is unknown whether water demand projected over 20 or more years will equal the estimated dependable supply. **No Recommended Level of Severity.**

<b>Table II-18 -- Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>				
<b>Demand</b>	<b>CSA 23</b>	<b>Santa Margarita Ranch</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY) <sup>1</sup>	100.3	1,621	1,640	289
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	179	4,801	2,061	436
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	182	5,596	2,202	485
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	173-192 <sup>2</sup>	5,301-5,890 <sup>3</sup>	1,720-2,680	450-520
<b>Supply</b>				
San Margarita Groundwater Basin (AFY) <sup>4</sup>	164	1,621	Uncertain	Uncertain
Nacimiento Water Project	0	80 <sup>5</sup>	0	0
SWRCB Water Diversions	0	22	22 <sup>6</sup>	5 <sup>6</sup>
Rinconada Valley Groundwater Basin	0	0	308	68
Pozo Valley Groundwater Basin	0	0	110	24
Other GW Supplies	0	0	1,762	388
Total Supply:	Uncertain	1,723	2,202 <sup>7</sup>	485 <sup>7</sup>
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Because of uncertainty regarding the safe yield of the Santa Margarita groundwater basin, it is unknown whether water demand projected over 20 or more years will equal the estimated dependable supply.			

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.65; San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan 2014, Tables D-37 and D-38.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Ten percent water conservation assumed for the low end of the forecast buildout demand. Although the existing annual supply and demand indicates a surplus, the dry season extraction limit creates a seasonal supply deficit
3. Assumes 161 AFY for the agriculture cluster subdivision plus 1,466 AFY for the future development program plus 2,462 AFY associated with the expansion of orchards and vineyards.
4. Although some reports indicate an average annual yield may range between 400 to 600 AFY, no comprehensive studies to determine the perennial yield are known to exist. Estimates of the safe yield of the Santa Margarita Creek alluvial aquifer have been estimated to be 164 AFY.
5. Potential supply. Because of uncertainty regarding the safe yield of the underlying aquifer, development approved for the Ranch is required to offset its water demand at a ratio of 1:1 through the importation of water from the Nacimiento Water Project. According to the FEIR for the project, water demand associated with the agriculture cluster subdivision plus the Future Development Program is estimated to be about 1,627 AFY. In March, 2016, the Board allocated the remaining unallocated water from the Nacimiento Project. The Santa Margarita Ranch received an allocation of 80 AFY.
6. Diversions do not distinguish type of use. Potentially 417 AFY could be diverted for use to either agriculture or rural residential.
7. It is uncertain which basins are used and the quantity of water pumped from each basin. Future studies should invest the resources to quantify the location of and use within each basin.

### **Santa Margarita Area Water Systems**

In 2012, the County considered the construction of a physical connection between an existing water transmission pipeline (the State water pipeline) which is a component of the State Water Project and the existing local water distribution system of CSA 23. The purpose of the project (the Santa Margarita Emergency Intertie Project) was to provide properties within an assessment district access to a reliable supply of water in the event of a drought of sufficient duration and severity which would render the existing groundwater supply insufficient. Environmental review was completed in 2013 and the project went out to bid for construction in June 2015. The project was completed in mid-2016. **No recommended Levels of Severity.**

## Templeton/San Miguel/Shandon Water Supply and Systems

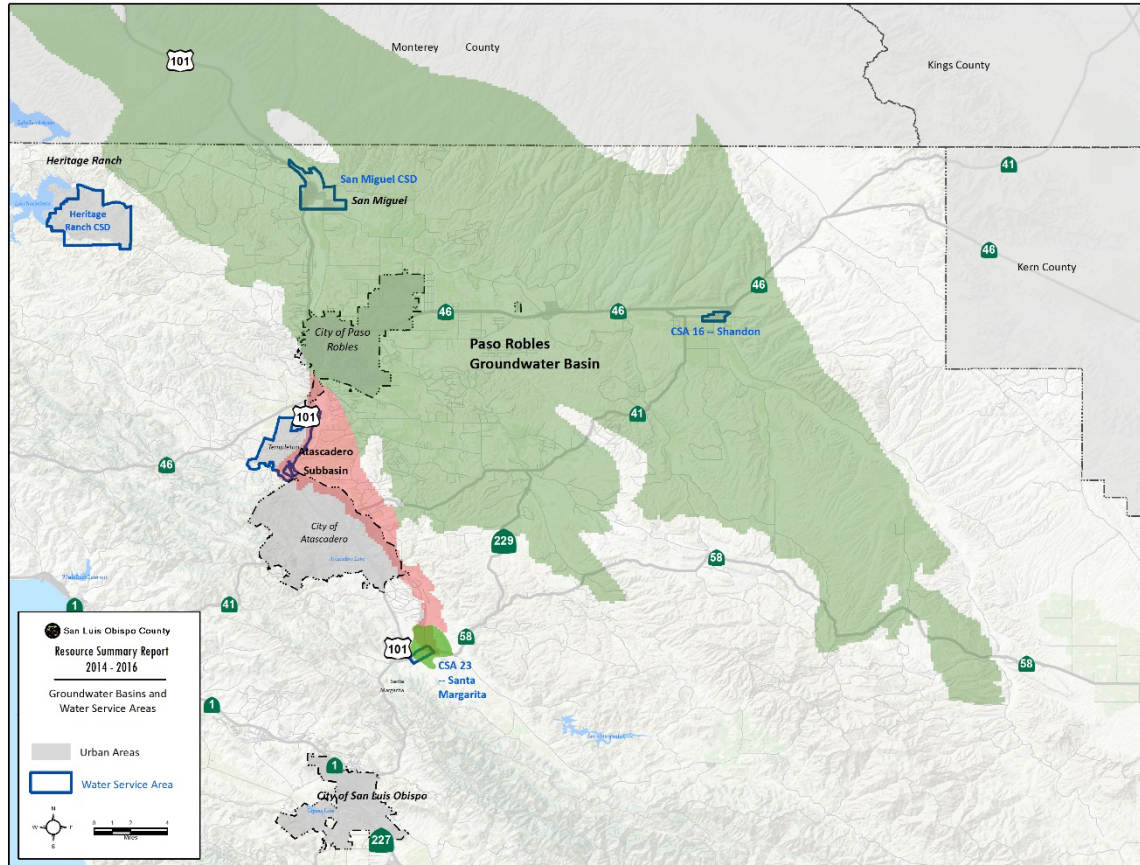


Figure II-10 -- Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, Atascadero Sub-basin and Water Purveyors

### Paso Robles Groundwater Basin

The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is located in both Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties and is 505,000 acres (790 square miles) in size. The basin ranges from the Garden Farms area south of Atascadero to San Ardo in Monterey County, and from the Highway 101 corridor east to Shandon.

Water purveyors serving the unincorporated County include the San Miguel CSD and CSA 16 which serves the Shandon area. Groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is the primary source of water; CSA 16 has an allocation of 100 AFY of State Water Project water (but no drought buffer), but has not developed this supply due to high cost.

In 2015, the City of Paso Robles completed an upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant for compliance with current discharge requirements and for potential future reuse of treated effluent. In March, 2014, the City adopted a Recycled Water Master Plan which suggests that as much as 3,300 AFY of recycled water could be used by in-city and out-of-city customers to offset groundwater use.



Portions of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin have experienced significant water level declines over the past 15 to 20 years (Todd 2007, Todd 2009). The area of particular concern is the Estrella subarea, primarily from the eastern part of the City of Paso Robles, eastward along the Highway 46 corridor to Whitley Gardens.

The following is a chronology of key events in the ongoing management of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin:

- In 2005, the County, City of Paso Robles, CSA 16 – Shandon, San Miguel CSD, and approximately 20 landowners organized as the Paso Robles Imperiled Overlying Rights (PRIOR) group to participate in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Agreement (Agreement). Key elements of the Agreement are a clear acknowledgement that the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin was not in overdraft at the time of the agreement, and that the parties will not take court action to establish any priority of groundwater rights over another party as long as the Agreement is in effect. In addition, the parties agree to participate in a meaningful way in groundwater management activities, and to develop a plan for monitoring groundwater conditions in the groundwater basin.
- A Resource Capacity Study was completed by the County in 2011 for the “area of concern” where groundwater levels have experienced significant declines. The RCS concluded that the groundwater basin is approaching or has reached its perennial yield. The RCS recommended groundwater monitoring, water conservation, and land use measures to address groundwater demand.
- On August 28, 2012 the Board awarded a contract to Geoscience, Inc. to update the computer model for the Basin. The scope of work for the project includes:
  - Updating the model to extend the period covered from 1981-1997 to 1981-2011
  - Refining the perennial (safe) yield for the Basin
  - Assessing the model input parameters that have the greatest effects on the model's simulation results to determine the certainty of model predictions
  - Evaluating the Basin's response to "growth" and "no-growth" scenarios projected over the period 2011 to 2041 (i.e. simulating how water levels would change)
- The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Urgency Ordinance (Ordinance) was adopted on August 27, 2013. The emergency ordinance established a moratorium on new or expanded irrigated crop production, conversion of dry farm or grazing land to new or expanded irrigated crop production, as well as new development dependent upon a well in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin unless such uses offset their total projected water use by a ratio of 1:1.
- An urgency ordinance (Ordinance No.3246) was adopted by the Board on August 27, 2013 which established a moratorium on new or expanded irrigated crop production, conversion of dry farm or grazing land to new or expanded irrigated crop production and new development dependent upon groundwater within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin unless such uses offset their total projected water use.

- A quiet title lawsuit was filed in November, 2013 seeking to reaffirm the right of overlying property owners within the Urgency Ordinance Area to continue to pump water from the basin for a beneficial use.
- In September, 2014 Assembly Bill 2453 (Achadjian) was signed into law amending Section 37900 of the California Water Code. The bill provides for the formation of the *Paso Robles Basin Water District* to provide a governmental framework for the management of groundwater resources within the basin. The district would be formed in accordance with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 and the boundaries would be established by the San Luis Obispo County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). The bill authorizes the district to develop, adopt, and implement a groundwater management plan to control extractions from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin.
- On September 16, 2014, Governor Brown signed into law a three-bill legislative package, composed of [AB 1739 \(Dickinson\)](#), [SB 1168 \(Pavley\)](#), and [SB 1319 \(Pavley\)](#), collectively known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The SGMA requires the creation of groundwater sustainability agencies to develop and implement local plans allowing 20 years to achieve sustainability.
- A Draft Final Report for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Computer Model Update was distributed for public review and comment on November 13, 2014. Key outcomes of the model update and calibrations include the following:
  - Updated Perennial Yield Estimate for the Basin. The period of 1982 to 2010 is representative of the historical average rainfall in the Basin area. The updated estimate for the perennial yield based on that period is 89,648 acre-feet per year (AFY). For the period of 1981 to 2011, outflows exceeded inflows to the Basin by 2,473 AF on an average annual basis (i.e. more water left the Basin than was replenished). This is updated from the preliminary results presented in December 2013, which were 89,200 AFY and 2,900 AF, respectively.
  - Future Year Simulations. The model was run to evaluate the Basin's response to "no-growth" and "growth" scenarios projected over a future thirty year period. The no-growth scenario projects that outflows would exceed inflows on an average annual basis over the thirty year period by 5,592 AFY. The growth scenario projects that outflows would exceed inflows on an average annual basis over the thirty year period by 20,900 AFY.
  - The Draft Final Report can be downloaded in its entirety from this link:  
<http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCAQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.slocountywater.org%2Fsite%2FWater%2520Resources%2FWater%2520Forum%2FComputer%2520Modeling%2Fpdf%2FDraft%2520Final%2520Model%2520Update%2520Report.pdf&ei=GK7SV0whg66CBKf0gHg&usg=AFQjCNGID7k4R4EfP9u3l90KpKxbFDQydA>

- On November 2, 2015, the provisions of the agricultural offset requirements within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin as set forth by emergency ordinance No. 3246 were incorporated into the County Land Use Ordinance.
- On November 10, 2015 the County Board of Supervisors initiated compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) within the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. This action included formation of the Paso Robles Basin Water District, election of a Board of Directors, and a special tax in accordance with Proposition 218.
- On March 8, 2016 an election was conducted to form the groundwater management district, to elect board members and to approve the special tax. All three measures were rejected by the participating voters and property owners.
- In accordance with Section 10724 of the SGMA, the County provided notification to the State Department of Water Resources that they would not serve as the groundwater sustainability agency for the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. In accordance with the SGMA, those responsibilities will now be assumed by DWR.
- July, 2016 the groundwater model runs are complete and are in the final stages of analysis.

Failure of the formation of a groundwater management district means that compliance with the provisions of the SGMA will be delayed, A sustainable groundwater management plan is required to be in place by 2020. In the meantime, water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**



**Table II-19 -- Paso Robles Groundwater Basin  
Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>San Miguel CSD</b>	<b>CSA 16 - Shandon</b>	<b>City of Paso Robles</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	236.3 <sup>1</sup>	90.2 <sup>1</sup>	3,569	76,639	3,590
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	466	578	13,400	74,353	5,438
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	524	686	13,400	73,782	5,900
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	466-582 <sup>2</sup>	271-1,100 <sup>3</sup>	13,400	60,740-86,820	5,570-6,230
<b>Supply</b>					
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin <sup>8</sup> (AFY)					
Paso Robles Formation (AFY)	524	147	3,400	51,647	4,130
Salinas River Underflow (AFY)	0	0	4,600 <sup>10</sup>	14,756 <sup>7</sup>	1,180
Other Groundwater Sources (AFY)	0	0	0	3,689	295
State Water Project (AFY)	0	66 <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0
Nacimiento Project	0	0	6,488	0	0
SWRCB WPA 14	0	0	0	3,689	295
<b>Total Supply:</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>14,488</b>	<b>73,782</b>	<b>5,900</b>
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 15 years will equal or exceed the estimated dependable supply. <sup>5</sup>				

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.67

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Twenty (20) percent additional water conservation (beyond what has already been accomplished) assumed for the low end of the forecast buildout demand for San Miguel and 10% for Paso Robles.
3. Upper end of the range reflects demand projected in accordance with the draft Shandon Community Plan should it be approved by the Board in the future.
4. CSA 16 has an allocation of 100 AFY of State Water Project (but no drought buffer), but has not developed this supply due to high cost. State Water Project average allocation assumed 66 percent of contract water service amount, which equates to 66 AFY.
5. Including demand in the Monterey County portion of the basin, and depending on the estimated use for the Agricultural and Rural sectors and future hydrology, basin studies are indicating that the perennial yield may be exceeded in the future. The agencies, County, District, and local land owners intend to actively and cooperatively manage the groundwater basin via the development of a Groundwater Management Plan. It is possible that a future supply deficit will exist for agriculture and rural users because the forecast agricultural and rural demands, excluding demands in the Monterey County portion of the basin, exceed the basin yield. It is uncertain how much of the rural and agricultural demand is supplied by sources outside the basin.
6. It is assumed that the majority of water supply for agriculture and rural users comes from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin.
7. SWRCB records indicate that 738 AFY could be diverted from the Salinas River (direct diversion or underflow). It is assumed that the entire amount is used for agriculture.
8. The safe yield of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin is currently being updated
9. It was assumed that Paso Robles currently extracts one-half of its current groundwater demand and one-half of its total future groundwater demand from the Atascadero Sub-basin.
10. The City of Paso Robles is permitted to extract up to 8 cfs (3,590 gpm) with a maximum extraction of 4,600 AFY (January 1 to December 31).

### **The Atascadero Sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin**

The Atascadero Sub-basin is a sub-basin of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The eastern boundary is the Rinconada fault. Because the fault displaces the Paso Robles Formation, the hydraulic connection between the aquifer across the Rinconada fault has been considered sufficient to warrant the classification of this area as a distinct sub-basin. Therefore, the Atascadero Sub-basin is defined as that portion of the basin west of the Rinconada fault.

Primary constraints on water availability in the sub-basin include water rights and physical limitations. The rights to surface water flows in the Salinas River and associated pumping from the alluvium (Salinas River Underflow) have been fully appropriated by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and no plans exist to increase these rights beyond the current allocations. Full appropriation implies that no additional rights to the Salinas River flows are being issued by the State Board at this time nor is any additional pumping for existing rights being granted. Therefore, the Salinas River does not represent a future source of additional water supply that can be developed beyond its present appropriation. However, pumping from the Salinas River and underflow, has little to no effect on groundwater storage in the Paso Robles formation.

The Templeton Community Services District (CSD and Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC) are the water purveyors serving the unincorporated County within the Atascadero Sub-basin. Both purveyor's water supply sources include groundwater from the Paso Robles Formation and the Salinas River Underflow, water from the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP), and treated wastewater effluent percolated into the Salinas River Underflow.

Templeton CSD discharges treated wastewater effluent from the Meadowbrook WWTP into discharge ponds where it percolates into the Salinas Underflow and the same amount of water is subsequently retrieved 28 to 36 months later from the municipal wells downstream. As of March, 2016, the Templeton CSD has an annual allocation of 245 AFY from the NWP which is also discharged into the Salinas River Underflow and retrieved in the same manner. The Atascadero MWC is a major partner of the Nacimiento Water Project, having contracted for an annual allocation of 2,000 AFY which it uses to recharge the Salinas River Underflow. In March, 2016, the Templeton CSD and the AMWC acquired 1,405 AFY of surplus Lake Nacimiento Water (refer to Table II-3) which will be used to provide additional recharge to the Salinas River Underflow.

The perennial yield of the Sub-basin was estimated in 2002 to be 16,400 AFY (Fugro, 2002). The estimated 2016 net groundwater pumping in the Sub-basin (accounting for supplemental recharge with NWP water and recycled water) was estimated to be about 9,896 AFY as shown on Table II-15.

Table II-20 – Estimated 2016 Net Groundwater Pumping From The Atascadero Sub-basin						
Source	Templeton CSD	Atascadero MWC	City of Paso Robles	Agriculture <sup>3</sup>	Rural <sup>3</sup>	Total By Source
Paso Robles Formation (AFY)	309	1,890	1,576	605	800	5,180
Salinas River Underflow (AFY)	725	2,598	3,309	745	0	7,377
Treated Wastewater Retrieval/Basin Augmentation (AFY)	(170) <sup>1</sup>	(0)	0	0	0	(170)
Nacimiento Water Project (AFY)	(53)	(1,383) <sup>4</sup>	(1,054)	0	0	(2,491)
<b>Net Total:</b>	<b>809.6</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>9,896</b>

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.66, City of Paso Robles Urban Water Management Plan, 2011

Notes:

1. Templeton CSD is considering diverting existing sewer flows that go to the Paso Robles WWTP (approximately 0.22mgd) and conveying the flow for treatment at the TCSD Meadowbrook WWTP.
2. Templeton CSD retrieves the percolated water at downstream wells.
3. 2014 Estimate
4. Water from Lake Nacimiento is used to recharge the groundwater in the Atascadero Sub-basin to offset groundwater pumping.

At buildout, net groundwater pumping is estimated to be 12,660 AFY, or about 77% of the Sub-basin perennial yield of 16,400. This estimate does not account for the additional 1,120 AFY of NWP water that may be acquired by the Templeton CSD and the AMWC in the future. Meanwhile, the water purveyors, County, District, and local land owners intend to actively and cooperatively participate in the development of a Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan for the Atascadero Sub-basin. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

<b>Table II-21 -- Atascadero Sub-basin Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>						
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Templeton CSD</b>	<b>Garden Farms</b>	<b>Atascadero MWC</b>	<b>City of Paso Robles</b>	<b>Agriculture<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Rural<sup>1</sup></b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	997.8 <sup>1</sup>	36.4	4,001	3,243 <sup>7</sup>	8,715	1,558
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	2,054	84	8,867	3,728	11,307	1,792
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	2,147	93	9,551	3,728	12,170	1,870
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	2,034-2,260 <sup>3</sup>	93	9,551 <sup>1</sup>	3,728	12,170	1,870
<b>Supply</b>						
Atascadero Groundwater Sub-basin (AFY) <sup>3</sup>						
Paso Robles Formation (AFY) <sup>4</sup>	1,050	93	3,193	0 <sup>8</sup>	(5)	(5)
Salinas River Underflow (AFY) <sup>4</sup>	500	0	4,883	3,728 <sup>7</sup>	745 <sup>7</sup>	0
Treated Wastewater Retrieval/Basin Augmentation (AFY)	475 <sup>8</sup>	0	1,500	0	0	0
Nacimiento Water Project (AFY)	406	0	4,244 <sup>9</sup>	0	0	0
Other Water Supply Sources (AFY)	0	0	0	0	Uncertain	Uncertain
Total Supply:	2,431	93	13,820	3,728	Uncertain	Uncertain
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 20 years will not exceed the estimated dependable supply. <sup>8</sup>					

Source: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.66, City of Paso Robles Urban Water Management Plan, 2011; 2014 San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Tables D-39 and D-40.

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Ten (10) percent additional water conservation (beyond what has already been accomplished) assumed for the low end of the forecast buildout demand.
3. The agencies, County, District, and local land owners intend to actively and cooperatively participate in the development of a sustainable Groundwater Management Plan.
4. The perennial yield was estimated to be 16,400 AFY. Extractions from the Sub-basin occur solely from the Salinas River Underflow and deeper formations. Atascadero MWC currently has rights to 3,372 AFY from Salinas River underflow. Increased supplies from the underflow are shown due to UWMP showing 4,613 AFY in 2030.
5. It is assumed that the majority of water supply for rural users and about 13 percent of the supply for agricultural users comes from the Sub-basin.
6. SWRCB records indicate that 745 AFY could be diverted from the Salinas River (direct diversion or underflow). It is assumed that the entire amount is used for agriculture.
7. Paso Robles is permitted to extract 4,600 AFY from Salinas River Underflow, but not all is pumped from the area within the boundaries of the Sub-basin. At build-out, it was assumed that Paso Robles would extract one half (3,728 AFY) of its total future groundwater supply of 7,456 AFY from the Salinas River underflow within the Atascadero Sub-basin. (See 2012 Master Water Report, Table 4.66).

8. Percolation of treated wastewater effluent into the Salinas River underflow and extraction of the same amount 28 months later. Currently about 132 AFY is percolated and extracted. This could increase to 475 AFY in the future.
9. In March, 2016, the Templeton CSD and the Atascadero MWC acquired 1,406 AFY of surplus Lake Nacimiento Water.

### **Templeton/San Miguel/Shandon Water Systems**

Future water supply for the Templeton CSD will likely come from the Nacimiento Water Project (NWP). Templeton CSD could increase its NWP allotment. Templeton CSD would percolate raw water from the NWP into the Salinas River Underflow, in a similar manner that they percolate effluent from the Meadowbrook WWTP percolation ponds (Selby Pond site). In addition, the Templeton CSD might divert additional wastewater flows to the Meadowbrook WWTP (which currently flow to the City of Paso Robles WWTP), which will allow them to increase percolation into and extraction from the Salinas River Underflow by as much as 343 AFY. Plans are being developed to use these sources.

No significant water system limitations were reported. **No recommended Levels of Severity.**

## Lake Nacimiento Area Water Supply and Systems

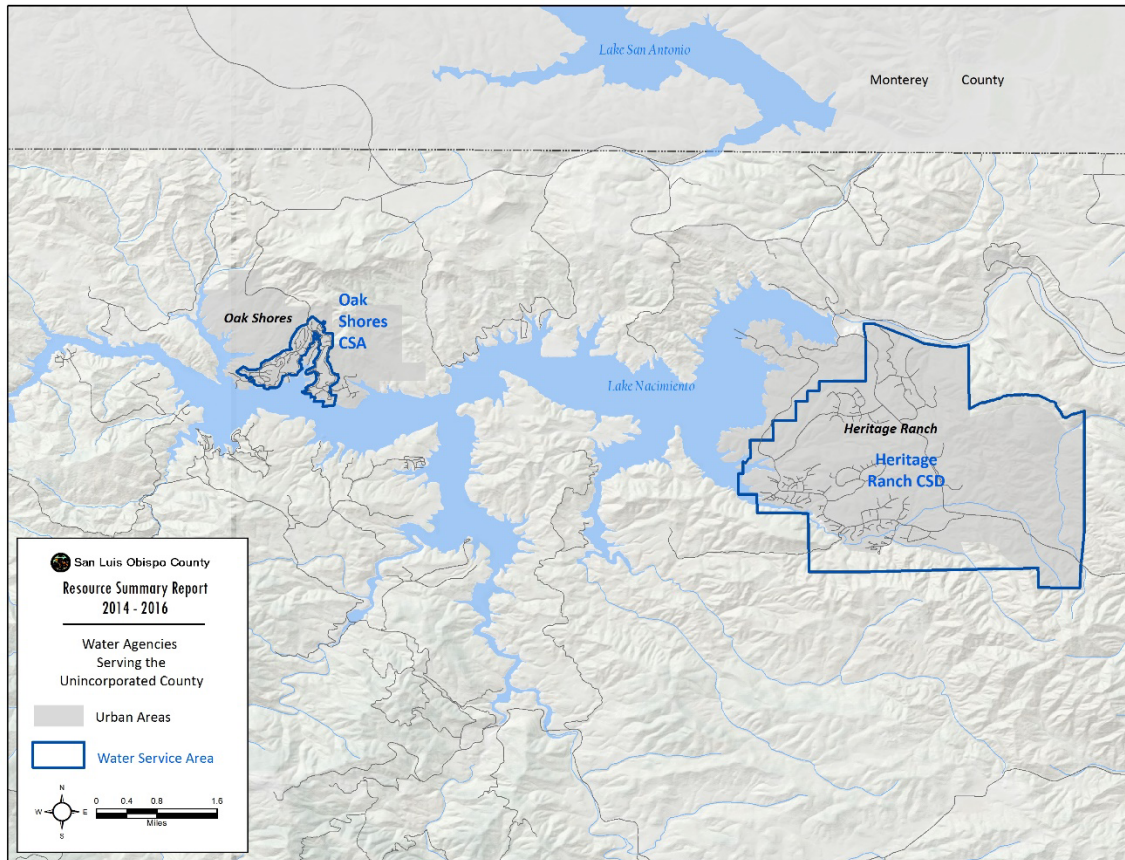


Figure II-11 – Lake Nacimiento Area and Water Service Areas

There are two water purveyors serving the Lake Nacimiento area, the Heritage Ranch CSD and the Nacimiento Water Company which serves the community of Oak Shores. The Heritage Ranch CSD has only one water supply source, the Gallery Well, which is fed via three horizontal wells located in the Nacimiento River bed just downstream of the Nacimiento Dam. Heritage Ranch CSD serves a residential community along the southern shores of Lake Nacimiento. Typically, the Nacimiento River is fed year-round by the release of water through the upper and/or lower outlet works in the dam at Lake Nacimiento. If no water is released from the lake, the Heritage Ranch CSD will not have a water supply. The 1,100 AFY of allocation of Nacimiento Reservoir water designated for use in Heritage Ranch's service area is part of the 1,750 AFY reserved for County residents in the Lake Nacimiento area.

The 1,100 AFY Nacimiento Reservoir allocation for Heritage Ranch CSD is sufficient to provide water for anticipated buildout demand, but the configuration of the delivery system leaves the Heritage Ranch CSD vulnerable to a termination in water supply in an extreme drought. If the lake's water level drops below the dam outlet (has never occurred but came to within two feet of the lower outlet works in October 1989), then Heritage Ranch CSD could temporarily lose its water supply. Alternative sources are under consideration, including taking water directly from

the lake and connecting to the Nacimiento Water Project pipeline. An emergency inter-tie, funded with emergency grant funds, from the Nacimiento line is complete. Construction of the emergency inter-tie pipeline from Heritage Ranch is complete.

The Nacimiento Water Company (NWC) serves the community of Oak Shores, which is on the banks of Nacimiento Lake. The NWC currently serves a population of 275 residents with water drawn from the lake, which is then treated prior to distribution. Plans to develop an additional 345 lots as part of Oak Shores Estates are currently on hold. The water supply allocation for Oak Shores is part of the 1,750 AFY reserved for County residents in the Lake Nacimiento area. The 600 AFY Nacimiento Reservoir allocation for the Nacimiento Water Company is sufficient to provide water for anticipated buildout demand for the Oak Shores Area.

Water demand projected over 20 years is not expected to equal or exceed the dependable supply. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

<b>Table II-22 -- Lake Nacimiento Area Existing and Forecasted Water Supply and Demand</b>				
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Heritage Ranch CSD<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Nacimiento Water Company</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Rural</b>
FY 2015/2016 Demand (AFY)	393.4	600	2,602	385
Forecast Demand in 15 Years (AFY)	913	600	5,097	700
Forecast Demand in 20 Years (AFY)	987	600	5,928	805
Buildout Demand (30 Or More Years) (AFY)	935 – 1,039 <sup>2</sup>	600	4,740-7,120	730-880
<b>Supply</b>				
Lake Nacimiento (AFY)	1,100 <sup>2</sup>	600 <sup>5</sup>	0	0
Other Groundwater Sources (AFY)	0	0	5,928 <sup>5</sup>	805 <sup>5</sup>
SWRCB Water Diversions (AFY)	0	0	(6)	(6)
Total Supply:	1,100	600	5,928	805
<b>Water Supply Versus Forecast Demand</b>	Water demand projected over 20 years is not expected to equal or exceed the dependable supply. <sup>3,6</sup>			

Sources: Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016, San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012, Table 4.69; 2014 San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Tables D-45 and D-46

Notes:

1. See Table II-1. Current year data for agriculture and rural are from 2012.
2. Heritage Ranch CSD's allocation of Lake Nacimiento is 1,100 AFY.
3. The Lake Nacimiento supply allocation is sufficient to meet forecast demands. However, if the lake's water level drops below the dam outlet (has never occurred but came to within two feet of the lower outlet works in October 1989), then Heritage Ranch CSD could lose its water supply.
4. No estimate of existing or forecast demand is available.
5. Groundwater supply sources around Lake Nacimiento are the typical sources of supply for wells that serve agricultural and rural users. There is no information describing the yield for these groundwater supplies.
6. Diversions do not distinguish type of use. Potentially 1,048 AFY could be diverted for use to either agriculture or rural residential.

7. It is uncertain whether an agricultural or rural supply deficit exists. Future studies should invest the resources to determine the basin yield for these groundwater supplies and the uses for the creek/river diversions. It is possible that the combined supplies from groundwater and creek diversions are sufficient to meet the agricultural and rural demands.

### **Lake Nacimiento Area Water Systems**

No significant water system limitations were reported. **No recommended Levels of Severity.**



## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity

### Water Supply

Table II-23 -- Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply	
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS
Pico Creek Valley Groundwater Basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> San Simeon CSD	III
San Simeon Valley Groundwater Basin Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> Cambria CSD	III III
Cayucos Valley Groundwater Basin Old Valley Groundwater Basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> CSA 10A Morro Rock Mutual Water Co. Paso Robles Water Assoc.	None None
Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> Los Osos CSD S&T Mutual Water Co. Golden State Water Co.	III
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – San Luis Sub-basin/Edna Valley Sub-basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> Golden State Water Co.	None
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin  <i>Water Purveyors</i> Avila Beach CSD Avila Valley Mutual Water Co. San Miguelito Mutual Water Co. CSA 12	None

<b>Table II-23 -- Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply</b>	
<b>Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors</b>	<b>Recommended LOS</b>
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Northern Cities Management Area  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Oceano CSD	None
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Nipomo CSD Woodlands Mutual Water Co. Golden State Water Co.	III
Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> CSA 23	None
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> San Miguel CSD CSA 16 – Shandon	III
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – Atascadero Sub-basin  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Templeton CSD Atascadero Mutual Water Co. Garden Farms CSD	None
Lake Nacimiento Area  <u>Water Purveyors</u> Heritage Ranch CSD Nacimiento Water Co.	None

**Water Systems**

**No Levels of Severity are recommended.**

## Recommended Actions

### General Recommendations

- Continue to support efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use.
- Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure.
- Support efforts to complete Basin Management Plans throughout the County.
- Support efforts to develop sustainable supplemental sources of water.

### San Simeon Valley and Santa Rosa Valley Groundwater Basins (Cambria)

1. LOS III to remain in place.
2. Collaborate with the Cambria Community Services District for the issuance of a limited number of intent-to-serve letters and building permits based on the continued use of a demand offset conservation program that offsets new demand from new water connections.
3. Revise the County Growth Management Ordinance in collaboration with the Cambria Community Services District to accommodate the issuance of an allowable number of building permits for new development.
4. Collaborate with the Cambria Community Services District to prepare and obtain a Coastal Development Permit for its recently completed Emergency Water Supply Project along the lower San Simeon Creek aquifer.

### Cayucos Valley and Old Valley Groundwater Basins (Cayucos)

1. Support efforts to develop a reliable water supply reserve as an alternative to groundwater. Recycled water should be considered as an alternative supply.

### Los Osos Groundwater Basin

1. LOS III to remain in place.
2. Continue to support efforts to implement the Basin Management Plan.
3. Implement the water management strategies of the Los Osos Community Plan following adoption.

### San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin

1. Support efforts to determine the safe yield of the Avila Valley Sub-basin.

### Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin

1. Consider ending the Title 8 retrofit-upon-sale ordinance in the NMWCA. The program has run for four years and approximately 5% of homes have needed retrofitting.

2. Support implementation of the recommendations of the NCSO March 15, 2013 *Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee -- Alternative Evaluation Final Report*. Coordinate any needed County actions such as an AB 1600 study to quantify the costs and benefits of the identified supplemental water project for groundwater users outside the Nipomo CSD.
3. Collaborate with the Nipomo CSD, South County Sanitation District and other stakeholders to assist in their efforts to improve water supply reliability, including the use of recycled water.
4. Continue to help fund area wide water conservation through the fee on new construction.
5. Collaborate with NCMA and NMMA to develop a groundwater model for the NCMA/NMMA portions of the Basin as recommended by Board Resolution No. 2014-220.

**Paso Robles Groundwater Basin**

1. LOS III for the Basin.
2. Continue to support efforts to complete and implement a Basin Management Plan.

**Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – Atascadero Sub-basin**

1. No recommended LOS.
2. Continue to support efforts of the water purveyors, County, District, and local land owners to actively and cooperatively develop a Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan for the Atascadero Sub-basin.

**Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin**

1. No recommended LOS.
2. Prepare a Resource Capacity Study to determine the safe yield of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin.
3. Support efforts to develop additional sustainable water supplies for CSA 23.

**Lake Nacimiento Area**

1. Continue to support efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use.
2. Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure.
3. Support efforts to develop sustainable supplemental sources of water.

# III. WASTEWATER

## Level of Severity Criteria

### WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Level of Severity	Wastewater Treatment Criteria
I	The service provider or RWQCB determines that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within 4 years. This mirrors the time frame used by the RWQCB to track necessary plant upgrades.
II	RWQCB determines that the monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within 2 years.
III	Peak daily flow equals or exceeds the capacity of a wastewater system for treatment and/or disposal facilities.

### WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

Level of Severity	Wastewater Collection Criteria <sup>1</sup>
I	2-year projected flows equal 75% of the system capacity. A 2-year period is Recommended for the preparation of resource capacity study.
II	System is operating at 75% capacity, OR The five-year projected peak flow (or other flow/time period) equals system capacity, OR The inventory of developable land in a community would, if developed, generate enough wastewater to exceed system capacity.
III	Peak flows fill any component of a collection system to 100% capacity.

1. A wastewater collection system includes facilities that collect and deliver wastewater to a treatment plant for treatment and disposal (sewer pipelines, lift stations, etc.)

### SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Level of Severity	Septic Systems Criteria <sup>1</sup>
I	Failures occur in 5% of systems in an area or other number sufficient for the County Health Department to identify a potential public health problem.
II	Failures reach 15% and monitoring indicates that conditions will reach or exceed acceptable levels for public health within the time frame needed to design, fund and build a project that will correct the problem, based upon projected growth rates.
III	Failures reach 25% of the area's septic systems and the County Health Department and RWQCB find that public health is endangered.

1. Includes septic tank systems or small aerobic systems with subsurface disposal. Typical disposal systems include leach fields, seepage pits, or evapotranspiration mounds.

## Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems

The service areas of wastewater collection and treatment system operators serving the unincorporated county are listed in Table III-1 and shown on Figure III-1.

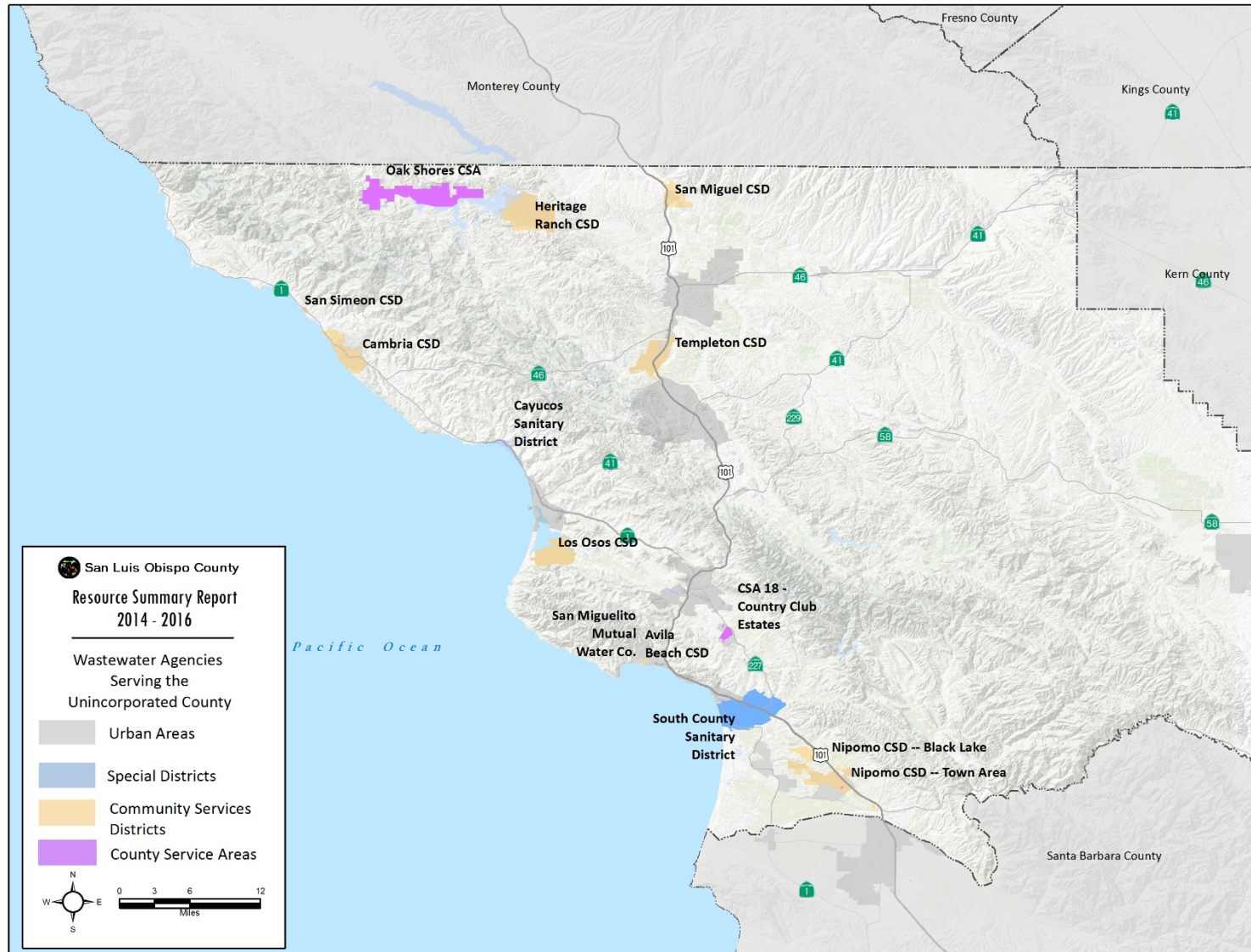
Table III-1 – Wastewater Agencies Serving Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County				
Agency	Date of Discharge Permit	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	2015 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Percent of Design Flow In 2015
Avila Beach CSD <sup>3</sup>	12-12-2009	0.2	0.055	27%
Cambria CSD	12-7-2001	1.0	0.401	40%
Cayucos Sanitary District <sup>4</sup>	12-4-2008	2.36	0.931	39%
Country Club Estates – CSA 18	10-23-2003	0.12	0.053	44%
Heritage Ranch CSD	5-5-2011	0.4	0.140	35%
Nipomo CSD – Black Lake	3-11-1994	0.10	0.049	49%
Nipomo CSD – Southland Treatment Plant	2-2-2012	0.9	0.558	62%
San Miguel CSD	7-9-1999	0.45	0.109	24%
San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	7-14-1995	0.15	0.069	46%
San Simeon CSD <sup>5</sup>	12-5-2013	0.2	0.086	43%
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District <sup>6</sup>	10-23-2009	3.3	2.177	66%
Oak Shores CSA <sup>7</sup>	12-7-2001	0.1	0.026	26%
Templeton CSD				
Meadowbrook WWTP	5-11-2007	0.600	0.184	30%
Paso Robles WWTP <sup>8</sup>	6-25-2011	0.430	0.240	54%

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2016

### Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day
3. CSD = Community Services District
4. The Morro Bay wastewater treatment plant serves the Cayucos Sanitary District and the City of Morro Bay. By agreement, Cayucos SD is allotted 0.721 MGD of Morro Bay treatment plant capacity.
5. By agreement, Hearst Castle is allotted 0.05 MGD of the San Simeon treatment plant capacity.
6. South County Sanitary District serves the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach and the unincorporated community of Oceano.
7. CSA = County Service Area
8. By agreement, the Templeton CSD is allotted 0.40 MGD of the Paso Robles treatment plant capacity. The average daily flow if reflected as a percentage of the allotted capacity.

Figure III-1 – Wastewater Service Providers Serving Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County



## Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Collection and Treatment Service Providers

### Methodology

The 2016 per capita wastewater generation for each service provider was determined by dividing the 2016 average daily flow by the 2016 population within each service area. The resulting quotient was then multiplied by the estimated population for each community in four years (2020) (see Table I-1 of Chapter I) to estimate the future average daily flow which was then divided by the design flow to determine the 2016 percentage. The results are presented in Table III-2. Each wastewater service provider is discussed below.

Class I Priority Discharge Violations are provided for each wastewater provider as reported by the Regional Water Quality Control Board for the period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016. As set forth in the 2010 State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Enforcement Policy, Class I violations “...pose an immediate and substantial threat to water quality and have the potential to cause significant detrimental impacts to human health or the environment”.



### Avila Beach CSD

The Avila Beach CSD operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the community of Avila Beach and Port San Luis. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.2 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 0.055 MGD, or 27% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. There were no Class I violations reported for the period of 2014-2016. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

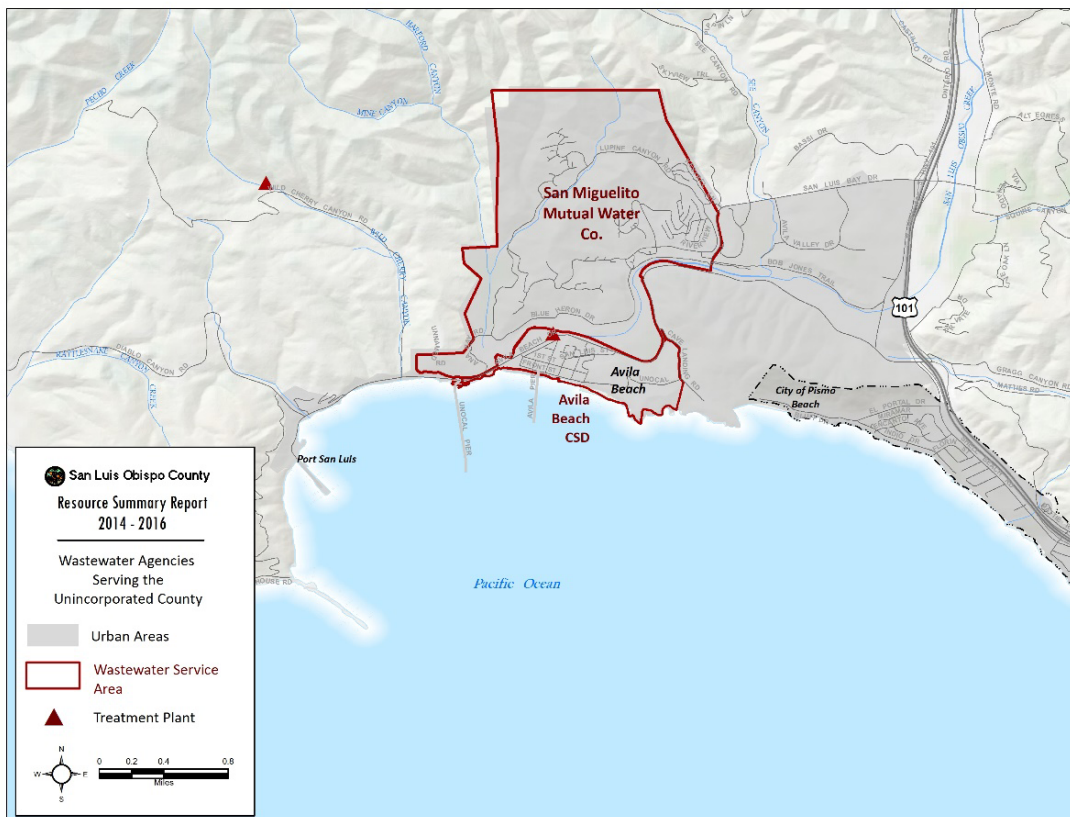
Table III-2 -- Avila Beach CSD -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
1,533	0.055	1,542	0.089	0.2	45%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-2 – Avila Beach CSD Wastewater Service Area



### Cambria CSD

The Cambria CSD operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves 6,000 residents of the community of Cambria. The treatment plant has a design capacity of 1.0 MGD; current (2015) average daily flows are 0.401 MGD, or 40% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. The CSD is implementing an ongoing program to improve the efficiency and operation of the collection and treatment systems. There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

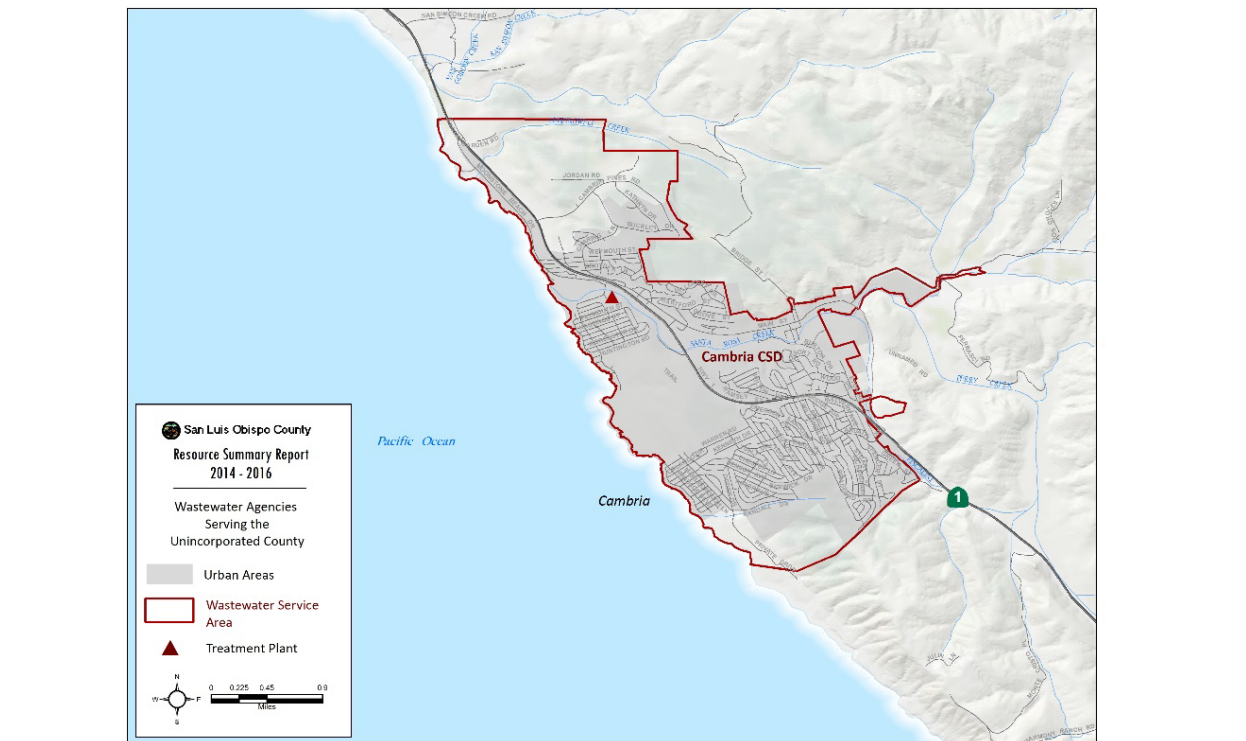
Table III-3 -- Cambria CSD -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
6,049	0.401	6,054	0.401	1.0	40%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-3 – Cambria CSD Wastewater Service Area



### Cayucos Sanitary District

The Cayucos Sanitary District (CSD) operates a wastewater collection system that serves the community of Cayucos. By agreement, the CSD is allotted 0.721 MGD of the Morro Bay treatment plant capacity which has a design capacity of 2.36 MGD. Current (2016) average daily flows from the CSD and the City of Morro Bay (combined population 12,686) is 0.931 MGD, or 40% of design capacity.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

The CSD is pursuing construction of a water recycling plant separately from the City of Morro Bay. The preferred project site is located on the south side of Toro Creek Road about 1 mile north of the City of Morro Bay (Figure III-4). The new plant will be designed to treat to tertiary standards and will provide recycled water for beneficial reuse. An environmental impact report is currently being prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of the treatment plant on the project site and an alternative site located on Willow Creek Road (Figure III-4). It is anticipated that the plant will be operational by the end of 2018. In the meantime, based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the existing plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

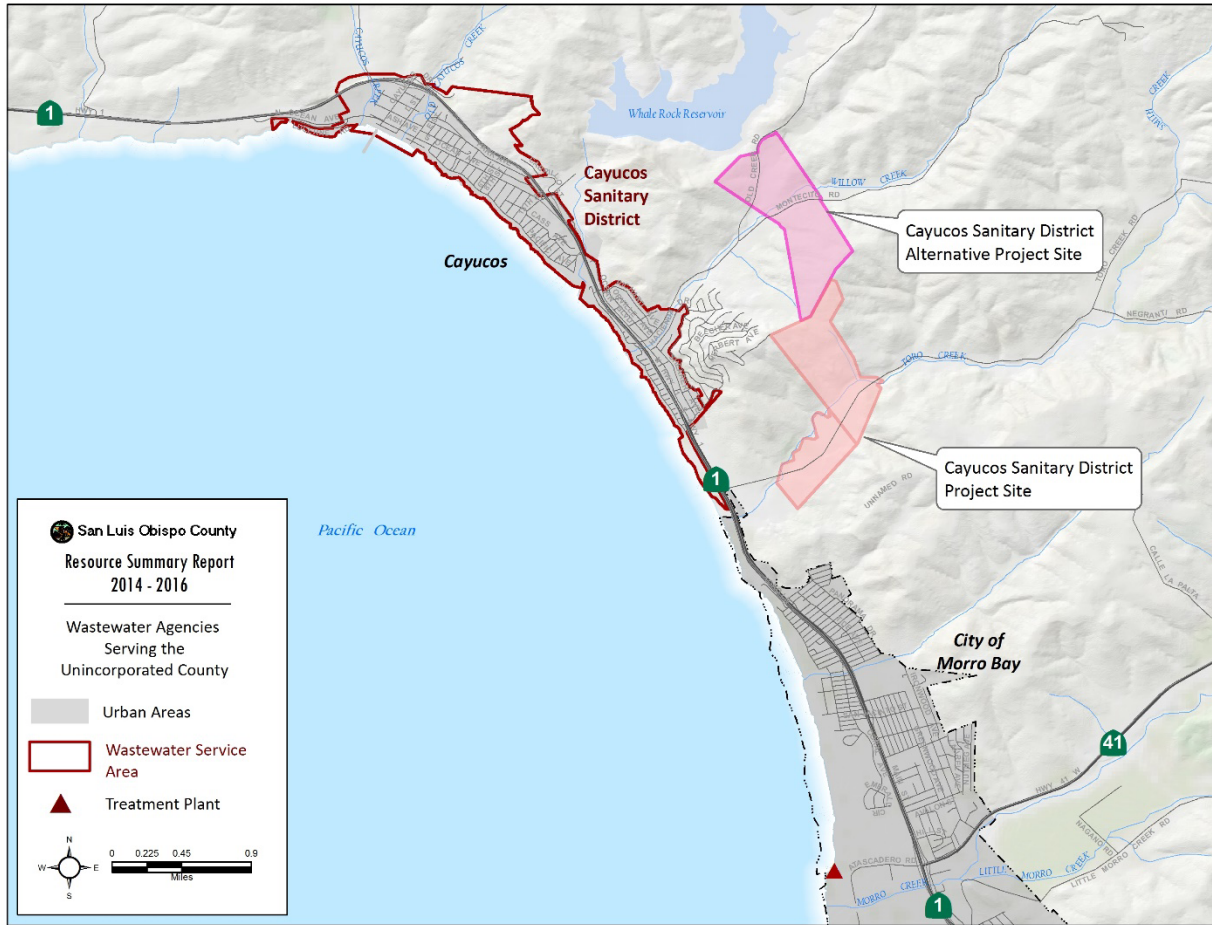
Table III-4 -- Cayucos Sanitary District -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
12,686	0.931	12,825	0.941	2.36	40%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day. Represents to combined flow of the CSD and City of Morro Bay.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-4 – Cayucos Sanitary District



### County Service Area 18 -- Country Club Estates

County Service Area 18 operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the Country Club Estates area south of the City of San Luis Obispo. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.12 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 0.053 MGD, or 44% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. The County has no plans to expand or upgrade the collection system, treatment plant or disposal system. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

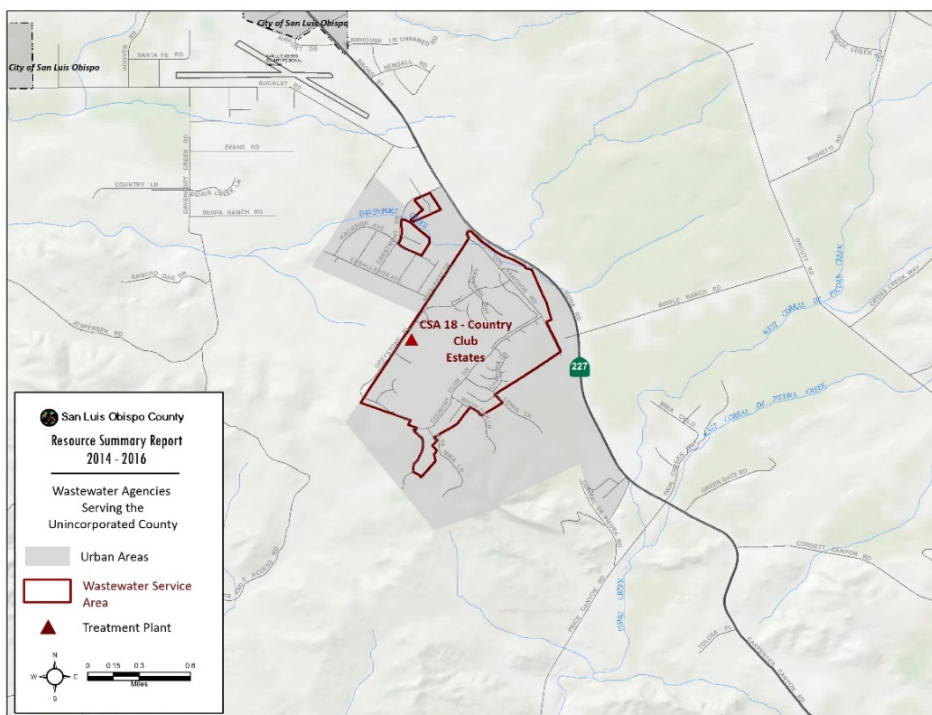
Table III-5 -- CSA 18 Country Club Estates -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
881	0.053	901	0.054	0.12	45%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-5 – County Service Area 18 - Country Club Estates





### Heritage Ranch CSD and Oak Shores CSA

The Heritage Ranch CSD operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the community of Heritage Ranch at the east end of Lake Nacimiento. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.4 MGD; current (2015) average daily flows are 0.140 MGD, or 35% of design capacity. Because of more stringent effluent regulations and future population growth, the CSD is investigating the need for improvements to the wastewater treatment system. The first step will involve an analysis of the current treatment plant and recommendations on what upgrades should be made to comply with future discharge regulations and to insure adequate capacity.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

Based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the plant is expected to operate below capacity for the next five years or more. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

Table III-6 -- Heritage Ranch CSD -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
2,578	0.140	2,624	0.143	0.4	36%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

The Oak Shores County Service Area operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the community of Oak Shores on the northern shore of Lake Nacimiento. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.10 MGD; current (2015) average daily flows are 0.026 MGD, or 26% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. The CSA has no plans to expand or upgrade the collection system, treatment plant or disposal system.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

**No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.** See Figure III-6.

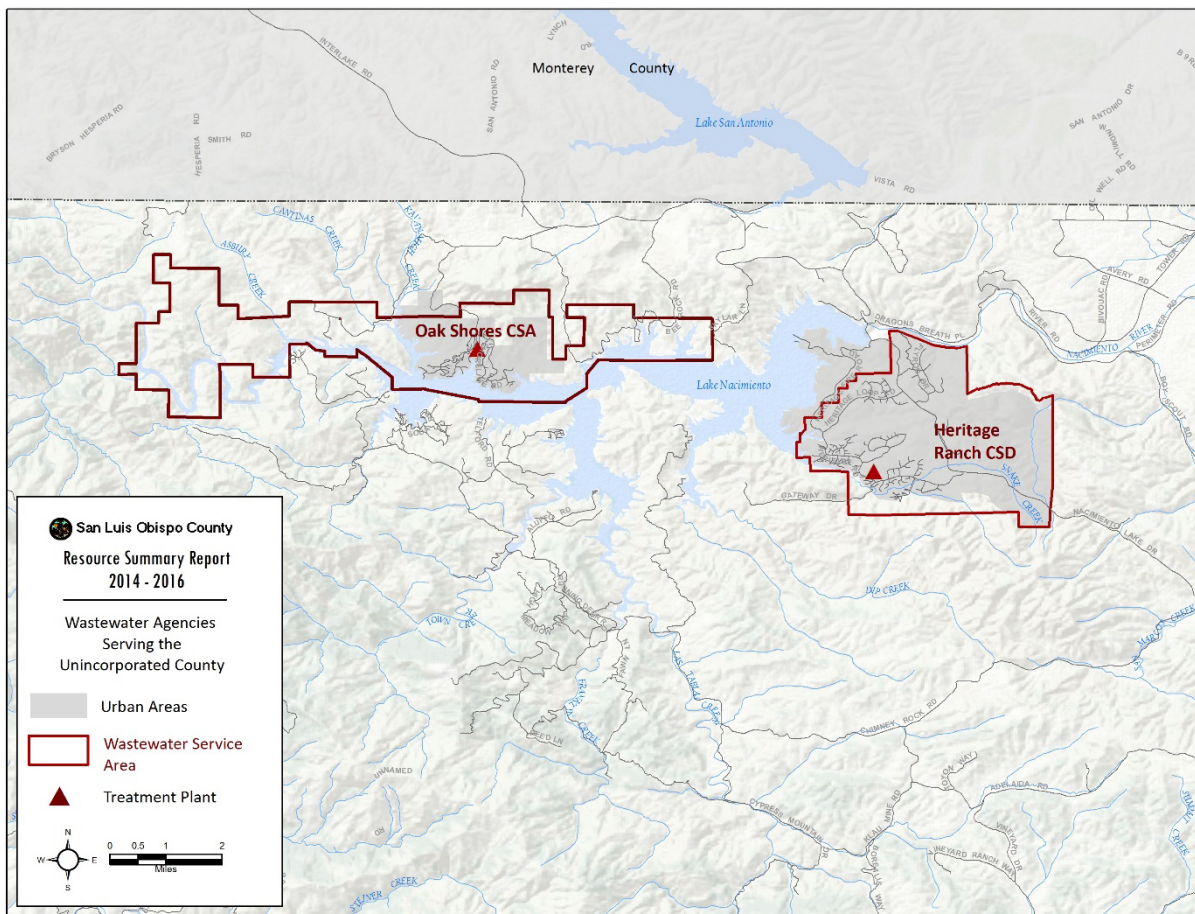
Table III-7 -- Oak Shores CSA -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
339	0.026	362	0.028	0.10	28%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-6 – Heritage Ranch CSD and Oak Shores CSA Wastewater Service Areas



### Nipomo CSD – Black Lake

The Nipomo CSD operates two wastewater collection and treatment systems: one serving the Black Lake area and one serving the Town Area of the community of Nipomo (discussed below). The Black Lake system has a design flow of 0.10 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 0.049 MGD, or 49% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the Black Lake service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. The CSD has no plans to expand or upgrade the collection system, treatment plant or disposal system. There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

**No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

Table III-8 -- Nipomo CSD Black Lake -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2014 Service Area Population	2014 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
867	0.049	867	0.049	0.10	49%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

### Nipomo CSD – Southland Treatment Plant

The Nipomo CSD operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the Town Area of the community of Nipomo. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.9 MGD; current (2014) average daily flows are 0.558 MGD, or 62% of design capacity. In September, 2014, the CSD completed the first phase of a three-phase upgrade to the Southland wastewater treatment plant. Phase I will improve the treatment capability of the plant but will not increase treatment capacity. Completion of all three phases of improvements (tentatively to be completed by 2017, depending on the rate of population growth) will expand treatment capacity to a 1.8 MGD from its current capacity of 0.9 million gallons per day.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

Based on the projected growth in population within the Town Area portion of the CSD service area, along with the planned improvements to the treatment plant, the wastewater system is expected to operate below capacity for the next five years or more. **No recommended levels of severity for either collection or treatment.**



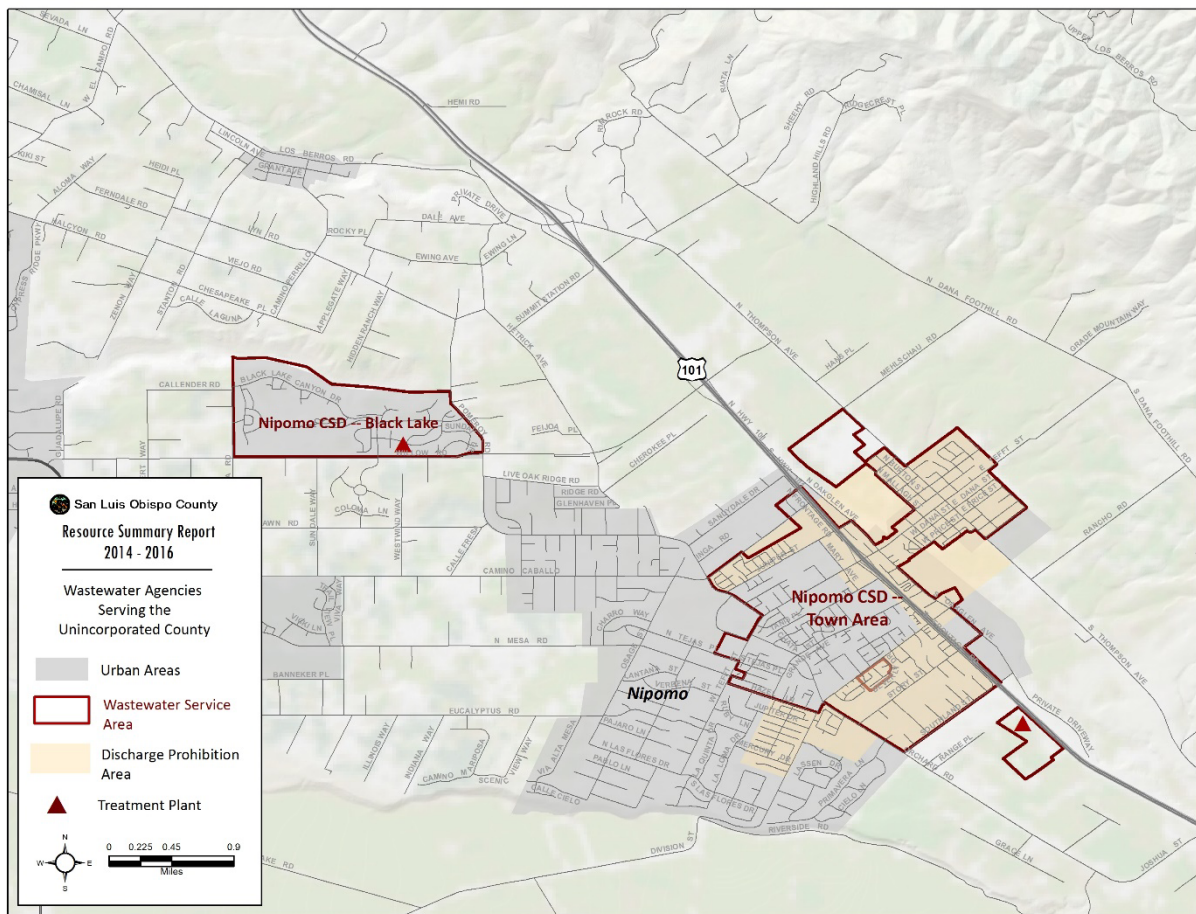
Table III-9 -- Nipomo CSD Southland Treatment Plant -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
15,652	0.558	15,859	0.565	0.9	63%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-7 – Nipomo CSD Wastewater Service Areas



### San Miguel CSD

The San Miguel CSD operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the community of San Miguel in northern San Luis Obispo County. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.45 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 0.109 MGD, or 24% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

The CSD has no plans to expand or upgrade the collection system, treatment plant or disposal system. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

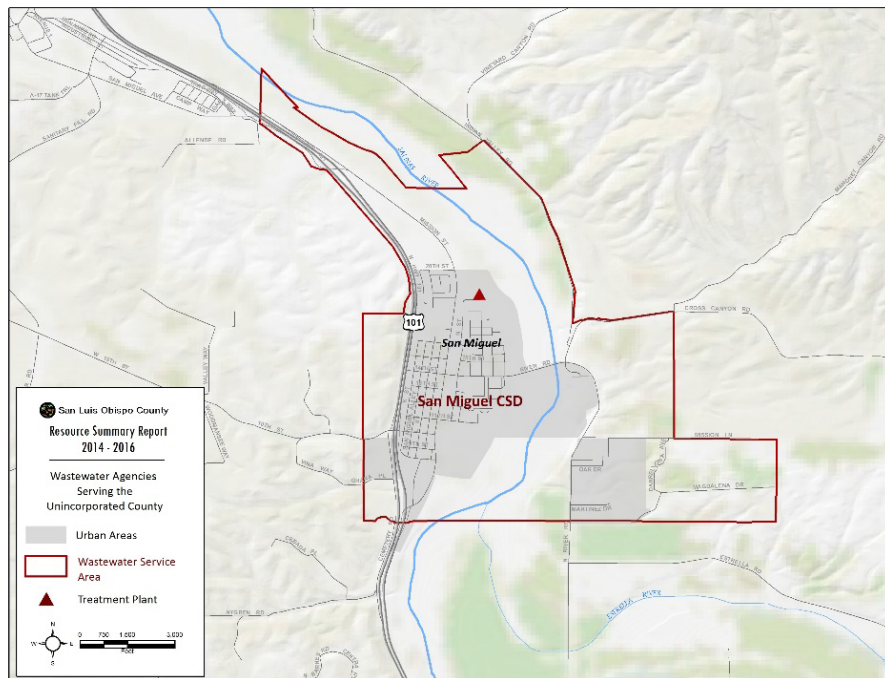
Table III-10 -- San Miguel CSD -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
2,469	0.109	2,650	0.117	0.45	26%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-8 – San Miguel CSD Wastewater Service Area



### San Miguelito Mutual Water Company

The San Miguelito Mutual Water Company (SMMWC) operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves a portion of the Avila Valley north of the community of Avila Beach. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.15 MGD; current (2015) average daily flows are 0.069 MGD, or 46% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the service area, the treatment plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

Table III-11 -- San Miguelito Mutual Water Company -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
612	0.069	626	0.071	0.15	45%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

### San Simeon CSD

The San Simeon CSD operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that serves the community of San Simeon as well as Hearst Castle. By agreement, Hearst Castle is allotted 0.05 MGD of the San Simeon treatment plant capacity. The treatment plant has a design flow of 0.2 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 0.086 MGD, or 43% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

The CSD has no plans to expand or upgrade the collection system, treatment plant or disposal system. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

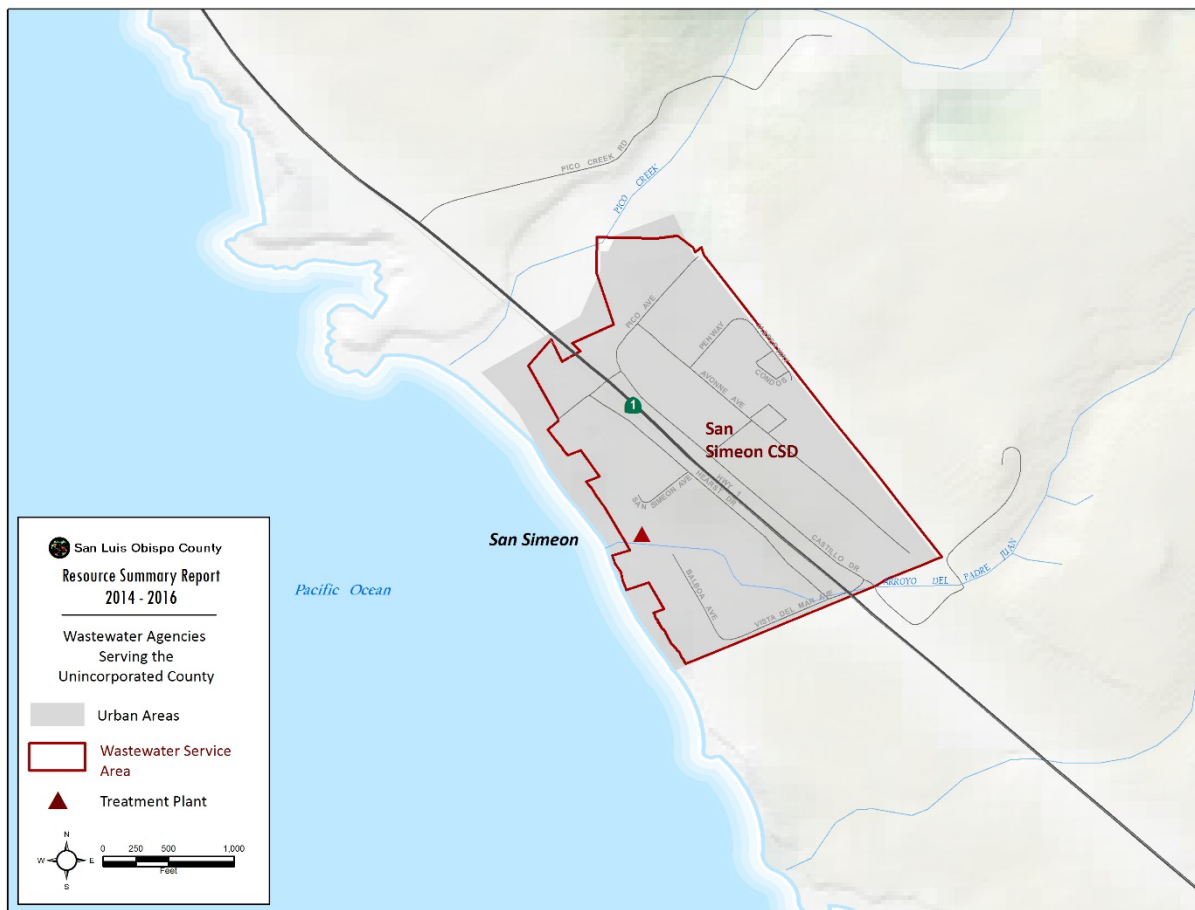
Table III-12 -- San Simeon CSD -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
450	0.086	454	0.086	0.2	43%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day

Figure III-9 – San Simeon CSD Wastewater Service Area



### South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District

The South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District (SSLOCSD) operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system serving a population of about 40,000 within the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, as well as the unincorporated community of Oceano. The treatment plant has a design flow of 3.3 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 2.177 MGD, or 66% of design capacity.

The District owns and operates nearly 9 miles of collection sewer referred to as the District Trunk Line. The purpose of this line is to allow for the collective transport of wastewater from the smaller municipal lines of the three member agencies to the final destination of the District's Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Trunk Line was initially constructed as part of the original District design of 1963. It is comprised of sewer pipe ranging in size from 15-30 inches in diameter.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

Based on the projected growth in population within the SSLOCSD service area, the plant is expected to operate well below capacity for the next five years or more. The SSLOCSD has no plans to expand or upgrade the collection system, treatment plant or disposal system. The SSLOCSD has implemented an ongoing program to monitor inflow and infiltration to determine the sources of such flows and to implement corrective measures. **No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

Table III-13 -- South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment						
2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
37,997	2.177	38,815	2.22	3.3	67%	None

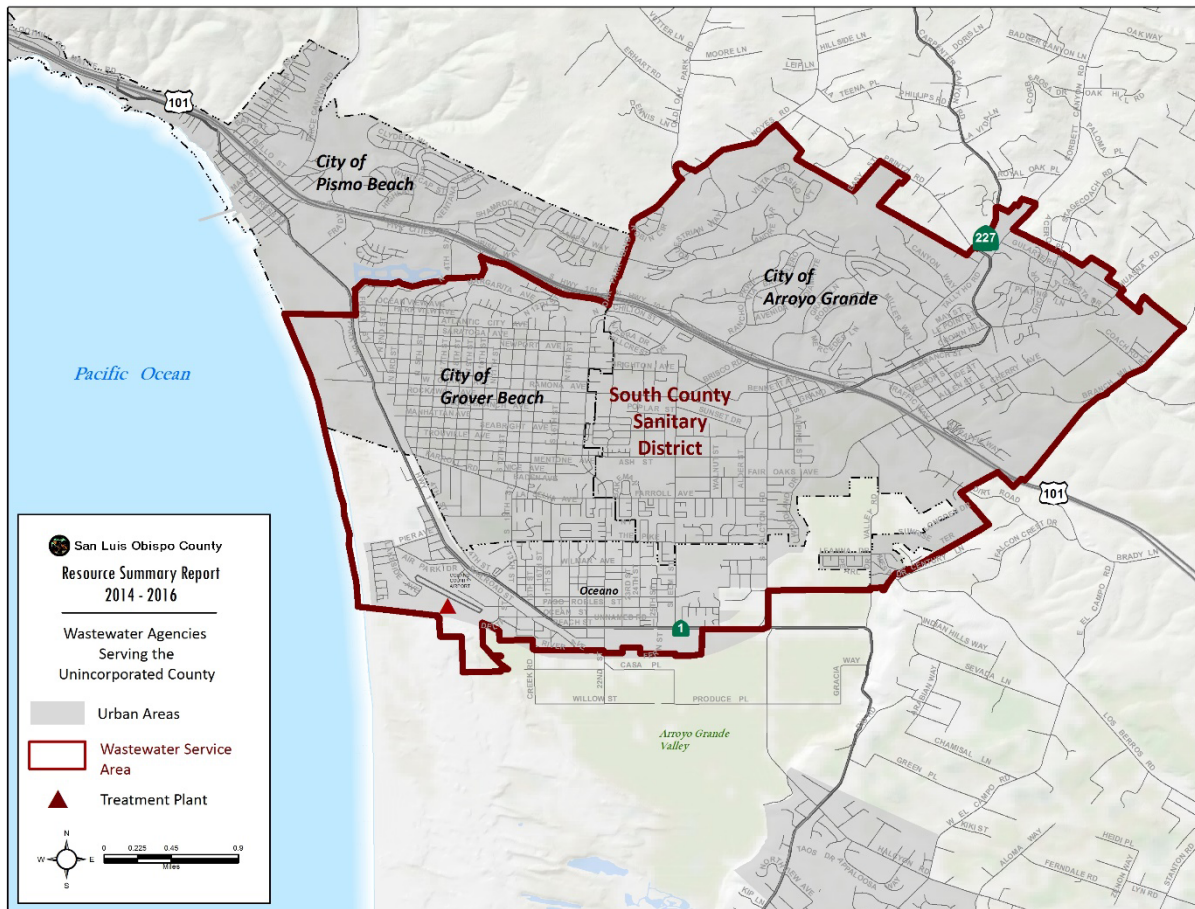
Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day



Figure III-10 – South County Sanitation District



### Templeton CSD

The Templeton CSD operates a wastewater collection system that serves the community of Templeton. There are two wastewater tributary areas. The area on the west side of Highway 101 flows to the CSD-owned Meadowbrook Wastewater Treatment Plant. The majority of flows generated by the east side of Highway 101 are sent to the Paso Robles treatment plant. By agreement, the Templeton CSD is allotted 0.443 MGD of the Paso Robles treatment plant capacity.

The Templeton CSD Meadowbrook system has a design flow capacity of 0.60 MGD; current (2016) average daily flows are 0.184 MGD, or 30% of design capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the CSD service area, the capacity of the treatment plant is not expected to be reached for the next twenty-five years or more. For the portion of the community served by the City of Paso Robles wastewater treatment plant (about 60%) the 2016 estimated average daily flow is about 0.24 MGD or about 54% of the community’s allotted capacity. Based on the projected growth in population within the service area, the community’s allotted capacity of the treatment plant is not expected to be reached for the next twenty-five years or more.

There were no Class I discharge violations reported for the period of 2014-2016.

In 2012, the Templeton CSD authorized staff to proceed with the design of the East Side Force Main and Lift Station Project. A number of tasks were identified and staff proceeded with the work with the assistance of consultants as required. Several of the tasks are proceeding concurrently. The Paso Robles WWTP was originally constructed in 1954 and though it has been upgraded several times, it is not capable of meeting its Waste Discharge Requirements to the extent that it has incurred significant fines for violations and a replacement of the WWTP is necessary. In 2015 the City completed a major upgrade of the Plant to a Biological Nutrient Removal process. The upgrade project included new headworks, rehabilitation of primary clarifiers, a new pump station, replacement of trickling filters with the Biological Nutrient Removal process, new secondary clarifiers, a chloramination disinfection process, a new effluent polishing channel, and a system that generates power and heat from biogas generated by digestion of sludge. This new treatment process effectively removes all harmful pollutants from the wastewater and is highly energy efficient. The upgraded treatment process enables the City to produce high quality recycled water in the future.

The City is presently designing the additional treatment facilities (filtration + ultraviolet light disinfection) needed to produce tertiary quality recycled water. The City is pursuing low-interest State loans and grants, with intent to begin construction of the tertiary treatment facilities in late 2016.

**No levels of severity are recommended for either collection or treatment.**

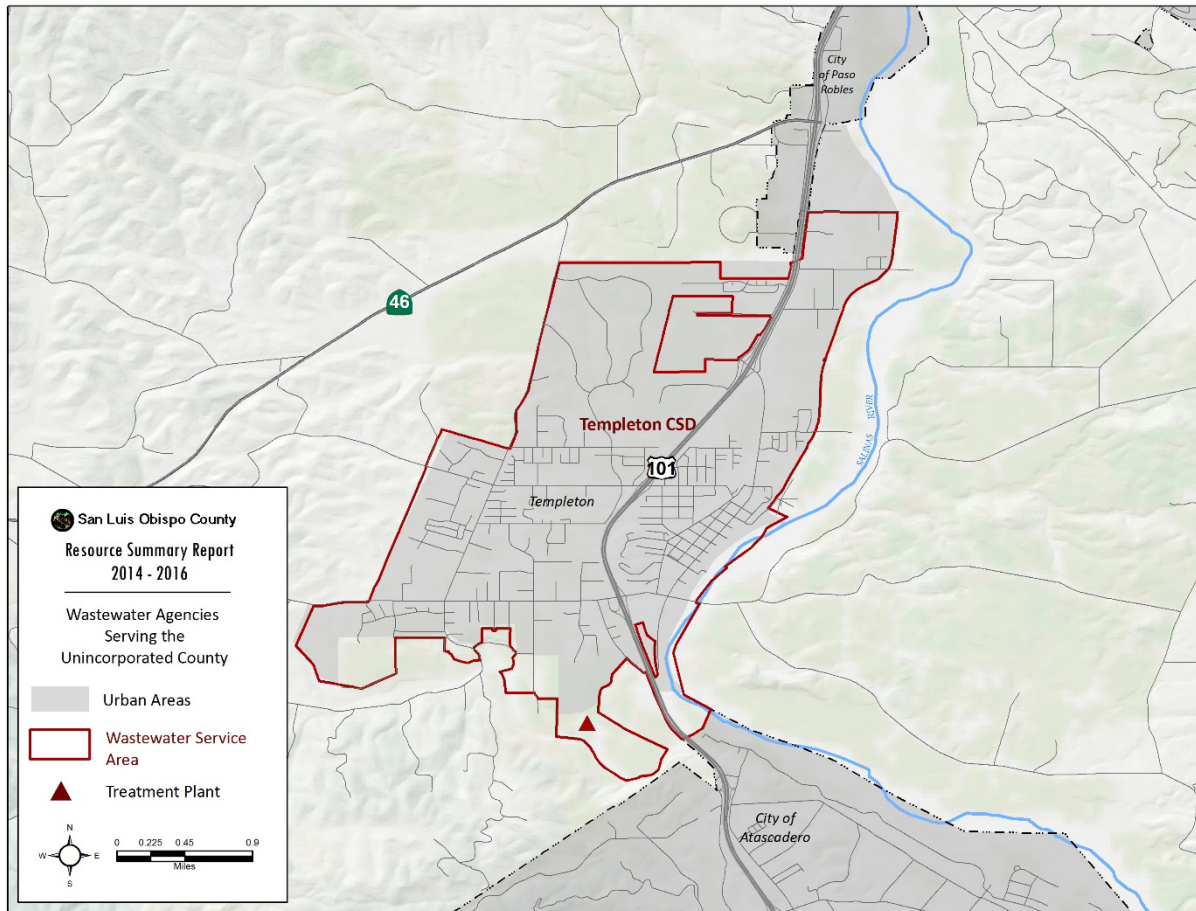
Table III-14 -- Templeton CSD Wastewater Treatment – Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment							
Treatment Plant	2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
Meadowbrook WWTP	2,889	0.184	2,908	0.0185	0.600	31%	None
City of Paso Robles WWTP – Capacity Allocated to Templeton CSD	4,334	0.240	4,353	0.241	0.443 <sup>3</sup>	54%	None
City of Paso Robles WWTP -- Total	33,958	2.40	36,490	2.60	4.9	53%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day
3. The portion of the City’s wastewater treatment plant allotted to the Templeton CSD (0.443 MGD).

Figure III-11 – Templeton CSD Wastewater Service Area



## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment

Table III-15 provides a summary of the recommended Levels of Severity for wastewater treatment.



Table III-15 – Recommended Levels of Severity for Wastewater Treatment

Agency	2016 Service Area Population	2016 Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2016 Per Capita Average Daily Flow (MGD)	2020 Service Area Population	2020 Estimated Average Daily Flow (MGD)	Design Flow <sup>1</sup> (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Design Flow In 2020	Recommended Levels of Severity
Avila Beach CSD <sup>3</sup>	1,533	0.055	0.0000578	1,542	0.089	0.2	45%	None
Cambria CSD <sup>4</sup>	6,049	0.401	0.0000662	6,054	0.401	1.0	40%	None
Cayucos Sanitary District/Morro Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant <sup>5</sup>	12,686	0.931	0.0000733	12,825	0.941	2.36	40%	None
Country Club Estates – CSA 18	881	0.053	0.0006015	901	0.054	0.12	45%	None
Heritage Ranch CSD	2,578	0.140	0.0000543	2,624	0.142	0.4	36%	None
Nipomo CSD – Black Lake	867	0.049	0.0000565	867	0.049	0.10	49%	None
Nipomo CSD – Southland Treatment Plant	15,652	0.558	0.0000356	15,859	0.565	0.9	63%	None
San Miguel CSD	2,469	0.109	0.0000441	2,650	0.117	0.45	26%	None
San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	612	0.069	0.000112	626	0.071	0.15	47%	None
San Simeon CSD	452	0.086	0.0001910	454	0.086	0.2	43%	None
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District <sup>6</sup>	37,997	2.177	0.0000572	38,815	2.22	3.3	67%	None
Oak Shores CSA <sup>7</sup>	339	0.026	0.0000766	362	0.028	0.1	28%	None
Templeton CSD – Meadowbrook WWTP	2,889	0.184	0.0000638	2,908	0.185	0.600	31%	None
Templeton CSD – Paso Robles WWTP <sup>8</sup>	4,334	0.240	0.0000553	4,353	0.41	0.043	54%	None
City of Paso Robles -- Total	33,958	2.40	0.000070	36,490	2.57	4.9	53%	None

Sources: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016; Central Coast RWQCB, 2016; SLOCOG, 2016

Notes for Table III-15:

1. Design Flow = average daily dry weather flow in million gallons per day.
2. MGD = Million gallons per day
3. CSD = Community Services District
4. By agreement, Hearst Castle is allotted 0.05 MGD of the San Simeon treatment plant capacity.
5. The Morro Bay wastewater treatment plant serves the Cayucos Sanitary District and the City of Morro Bay. By agreement, Cayucos SD is allotted 0.721 MGD of Morro Bay treatment plant capacity.
6. South County Sanitary District serves the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach and the unincorporated community of Oceano.
7. CSA = County Service Area
8. By agreement, Templeton CSD is allotted 0.443 MGD of the Paso Robles treatment plant capacity.

## Septic Systems Recommended Levels of Severity

### Santa Margarita

The community of Santa Margarita relies entirely on individual septic systems for wastewater disposal. Septic systems have failed in some parts of the community subject to shallow groundwater levels. According to the 2013 Santa Margarita Community Plan, the location of urban densities on clay soils, combined with poor storm drainage, have created problems for successful septic system operation. In the 1970's, septic systems in Santa Margarita had a 19 percent failure rate during periods of seasonal flooding. Since then, engineered septic systems have been required by the County, and they have shown better performance. However, the County Health Department does not administer an annual septic maintenance inspection program, and the current failure rate is not precisely known.

Drainage problems still exist in Santa Margarita. However, with suitable drainage control, the long-term use of septic systems could be feasible if the systems are properly maintained by owners. Development of existing lots should provide adequate areas for leach fields and drainage control. Formation of a flood control zone of benefit would enable the community to pay the necessary costs to resolve flooding problems which in turn may help maintain septic systems in the community.

Continued development of the Santa Margarita Ranch will necessitate the construction of a centralized wastewater system. The development plan for the project includes the dedication of land for a potential future sewage treatment facility of up to ten (10) acres. The capacity, features, location and timing of this potential future sewage treatment facility have not yet been determined.

Although no public data are available regarding the failure rate of existing septic systems, previous system failures suggest this is a persistent problem which could worsen over time.

#### **Recommended Level of Severity I.**

### Shandon

According to the 2012 Shandon Community Plan, the community is served by individual septic tank and leach field systems with a majority located on small lots. The Community Plan requires a community wastewater system to be constructed with new development. The wastewater system improvements will consist of a backbone network of gravity sewer pipelines, lift stations,

force mains, a waste water treatment facility, and percolation basins. Until a community wastewater system is constructed, existing development may remain on their individual septic systems, as regulated by the RWQCB, where the land uses are not intensified. However, existing development may be required to be connected to the community system in the future as determined by the RWQCB. **No levels of severity are recommended.**

### Los Osos

The community of Los Osos utilizes individual septic systems for wastewater disposal which has resulted in the degradation of water quality in the groundwater basin underlying the community. To address the water pollution problem and help provide a sustainable source of potable water for the community, the County began construction of the Los Osos Wastewater Project in 2012. The project will provide wastewater collection, conveyance, treatment and recycled water reuse for Los Osos. As of October, 2016, the collection system and Water Recycling Facility have been completed and about one-third of properties have connected to the system. All properties are expected to be connected to the system by March, 2017.

The project includes nine primary pump stations, 12 pocket pump stations, pump station wet wells, 220,000 feet of gravity sewer and force main, 588 manholes, fiber optic conduit, 35,000 feet of recycled water distribution mains and 4,710 lateral connections. Individual lateral connections to the sewer main will be required after completion of the wastewater project facilities. Until the wastewater system is complete, individual septic systems will remain in use throughout the community and will continue to contribute to the degradation of groundwater quality. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

### Nipomo

Portions of the community of Nipomo are served by on-site septic systems for wastewater disposal. A survey conducted in 1975 found evidence of system failures in 55% of the on-site septic systems within portions of the community. Subsequently the Regional Water Quality Control Board adopted Resolution 78-02 which prohibits waste discharge from individual sewage disposal systems within certain portions of the Nipomo area after July, 1982. Subsequently, all properties within this “prohibition zone” and within 50 feet of the Nipomo CSD sewer main are required to connect to the sewer prior to a change of ownership. In the meantime, these properties may continue the use of on-site septic systems. The discharge prohibition zone lies within the existing wastewater service area. **Recommended Level of Severity III for the “prohibition zone” in the Nipomo area.**

### Recommended Actions

- Monitor septic system failures in the community of Santa Margarita. The carry over of solids from the septic tank to the leach field is the most common cause of absorption system clogging and failure. Encourage property owners to properly maintain their septic systems.
- Maintain Level of Severity III for Los Osos on-site septic systems in the prohibition zone until all on-site septic systems have been decommissioned.
- Recommend Level of Severity III for the “prohibition zone” in the Nipomo Area.

- Consult with County Environmental Health and RWQCB on actions and monitor water quality for communities in which septic systems continue to be used.
- Evaluate alternatives to septic systems such as a public sewer system, a community septic system maintenance program, or a collection and disposal system to existing onsite treatment tanks in communities in where septic systems continue to be used.
- Identify funding for communities that have a community wastewater treatment facility identified in an approved Public Facility Financing Plan.

# IV. ROADS AND INTERCHANGES

## Level of Severity Criteria

### Methodology

The ability of roads to carry vehicular traffic depends on several factors. The number of travel lanes, the nature of topographic features, the presence and width of roadway shoulders, and the number of other vehicles all affect the capacity of roads. The Highway Capacity Manual, published by the Transportation Research Board, sets standards for these and other factors which determine traffic "Levels of Service" (LOS) ranging from level "A" to "F." They are defined as follows:

- LOS "A"** Free flow: Unlimited freedom to maneuver and select desired speed.
- LOS "B"** Stable flow: Slight decline in freedom to maneuver.
- LOS "C"** Stable flow: Speed and maneuverability somewhat restricted.
- LOS "D"** Stable flow: Speed and maneuverability restricted. Small increases in volume cause operational problems.
- LOS "E"** Unstable flow: Speeds are low; freedom to maneuver is extremely difficult. Driver frustration is high during peak traffic periods.
- LOS "F"** Forced flow: Stoppages for long periods. Driver frustration is high at peak traffic periods.

Level of Service is a useful measure of the relationship between the volume of traffic on a given roadway and the capacity of the roadway to operate safely and efficiently. San Luis Obispo County has established LOS "C" as the threshold for the acceptable operation of roadways and interchanges in rural areas and LOS "D" in urban areas. When a roadway or interchange is projected to operate below these Levels of Service, the County initiates a process to identify, design, fund and construct the necessary improvements to ensure an acceptable LOS is achieved and maintained.

Level of Service is used by the RMS to determine the criteria for the recommended Levels of Severity, as follows:

**ROADS**

Level of Severity	Roads, Circulation Criteria
I	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D"* would be reached within five years.
II	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D"* would be reached within two years.
III	Traffic volume projections indicate that the road or facility is operating at Level of Service "D."*

\*Level of Service "C" for rural areas.

**INTERCHANGES**

Level of Severity	Highway Interchange Criteria
I	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D" would be reached within 10 years.
II	Traffic volume projections indicate that Level of Service "D" would be reached within five years.
III	Traffic volume projections indicate that the interchange is operating at Level of Service "D."

**Recommended Levels of Severity for County Maintained Roads**

The RMS considers only those roads under County jurisdiction. State highways, roadways under the exclusive jurisdiction of cities, and private roads are not evaluated in this report.

For County maintained roads, Public Works maintains an ongoing traffic count program to monitor traffic levels of service. The following table summarizes the levels of service for roadways in the RMS.

Table IV-1 -- Existing (2016) and Future Peak Hour Volumes For RMS Roadway Segments					
Roadway	Location	LOS Volume Threshold	Peak Hour Volumes <sup>1</sup>		
			2016	2018	2021
Avila Beach Drive	West of San Luis Bay Drive	1280	944	971	1,030
Corbett Canyon Road	North of Arroyo Grande City Limits	909	395	411	436
Halcyon Road	North of Camino del Rey	898	446	483	512
Halcyon Road	South of Arroyo Grande Creek	904	<b>968</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,069</b>
Las Tablas Road	West of Duncan Road	1850	1,455	1,514	1,606
Lopez Drive	South of Orcutt Road	886	467	505	536
Los Berros Road	South of El Campo Road	978	768	799	848
Los Osos Valley Road	West of Foothill Boulevard	1475	1,418	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,566</b>
Los Ranchos Road	West of Highway 227	968	364	394	418
Main Street (Cambria)	East of Pine Knolls Drive	1600	790	822	872
Mission Street	North of Highway 101	1350	435	453	480
Nacimiento Lake Drive	East of Chimney Rock Road	902	441	459	487
O'Connor Way	North of Foothill Road	1084	245	255	270
Paso Robles Street	East of Highway 1	1050	165	179	190
Price Canyon Road	South of Highway 227	995	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,180</b>
Ramada Drive	South of Highway 46	1050	604	628	667
South Bay Boulevard	South State Park Road	967	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,583</b>
South Ocean Avenue	North of 13th Street	1350	508	529	561
Tank Farm Road	West of Santa Fe Rd	1350	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,047</b>
Tefft Street	West of Mary Avenue	2200	1,526	1,488	1,685
Vineyard Drive	West of Highway 46	905	274	285	303
Vineyard Drive	West of Highway 101	1600	1,002	1,042	1,106

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

1. Volumes that exceed the Level of Service standard (LOS "C" rural; LOS "D" urban) are shown in bold.

Based on the traffic volumes summarized in the table above, the following roads are expected to experience levels of service that meet the RMS criteria for Levels of Severity:

<b>Table IV-2 -- Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity -- Roads</b>		
<b>Roadway Segment</b>	<b>Community/ Planning Area</b>	<b>Recommended Level of Severity</b>
Los Osos Valley Road west of Foothill Boulevard	San Luis Obispo/Los Osos	II
Halcyon Road south of Arroyo Grande Creek	Oceano	III
South Bay Boulevard south of State Park Road	Los Osos	
Tank Farm Road west of Santa Fe Road	San Luis Obispo	
Price Canyon Road south of Highway 227	South County Planning Area	

Each of these road segments is discussed below and shown in their regional context on Figures IV-1, IV-2 and IV-3.



Figure IV-1 – RMS Roads Recommended Levels of Severity – Los Osos/San Luis Obispo Area

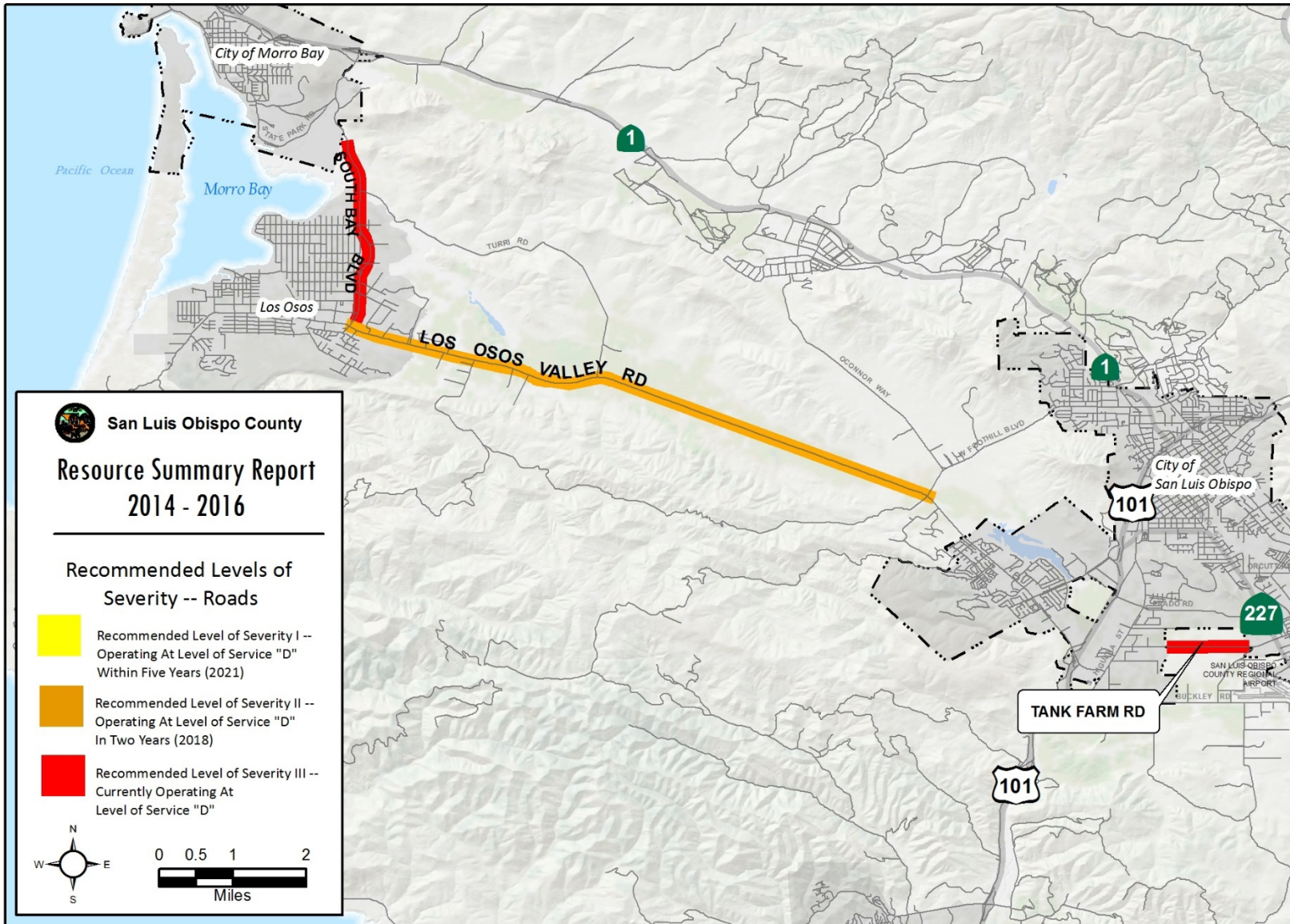
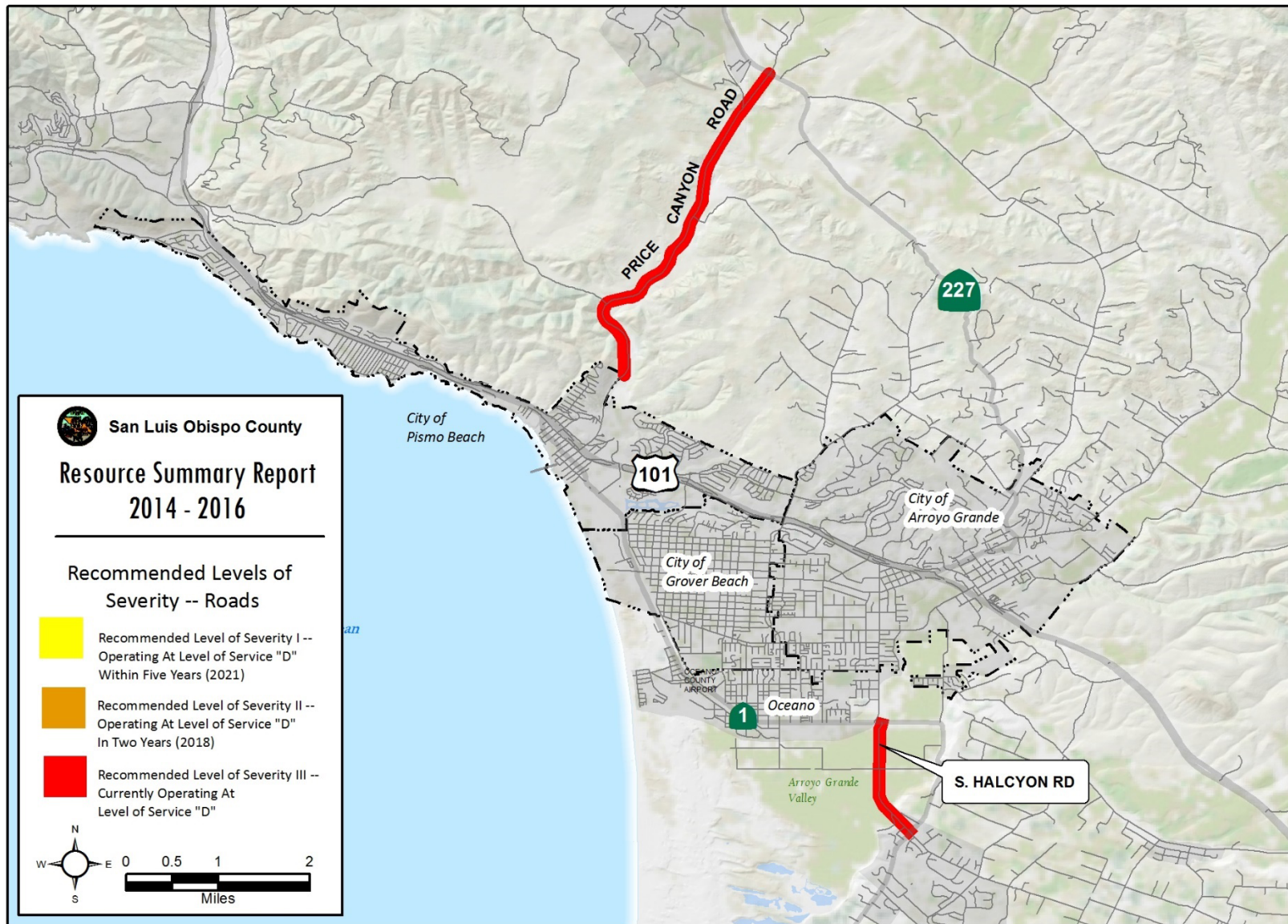
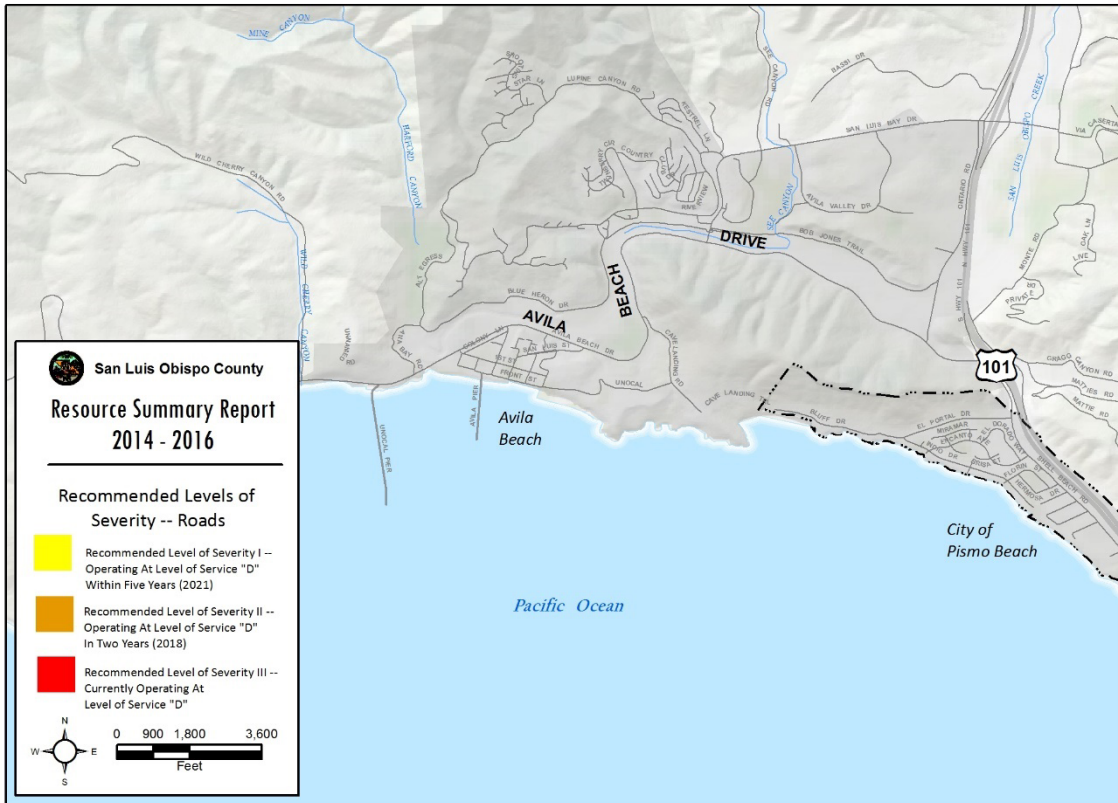


Figure IV-2 – RMS Roads Recommended Levels of Severity – South County





### Avila Beach Drive West of San Luis Bay Drive



Roadway	Location	LOS "D" Volume	Peak Hour Volumes		
			2016	2018	2021
Avila Beach Drive	West of San Luis Bay Drive	1,280	944	971	1,031

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

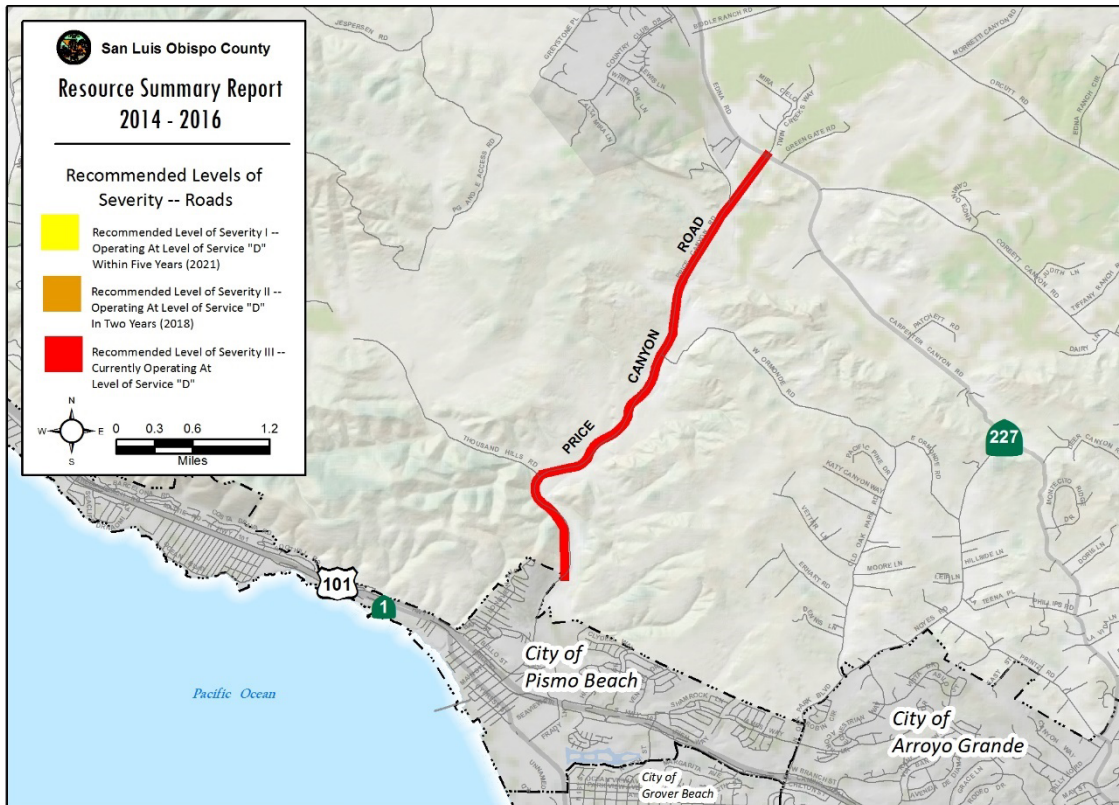
1. Volumes that exceed Level of Service "D" are shown in bold.

Avila Beach Drive traffic volumes rose significantly over previous years, likely due to traffic associated with repair work at PGE Diablo Canyon. Public Works will continue to monitor volumes on the roadway to see if they return to historic levels. The Avila Valley Circulation Study recommends shoulder widening for Avila Beach Drive; however, no funding is currently available for the project. Data collected as part of the 2015 Avila Circulation Study and Traffic Impact Fee Update indicate that traffic volumes on Avila Beach Drive are not expected to reach Level of Service "D" within the next five years. **Therefore, no Level of Severity is recommended.**

Although no Level of Severity is recommended for Avila Beach Drive due to the methodology used in the Local Coastal Plan, the County acknowledges that as a tourist destination spot, there are significant public events and weekends in Avila Beach that heavily impact the roadway during certain times of the year. In 2016, County staff conducted an analysis of traffic management strategies and options for Avila Beach Drive to address (among other things) the methodology for measuring the level of service, emergency access to the Avila Valley, and the

significant constraints to increasing the capacity of the roadway. The Board directed that these issues be addressed as part of the update of the Avila Beach Community Plan which is expected to begin in 2017.

### Price Canyon Road South of Highway 227



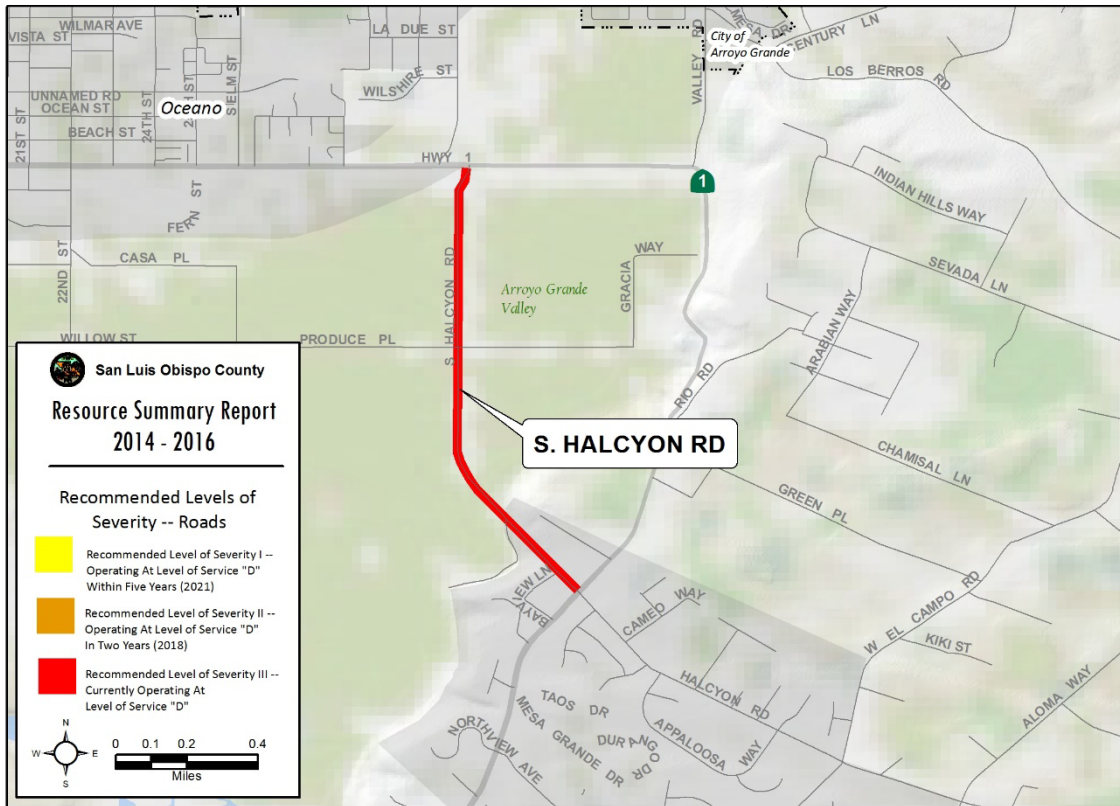
Roadway	Location	LOS "D" Volume	Peak Hour Volumes		
			2016	2018	2021
Price Canyon Road	South of Highway 227	995	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,180</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2014

1. Volumes that exceed Level of Service "D" are shown in bold.

Public Works is currently working on a project to complete shoulder widening of Price Canyon Road between State Highway 227 and the Pismo Beach city limits (Ormonde Road). Construction is expected to be completed in 2017. Traffic volumes for Price Canyon Road measured in 2016 indicate Level of Service "D" has been reached. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

### Halcyon Road South of Arroyo Grande Creek



Roadway	Location	LOS "D" Volume	Peak Hour Volumes		
			2016	2018	2021
Halcyon Road	South of Arroyo Grande Creek	904	<b>968</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,069</b>

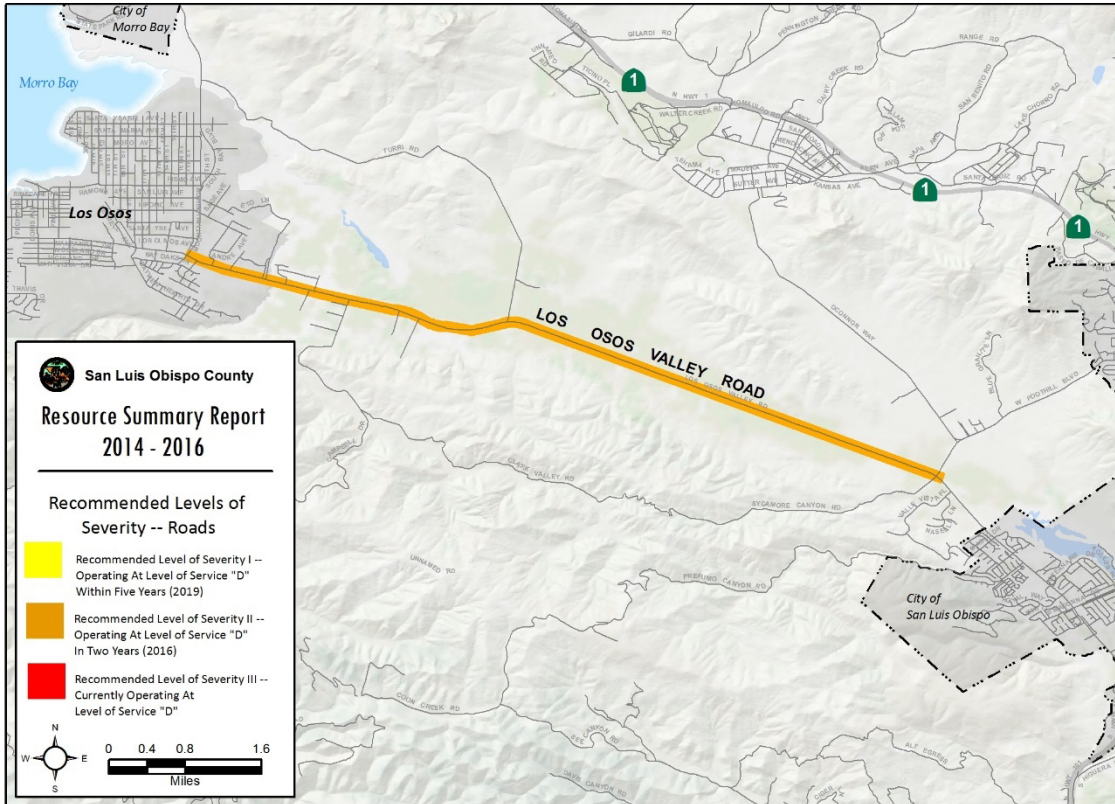
Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2014

1. Volumes that exceed Level of Service "D" are shown in bold.

Public Works is pursuing funding for shoulder widening on the grade leading up to the Nipomo Mesa from the Arroyo Grande Valley. Traffic volumes for Halcyon Road have reached Level of Service "D". **Recommended Level of Severity III.**



### Los Osos Valley Road West of Foothill Boulevard



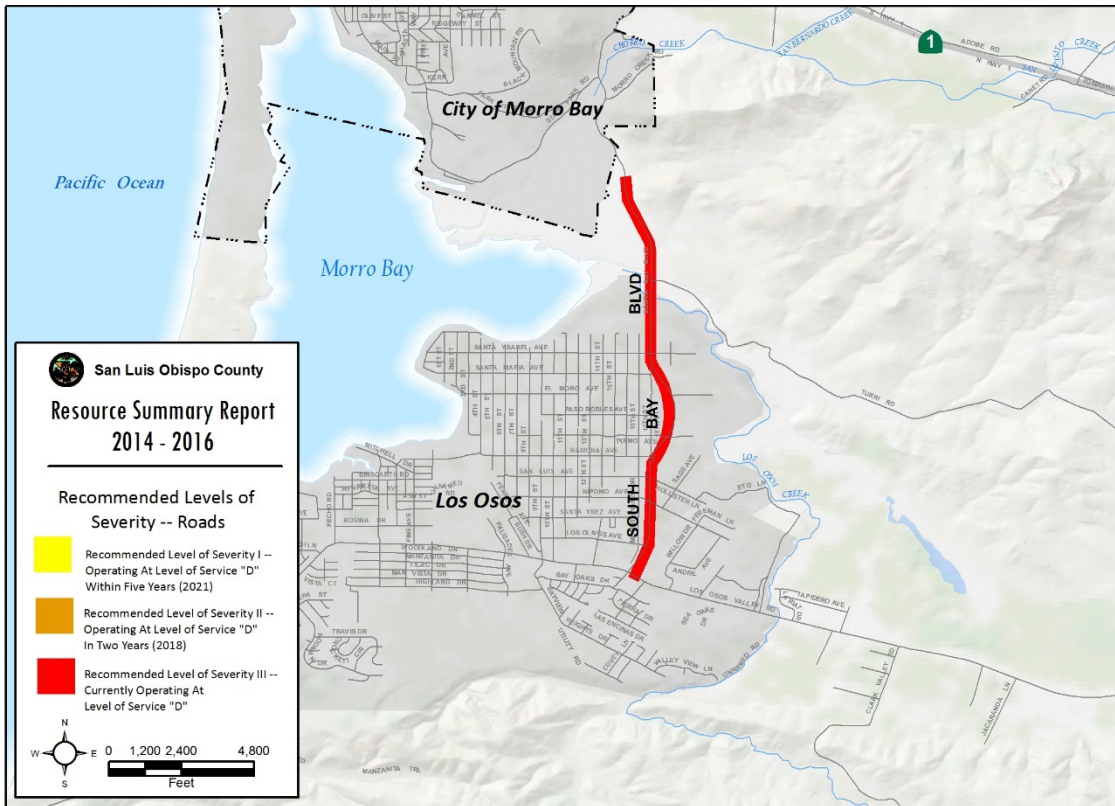
Roadway	Location	LOS "D" Volume	Peak Hour Volumes		
			2016	2018	2021
Los Osos Valley Road	West of Foothill Boulevard	1,475	1,418	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,566</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2014

1. Volumes that exceed Level of Service "D" are shown in bold.

Los Osos Valley Road west of Foothill Boulevard to South Bay Boulevard operates at LOS E when analyzed as a two-lane roadway. However, Los Osos Valley Road has two (2) one (1) mile long passing lanes which provide a LOS benefit, although the magnitude of the benefit is difficult to assess. The Los Osos Circulation Study recommends widening Los Osos Valley Road to four lanes; however, traffic impact fees which would fund the project are not being generated due to the prohibition on new development in much of Los Osos. As a result, there is no funding currently available for the project. The projection of traffic volumes for Los Osos Valley Road indicates Level of Service "D" will be reached in two years. **Recommended Level of Severity II.**

### South Bay Boulevard South of State Park Road



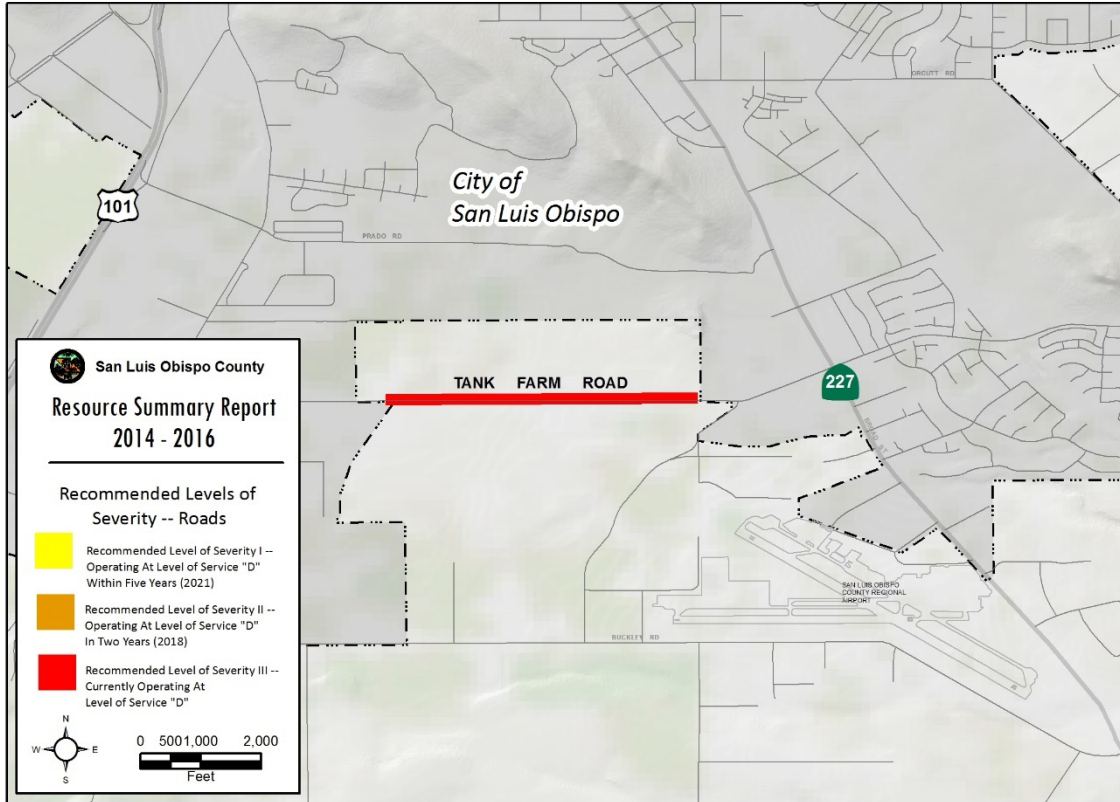
Roadway	Location	LOS "D" Volume	Peak Hour Volumes		
			2016	2018	2021
South Bay Boulevard	South State Park Road	967	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,583</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2014

1. Volumes that exceed Level of Service "D" are shown in bold.

The Los Osos Circulation Study recommends widening South Bay Boulevard from Los Osos Valley Road to the Urban Reserve Line of the City of Morro Bay. Funds from Los Osos Road Improvement Fees are necessary to fund the widening; however, traffic impact fees which would fund the project are not being generated due to the prohibition on new development in much of Los Osos. As a result, there is no funding currently available for the project and the current traffic volumes indicate South Bay Boulevard is currently operating at Level of Service "D". **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

### Tank Farm Road West of Santa Fe Road



Roadway	Location	LOS "D" Volume	Peak Hour Volumes		
			2016	2018	2021
Tank Farm Road	West of Highway 227	1,152	<b>1,854</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,047</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2014

1. Volumes that exceed Level of Service "D" are shown in bold.

The City of San Luis Obispo is planning to widen the portion of Tank Farm Road outside the City to four lanes as part of the Airport Area Specific Plan. In the meantime, current traffic volumes indicate Tank Farm Road is currently operating at Level of Service "D". **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

#### Other Roadways

All other roadway segments monitored for the RMS are expected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service for the foreseeable future.



## Levels of Severity for HWY 101 Interchanges

The following table contains Levels of Service for existing conditions (2016) and buildout conditions for Highway 101 interchange operations in the Avila Beach, South County and Templeton areas. The analysis was derived from area Circulation Studies which are typically updated every five (5) years. The objective of the Circulation Studies is to forecast future capacity demands on the transportation system and to identify the roadway improvements necessary to correct deficiencies. A key element of the studies is defining the necessary Capital Improvement Program (CIP) project and development of Road Improvement Fees (RIF) to support the program. The studies are located at:

<http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/PW/Traffic/TrafficStudies.htm>.

The interchange analysis assesses existing conditions and conditions at buildout, because improvements to the operation or efficiency of an interchange can take between 10 and 20 years in order to coordinate with Caltrans, acquire right-of-way, complete construction documents, secure funding and seek stakeholder buy-in. Therefore, it has been prudent for Public Works to plan for these kinds of improvements under conditions estimated to occur at buildout of the General Plan. County Public Works is currently working on the Avila Valley and Templeton Travel Demand Model and Circulation Study updates which will be completed by December 2016. The South County Travel Demand Model and Circulation Study was updated in 2015.

Table IV-3 -- RMS 2016 Interchanges Levels of Service					
US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service <sup>1</sup>		Buildout Levels of Service <sup>1</sup>		Source
	Southbound (SB) Ramps	Northbound (NB) Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	
State Highway 46 West	D	B	F	F	2009 Templeton Circulation Study
North Main Street	F	E	F	F	
Las Tablas Road	B	B	B	B	
Vineyard Drive	C <sup>2</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	B	B	
San Luis Bay Drive	B	E	B	F	2016 Draft Avila Valley Circulation Study
Avila Beach Drive	D	A	F	B	
Los Berros/Thompson	C	C	C	E	2015 South County Circulation Study
Willow Road	B	C	C	D	
Tefft Street	D	C	F	F	
US Highway 166	C	B	F	E	

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

Notes for Table IV-2:

1. Interchanges that exceed LOS C are shown in bold.
2. The existing Level of Service at the interchanges improved to LOS "C" or better following completion of the Vineyard Interchange Project in 2009.

Based on the traffic volumes summarized above, the following interchanges are expected to experience Levels of Service that meet the RMS criteria for Levels of Severity:

Table IV-4 -- Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity – Highway 101 Interchanges		
Highway 101 Interchange	Community/ Planning Area	Recommended Level of Severity
Los Berros Road/Thompson Road NB Ramps	South County	I
Willow Road	Nipomo	
US Highway 166 SB Ramps	South County	
State HWY 46 West, SB ramps	Templeton area	III
North Main Street SB and NB ramps	Templeton	
South Bay Boulevard	Avila Valley	
Avila Beach Drive	Avila Valley	
Tefft Street SB ramps	Nipomo	

The following interchanges are projected to operate at LOS C or better for the foreseeable future; therefore, no Level of Severity is recommended:

**Las Tablas Road**

A widening and signalization project was completed at the interchange in 2006. Public Works is currently completing an update to the Templeton Circulation Study.

**Vineyard Drive**

The existing LOS E/D was mitigated with the completion of the Vineyard Drive Interchange Project in 2009.

### US Highway 101/State Highway 46 West



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
State Highway 46 West	D	B	F	F

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

The City of Paso Robles relocated Theater Drive, one of the western frontage roads, which has relieved some congestion. The Templeton Circulation Study has identified a CIP to modify the Highway 46 interchange and the program is collecting road impact fees. As part of the updated study, Public Works will be working with Caltrans and the City of Paso Robles to reassess each jurisdiction’s fair share of fees. In the meantime, the SB ramps continue to operate at Level of Service “D”. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

### US Highway 101/North Main Street (Templeton)



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
North Main Street	F	E	F	F

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

Interchange improvements at this location are included in the Templeton Circulation Study. Public Works is currently completing a project study report with Caltrans to determine the preferred alternative design; however, no funding is currently available for project construction. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**



### US Highway 101/Avila Beach Drive



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
Avila Beach Drive	D	A	F	B

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

The Avila Beach Drive/US 101 southbound ramps are configured such that the on-ramp forms a T-intersection in close proximity to the US 101 southbound off-ramp/Shell Beach Road intersection. During peak hour periods, the intersection is severely constrained and extensive queuing occurs on the ramps, causing significant delays. Caltrans is in the process of preparing a Project Study Report (PSR) for installing a roundabout at the southbound ramps. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

### US Highway 101/San Luis Bay Drive



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
San Luis Bay Drive	B	E	B	F

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

The San Luis Bay Drive/US 101 southbound ramps are configured such that the intersections are in close proximity to the Ontario Road intersection. During peak hour periods, the interchanges are severely constrained and extensive queuing occurs on the side-street and ramp approaches. Interchange improvements at this location are included in the Avila Circulation Study. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**



### US Highway 101/Los Berros Road



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
Los Berros/Thompson	C	C	C	E

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

Signals at the northbound and southbound ramps are included in the South County Circulation Study. **Recommended Level of Severity I.**

### US Highway 101/Willow Road



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
Willow Road	B	C	C	D

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

Traffic signals are included in the South County Circulation Study at the northbound and southbound ramps. **Recommended Level of Severity I.**



### US Highway 101/Tefft Street



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
Tefft Street	D	C	F	F

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2016

Public Works will be resurfacing Tefft Street with asphalt in 2017 and is working toward operational improvements. The South County Circulation Study contains additional interchange improvements including possible bridge widening, realigning ramp terminals, modifying Frontage Road access and additional turn lanes. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

### US Highway 101/State Highway 166



US 101 Interchange	Existing Levels of Service		Buildout Levels of Service	
	SB Ramps	NB Ramps	SB Ramps	NB Ramps
US Highway 166	C	C	F	F

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works, 2014

Roundabouts at the northbound and southbound ramps are included in the South County Circulation Study. **Recommended Level of Severity I.**

## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity Summary and Recommended Actions for Roads and Interchanges

The following table provides a summary of the recommended Levels of Severity for roadways and interchanges based on the criteria described above and in Chapter I.

<b>Table IV-5 -- Recommended Levels of Severity For Roads and Interchanges</b>			
<b>Roadway Segment</b>	<b>Community/ Planning Area</b>	<b>Recommended Level of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
Los Osos Valley Road west of Foothill Boulevard	Los Osos/San Luis Obispo	II	Public Works to monitor Levels of Service on RMS roadways;
Price Canyon Road south of Highway 227	South County	III	Continue to use area circulation studies to identify roadway improvements necessary to achieve and maintain Level of Service "C" or better on RMS roadways;
Halcyon Road south of Arroyo Grande Creek	Oceano		Continue to establish and collect road impact fees (AB 1600 fees); and
South Bay Boulevard south of State Park Road	Morro Bay/Los Osos		Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants.
Tank Farm Road west of Highway 227	San Luis Obispo		
<b>Interchanges</b>	<b>Community/ Planning Area</b>	<b>Recommended Level of Severity</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>
Los Berros Road/Thompson Road NB ramps	Nipomo area	I	Public Works in conjunction with SLOCOG and Caltrans to monitor Levels of Service on RMS interchanges;
Willow Road NB Ramps	Nipomo		Continue to use area circulation studies to identify interchange improvements necessary to achieve and maintain Level of Service "C" or better on RMS interchanges;
US HWY 166 SB ramps	Nipomo area		Continue to establish and collect road impact fees (AB 1600 fees); and
State HWY 46 West, SB ramps	Templeton area	III	Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants.
North Main Street SB ramps, NB ramps	Templeton		
San Luis Bay Drive NB ramps	Avila		
Avila Beach Drive SB ramps	Avila		
Tefft Street SB ramps	Nipomo		

The table below compares the recommended Levels of Severity for roads from the 2012-2014 RSR **with those recommended for 2014-2016. Roadways shown in bold italics represent changes** recommended in 2014-2016. By applying the criteria for Levels of Severity described in Chapter I, Halcyon Road and Las Tablas Road have moved from a LOS II to a LOS III. Price Canyon Road has been revised upward from LOS I to LOS III. The Levels of Severity for Los Osos Valley Road, South Bay Boulevard and Tank Farm Road are unchanged. Data collected in associated with the Draft Avila Circulation Study conclude that Avila Beach Drive is not expected to reach LOS D until after 2021. **Therefore, no Level of Severity is recommended.**

Table IV-6 -- Comparison of Recommended Levels of Severity For Roadways 2012-2014 RSR and 2014-2016 RSR		
Roadway	LOS Recommended In 2012-2014	LOS Recommended in 2014-2016
Avila Beach Drive*	I	<b><i>None</i></b>
Price Canyon Road	I	<b><i>III</i></b>
Halcyon Road	II	<b><i>III</i></b>
Las Tablas Road	II	<b><i>None</i></b>
Los Osos Valley Road	II	II
South Bay Boulevard	III	III
Tank Farm Road	III	III

Changes shown in bold italics.

\* No Level of Severity is recommended.

Interchanges were considered for the first time in the 2010-2012 RSR. The assessment was based on the measured *Levels of Service* for selected interchanges because *Level of Severity* criteria had not been adopted prior to publication of the 2010-2012 RSR. Since that time, Level of Severity criteria have been developed and adopted for interchanges and included in the 2012-2014 RSR (described above and in Chapter I).

# V. SCHOOLS

## Level of Severity Criteria

Level of Severity	Schools Criteria
I	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within seven years.
II	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within five years.
III	When enrollment equals or exceeds school capacity.

## Funding for School Construction in California

California’s system of financing school facilities is best described as a partnership between the State and local school districts. The State provides local school districts with financial support for new school construction and modernization projects through the School Facility Program (SFP), which was established in 1998 under the Leroy F. Green School Facilities Act of 1998. Under the SFP, new school construction projects are funded on a 50/50 state and local matching basis. Since 1998, voters have approved \$35 billion in statewide bond issues to fund the SFP which is administered by the California Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) on behalf of the California Department of General Services and the State Allocation Board.

At the local level, Government Code section 65995 et seq. authorizes school districts to collect development impact fees to help offset the cost of new school facilities needed to serve new development. The fees are levied on a per-square-foot basis of new construction and must be supported by a Fee Justification Study that establishes the connection (or “nexus”) between the development coming into the district and the assessment of fees to pay for the cost of the facilities needed to house future students. Three levels of impact fees may be levied:

- Level I is assessed if a Fee Justification Study documents the need for new school facilities and associated costs.
- The Level II fee is assessed if a district makes a timely application to the State Allocation Board for new construction funding, conducts a School Facility Needs Analysis pursuant to Government Code Section 65995.6, and satisfies at least two of the four requirements listed in Government Code Section 65995.5(b)(3) which relate to the characteristics of current enrollment and district efforts to fund school facility construction.
- The Level III fee is assessed when the State bond funds (described above) are exhausted; in this case the district may impose a developer’s fee up to 100 percent of the School Facility Program new construction project cost.



## School Districts Serving San Luis Obispo County

There are 12 school districts serving San Luis Obispo County<sup>10</sup> (Figure V-1). Current enrollment and school capacity information was provided by the participating school districts on a voluntary basis. California Education Code (EC) sections 41376 and 41378 prescribe the maximum class sizes and penalties for districts with any classes that exceed the limits established in 1964:

- Kindergarten—average class size not to exceed 31 students; no class larger than 33 students
- Grades one through three—average class size not to exceed 30 students; no class larger than 32 students
- Grades four through eight—in the current fiscal year, average number of students per teacher not to exceed the greater of 29.9 (the statewide average number of students per teacher in 1964) or the district's average number of students per teacher in 1964

However, for the purposes of determining levels of severity, this RSR considers the *Maximum Practical Capacity* of school facilities defined as follows:

**Maximum Practical Capacity** -- The maximum number of students each school could theoretically accommodate by adding relocatable classrooms, but without increasing the capacity of core facilities.

Thus, *capacity* is not based on the ratio of students to teachers, which may be set by contractual arrangements among the various districts, nor does it consider the occupancy load (or design capacity) of the facilities.

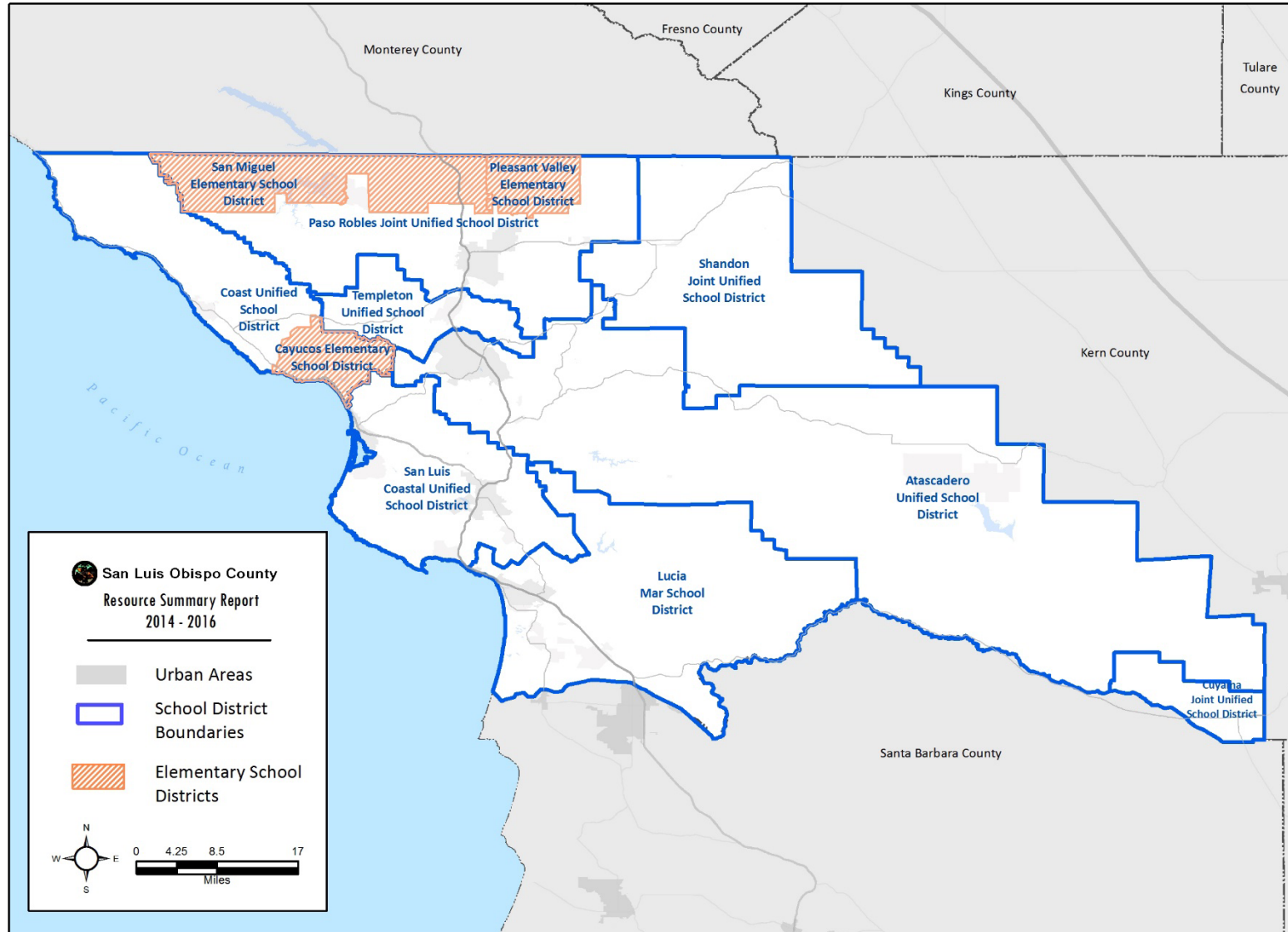
Table IV-1 compares 2014-15 and 2015-16 enrollment with the maximum practical capacities of school facilities for districts who provided information to the county. The data are aggregated for elementary, middle and high schools; the relationship between enrollment and capacity for each district is discussed in the assessment of Levels of Severity.

Countywide, several school districts have been experiencing significant enrollment declines over the past several years, particularly in elementary schools. The decline may be attributed to high housing costs in some parts of the county which deter families with young children from locating there.

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<sup>10</sup> Portions of the San Miguel Joint Union Elementary, Pleasant Valley Joint Union Elementary, Paso Robles Joint Union, Shandon Unified extend into Monterey County. Portions of the Cuyama Joint Unified School District extend into Santa Barbara County.

Figure V-1 – School Districts Serving San Luis Obispo County





**Table V-1 – Comparison of School Capacity and Enrollment  
For School Years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016**

District	School Level	School Year 2014 - 2015			School Year 2015 - 2016		
		Enrollment	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Percent of Capacity	Enrollment	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Percent of Capacity
Atascadero Unified School District	Elem.	2,264	3,133	72%	2,203	3,133	70%
	Middle	954	1,516	63%	1,013	1,516	67%
	High	1,418	2,112	67%	1,394	2,112	66%
Bellevue-Santa Fe Charter School	K-6	154	210	73%	160	210	76%
Coast Unified School District	Elem.	313	480	65%	265	480	55%
	Middle	157	300	52%	160	300	53%
	High	229	820	28%	240	820	29%
Cayucos Elementary School District	Elem.	193	240	80%	210	240	88%
Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program	High	392	400	98%	393	400	98%
Lucia Mar School District	Elem.	5,534	6,143	90%	5,556	6,143	90%
	Middle	1,559	2,156	72%	1,530	2,156	71%
	High	3,616	4,736	76%	2,750	4,836	57%
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District <sup>2</sup>	Elem.	2,852	5,104	56%	2,944	5,104	58%
	Middle	1,457	2,240	65%	1,452	2,240	65%
	High	2,209	4,246	52%	2,275	4,330	53%
	Alt. <sup>3</sup>	342	352	97%	336	352	95%
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	Elem.	133	175	76%	110	175	63%
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Elem.	3,996	4,624	86%	4,021 <sup>4</sup>	4,524	87%
	Middle	1,271	2,191	58%	1,295 <sup>4</sup>	2,191	59%
	High	2,362	3,574	66%	2,398 <sup>4</sup>	3,574	67%
San Miguel Joint Union School District	K - 8	600	945	63%	627	945	66%
Shandon Joint Unified School District	Elem.	13	90	14%	12	90	13%
	K-8	218	500	44%	211	500	42%
	High	61	150	41%	66	150	44%
Templeton Unified School District	Elem.	1,045	1,664	63%	1,047	1,664	63%
	Middle	538	640	84%	522	640	82%
	High	761	1,056	72%	742	1,056	70%

Sources: School Districts

Notes for Table V-1:

1. Maximum Practical Capacity -- The maximum number of students each school could theoretically accommodate by adding relocatable classrooms, but without increasing the capacity of core facilities.
2. For purposes of this RSR, the Paso Robles Joint Unified School District assumes that the "maximum theoretical" capacity of a classroom is a design specification of 20 sq. ft. per student, which is equal to 48 students in a standard 960 sq.ft. classroom. However, this is not a "practical" limit in that there would be conflicts with paths of travel for ADA and contractual violations with the District's unions. Additionally, school classes cannot be evenly balanced at capacity across the site. With these factors in mind, the PRJUSD used a 38 student capacity for each 960 square feet of classroom as a "theoretical" maximum.
3. Independence High School has a greater enrollment than theoretical capacity. This is because the IHS program does not house all of the enrolled students at the same time. This is also true for the programs listed as "Alternative Schools." These are actually not school facilities, but are programs housed within classrooms - Culinary Arts, Endeavour, Independent Studies, Little PEPers, and PRYDE. These programs have multiple enrollees, but all enrollees are not being instructed simultaneously.
4. Projection based on 5-year cohort enrollment projection for 2019/20. From San Luis Coastal Unified School District Enrollment Projections Capacity Analysis 2014/15 Update. Table 5.

## Recommended Levels of Severity

### Methodology

The Level of Severity criteria for schools are "triggered" when enrollment is projected to exceed school facility capacity in five years (LOS II), or exceed capacity in seven years (LOS I). To determine these relationships, enrollment data for the past 10 years were compiled for each district and graphed. A trend line was then plotted from these data and projected seven years into the future. The trend line provides a reasonable estimate of when (or if) enrollment is likely to exceed capacity. The data were aggregated by elementary, middle and high school enrollment. School districts in which the projected enrollment could exceed capacity within five years were assigned a recommended LOS II. Those projected to exceed capacity within seven years were assigned a LOS I, and those currently exceeding capacity were given an LOS III. Levels of Severity were assigned when one or more school within a given enrollment category (elementary, middle or high school) was projected to exceed the LOS criteria. Information provided by the districts regarding their plans to provide additional capacity were considered in assigning a recommended LOS.

Notes for the graphs:

1. Sources: California Department of Education Data Reporting Office, 2016; all other data were derived from the school districts.
2. The projections are for the purpose of recommending a Level of Severity only. The responsibility for determining the need for school facilities is the sole responsibility of each school district.
3. The projections are based on the *maximum practical capacity* of school facilities as defined above.

4. Trend lines were derived by applying simple linear regression to the historic enrollment data for each district.

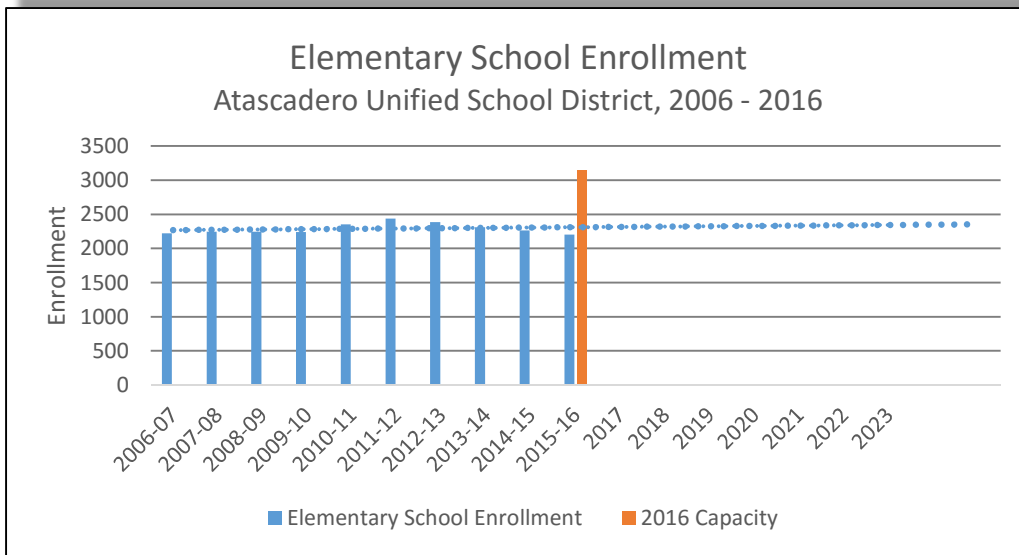
Recommended Levels of Severity are summarized in Table V-2.

<b>Table V-2 – Recommended Levels of Severity for Schools</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>School Level</b>	<b>Recommended Level of Severity</b>
Atascadero Unified School District	Elem.	None
	Middle	None
	High	None
Belleview-Santa Fe Charter School	K-6	None
Coast Unified School District	Elem.	None
	Middle	None
	High	None
Cayucos Elementary School District	Elem.	I
Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program	High	II
Lucia Mar School District	Elem.	II
	Middle	II
	High	None
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	Elem.	None
	Middle	None
	High	None
	Alt.	None
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	Elem.	None
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Elem.	II
	Middle	None
	High	None
San Miguel Joint Union School District	K - 8	None
Shandon Joint Unified School District	Elem.	None
	Middle	None
	High	None
Templeton Unified School District	Elem.	None
	Middle	None
	High	None

### Atascadero Unified School District

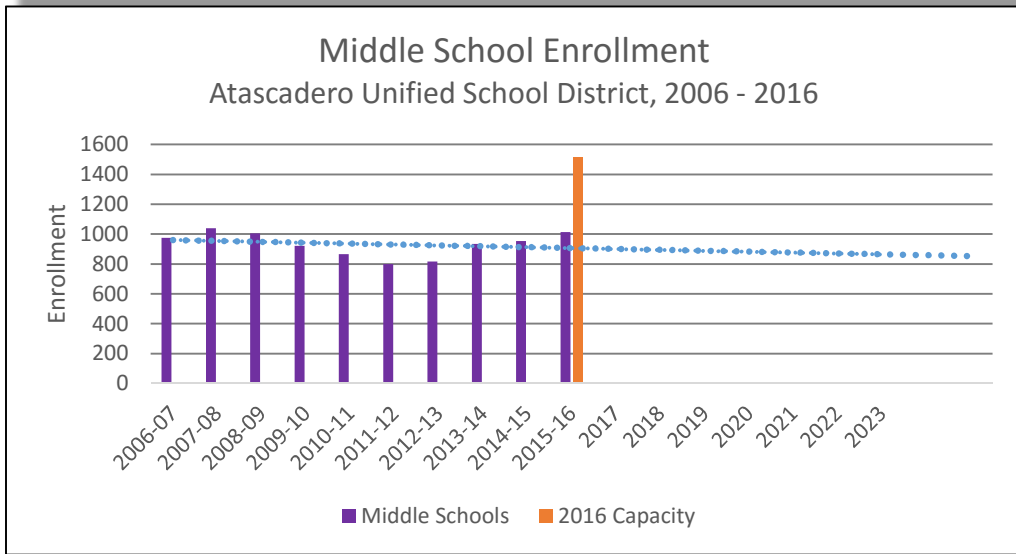
Elementary school enrollment has remained relatively level over the past 10 years, with almost all schools operating below the practical capacity. Although two schools (San Benito Road and San Gabriel Road Elementary Schools) are nearing capacity, the overall trend is for enrollment to stay below capacity over the next seven years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	2,223	2,246	2,245	2,238	2,352	2,438	2,385	2,308	2,264	2,203



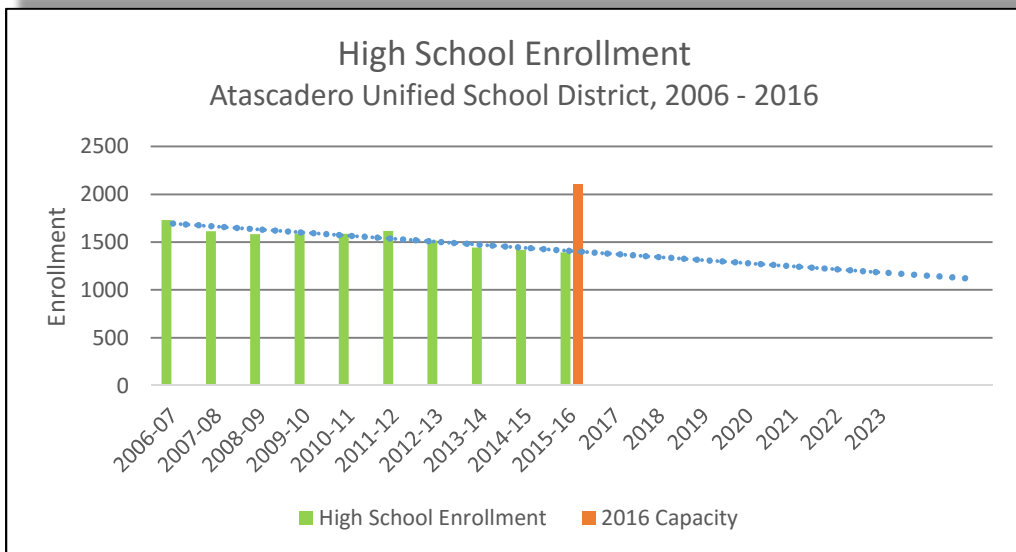
Overall, middle school enrollment has remained below the practical capacity and the trend should continue for the next seven years or more. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Middle School Enrollment	974	1039	1004	922	866	800	816	933	954	1,013



Over the past 10 years, high school enrollment has declined steadily. Accordingly, both high schools serving the district continue to operate well below the practical capacity and the downward trend is expected to continue for at least the next seven years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

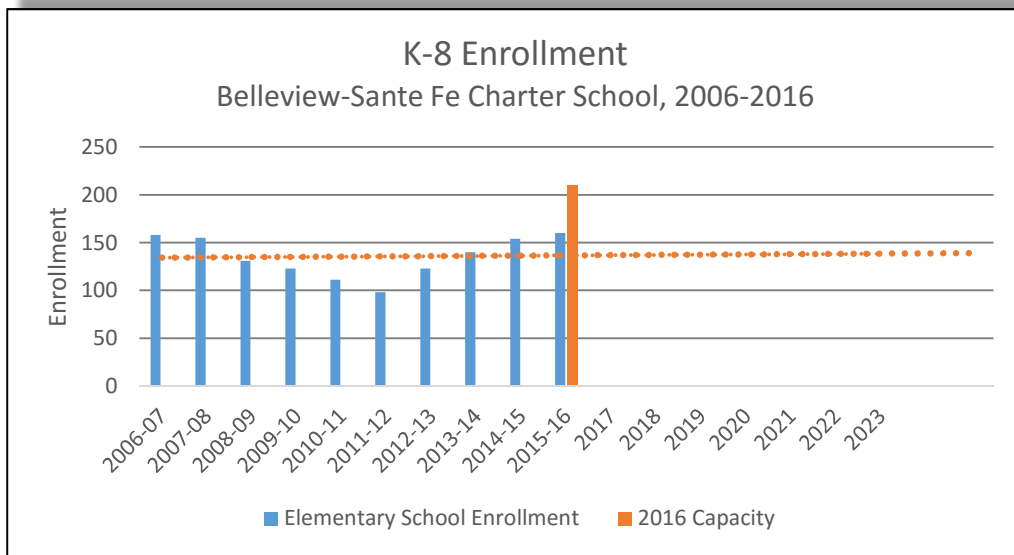
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
High School Enrollment	1,731	1,614	1,582	1,586	1,587	1,617	1,516	1,444	1,418	1,394



### Bellevue-Santa Fe Charter School

Enrollment at Bellevue-Sante Fe Charter School has fluctuated over the past 10 years; the general trend for the past five years has been upward. However, enrollment is expected to remain below capacity for the next seven or more years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

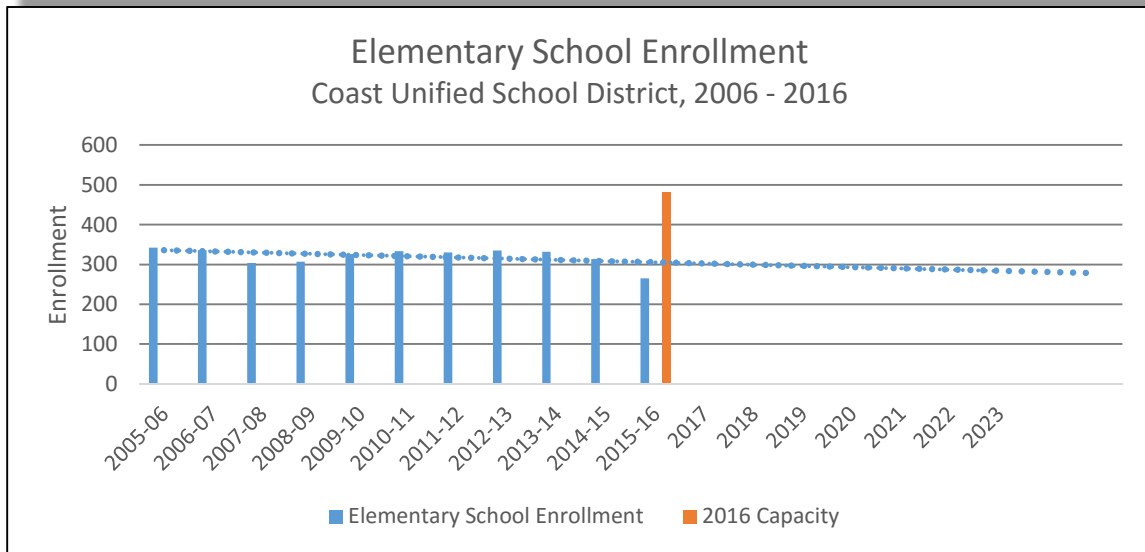
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
K-8 Enrollment	158	155	131	123	111	98	123	140	154	160



### Coast Unified School District

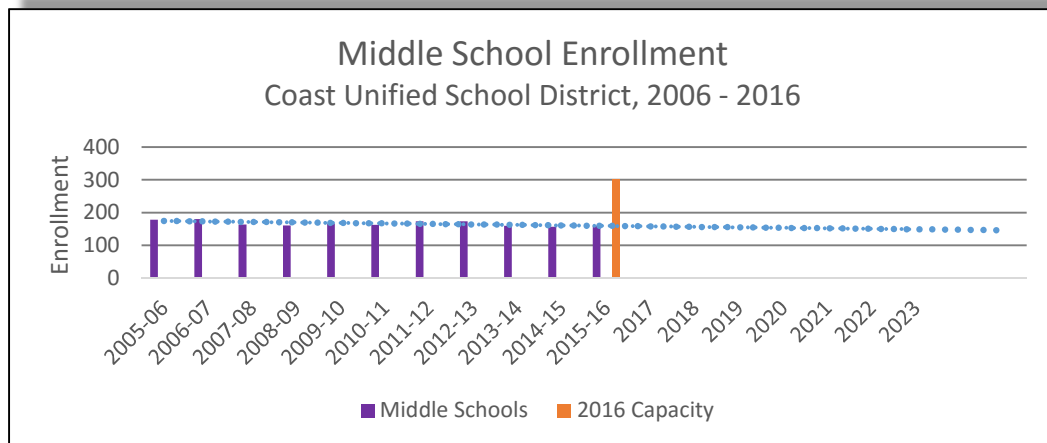
Elementary school enrollment has shown a slight upward trend since the 2007-08 school year but has dropped slightly over the past two years; Cambria Grammar School has operated at about 92% over the past two school years. The overall trend for the past ten years is slightly downward and the elementary schools are projected to continue to operate below the practical capacity for the next seven years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	336	304	307	326	333	330	335	332	313	265



Enrollment at the Santa Lucia Middle school has trended generally downward over the past 10 years and is not expected to reach capacity for the next seven years or more. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

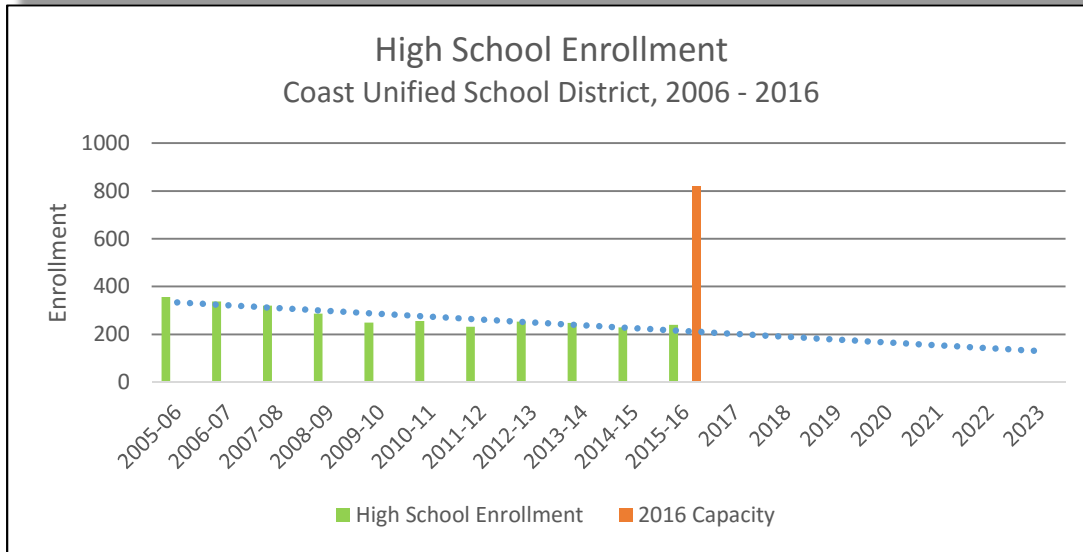
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Middle School Enrollment	180	164	161	167	163	173	173	160	157	160





Enrollment at the two high schools serving the district has trended general downward over the past 10 years and is not expected to reach the practical capacity for the next seven years or more. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

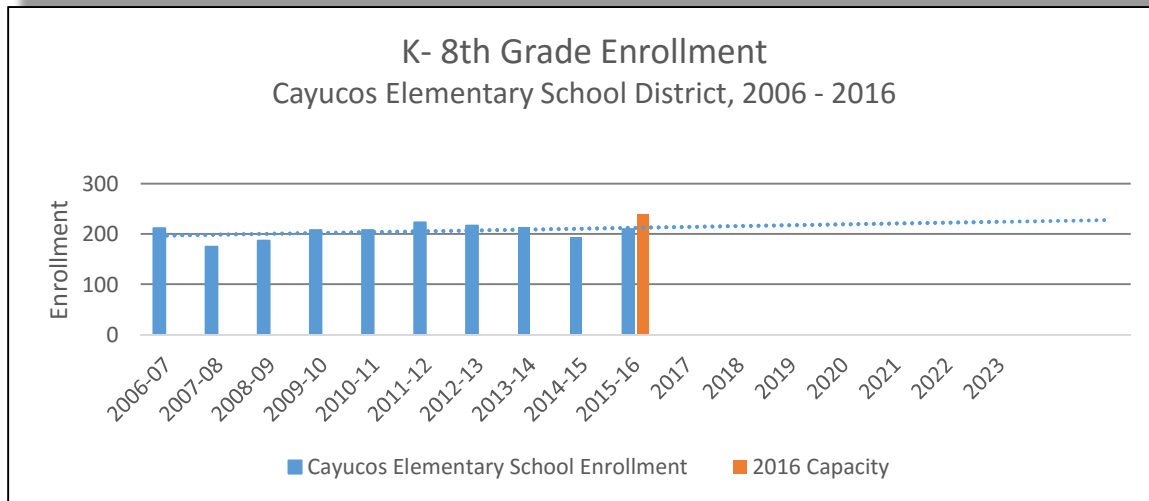
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
High School Enrollment	338	320	287	249	256	231	253	247	229	240



**Cayucos Elementary School District**

Enrollment at the Cayucos Elementary School has trended generally upward since the 2007-08 school year. If this trend continues, the practical capacity could be reached within seven years. **Recommended Level of Severity I.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	212	175	187	208	208	223	217	213	193	210

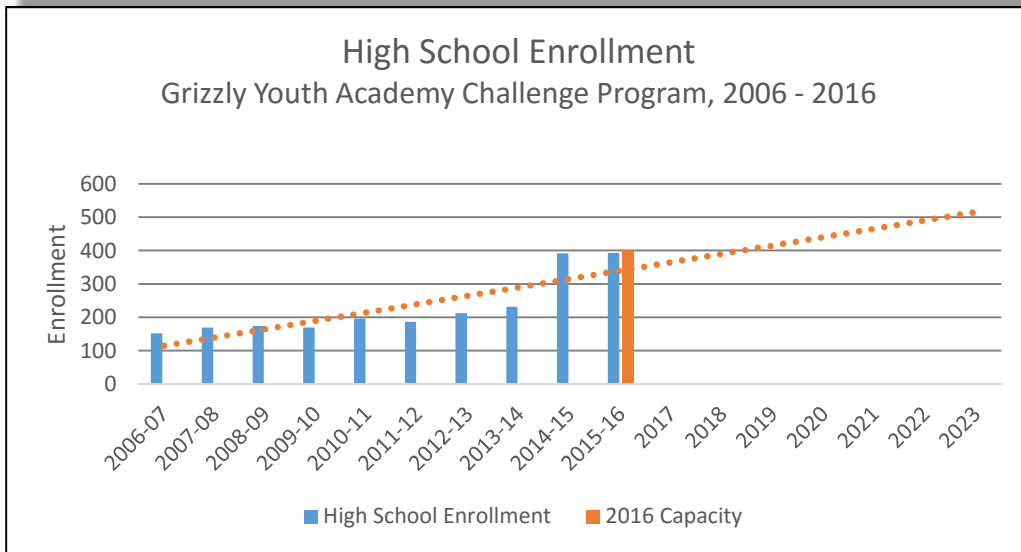


### Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program

The Grizzly Youth Academy (GYA) provides a structured learning and living environment for students aged 16 to 18 years of age who have either dropped out of high school or are at risk of dropping out. Students must apply to attend the program and capacity is limited by funding provided by the federal and State governments. Accordingly, land use decisions by the County do not directly affect the enrollment or capacity of the program.

Since the 2006-07 school year, enrollment in the GYA has risen steadily. In 2014, the Academy was operating at near capacity. If this trend continues, the current (2016) capacity of the current facilities could be reached within 5 years. **Recommended Level of Severity II.**

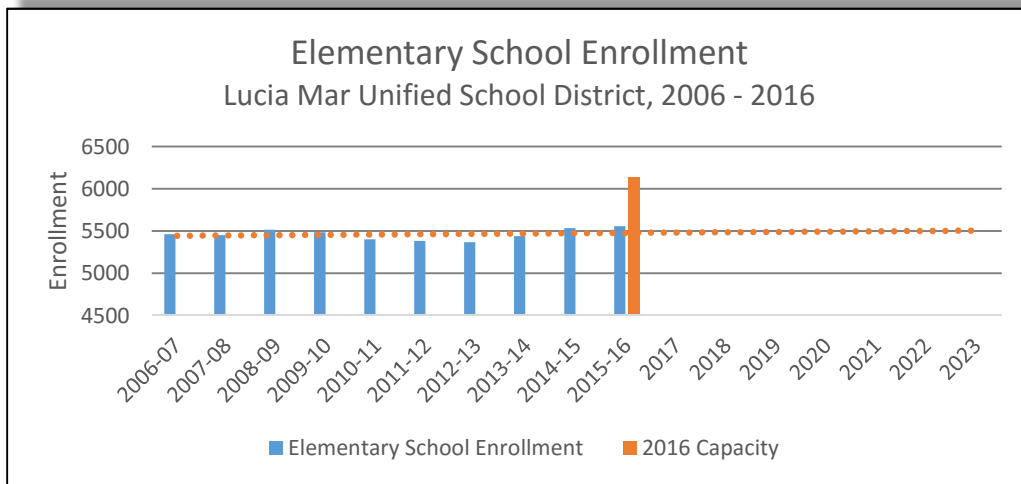
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16	2015-16
High School Enrollment	152	169	174	169	196	186	212	231	392	393



### Lucia Mar School District

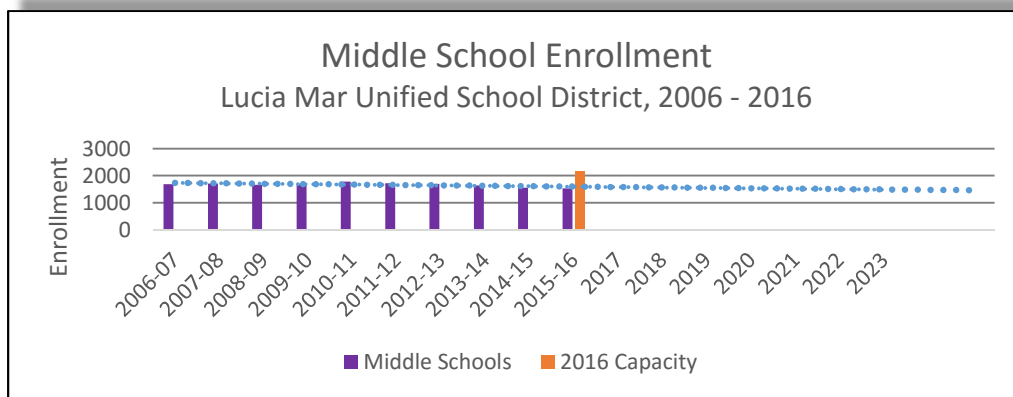
Elementary school enrollment has fluctuated over the past 10 years, but the general trend has been upward. Several elementary schools are nearing capacity in 2016: Dana, (90%), Fairgrove (94%) Grover Heights (92%) Harloe (101%), Ocean View (106%) and Shell Beach (98%). Ocean View and Shell Beach have both added relocatable classrooms for the 2014-15 school year. However, Harloe and Ocean View Elementary have reached the practical capacity and Shell Beach Elementary could reach capacity within the next five years. **Recommended Level of Severity III.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	5,464	5,452	5,515	5,487	5,401	5,383	5,368	5,441	5,534	5,556



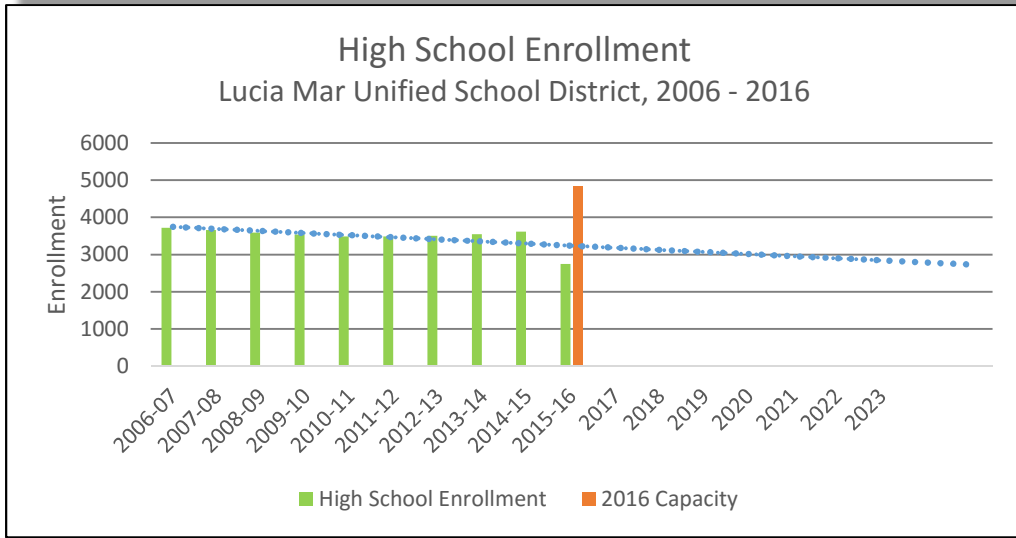
Enrollment in the district’s three middle schools has generally trended downward over the past 10 years. The exception is Paulding Middle school which has been operating at or near capacity for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 school years. **Recommended Level of Severity II.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Middle School Enrollment	1,686	1,709	1,665	1,675	1,776	1,718	1,694	1,643	1,559	1,530



High school enrollment has generally trended downward over the past 10 years. School capacity is not expected to be exceeded in the next seven years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

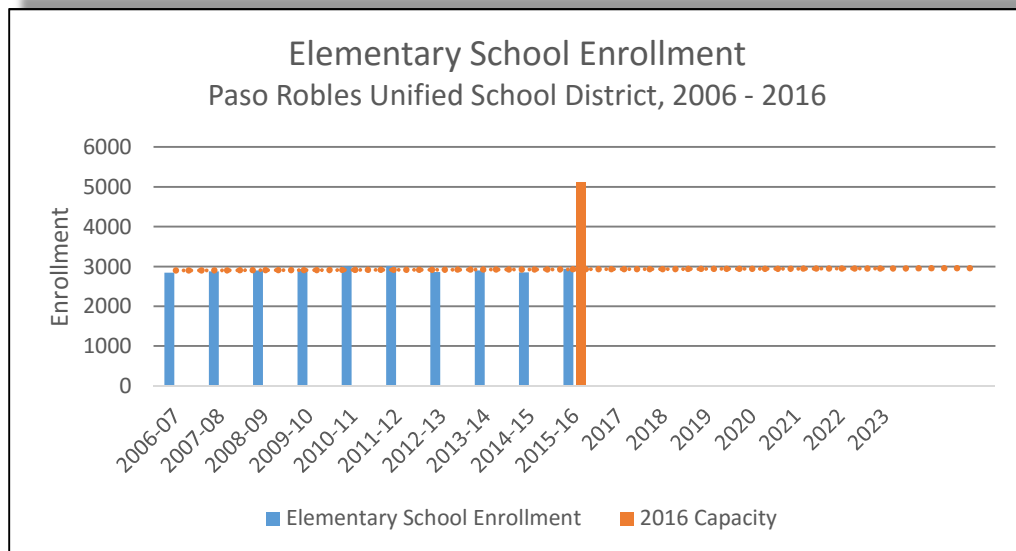
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
High School Enrollment	3,716	3,659	3,592	3,537	3,484	3,485	3,503	3,549	3,616	2,750



**Paso Robles Joint Unified School District**

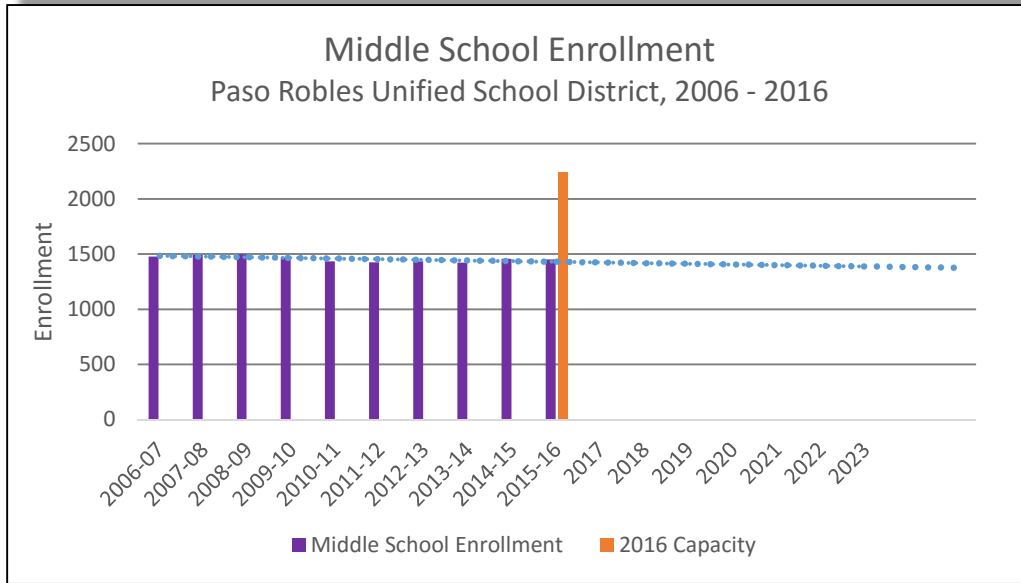
Enrollment in elementary schools has remained fairly stable over the past 10 years and the trend is expected to continue for the next seven or more years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	3,716	3,659	3,592	3,537	3,484	3,485	3,503	3,549	2,852	2,944



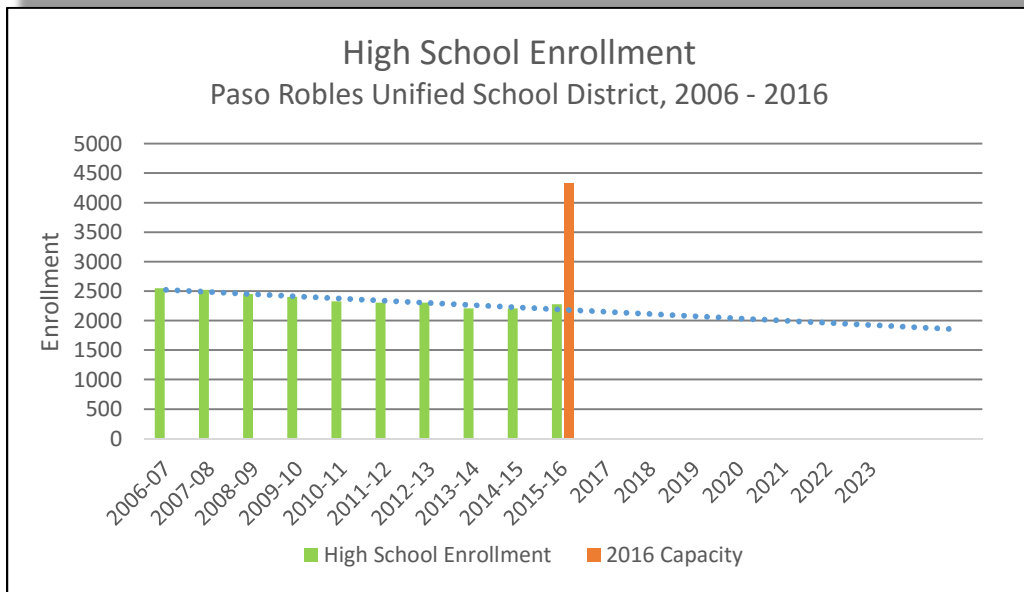
Middle school enrollment has shown a general downward trend in recent years. Enrollment is expected to remain below capacity for the next seven or more years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Middle School Enrollment	1,477	1,493	1,498	1,468	1,434	1,427	1,435	1,422	1,457	1,452



The trend for high school enrollment has been generally downward over the past 10 years and is expected to remain so for the next seven years. It should be noted that Independence High School (IHS) has a greater enrollment than theoretical capacity. This is because the IHS program does not house all of the enrolled students at the same time. This is also true for the programs listed in Table IV-1 as "Alternative Schools." These are actually not school facilities, but are programs housed within classrooms - Culinary Arts, Endeavour, Independent Studies, Little PEPers, and PRYDE. These programs have multiple enrollees, but all enrollees are not being instructed simultaneously. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

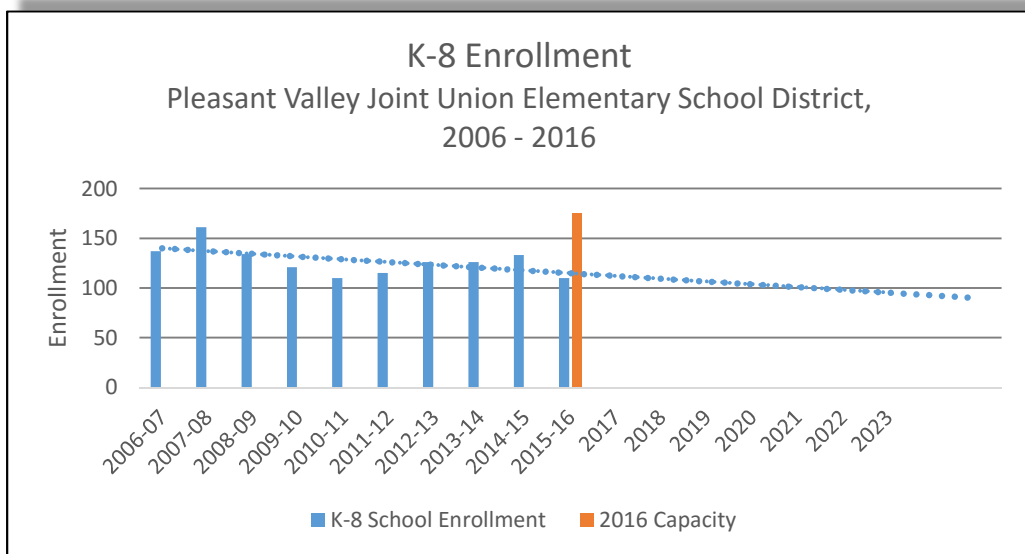
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
High School Enrollment	2,547	2,521	2,453	2,400	2,324	2,303	2,303	2,207	2,209	2,275



**Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District**

Enrollment at Pleasant Valley School has fluctuated considerably over the past 10 years, but has generally increased since the 2010-11 school year. Because of these fluctuations, the projection of future trends in enrollment should be considered with caution. However, enrollment is not expected to reach capacity for the next seven years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

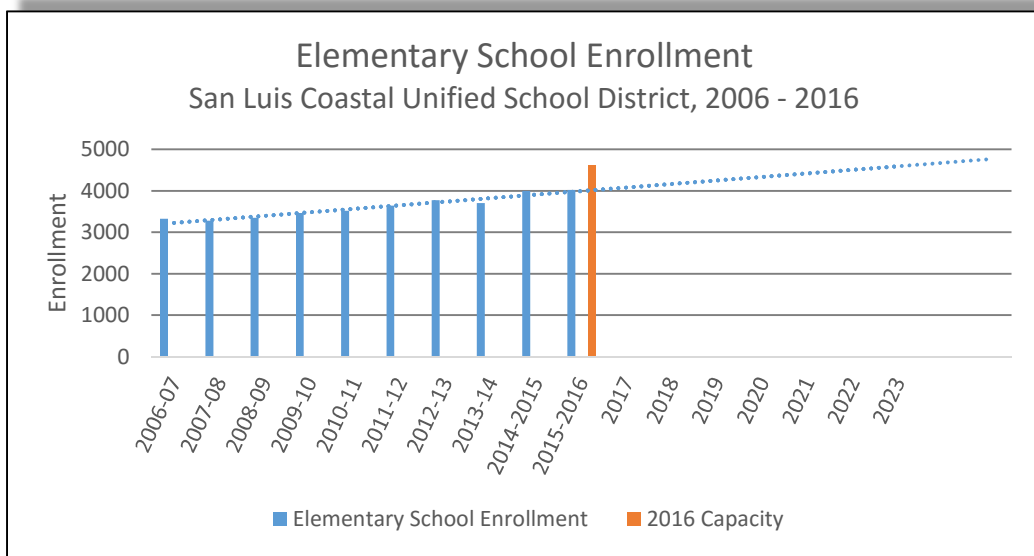
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
K-8 Enrollment	137	161	134	121	110	115	126	126	133	110



### San Luis Coastal Unified School District

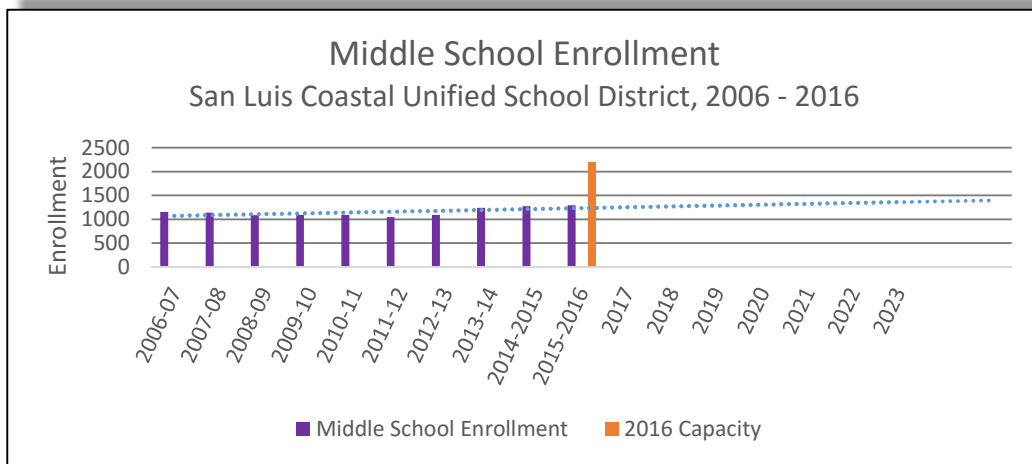
Elementary school enrollment has generally trended upward over the past 10 years but has remained below capacity, except for Bishop Peak School, which has operated near capacity for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 school years and could exceed capacity within five years. In calculating the maximum practical capacity, San Luis Coastal includes all rooms that could be used for classrooms but excludes rooms used for weight training, special education and day care. Morro Elementary and Sunnyside Elementary remain unused as schools. **Recommended Level of Severity II.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	3,325	3,283	3,346	3,463	3,519	3,642	3,773	3,703	3,996	4,021



Middle school enrollment has trended slightly upward over the past 10 years and is expected to remain below capacity for the next seven or more years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

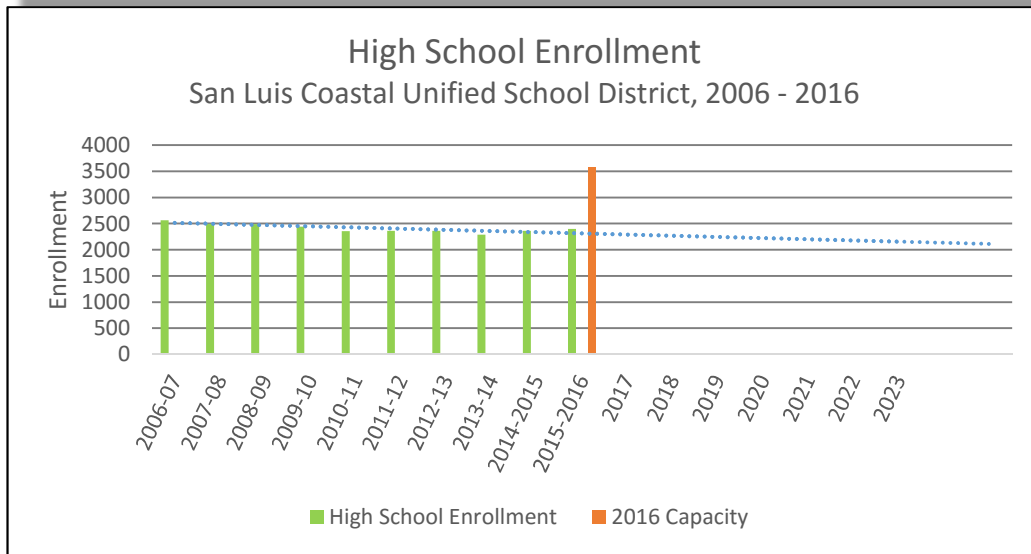
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Middle School Enrollment	1,148	1,137	1,081	1,093	1,093	1,047	1,090	1,239	1,271	1,295





High school enrollment in the district has trended slightly downward over the past 10 years and is expected to remain below capacity for the next seven or more years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

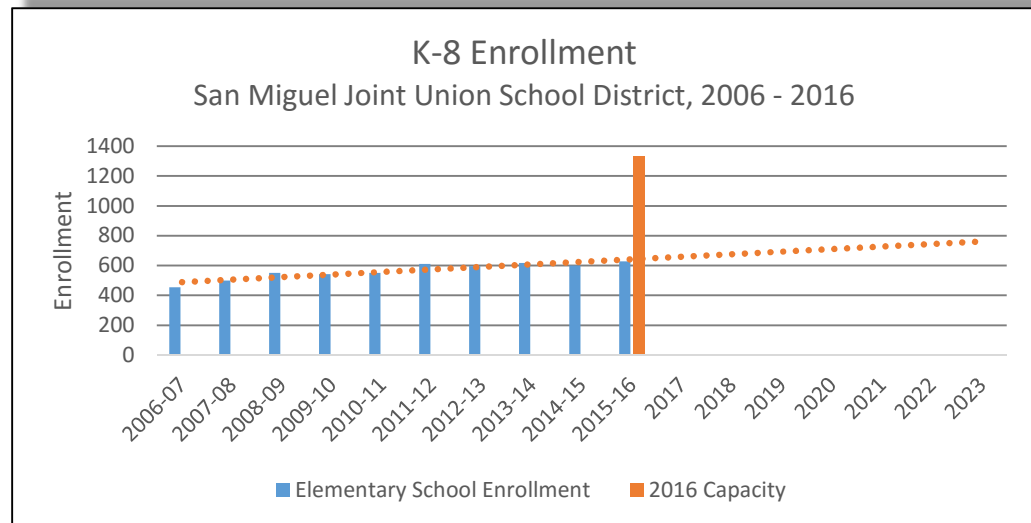
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
High School Enrollment	2,565	2,496	2,492	2,441	2,358	2,359	2,364	2,288	2,362	2,398



**San Miguel Joint Union School District**

Enrollment in the district has grown steadily over the past 10 years but is expected to remain well below capacity for the next several years. The district plans to add relocatable classrooms as needed to meet future enrollment. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

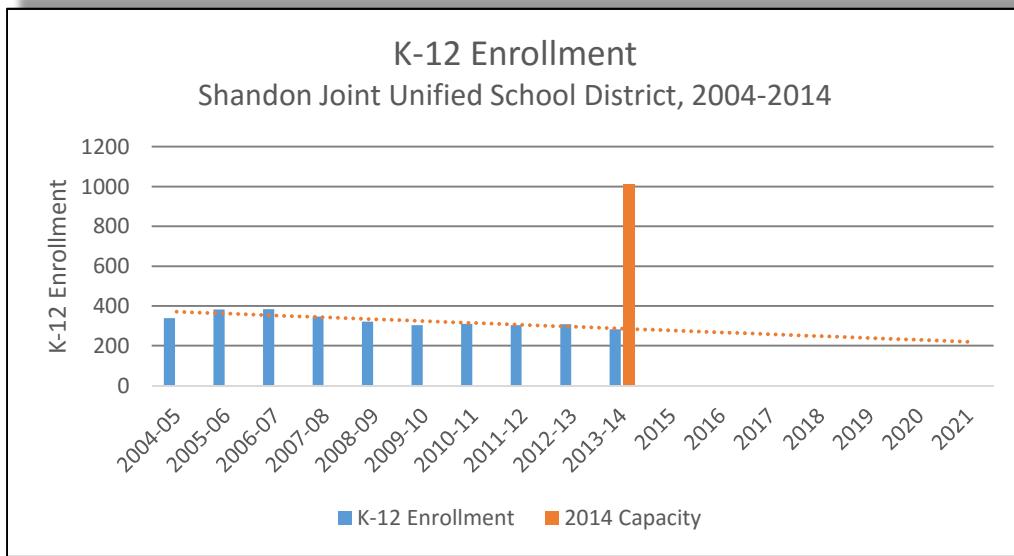
School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
K-8 Enrollment	454	500	550	543	550	610	596	618	600	627



### Shandon Joint Unified School District

The California Department of Education aggregates historic enrollment data for the District for all grades K through 12. These data suggest a general downward trend in enrollment over the past 10 years and well below the capacities of school facilities provided for each grade level. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
K-12 Enrollment	384	347	322	304	310	304	308	282	292	289

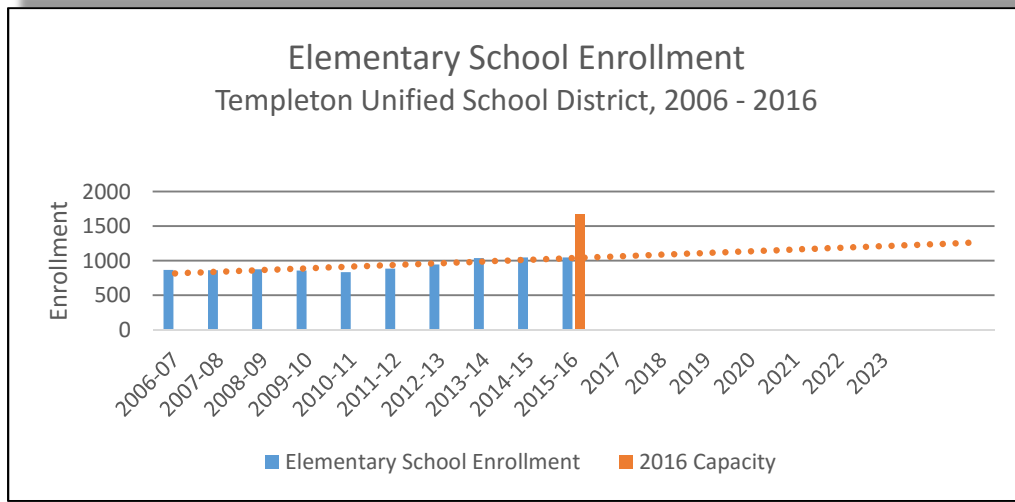


### Templeton Unified School District

Elementary school enrollment has grown gradually over the past 10 years but remains below the practical capacity of facilities. This is expected to continue for the next seven years or longer.

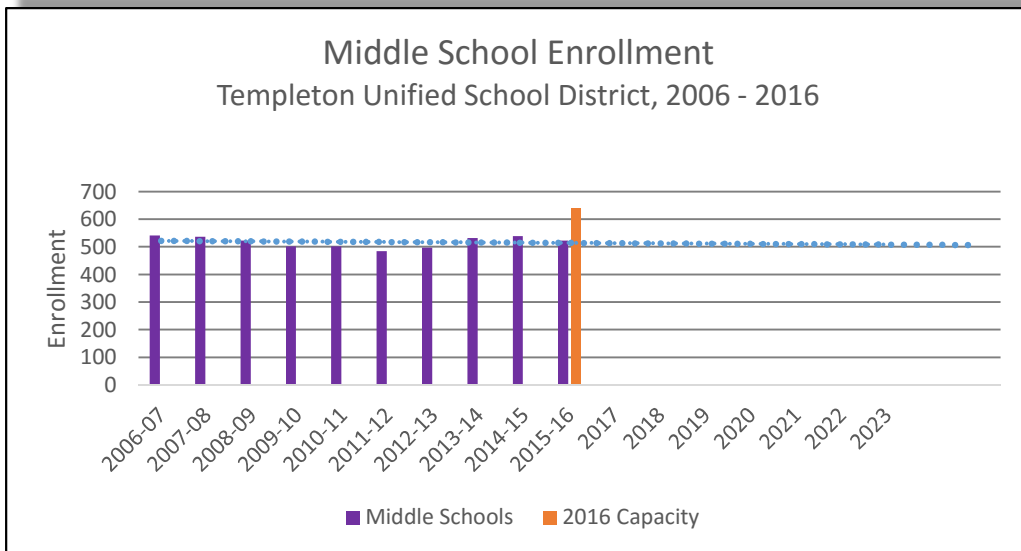
**No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Elementary School Enrollment	865	860	873	856	831	884	944	1,036	1,045	1,047



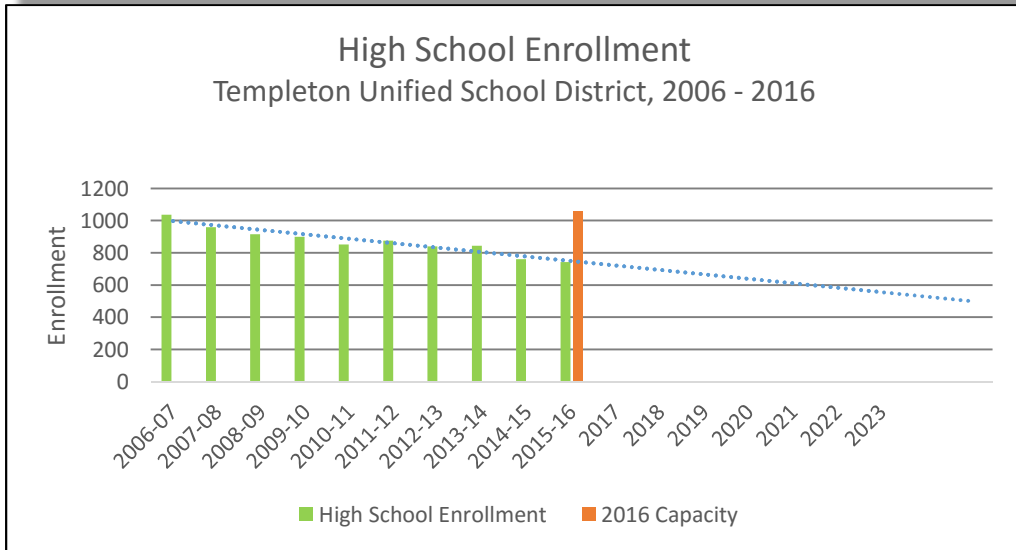
Enrollment at Templeton Middle School has generally declined over the past 10 years and is expected to remain below capacity for the next seven or more years. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Middle School Enrollment	541	536	522	501	502	484	497	532	538	522



High school enrollment has generally declined in recent years and is expected to remain below capacity for the next seven years or longer. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

School Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
High School Enrollment	1037	959	915	899	852	875	840	844	761	742



## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions for Schools

The County's General Plan requires coordination between school districts and the County Planning and Building Department regarding the location and provision of new school facilities. Proposed school sites and capital projects are reviewed for conformity with the General Plan and school capacity and enrollment are monitored through the Resource Management System. Development impact fees (described above) are collected by the County on behalf of school districts in partial mitigation of potential impacts on school facilities.

The County can also help to facilitate the dedication of school sites through the adoption of specific plans for major new development and it can cooperate with the school districts and private development interests toward the formation of community facilities districts. Such districts permit the financing of school construction from revenues included in the sale price of improved property within the district boundaries.

Table V-3 – Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions -- Schools			
District	School Level	Recommended Level of Severity	Recommended Actions
Cayucos Elementary School District	Elem.	I	Continue to cooperate with the school districts to investigate ways of using existing regulations to enhance revenues available for school construction, including the formation of community facilities districts.
Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program	High	II	
San Luis Coastal	Elem.	II	
Lucia Mar School District	Elem.	II	Consult from time-to-time with County Counsel to consider whether new legislation and court rulings regarding school mitigation present the county with additional policy options for helping to address the need for school facilities.
	Middle	II	
	High	None	

# VI. PARKS

## Level of Severity Criteria

Level of Severity	Parks Criteria
I	<p><b>Regional Parks.</b> The county provides between 10 and 15 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 persons in the entire county (i.e., incorporated and unincorporated population).</p> <p><b>Community Parks.</b> An unincorporated community has between 2.0 and 3.0 acres of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>
II	<p><b>Regional Parks.</b> The county provides between 5 and 10 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 persons in the entire county (i.e., incorporated and unincorporated population).</p> <p><b>Community Parks.</b> An unincorporated community has between 1.0 to 2.0 acres of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>
III	<p><b>Regional Parks.</b> The county provides less than 5 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 persons in the entire county (i.e., incorporated and unincorporated population).</p> <p><b>Community Parks.</b> An unincorporated community has 1.0 acre or less of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>

## County Parks

Parks are an important part of our communities. The Parks and Recreation Element (PRE) of the County General Plan, adopted in 2006, states:

*“Recreation and exercise are fundamental to a healthy life. The benefits include greater productivity, less disease, and a brighter future. As the population grows, competition for recreational resources increases. Wide open spaces, once the haven of the equestrian, hiker and poet, are more often fenced and the right of exclusivity enforced. As the development and formality of our area increases, so must the provision of recreation spaces that are available to all people.”*

With the acknowledgement of the importance of parks in our lives, the RSR is a useful way to assess our success in providing this important community resource.

Residents of San Luis Obispo County enjoy a diverse array of outdoor recreation opportunities provided by public agencies and non-profit organizations. These resources include:

- County parks (described below)
- State parks and beaches
- City parks
- Parks provided by Community Services Districts
- School district properties
- Federal lands such as the Los Padres National Forest and the Carrizo Plain National Monument

- Natural preserves managed by non-profit organizations

Although County residents use all of these resources regardless of ownership or jurisdiction, this RSR addresses only those parks operated by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Parks and Recreation.

The County provides different types of parks, recognizing the different roles that parks play in the recreational needs of county residents. As discussed in the Parks and Recreation Element, part of this role is related to the size of the park. A community park which tends to be 5 to 25 acres in size cannot provide the same recreational opportunities as a regional park which may consist of hundreds or even thousands of acres.

The types of parks assessed by this RSR are described below and summarized by park type and acreage on Table VI-1. The location of these parks throughout the county is shown on Figure VI-1. Other county park land is summarized in Table VI-2.

### **Community Parks**

By definition, community parks are meant to meet the recreation needs of a community, providing recreation facilities that serve the community and in some cases visitors from outside the local community. For example, a community park with numerous sports fields will draw people from a wide area for tournament play. Community parks also tend to be active in nature and/or provide a mix of active recreation. Typical facilities might include a skate park, sports fields (football, baseball, soccer, and softball), a swimming pool, a sufficient number of tennis courts for tournament play, group picnic areas, and/or a community center as well as facilities for some passive uses such as a trails, scenic overlooks, benches, and interpretive displays.

Although the Parks and Recreation Element distinguishes among mini-, neighborhood, and community parks for planning purposes, they are treated as one category (“community parks”) for the purpose of assessing Levels of Severity.

### **Regional Parks**

Regional Parks are the largest parks provided by the County. According to the National Recreation and Parks Association, there can be two types of regional parks, urban and rural. However, for purposes of assessing Levels of Severity, urban and rural regional parks are treated as one category (“regional parks”). Regional parks may vary in size from 200 acres to over 1,000 acres. Facilities provided at regional parks may include play areas, picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and trail use. The larger regional parks may include nature oriented outdoor activities, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat, conservation, swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and trail use. Because of the types of recreation provided, regional parks not only draw from the County’s population, but also from the economically important tourist population.



<b>Table VI-1 – Developed Regional and Community Park Land Acreage</b>		
<b>Park Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Total Park Acres<sup>1</sup></b>
<i>Regional Parks</i>		
Biddle Park	Arroyo Grande	47
El Chorro Park	San Luis Obispo	490
Heilmann Park	Atascadero	102
Lopez Lake Recreation Area	Arroyo Grande	4,276
Santa Margarita Lake Park	Santa Margarita	7,122
<b>Total Regional Parks:</b>		<b>12,037</b>
<i>Community Parks</i>		
Avila Park/Plaza	Avila	2.5
C. W. Clarke Park	Shandon	11.5
Hardie Park	Cayucos	4.0
Lampton Cliffs Park	Cambria	2.2
Los Osos Community Park	Los Osos	6.2
Nipomo Community Park	Nipomo	154
Norma Rose Park	Cayucos	1.5
Oceano Memorial Park	Oceano	11.8
Paul Andrew Park	Cayucos	1.0
San Miguel Park	San Miguel	4.3
Santa Margarita Community Park	Santa Margarita	2.0
Shamel Park	Cambria	6.0
Templeton Park	Templeton	3.5
<b>Total Community Parks:</b>		<b>210.5</b>
<b>Total Park Acreage:</b>		<b>12,247.5</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element

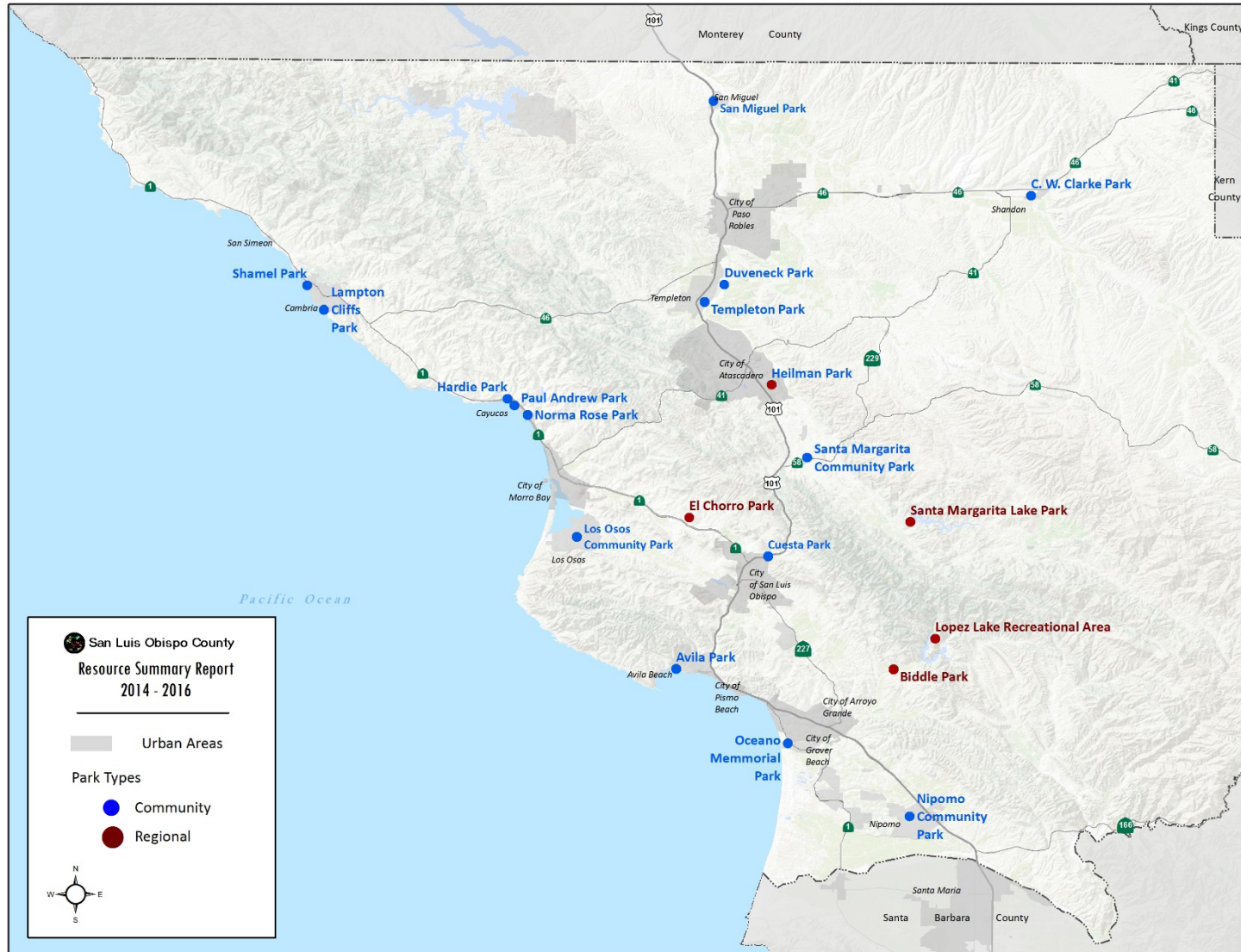
Notes:

1. The list of parks and park acreage is for the purpose of recommending Levels of Severity, only.
2. The table includes “developed” parks only. Land acquired by the County for the purpose of developing parks is not included. However, undeveloped land and natural features within developed parks are included as part of the total acreage.
3. Golf courses, natural areas, linear parks, RV parks and other recreation lands managed by the County are not included.
4. Cuesta Park is not included because it does not serve an unincorporated community.

<b>Table VI-2 – Other County Park Land</b>		
<b>Park Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Total Park Acres<sup>1</sup></b>
<i>Regional Parks</i>		
Duveneck Park (undeveloped)	Templeton	80.0
<i>Community Parks</i>		
Cuesta Park	City of San Luis Obispo	5.0
Jack Ready Park (undeveloped)	Nipomo	30.0
See Canyon Park (undeveloped)	Avila Valley	8.7
<b>Total Additional Park Acreage:</b>		<b>123.7</b>

Source: San Luis Obispo County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element

Figure VI-1 – County Parks



## Recommended Levels of Severity

### Regional Parks

For regional parks, the total acreage was divided by the estimated 2016 total county population (including cities and unincorporated areas). Applying these criteria, the County currently provides well more than 10-15 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents. **No recommended Level of Severity.**

Table VI-3 – Recommended Levels of Severity for Regional Parks			
Total Acres of Regional Parks <sup>1</sup>	2016 Total County Population	Ratio of Regional Park Acreage Per 1,000 Population	Recommended Level of Severity
12,037	275,035	43.7	None

Source: San Luis Obispo County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element

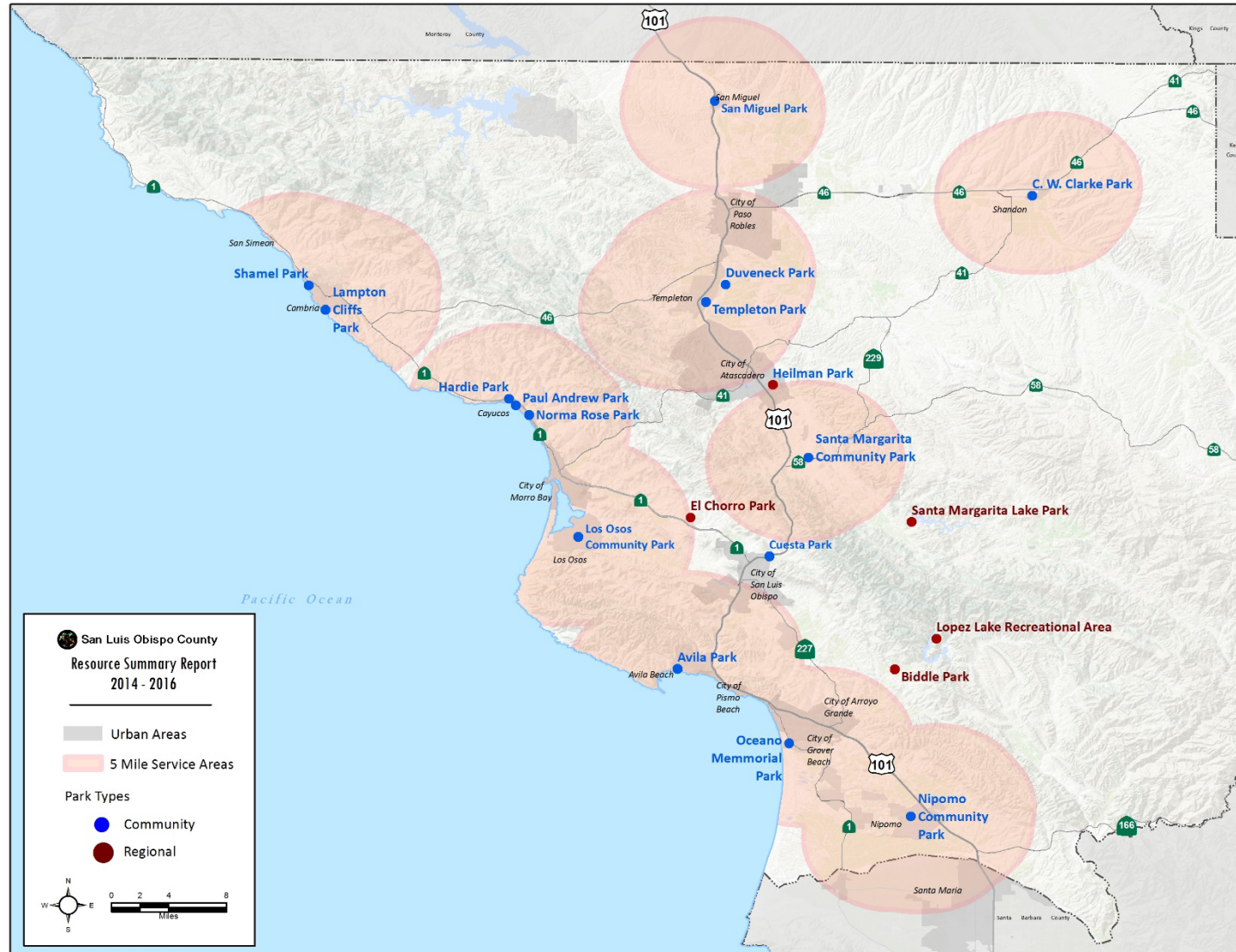
Notes:

1. See Table VI-1. Total acreage for the purpose of assessing Levels of Severity, only. Does not include undeveloped park land, golf courses, natural areas, linear parks, or other recreational lands managed by the County.

### Community Parks

To assess the level of severity for community parks, the population within a five-mile radius of the urban reserve line for the ten unincorporated communities was determined using 2010 census block data. The resulting population was adjusted by applying the population growth rate for 2010 to 2016 to reflect the 2016 population. The total park acreage within the particular unincorporated community was then divided by this population, which in some cases includes residents of incorporated cities, to derive the ratio of parks per 1,000 residents within the five-mile radius and the results are summarized in the following table. Overall, the unincorporated communities provide a ratio of about one acre of developed parkland per 1,000 residents. Nipomo and Shandon provide more than three acres per 1,000 residents.

Figure VI – 2 – Five-Mile Service Areas Around Community Parks



<b>Table VI-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity for Community Parks</b>				
<b>Community</b>	<b>Total Community Parkland<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Population Within 5 Miles of Community URLs<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Acres of Community Parkland Per 1,000 Population</b>	<b>Recommended Level of Severity</b>
Avila	2.5	22,640	0.11	III
Cambria	8.2	6,840	1.20	II
Cayucos	6.5	3,547	1.83	II
Los Osos	6.2	25,457	0.24	III
Nipomo	154.0	29,040	5.30	None
Oceano	11.8	42,842	0.28	III
San Miguel	4.3	4,475	0.96	III
Santa Margarita	2.0	9,884	0.20	III
Shandon	11.5	1,558	7.38	None
Templeton	3.5	62,399	0.06	III
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>208,680</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>II</b>

Sources: San Luis Obispo County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element, 2010 US Census of Population and Housing, SLOCOG 2016

Notes:

1. Total acreage for the purpose of assessing Levels of Severity, only. Does not include undeveloped park land, golf courses, natural areas, linear parks, or other recreational lands managed by the County.
2. Total population within five miles of urban reserve lines for unincorporated communities, including populations within cities. Does not include village areas.



## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions

Table VI-5 -- Summary Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions -- Parks		
Area/Community	Recommended Level of Severity	Recommended Actions
<i>Community Parks</i>		
Avila	III	Continue to pursue strategies for the acquisition and development of parks, including the dedication of parkland and the collection of development impact (Quimby) and public facility fees.
Cambria	II	
Cayucos	II	
Los Osos	III	Collaborate with County Parks to review the Parks and Recreation Project List in the Parks and Recreation Element and make recommendations to the Board regarding which park projects to implement.  Collaborate with other potential parks operators such as CSDs and school districts to provide park and recreation opportunities.  When preparing Resource Capacity Studies for parks, address the following issues:  a. Provide an updated inventory of existing parkland in the affected unincorporated community. b. Document existing shortfalls in park acreage.
Oceano	III	
San Miguel	III	
Santa Margarita	III	
Templeton	III	

# VII. AIR QUALITY

## Level of Severity Criteria

Level of Severity	Air Quality Criteria
I	Air monitoring shows periodic but infrequent violations of a State air quality standard, with no area of the county designated by the State as a non-attainment area.
II	Air monitoring shows one or more violations per year of a State air quality standard and the county, or a portion of it, has been designated by the State as a non-attainment area.
III	Air monitoring at any county monitoring station shows a violation of a Federal air quality standard on one or more days per year, and the county or a portion of the county qualifies for designation as a Federal non-attainment area.

The Level of Severity Criteria are based on air quality standards, which are discussed in detail below.

## Relationship to the County General Plan and RMS System

The County of San Luis Obispo has the authority to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens from such environmental hazards as air pollution. The County General Plan acknowledges the relationship between the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) air quality goals and policies and County General Plan policies. For example, the Conservation and Open Space Element states that the county should amend the General Plan to avoid General Plan Amendments and land use designation changes that are not consistent with the APCD's approved plans (i.e., Clean Air Plan, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Handbook, and Particulate Matter Reduction Plan). The General Plan and regulatory ordinances could be amended where necessary to respond to air quality concerns that may be raised by the RMS procedures. For example, General Plan Amendments should encourage land use patterns that enable efficient development focused in urban areas that reduces vehicle miles traveled and air pollution.

## Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status for Criteria Pollutants

The State of California and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have adopted ambient air quality standards for six common air pollutants of primary public health concern: ozone, particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead. These are called "criteria pollutants" because the standards establish permissible airborne pollutant levels based on criteria developed after careful review of all medical and scientific studies of the effects of each pollutant on public health and welfare. Air Quality Standards are used to designate a region as either "attainment" or "non-attainment" for



each criteria pollutant. A non-attainment designation can trigger additional regulations for that region aimed at curbing pollution levels and bringing the region into attainment of the standards.

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or federal standards) are generally less restrictive than California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS or California Standards). However, the federal standards come with regulatory penalties that the California Standards do not have. For example, federal transportation funds can be withheld as a punitive measure for jurisdictions that do not meet federal standards. For most pollutants, the NAAQS allow a standard to be exceeded a certain number of times each calendar year without resulting in a non-attainment designation. The current SLO County attainment status is provided in the following table.

<b>Table VII-1 – Criteria Pollutants and Attainment Status</b>			
<b>Criteria Pollutant</b>	<b>Standards Exceeded 2013-15?</b>	<b>Attainment Status California CAAQS</b>	<b>Attainment Status Federal/US NAAQS</b>
<b>Ozone</b>	Yes	Non-Attainment	Non-Attainment East County Attainment West County
<b>PM2.5</b>	Yes	Pending Non-Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
<b>PM10</b>	Yes	Non-Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Yes	Attainment	Unclassified
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	No	Attainment	Unclassified
<b>CO</b>	No	Attainment	Unclassified
<b>Lead</b>	No	Attainment	No Attainment Information

Source: SLO APCD

Notes:

1. Unclassified is the category given to an area with insufficient data.

#### **Factors That Affected Air Quality and Air Quality Measurements in 2014-2016**

Smoke from wildfires can have a temporary adverse effect on air quality. The Cuesta Fire began on August 16, 2015 and eventually burned almost 2,500 acres in the area east of the Cuesta Grade on U.S. 101 and south of Santa Margarita. Smoke from several large wildfires in 2016, have had a significant impact on air quality. In addition, there were several notable air quality monitoring network changes in 2015:

- In February, the Atascadero station was relocated from 6005 Lewis Avenue to behind the Colony Park Community Center at 5599 Traffic Way.
- In July, a new PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring station was established within the Oso Flaco area of the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (ODSVRA). This monitor fulfills the “Control Site Monitor” requirement of San Luis Obispo County APCD District Rule 1001.

While owned by the California Department of Parks of Recreation, the monitor is operated by the APCD.

- Due to a safety issue, the PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitors at the San Luis Obispo station were temporarily shut down from September 2015 through mid-June 2016. This site is run by the California Air Resources Board.

## Recommended Levels of Severity

Each criteria pollutant and recommended level of severity is summarized on the following table and discussed in detail below.

Criteria Pollutant	Area of County	Recommended Levels of Severity
<b>Ozone</b>	East County	III
	West County	II
<b>Particulate Matter – PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Nipomo Mesa	III
	Remainder of SLO County	II
<b>Particulate Matter – PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Nipomo Mesa	III
	Remainder of SLO County	II
<b>Sulfur Dioxide</b>	Nipomo Mesa	I
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Lead</b>	All Areas in SLO County	None
<b>Toxic Air Contaminants</b>	All Areas in SLO County	None. LOS for Toxics not evaluated because toxics are not criteria pollutants and strategies are in place to mitigate impacts.

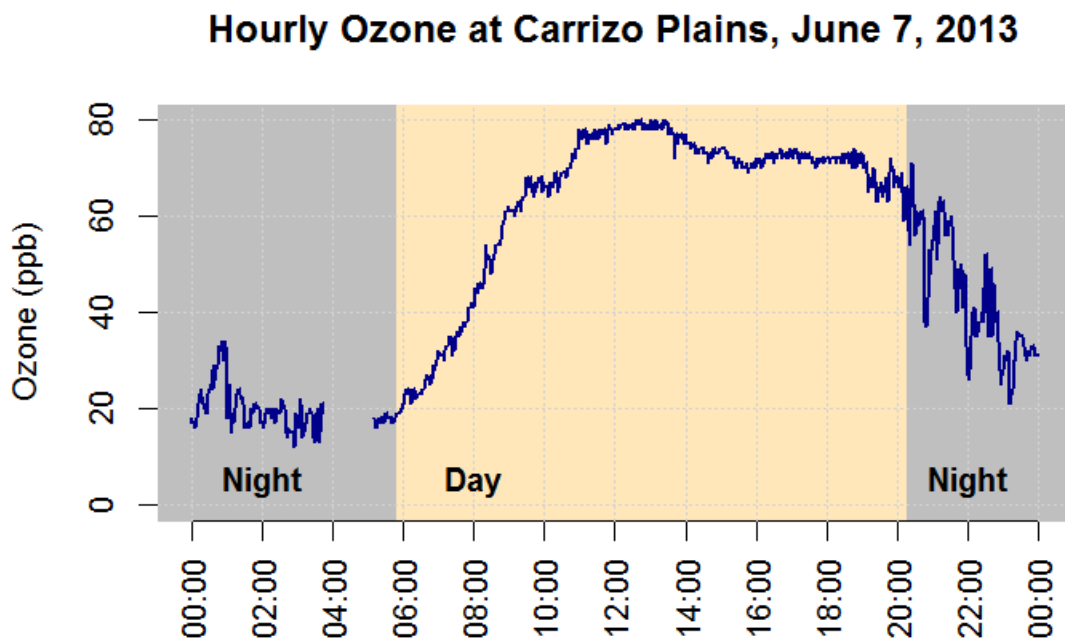
Data in this report is provided through 2015, because data has been certified valid through 2015. This report was finalized in December 2016. Data for 2016 is considered preliminary and therefore not included in this report.

### Ozone

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides, and waste burning.

The chemical processes that impact the concentrations of atmospheric ozone have a distinct diurnal pattern. Ozone concentrations typically increase as sunlight intensity increases, peaking midday or in the afternoon, and approaching the lowest daily concentration in the early morning hours and just before sunrise, as shown in the plot below. In the absence of sunlight, ozone can be destroyed or 'scavenged' by reaction with NO<sub>x</sub> molecules. The degree of scavenging depends on the amount of available NO<sub>x</sub>. In a polluted environment, with lots of NO<sub>x</sub> from vehicles operated during the morning commute, this scavenging can be significant and ozone concentrations can approach zero just before sunrise. After sunrise, ozone concentrations typically increase as sunlight intensity increases and the cycle repeats. Wildfires can also generate precursor gases that create ozone, so wildfire air quality impacts can result in an increase in ozone.

Figure VII-1 – Example of Diurnal Ozone Pattern



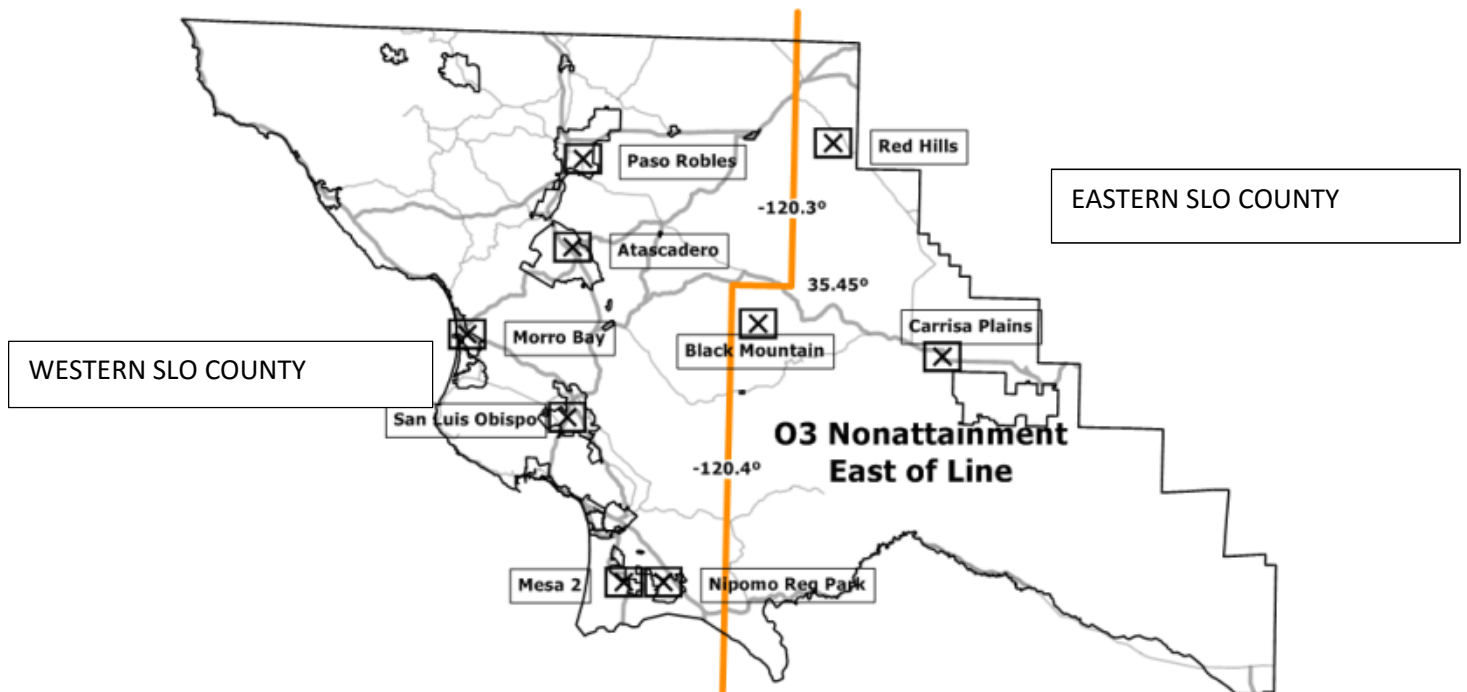
Example of Diurnal Ozone Pattern

Ozone is a strong oxidant gas that attacks plant and animal tissues. It can cause impaired breathing and reduced lung capacity, especially among children, athletes, and persons with compromised respiratory systems. It can also cause significant crop and forest damage. In May 2012, the USEPA designated the eastern portion of SLO County as non-attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. The western portion of the county retained its attainment status. The map that follows identifies the boundary between the attainment and non-attainment areas, which is defined by the latitude and longitude lines shown on the map (Long. -120.3 deg., north of Lat. 35.45 deg. and Long. -120.4 deg., south of Lat. 35.45 deg.).

On October 1, 2015, USEPA strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone to 70 parts per billion (ppb), based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects on public health and welfare. The updated standards will improve public health protection, particularly for at-risk groups including children, older adults, people of all ages who

have lung diseases such as asthma, and people who are active outdoors, especially outdoor workers. They also will improve the health of trees, plants and ecosystems. Attainment designations for the 70 ppb standard will be made by USEPA in 2017 or 2018. Therefore, SLO County has not been designated attainment or non-attainment of the 70 ppb standard as of the end of 2016. Ozone design values (see plot on the following page) are used by the USEPA to determine whether an area attains a federal standard. For ozone, the design value is calculated by averaging the 4<sup>th</sup> highest annual 8-hour average over three consecutive years. For example, a 2015 design value is the average of the 4<sup>th</sup> highest 8-hour averages from each year for 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Figure VII-2 – Ozone Nonattainment Area



Exceedances of the 8-hour ozone standard for the past ten years are summarized in the following tables:

Table VII-3 -- East County Ozone Non-Attainment Area Ozone Standard Exceedances (above Federal 8-hour standard, 75 ppb) <sup>1</sup>											
Location	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Carrizo Plains	NA <sup>2</sup>	35	9	22	3	4	5	3	0	0	0
Red Hills	27	44	16	39	7	16	3	10	3	2	1

Source: San Luis Obispo APCD

Notes:

1. Data are based on calendar year.

2. NA – Not operational

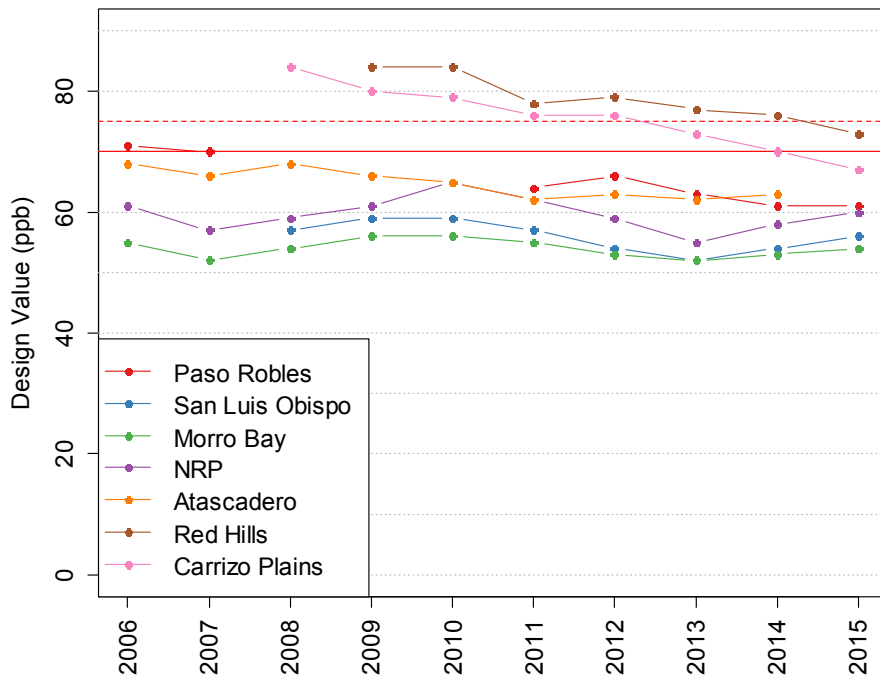
Table VII-4 -- West County Ozone Attainment Area Ozone Standard Exceedances (above Federal 8-hour standard, 75 ppb) <sup>1</sup>											
Location	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Paso Robles	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atascadero	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morro Bay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nipomo - NRP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: San Luis Obispo APCD

Notes:

1. Data are based on calendar year.
2. Data for 2016 is considered preliminary and not included in this report.

Figure VII-3 – Ozone Design Value Trends



Note:

1. The solid red line is the 2015 federal and state 8-hour standard (70 ppb) and the dashed red line is the 2008 federal 8-hour standard, 75 ppb.

**Recommended Level of Severity for Ozone, East County -- Level of Severity III**

The recommended level of severity for ozone in East SLO County is LOS III because this area is currently designated as non-attainment of the federal 8-hour ozone standard. The APCD is currently working with the California Air Resources Board to develop the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that describes the proposed methods for attaining this standard. In addition, the current APCD Clean Air Plan addresses ozone control measures. The 10-year Design Value Trend Plot above shows a significant improvement in air quality in the non-attainment area (East SLO County, Red Hills and Carrizo Plains). The improvement is demonstrated as a decrease in ozone standard exceedances. Based on the 2013-2015 data, SLO County is eligible to be re-designated as attaining the 75 ppb ozone standard; however, it is likely that SLO County will be designated as non-attainment of the 70 ppb federal standard.

**Recommended Level of Severity for Ozone, West County -- Level of Severity II**

The recommended level of severity for ozone in West SLO County is considered LOS II because this area is currently designated non-attainment of the state 8-hour ozone standard and exceeds the federal and state standards at times. West SLO County is currently designated attainment of the federal 8-hour ozone standard.

**Particulate Matter**

Ambient air quality standards have been established for two classes of particulate matter:  $PM_{10}$  (respirable particulate matter less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter), and  $PM_{2.5}$  (fine particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in aerodynamic diameter). Both consist of many different types of particles that vary in their chemical activity and toxicity.  $PM_{2.5}$  tends to be a greater health risk because the particles are smaller and can travel deeper into the lungs. Sources of particulate pollution include diesel exhaust; mineral extraction and production; combustion products from industry and motor vehicles; smoke from wildfires and prescribed burning; paved and unpaved roads; condensation of gaseous pollutants into liquid or solid particles; and wind-blown dust from soils disturbed by demolition and construction, agricultural operations, off-road vehicle recreation, and other activities. Wildfire smoke and wind-blown dust can have a significant impact on air quality.

PM<sub>2.5</sub>

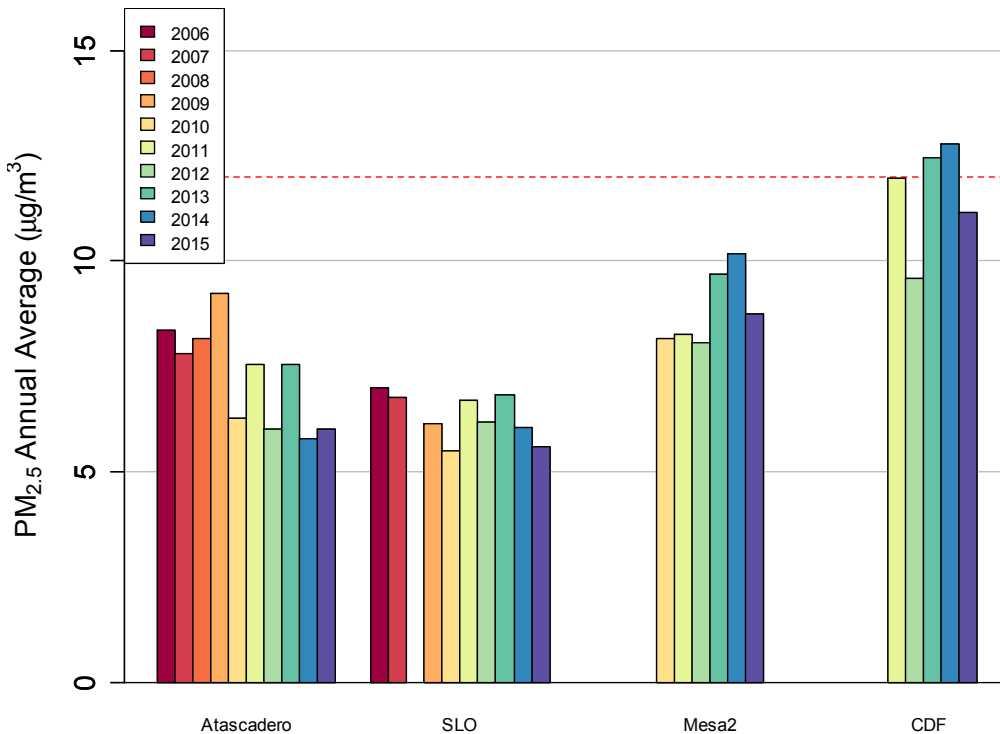
Table VII-5 -- PM <sub>2.5</sub> Exceedances (above federal 24-hour standard) <sup>1</sup>											
Location	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atascadero	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	2	0
San Luis Obispo	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0
Nipomo/ AG – CDF <sup>(4)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	0	3	2	2	1
Nipomo Mesa 2	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	1	0	1	0

Source: San Luis Obispo APCD

Notes:

1. Data are based on calendar year.
2. 1 in 6 day sampling for all or part of year, one 24-hour filter sample was obtained every 6 days. Sampling during 2012-2015 was made hourly on all days. Data are based on calendar year.
3. NA – Not operational
4. Located at 2391 Willow Road, Arroyo Grande
5. The San Luis Obispo PM monitors were temporarily shut down from September 2016 through mid-June 2016
6. Data for 2016 is considered preliminary and not included in this report.

Figure VII-4 – PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual Averages, 2006-2015



Note: PM<sub>2.5</sub> federal and state annual standard is 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

**PM<sub>10</sub>**

Table VII-6 -- PM <sub>10</sub> Exceedances (above federal 24-hour standard, 150 ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>											
Location	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atascadero	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Paso Robles	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0
Nipomo/AG – CDF <sup>4</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	1	0	3	2	2	0
Nipomo - Mesa 2	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nipomo - NRP	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0

Source: San Luis Obispo APCD

## Notes:

1. Data are based on calendar year.
2. 1 in 6 day sampling for all or part of year, one 24-hour filter sample was obtained every 6 days. Sampling during 2012-2015 was made hourly on all days. Data are based on calendar year.
3. NA – Not operational
4. Located at 2391 Willow Road, Arroyo Grande
5. The San Luis Obispo PM monitors were temporarily shut down from September 2016 through mid-June 2016.
6. Data for 2016 is considered preliminary and not included in this report.

Table VII-7 -- PM <sub>10</sub> Exceedances (above CA 24-hour standard, 50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>											
Location	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Atascadero	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	2	2	2	6	1
Paso Robles	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0	2	2	2	13	0
San Luis Obispo	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	22 <sup>(2)</sup>	1	1	0	0 <sup>(4)</sup>
Nipomo/AG – CDF <sup>4</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	NA <sup>(3)</sup>	53	63	70	93	88	68
Nipomo - Mesa 2	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	5 <sup>(2)</sup>	7 <sup>(2)</sup>	5 <sup>(2)</sup>	17 <sup>(2)</sup>	40	32	36	55	43	34
Nipomo - NRP	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	1 <sup>(2)</sup>	2 <sup>(2)</sup>	0 <sup>(2)</sup>	3	9	20	11	8

Source: San Luis Obispo APCD

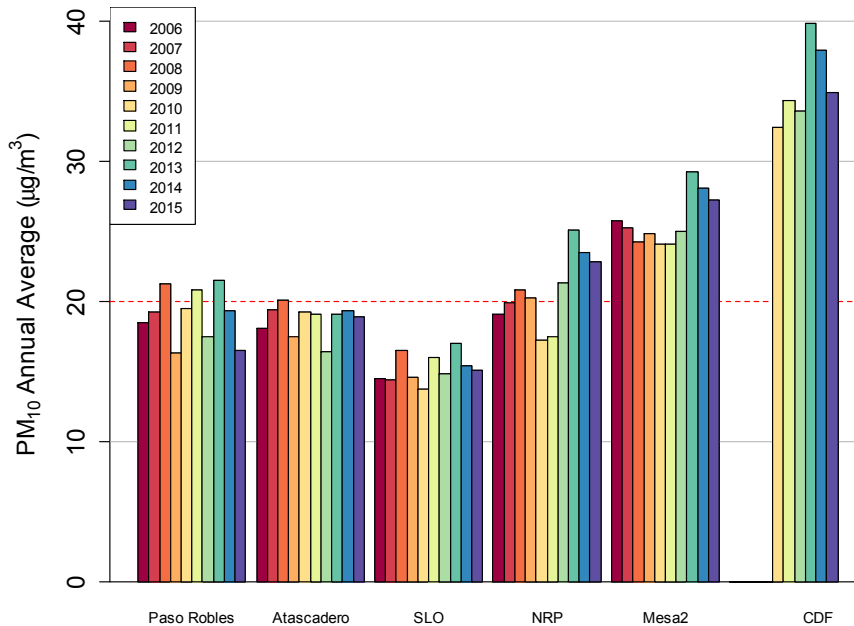
## Notes:

1. Data are based on calendar year.
2. 1 in 6 day sampling for all or part of year, one 24 hour filter sample was obtained every 6 days. Sampling during 2012-2014 is made hourly on all days. Data are based on calendar year, not fiscal year.
3. NA – Not operational
4. Located at 2391 Willow Road, Arroyo Grande
5. The San Luis Obispo PM monitors were temporarily shut down from September 2016 through mid-June 2016.



- 6. Data for 2016 is considered preliminary and not included in this report.

Figure VII-4 – PM<sub>10</sub> Annual Average, 2006-2015



Note: PM<sub>10</sub> state annual standard is 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (there is no federal annual standard for PM<sub>10</sub>)

**Particulate Matter Studies**

Historical ambient air monitoring on the Nipomo Mesa has documented atypical concentrations of airborne particulate matter compared to other areas of San Luis Obispo County and other coastal areas of California. To better understand the extent and sources of these unusually high concentrations of particulate pollution on the Nipomo Mesa, the APCD conducted several comprehensive air monitoring studies. The studies concluded that off-highway vehicle activity in the Oceano Dunes State Recreational Vehicle Area (SVRA) is a major contributing factor to the high PM concentrations observed on the Nipomo Mesa.

The APCD has been working to evaluate and develop potential solutions to the particulate matter emissions from the SVRA that are impacting downwind neighborhoods. On November 16, 2011, the APCD Board approved the Coastal Dunes Dust Control Rule 1001 to require implementation of dust control measures on coastal dunes where vehicle activity occurs. As of September 2016, as shown in the plots and data tables, ambient PM concentrations on the Nipomo Mesa have not been reduced as a result of Rule 1001. Therefore, the Level of Severity will remain at Level III for both PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> until mitigation measures are implemented that reduce ambient concentration to levels that meet health standards.

**Recommended Level of Severity for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Nipomo Mesa -- Level of Severity III**

The level of severity for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the Nipomo Mesa of SLO County is considered LOS III because:

- SLO County is currently designated as non-attainment of the state PM<sub>10</sub> standard;
- SLO County is designated attainment of the federal PM standards, but exceeded these standards on a number of days in the last three years;
- SLO County is scheduled to be designated as non-attainment of the state annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard because the annual standard of 12 ug/m<sup>3</sup> is currently exceeded. And,
- SLO County is scheduled to be designated as non-attainment of the federal annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard because the annual standard of 12 ug/m<sup>3</sup> is currently exceeded.

Mitigation measures to address PM issues on the Nipomo Mesa are outlined in APCD's Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.

#### **Recommended Level of Severity for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, All Areas of the County Outside the Nipomo Mesa -- Level of Severity II**

The LOS for PM<sub>2.5</sub> recommended for areas outside of the Nipomo Mesa of SLO County is LOS II because the federal PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard has been exceeded in Atascadero. Federal PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards can be exceeded during winter stagnant periods and during periods of wildfire smoke impacts.

The LOS for PM<sub>10</sub> in areas outside of the Nipomo Mesa of SLO County is considered LOS II because SLO County is currently designated as non-attainment of the state PM<sub>10</sub> standard and the standard has been exceeded at all county PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring stations.

#### **Sulfur Dioxide**

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is a colorless gas generated by fossil fuel combustion from mobile sources such as vehicles, ships, and aircraft and at stationary sources such as industry, homes, and businesses. SO<sub>2</sub> may also be emitted by petroleum production and refining operations. The state standard for SO<sub>2</sub> was exceeded periodically on the Nipomo Mesa up until 1993. Equipment and processes at the facilities responsible for the emissions were upgraded as a result.

Exceedances of the federal SO<sub>2</sub> standard had never been measured in SLO County until the federal 1-Hour SO<sub>2</sub> standard was exceeded on May 19, 2013.

The exceedance was measured at the Mesa2 monitoring station, located immediately downwind of the Phillips 66 Santa Maria Refinery. The refinery was performing maintenance at the time, and process equipment that would normally control sulfur dioxide emissions was not operating. Releases of this type are unlikely to recur in the future as the refinery is no longer permitted to operate without these emission controls during scheduled maintenance procedures.

#### **Recommended Level of Severity for Sulfur Dioxide, Nipomo Mesa -- Level of Severity I**

The LOS for SO<sub>2</sub> in SLO County is considered LOS I for the Nipomo Mesa due to exceedance of the federal SO<sub>2</sub> standard in 2013.

No LOS is recommended for the remainder of SLO County because the state and national standards for SO<sub>2</sub> have never been exceeded.

#### **Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and Lead**

Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) is a brownish-colored air pollutant that irritates the eyes, nose and throat, and can damage lung tissues.

Carbon monoxide (CO) results from fuel combustion of all types and can cause headaches and fatigue. Motor vehicles are by far the chief contributor of CO in outdoor air.

Lead is extremely toxic. Exposure to high concentrations of lead, particularly in young children, can result in damage to the central nervous system, and may be associated with high blood pressure in adults. Human exposure to lead typically occurs via inhalation of air and ingestion of lead in food, soil, water or dust. Lead was last monitored in SLO County in 1987. Concentrations of lead in the ambient air dropped significantly after unleaded fuel use in vehicles became widespread.

No LOS is recommended for NO<sub>2</sub> in SLO County because the state and national standards for NO<sub>2</sub> have never been exceeded in this county.

No LOS is recommended for CO in SLO County because the state CO standards have not been exceeded in San Luis Obispo County since 1975.

No LOS is recommended for lead in SLO County because the county is in attainment of the state standard for lead.

### **Toxic Air Contaminants**

A toxic air contaminant (TAC) is defined as *"an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health."* Exposure to toxic air contaminants can potentially increase the risk of contracting cancer or result in other adverse health effects (e.g., asthma, birth defects and respiratory disease). TACs can cause health effects through both short-term, high-level or "acute" exposure and long-term, low-level or "chronic" exposure.

TAC's are not considered "criteria pollutants" but are significant in maintaining public health. A characteristic of toxic air pollution, which distinguishes it from criteria pollutants, is that the impact of toxic air contaminants tends to be highest in close proximity to sources and drops off with distance to the affected receptor. The cancer-causing potential of TACs is a particular public health concern because many scientists believe that there is no "safe" level of exposure to carcinogens. Any exposure to a carcinogen can pose some risk of causing cancer. Furthermore, many compounds have a synergistic effect where different compounds interact and cause effects greater than that of each individual compound.

The APCD has been successful in reducing levels of criteria and toxic air pollutants from existing sources while limiting impacts from new and modified sources within San Luis Obispo County. Current rules and policies continue to control and reduce toxic impacts; however, continued efforts are needed to protect the health and welfare of the public. The USEPA reported recently that levels of benzene and lead, as well as mercury from man-made sources, are each down more than 50% from 1990 levels (nationally, a 66% drop in benzene, 60% drop in mercury and 84% drop in lead). By 2030, USEPA expects reductions to be 80% of the 1990 levels.

The APCD developed a Toxic Risk Management Plan (TRMP) to provide an overall guidance and planning document that integrates local, state and federal efforts to minimize toxic air pollution impacts. The primary goal of the TRMP is to reduce population exposure to toxic air contaminants to ensure healthful air for all. The TRMP identifies suggested air toxic control strategies and options for stationary and mobile sources that may be implemented in the future to provide additional reductions in air toxics exposure and contaminant levels. In addition, toxics are reduced as part of the APCD CEQA review process as defined in the APCD CEQA Handbook.

There are no NAAQS or CAAQS for toxics so no federal or state standards were exceeded. The TRMP and CEQA Handbook address toxics adequately, so a LOS has not been quantified.

## Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions for Air Quality

Table VII-8 – Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions – Air Quality			
Parameter	Recommended Levels of Severity	Applicable Documents & Plans	Recommended Actions
<b>Ozone</b>	III, East SLO County II, West SLO County	Clean Air Plan, CEQA Handbook, State Implementation Plan (SIP) documents (Emission Statement Rule, Conformity Documents, Emissions Inventory)	Support APCD's efforts to address East County Non-attainment.
<b>PM2.5</b>	III, Nipomo Mesa II, All other areas	CEQA Handbook, Particulate Matter Reduction Plan	Support implementation of APCD's Particulate Matter Reduction Plan
<b>PM10</b>	III, Nipomo Mesa II, All other areas	CEQA Handbook, Particulate Matter Reduction Plan	Support implementation of APCD's Particulate Matter Reduction Plan
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	I, Nipomo Mesa	Federal Consent Decree	Support APCD's Enforcement of the Federal Consent Decree.
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	None Recommended	National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards	No actions needed.
<b>CO</b>	None Recommended	National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards	No actions needed.
<b>Lead</b>	None Recommended	National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards	No actions needed.

<b>Toxics</b>	None Recommended	CEQA Handbook, Toxic Risk Management Plan	No additional actions needed at this time.
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# VIII. APPENDIX

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## Terms and Acronyms

AFY	Acre Feet per Year; an acre-foot contains 325,851.429 gallons
BRP	Buildout Reduction Program
BMP	Best Management Practices
CIP	Capital Improvement Program/Capital Improvement Project
CAWO	Cayucos Area Water Organization
CCD	Cayucos Cemetery District
CDP	Coastal Development Permit
CSD	Community Services District
CSA	County Service Area
District	San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAP	Estero Area Plan
I&I	Inflow and infiltration
ISJ	Interlocutory Stipulated Judgment
LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
LOS	Levels of Severity
LOWWP	Los Osos Wastewater Project
MCWRA	Monterey County Water Resources Agency
MGD	Million gallons per day
MRMWC	Morro Rock Mutual Water Company
NWP	Nacimiento Water Project
NMMA	Nipomo Mesa Management Area of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin
NCMA	Northern Cities Management Area of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin

NWC	Nacimiento Water Company
PRBWA	Paso Robles Beach Water Association
Quimby Fees	Fees collected for the acquisition of parkland.
PRIOR	Paso Robles Imperiled Overlying Rights
RCS	Resource Capacity Study
RMS	Resource Management System
RSR	Resource Summary Report
RTP-SCS	Regional Transportation Plan – Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Safe Yield	The maximum dependable draft that can be made continuously upon a source of water supply over a given period of time during which the probable driest period, and therefore period of greatest deficiency in water supply, is likely to occur.
SSLOCS	South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District
SMVMA	Santa Maria Valley Management Area of the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin
SMMWC	San Miguelito Mutual Water Company
SMVGB	Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SLOCOG	San Luis Obispo Council of Governments
SWP	State Water Project
URL	Urban Reserve Line
WMP	Water Master Plan
WMWC	Woodlands Mutual Water Company
WRAC	Water Resource Advisory Committee
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

## Water Rates and Rate Structure

Table A-1 -- 2015-2016 Water Rates and Rate Structure						
Community	Water Purveyors	Approximate Population Served		2015-2016 Single Family Residence (SFR)		
		Total District Population Served	Single Family Residences (SFR) Metered (hook-ups)	Average Annual Water Use	Water Rate Structure <sup>1</sup>	Average Residence Water Bill <sup>2</sup>
Avila Beach Avila Valley	Avila CSD	875	249	0.09 AFY	Flat Rate	\$110.35/mo.
	Avila Valley Mutual Water Co	104	28	0.98 AFY	Tiered	\$525.03 for 2 mo. billing cycle
	San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	1,400	616	0.12 AFY	Tiered	\$64.76/mo.
Cambria	Cambria CSD	6,200	3,641	0.08 AFY	Tiered	\$168.94 for 2 mo. billing cycle (6)
Cayucos	CSA 10A	1,350	752	0.13 AFY	Tiered	\$65.50/mo.
	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co.	2,125	472	0.12 AFY	\$48.00 per month, plus \$7.17 per 1,000 gallons used	\$58.63/mo.
	Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc.	2,577	663	0.12 AFY	\$35.00 per month plus \$9.30 per 1,000 gallons used	\$135.28 for 2 mo. billing cycle
Edna Valley	Golden State Water Co. – Edna Valley	1,292	549	0.25 AFY	Tiered	\$206.16 for 2 mo. billing cycle
Garden Farms	Garden Farms CWD	240	115	0.31 AFY	Tiered	\$68 for 2 mo. billing cycle
Heritage Ranch	Heritage Ranch CSD	3,100	1,840	0.19 AFY	Three tiers	\$34.41/mo. for 7 HCF
Los Osos	Los Osos CSD	7,086	2,459	0.13 AFY	Four tiers	\$77.36 for 2 mo. billing cycle
	Golden State Water Co. – Los Osos	5,520	2,508	0.13 AFY	Tiered	\$122.91 for 2 mo. billing cycle
	S&T Mutual Water Co.	575	178	0.16 AFY	Tiered	\$68 per 2 mo. billing cycle
Nipomo	Nipomo CSD	12,886	3,603	0.42 AFY	Tiered	\$155.92 per 2 mo. billing cycle
	Woodland Mutual Water Co.	1,600	748	0.39 AFY	Flat + tiered	\$75.02 per 2 mo. billing cycle
	Golden State Water Co. – Nipomo	4,904	1,412	0.40 AFY	Tiered	\$60.22/mo.
Oceano	Oceano CSD	7,543	2,040	0.25 AFY	Five tiers	\$180.00 for 2 mo. billing cycle
Santa Margarita	CSA 23 – Santa Margarita	1,400	485	0.29 AFY	Tiered	\$59.47/mo.
San Miguel	San Miguel CSD	2,400	733	0.27 AFY	Tiered	\$69.34/mo.
San Simeon	San Simeon CSD	462	172	0.07 AFY	Flat	\$65.54/mo.
Shandon	CSA 16 -- Shandon	1,260	325	0.26 AFY	Tiered	\$91 per 2 mo.

						billing cycle
Templeton	Templeton CSD	6,885	2,425	0.41 AFY	Tiered	\$63.00 per mo.
	Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	30,332	9,242	0.32 AFY	Tiered	40.14/mo.

**Source:** Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016

1. Flat, tiered, etc.
2. Dollar amount per billing cycle.
3. Data not provided for FY 2015/2016

**Source:** Water System Usage forms: July 2014 – June 2015; July 2015 – June 2016

4. Flat, tiered, etc.
5. Dollar amount per billing cycle.
6. Includes waste water also.

## Conservation Data for Water and Wastewater Agencies

Below is water conservation data from the 23 water purveyors located within the unincorporated County. Golden State provided one completed survey and was counted as one survey response; however, they serve the communities of Los Osos, Nipomo, and Edna Valley.

Table A-2 -- Conservation Data for Water and Wastewater Agencies			
1. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2016 did your agency serve more than 3,000 connections?			
	Yes	No	Comments
	19.05%	80.95%	Must purveyors (roughly 81%) have less than 3,000 connections. Golden State (serving Los Osos, Edna Valley, and Nipomo) indicated they had greater than 3,000 connections; however, this total was for all three locations with no individual community having 3,000 connections.

2. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2016 did your agency provide service to:		
	Yes	Comments
a. Residential customers?	100%	All purveyors serve residential customers (100%) Most also serve commercial customers (90.5%) More than half (57.1%) serve a school or schools (elementary, secondary, college, etc.) Roughly 1/3 (33.3%) of purveyors serve municipal customers. A small percentage serve agricultural operations (9.5%).
b. Commercial customers?	90.5%	
c. Industrial customers?	19.1%	
d. Municipal customers?	33.3%	
e. Schools?	57.1%	
f. A state or federal facility	14.3%	
g. Agricultural operations?	9.5 %	
h. <b>Other: Answers included:</b> ❖ Park, Pool, and Sanitary ❖ County restrooms, utilities, emergency Help-BVMHP, Vets Hall ❖ Irrigation ❖ State Parks	23.8%	

3. Between 07/01/2014 and 06/30/2016 how did your agency promote or advertise water conservation?		
	Yes	Comments
a. Local newspaper?	23%	Most purveyors do some form of promotion or advertisement for water conservation. The majority (95.2%) promoted water conservation through the customer's monthly bill and agency's website (81%). Slight less than ½ of purveyors (47.6%) had other means of promoting water conservation.
b. Television advertising?	4.8%	
c. Radio advertising?	23.8%	
d. Insert in customer's monthly bill?	95.2%	
e. In the agency's monthly newsletter?	33.3%	
f. Your agency's website?	81%	
g. Other: <i>Answers included:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Annual quarterly meetings.</li> <li>❖ CSAs 10, 16, and 23 promoted water conservation in the annual water quality report that is distributed online to customers, county mailer.</li> <li>❖ Section within the Consumer Confidence Report.</li> <li>❖ Water conservation rates – tiers.</li> <li>❖ Through banners and signs.</li> <li>❖ County mailer – two.</li> <li>❖ Social media, tweets on Public Works Twitter Page and posted signs in service area.</li> <li>❖ Participated with SaveOurWater.com, USEPA – WaterSense, Alliance for Water Efficiency, California Water Association, CUWCC, MWDC, RWA, SBC-RWEP and other Wholesale agencies.</li> <li>❖ Signage &amp; special newsletter.</li> </ul>	47.6%	

4. Between 07/01/2014 and 06/30/2016 did your agency's water bill?		
	Yes	Comments
a. Contain an insert with water conservation messages?	95.2%	Most purveyors (95.2%) include a water conservation message with their water bill. More than half (71.4%) compare the customer's current water use with the previous year use. Very few agencies (9.5%) compare water use to the community average.
b. Compare the customer's current use with previous year use?	71.4%	
c. Compare the customer's current use with the community-wide average?	9.5%	
d & e. Other: <i>Answers included:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Included water saving tips on bill under bill messages.</li> <li>❖ Tips on conservation directly on the monthly bill.</li> <li>❖ Compared customer's current usage versus 2013 Customer Baseline.</li> <li>❖ Newsletter with community averages and target usage goals.</li> </ul>	33.3%	

<b>5. Prior to June 30, 2016 did your agency provide the following service:</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
a. Water system audits to customers?	42.9%	71.4% of purveyors provide leak detection assistance to customers and more than half of purveyors (61.9%) provide an on-going leak detection and elimination program for water systems. More than half of purveyors (52.4%) provide water conservation information to applicants obtaining new service. 42.9% of purveyors provide water system audits to customers while less than 1/3 of purveyors (28.6%) provide landscape audits to customers.
b. Incentives for voluntary retrofit of low flow plumbing fixtures (i.e., low-flow toilets, shower heads, and faucets)?	28.6%	
c. Landscape water use audits for customers?	28.6%	
d. Personnel trained in turf management that provides assistance to customers?	9.5%	
e. A rebate program for converting lawns and other high water use landscaping?	19.1%	
f. Water conservation information to applicants for new service?	52.4%	
g. Information to public schools for use in conservation education programs?	28.6%	
h. An on-going leak detection and elimination program for water systems?	61.9%	
i. Leak detection assistance to customers?	71.4%	
j & k. Other: <i>Answers included:</i> ❖ Developed and distributed water conservation materials to hotels and vacation rental businesses. ❖ Provided links to the State's Save our Water Rebate Program as well as other water conservation programs. ❖ Initiated a leak detection program. ❖ Information on California's Rebate Program at <a href="http://saveourwater.com">saveourwater.com</a> . ❖ Leak detection was part of Water Audit Program. ❖ Newsletters, e-news, on-line communications, events, etc.	9.5%	

<b>6. Prior to June 30, 2016 did your agency:</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Comments</b>
a. <u>Require</u> conservation pricing of water (i.e., customers pay a higher rate for higher water use)?	76.2%	Most purveyors (90.5%) limit outdoor water use while 85.7% of purveyors prohibit wasteful outdoor water use. More than three-fourths of purveyors (76.2%) require a higher rate for more water use. 23.8% of purveyors are investing in new water management technologies. Roughly 9.5% of water purveyors mandate water retrofits for new construction and/or upon the transfer of ownership, and 4.8% of purveyors have established a water recycling program.
b. <u>Prohibit</u> wasteful outdoor water uses (e.g., using hoses with no shutoff nozzles to wash cars and/or using potable water to: wash sidewalks or driveways, to irrigate ornamental turf on public street medians, to fill pools or spas, reduce dust from construction sites, etc.)?	85.7%	
c. <u>Limit</u> outdoor water use (such as limiting irrigation/watering to certain days of the week for residential, commercial, industrial, and/or municipal users)?	90.5%	
d. <u>Mandate</u> water retrofits for new construction or upon transfer of ownership?	9.5%	
e. <u>Establish or implement</u> a water recycling program (such as purple pipe system, etc.)?	4.8%	
f. <u>Invest</u> in new water management technologies (such as programs that increase local water supplies, water recycling facilities, storm water capture, etc.)? If yes, please indicate the new technologies in the comment box below.	23.8%	
g & h. Other: <i>Answers included:</i> ❖ Filtration systems for our older wells. ❖ Participated in leak detection training program, implemented a meter replacement program, worked with a leak detection specialist to identify and repair water system leaks to reduce water losses. ❖ Nacimiento Project. ❖ GSWC adheres to Federal, state, and local codes but does not have enforcement authority to mandate water retrofits for new construction. ❖ GSWC continues to work with Basin Sustainability – SGMA in terms of investing in new water management technologies. ❖ In terms of d, this is a County issue. ❖ We are drilling a new upper aquifer well at our water operations facility in hope to blend with the existing lower aquifer well in service there. Increasing the water supply and shifting from the lower aquifer.	9.5%	



**7. Other Comments:**

- ❖ No budget for most water conservation work. No dollars.
- ❖ In 2015 Oceano exceeded the Governor's 25% conservation target although not legally required since we are a small water system with less than 3,000 connections.

## List of Agency Participation

<b>Table A-3 -- Agency Participation</b>		
<b>Agency or Organization</b>	<b>Provided Data</b>	<b>Provided Comments On Draft RSR</b>
<b><i>State Agencies</i></b>		
California Department of Resources, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	X	
<b><i>County Departments and Agencies</i></b>		
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments	X	
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	X	
San Luis Obispo County Department of Parks and Recreation	X	
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department	X	
<b><i>County Service Areas</i></b>		
CSA 10A -- Cayucos	X	
CSA 12 – Avila Beach	X	
CSA 23 – Santa Margarita	X	
CSA 16 – Shandon	X	
CSA 18 – Country Club Estates	X	
<b><i>Community Services Districts</i></b>		
Avila Beach CSD	X	
Cambria CSD	X	
Heritage Ranch CSD	X	
Los Osos CSD	X	
Nipomo CSD	X	
Oceano CSD	X	
San Miguel CSD	X	
San Simeon CSD	X	
Templeton CSD	X	
<b><i>Special Districts</i></b>		
Cayucos Sanitary District	X	
San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (APCD)	X	
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District	X	
<b><i>Private Water Purveyors</i></b>		
Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	X	
Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.	X	
Garden Farms	X	
Golden State Water Co.	X	
Morro Rock Mutual Water Co.	X	

<b>Table A-3 -- Agency Participation</b>		
<b>Agency or Organization</b>	<b>Provided Data</b>	<b>Provided Comments On Draft RSR</b>
Nacimiento Water Co.	X	
Paso Robles Beach Water Assoc.	X	
San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	X	
Santa Margarita Ranch	X	
S&T Mutual Water Co.		
Woodlands Mutual Water Co.	X	
<b><i>School Districts</i></b>		
Atascadero Unified School District	X	
Belleview-Santa Fe Charter School	X	
Coast Unified School District	X	
Cayucos Elementary School District	X	
Grizzly Youth Academy Challenge Program	X	
Lucia Mar School District	X	
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	X	
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	X	
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	X	
San Miguel Joint Union School District	X	
Shandon Joint Unified School District	X	
Templeton Unified School District	X	
<b><i>Other Organizations</i></b>		
Economic Vitality Commission	X	
Nipomo Mesa Management Area		
Northern Cities Management Area		
SLO County Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC)	X	





November 15, 2016

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

(U 133 W)

## California Public Utilities Commission

Golden State Water Company ("GSWC" or "Golden State") hereby transmits for filing an original and three conformed copies of this advice letter applicable to all the Water Systems in the Santa Maria Customer Service Area ("CSA").

<u>CPUC Sheet No</u>	<u>Title of Sheet</u>	<u>Canceling CPUC Sheet No.</u>
Revised No. 7465-W	Schedule No. SM-1-R Santa Maria Customer Service Area Residential Metered Service, Page 2	Revised No. 7460-W
Revised No. 7466-W	Schedule No. SM-1-NR Santa Maria Customer Service Area Non-Residential Metered Service, Page 2	Revised No. 7461-W
Revised No. 7467-W	Schedule No. SM-3ML Santa Maria Customer Service Area Limited Metered Irrigation Service, Page 2	Revised No. 7423-W
Revised No. 7468-W	Schedule No. 1 General Metered Service (Residential)	Revised No. 7447-W
Revised No. 7469-W	Schedule No. 1 General Metered Service (Non-Residential)	Revised No. 7448-W
Revised No. 7470-W	Rule No. 15 Main Extensions (Continued) Page 8	Revised No. 3444-W
Revised No. 7471-W	Rule No. 16 Service Connections, Meters, and Customer's Facilities Page 1	Revised No. 3450-W
Revised No. 7472-W	Table of Contents Page 4 of 4	Revised No. 7438-W
Revised No. 7473-W	Table of Contents Page 3 of 4	Revised No. 7463-W
Revised No. 7474-W	Table of Contents Page 1 of 4	Revised No. 7464-W

**SUBJECT: Special Condition Applicable to Water Service Connections in the Santa Maria Customer Service Area**

**Purpose**

GSWC is seeking California Public Utilities Commission ("Commission ") authority to add to its tariffs the following Special Condition requiring customers and/or developers requesting to add a new service connection or increase the size of an existing service connection to support increased demand in its Santa Maria CSA to provide a source of supplemental water to offset the new water demand associated with that service connection in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections V.E.4 and VI.E.5<sup>1</sup> of the Stipulation adopted by the court in the Santa Maria groundwater litigation<sup>2</sup> and approved by the Commission<sup>3</sup> ("Stipulation"):

*Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011.*

Section V.E.4 of the Stipulation states:

4. New Urban Uses<sup>4</sup> shall provide a source of supplemental water to offset the water demand associated with that development. For the purposes of this section, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water, except i) Twitchell Water, ii) storm water percolation ponds existing as of the date of entry of the judgment, or iii) Overlying Owners' right to use of surplus Developed Water.

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<sup>1</sup> Section V refers to Physical Solution: Provisions Specific to Santa Maria Valley Management Area; Section VI. refers to Physical Solution: Provisions Specific to Nipomo Mesa Management Area. All of Golden State's Santa Maria Customer Service Area falls within the Santa Maria Valley or Nipomo Mesa Management Areas

<sup>2</sup> Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al., Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, Consolidated Cases CV770214.

<sup>3</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 at 115-116 (Ordering Paragraph 42).

<sup>4</sup> As defined in the Stipulation at 3; 18. New Urban Uses - Municipal and industrial use which may occur on land that, as of January 11, 2005, was located: 1) within the boundaries of a municipality or its sphere of influence, or within the process of inclusion in its sphere of influence; or 2) within the certificated service area of a publicly utility.

Section VI.E.5 of the Stipulation states:

5. New Urban Uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(1) above and new municipal and industrial uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(2) above shall provide a source of supplemental water, or a water resource development fee, to offset the water demand associated with that development. For the purposes of this Paragraph, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water or New Developed Water.

GSWC's request in this advice letter is consistent with Sections V.E. 4 and VI.E.5 in the Stipulation, which requires, "New Urban Uses shall provide a source of supplemental water to offset the water demand associated with that development."

### **Background**

#### **Commission Approval of Golden State's Participation in the Stipulation**

In 1997, the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District sued a number of parties, including GSWC, to adjudicate the water rights in the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. After several years of Litigation, the vast majority of the parties, including GSWC, settled their dispute through a Stipulation that was approved by the Court in August 2005. The trial court issued a judgment ("Judgment") in January 2008, which incorporates the Stipulation in its entirety. The Stipulation sets forth a comprehensive resolution of the Litigation, determining the water rights of the great majority of the parties, including Golden State.<sup>5</sup>

Since 2005, when the court approved the Stipulation, GSWC has been implementing the Stipulation in coordination with the many other stipulating parties. Implementation of the Stipulation is ongoing.

In 2011, Golden State filed Application No. 11-07-017, its 2011 company-wide General Rate Case. In that application, Golden State requested, amongst other things:

#### **Special Request 1. Santa Maria Adjudication Settlement Approval<sup>6</sup>**

GSWC requests that the Commission approve GSWC's entry into a stipulation resolving the Santa Maria Groundwater Adjudication and Litigation. The Superior Court in the underlying litigation issued a judgment adopting the stipulation in 2008. GSWC is seeking Commission approval of the stipulation and rate adjustments necessary to participate in implementing certain water management programs required under the stipulation. This request is discussed in the testimony of Keith Switzer, Dr. Toby Moore, Robert Saperstein and Ronald Moore. (Emphasis added)

In the Prepared Testimony of Robert Saperstein, Golden State testified:<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Copy of the Stipulation, including the supporting documents, is attached to Golden State 11/15/2016 Advice Letter

<sup>6</sup> Application No. 11-07-017 at p. 23

**d. New Urban Uses "Capital Contribution"**

To ensure that demands on the Basin remain relatively stable and that new urban uses pay an equitable share of the ongoing costs of implementing the physical solution embodied in the Stipulation, each project that imposes a new demand on the Basin that receives service from one of the public water purveyors will be required to provide a source of supplemental water to offset the demand associated with the project.

Golden State's request that the Commission approve GSWC's entry into the stipulation and Commission approval of the stipulation was never an issue of contention in the proceeding.<sup>8</sup>

In Decision No. 13-05-011, the Commission resolved Application No. 11-07-017 and approved Golden State's request to enter into the Stipulation concluding, amongst other things:

"Golden State's request for approval of its entry into the stipulation resolving the Santa Maria Groundwater Adjudication and Litigation should be approved"<sup>9</sup>

"If Golden State is not authorized to participate in the Stipulation, Golden State will be required to undertake additional litigation and incur additional, unbounded, litigation costs without any certainty of a more favorable outcome than provided by the Stipulation. Approval of Golden State's entry into the Stipulation will limit and provide certainty about litigation costs."<sup>10</sup>

"Golden State's entry into the Stipulation should be authorized because the Stipulation is in the best interest of Golden State and its customers in the Santa Maria CSA."<sup>11</sup>

The Commission then Ordered:

"Golden State Water Company is authorized to enter into the stipulation resolving the Santa Maria Groundwater adjudication and litigation in *Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al.* (and

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<sup>7</sup> Prepared Testimony of Robert Saperstein at p. 25 lines 10 - 16

<sup>8</sup> In addition and separately to addressing Golden State's request "that the Commission approve GSWC's entry into a stipulation" and "seeking Commission approval of the stipulation" Decision No. 13-05-011 addressed Golden State's request for "rate adjustments necessary to participate in implementing certain water management programs required under the stipulation" and other aspects of the Stipulation which were contentious.

<sup>9</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 Conclusion of Law 52 at 98

<sup>10</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 Conclusion of Law 61 at 99-100

<sup>11</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 Conclusion of Law 64 at 100



related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara.”<sup>12</sup>

Section X. D. of the Stipulation - Stipulating Parties Under Public Utilities Commission Regulation of the Stipulations states:

“To the extent allowed by law, SCWC [now Golden State] and RWC shall comply with this Stipulation, prior to obtaining California Public Utilities Commission ("PUC") approval. If the PUC fails to approve SCWC's and RWC's participation or fails to provide approval of the necessary rate adjustments so that SCWC and RWC may meet their respective financial obligations, including the participation in Developed Water projects, Monitoring Programs, TMA and as otherwise provided in this Stipulation, shall render the entirety of the Stipulation and those terms of any judgment based on this Stipulation invalid, void and unenforceable, as to any Stipulating Party who files and serves a notice of rescission within sixty days of notice by SCWC or RWC of a final PUC Order.”

If the Commission were to deny Golden State the authority to enforce Sections V.E.4 or VI.E.5 of the Stipulation or any other portion of the Stipulation, Golden State would need to consider serving a notice of rescission, which would render the entirety of the Stipulation and those terms of any judgment based on this Stipulation invalid, void and unenforceable. This is precisely why the Commission found “[i]f Golden State is not authorized to participate in the Stipulation, Golden State will be required to undertake additional litigation and incur additional, unbounded, litigation costs without any certainty of a more favorable outcome than provided by the Stipulation.”<sup>13</sup>

#### **Golden State Application No. 15-11-010**

Golden State filed Application No. 15-11-010 on November 16, 2015 to request recovery of Golden State’s share of costs associated with the first phase of the Nipomo Supplemental Water Project (“NSWP”), pursuant to Decision No. 13-05-011. In Decision No. 16-09-011, issued September 20, 2016, the Commission again noted “[t]he Commission approved Golden State’s request to enter into the above Stipulation in D.13-05-011, finding that the Stipulation was in the best interest of Golden State’s customers in the Santa Maria service area.”<sup>14</sup>

Though in Decision No. 16-09-011 the Commission authorized Golden State to purchase its proportionate share of Nipomo Supplemental Water, this Supplemental Water is dedicated to existing customers and to meet current needs.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 Ordering Paragraph 42 at 116

<sup>13</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 Conclusion of Law 61 at 99-100

<sup>14</sup> D. 16-09-011 at 5.

<sup>15</sup> February 22, 2017 Page 23 of 28 Nipomo Supplemental Water Project Supplemental Water Management Letter Groundwater Replenishment Agreement III.B The Nipomo Supplemental Water delivered to the Parties

**Informal Complaint**

GSWC received Informal Complaint No. 390914 ("IC") regarding its refusal to extend water service to a new development within its Nipomo water system territory. In its response to the IC, GSWC stated (and the Commission concurred by way of its disposition letter) that GSWC is bound/restricted to make any installation work due to several legal judgments on the issue arising out of the Santa Maria groundwater litigation and the Stipulation.

Though Golden State is working with other water agencies to bring supplemental water to Golden State's Nipomo and Cypress Ridge systems, additional supplemental water is not available in these systems at this time. Once that water is available, and secured by the applicant, Golden State will honor requests for additional service connections.

Even after additional supplemental water is made available to Golden State's Nipomo and Cypress Ridge service areas, the Special Condition will need to remain in effect as it clarifies that it is the applicant's, the New Urban User, responsibility to secure the new supplemental water.

Adding the Special Condition to GSWC's tariffs will minimize any questions or concerns as to why it is currently not extending water connections to new developments in its Nipomo and Cypress Ridge water system areas.

**Request**

GSWC's request to add a Special Condition imposing restrictions on new water service connections to its tariffs (rate schedules and rules) that govern the Santa Maria CSA is proper and in line with the Commission's approval of Golden State's participation in the Stipulation.

Section 5.1 of General Order 96-B provides that advice letters are appropriate "to review a utility's request to change its tariffs in a manner previously authorized by statute or Commission order, to conform the tariffs to the requirements of a statute or Commission order, or to get Commission authorization to deviate from its tariffs." GSWC's request in

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pursuant to this Agreement shall be used exclusively for the benefit of properties within the existing jurisdictions and service areas of the Parties and in accordance with the Judgment and Stipulation. Again as stated in the Stipulation at 27 "New Urban Uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(1) above and new municipal and industrial uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(2) above shall provide a source of supplemental water, or a water resource development fee, to offset the water demand associated with that development. For the purposes of this Paragraph, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water or New Developed Water." As defined in the Stipulation at 2-3; 6. Developed Water - Groundwater derived from human intervention as of the date of this Stipulation, which shall be limited to Twitchell Yield, Lopez Water, Return Flows, and recharge resulting from storm water percolation ponds and 17. New Developed Water - Groundwater derived from human intervention through programs implemented after the date of this Stipulation;

this advice letter is consistent with Sections V.E. 4 and VI.E.5 of the Stipulation, which states, "New Urban Uses shall provide a source of supplemental water to offset the water demand associated with that development." Because GSWC's entry into and participation in the Stipulation was approved by the Commission in Decision No. 13-05-011, and because the Commission found the Stipulation to be in the public interest, this advice letter conforms GSWC's tariffs to the requirements of the Commission decision approving the Stipulation. Should the Commission not agree that this advice letter is necessary to conform GSWC's tariffs to the requirements of a Commission order, then it is necessary to allow GSWC to deviate from its tariff, which otherwise requires GSWC to provide service to applicants requesting such service within GSWC's service territory.

### **Santa Maria District**

The Santa Maria CSA is comprised of six non-contiguous systems: Orcutt, Nipomo, Tanglewood, Lake Marie, Cypress Ridge and Sisquoc Systems. The CSA supplies water to 14,652 active customers in the six water systems that are located in the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.

The Nipomo system is located approximately four miles north of the city of Santa Maria on Tefft Street and Orchard Avenue. GSWC's Nipomo System serves approximately half the community of Nipomo in San Luis Obispo County with approximately 1,500 service connections, which is comprised mostly of residential customers. GSWC's Cypress Ridge system serves approximately 950 customer connections in its service territory located in the northern area of the Nipomo Mesa in San Luis Obispo County.

### **Tier Designation**

Pursuant to Section 7.3.1 (3) - Compliance with mandatory statute, decision, or resolution, of General Order 96-B, Water Industry Rules, Advice Letter 1674-W is designated Tier 1.

### **Effective Date**

GSWC is requesting that this advice letter (and the tariffs contained herein) become effective on November 25, 2016.

### **RESPONSE OR PROTEST<sup>16</sup>**

Anyone may submit a response or protest for this Advice Letter ("AL"). When submitting a response or protest, **please include the utility name and advice letter number in the subject line.**

A **response** supports the filing and may contain information that proves useful to the Commission in evaluating the AL. A **protest** objects to the AL in whole or in part and must set forth the specific grounds on which it is based. These grounds<sup>17</sup> are:

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<sup>16</sup> February 22, 2017, Page 24 of 268

<sup>17</sup> G.O. 96-B, General Rule 7.4.2

1. The utility did not properly serve or give notice of the AL;
2. The relief requested in the AL would violate statute or Commission order, or is not authorized by statute or Commission order on which the utility relies;
3. The analysis, calculations, or data in the AL contain material error or omissions;
4. The relief requested in the AL is pending before the Commission in a formal proceeding; or
5. The relief requested in the AL requires consideration in a formal hearing, or is otherwise inappropriate for the AL process; or
6. The relief requested in the AL is unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory, provided that such a protest may not be made where it would require re-litigating a prior order of the Commission.

A protest may not rely on policy objections to an AL where the relief requested in the AL follows rules or directions established by statute or Commission order applicable to the utility. A protest shall provide citations or proofs where available to allow staff to properly consider the protest.

DWA must receive a response or protest via email (or postal mail) within 20 days of the date the AL is filed. When submitting a response or protest, **please include the utility name and advice letter number in the subject line.**

The addresses for submitting a response or protest are:

**Email Address:**

[Water.Division@cpuc.ca.gov](mailto:Water.Division@cpuc.ca.gov)

**Mailing Address:**

CA Public Utilities Commission  
Division of Water and Audits  
505 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102

On the same day the response or protest is submitted to DWA, the respondent or protestant shall send a copy of the protest to Golden State Water Company at:

**Email Address:**

[regulatoryaffairs@gswater.com](mailto:regulatoryaffairs@gswater.com)

**Mailing Address:**

Golden State Water Company  
Attn: Ronald Moore  
630 East Foothill Blvd.  
San Dimas, CA 91773

Cities and counties that need Board of Supervisors or Board of Commissioners approval to protest should inform DWA, within the 20 day protest period, so that a late filed protest can be entertained. The informing document should include an estimate of the date the proposed protest might be voted on.

**Replies**<sup>18</sup>

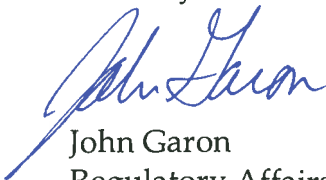
The utility shall reply to each protest and may reply to any response. Any reply must be received by DWA within five business days after the end of the protest period, and shall be served on the same day on each person who filed the protest or response to the AL.

The actions requested in this advice letter are not now the subject of any formal filings with the California Public Utilities Commission, including a formal complaint, nor action in any court of law.

GSWC will be notifying its customers of this advice letter filing by placing a legal notice in a newspaper of general circulation in this customer service area.

No individuals or utilities have requested notification of filing of tariffs. Distribution of this advice letter is being made to the attached service list in accordance with General Order No. 96-B.

Sincerely,



John Garon

Regulatory Affairs Department Golden State Water Company

c: Bruce DeBerry, CPUC Water Division  
Jim Boothe, CPUC - Water Division  
Lisa Bilir, CPUC- ORA  
Hani Moussa, CPUC- ORA



**Schedule No. SM-1-R**  
**Santa Maria District**  
**RESIDENTIAL METERED SERVICE**

Page 2 of 2

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

1. All bills are subject to the reimbursement fee set forth on Schedule No. UF.
2. Pursuant to Decision No. 13-05-011, a surcharge of \$0.054 per Ccf will be applied to all metered customer bills excluding customers that are receiving the CARW credit. This surcharge will offset the CARW credits and CARW administrative program costs recorded in the CARW Balancing Account.
3. Pursuant to Decision 07-05-041, to recover the Santa Maria Water Rights Litigation expense balance as of December 31, 2005, a surcharge of \$0.190 per Ccf is to be added to the quantity rate and is subject to recalibration annually until July 26, 2017 or until the SMWRBA is fully recovered, whichever is sooner. The revenue from the surcharge will be applied to the Santa Maria Water Rights Balancing Account.
4. Pursuant to D. 13-05-011, to recover the Santa Maria Water Rights Litigation post expense balance as of December 31, 2005 a surcharge of \$0.089 per Ccf is to be added to the quantity rate and is subject to recalibration annually until May 21, 2023 or until the SMWRMA is fully recovered, whichever is sooner.
5. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission in D. 13-05-011, an amount of \$0.095 per Ccf is to be added to the Quantity Rates for a period of 36 months, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1525-W. This surcharge will collect the undercollection recorded in the Santa Maria Stipulation Memorandum Account. **This surcharge will be in effect from November 11, 2013 through November 10, 2016.**
6. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission, an amount of \$0.329 per Ccf based on a 33 months amortization period, is to be added to the Quantity Rate, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1650-W, which is March 1, 2016. The surcharge may be recalibrated annually, if necessary. This surcharge will recover the undercollection in the WRAM&MCBA Balancing Accounts.
7. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission, an amount of \$0.02475 per Ccf is to be added to the Quantity Rate for a 12-month period, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1660-WA. This surcharge will recover the December 31, 2015 cumulative balance recorded in the 2014 Water Conservation Memorandum Account. (P)  
(P)  
(P)  
(P)
8. Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)  
(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

Schedule No. SM-1-NR  
Santa Maria District  
NON-RESIDENTIAL METERED SERVICE

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. All bills are subject to the reimbursement fee set forth on Schedule No. UF.
2. Pursuant to Decision No. 13-05-011, a surcharge of \$0.054 per Ccf will be applied to all metered customer bills excluding customers that are receiving the CARW credit. This surcharge will offset the CARW credits and CARW administrative program costs recorded in the CARW Balancing Account.
3. Pursuant to Decision 07-05-041, to recover the Santa Maria Water Rights Litigation expense balance as of December 31, 2005, a surcharge of \$0.190 per Ccf is to be added to the quantity rate and is subject to recalibration annually until July 26, 2017 or until the SMWRBA is fully recovered, whichever is sooner. The revenue from the surcharge will be applied to the Santa Maria Water Rights Balancing Account.
4. Pursuant to D. 13-05-011, to recover the Santa Maria Water Rights Litigation post expense balance as of December 31, 2005 a surcharge of \$0.089 per Ccf is to be added to the quantity rate and is subject to recalibration annually until May 21, 2023 or until the SMWRMA is fully recovered, whichever is sooner.
5. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission in D. 13-05-011, an amount of \$0.095 per Ccf is to be added to the Quantity Rate for a period of 36 months, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1525-W. This surcharge will collect the undercollection recorded in the Santa Maria Stipulation Memorandum Account. This surcharge will be in effect from November 11, 2013 through November 10, 2016.
6. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission, an amount of \$0.329 per Ccf based on a 33 months amortization period, is to be added to the Quantity Rate, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1650-W, which is March 1, 2016. The surcharge may be recalibrated annually, if necessary. This surcharge will recover the undercollection in the WRAM&MCBA Balancing Accounts.
7. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission, an amount of \$0.02475 per Ccf is to be added to the Quantity Rate for a 12-month period, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1660-WA. This surcharge will recover the December 31, 2015 cumulative balance recorded in the 2014 Water Conservation Memorandum Account. (P)  
(P)  
(P)  
(P)
8. Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)  
|  
(N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

Schedule No. SM-3ML  
Santa Maria District  
LIMITED METERED IRRIGATION SERVICE

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

7. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission in D. 13-05-011, an amount of \$0.095 per Ccf is to be added to the Quantity Rate for a period of 36 months, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1525-W, which is November 11, 2013. This surcharge will collect the under collection recorded in the Santa Maria Stipulation Memorandum Account.  
**This surcharge will be in effect from November 11, 2013 through November 10, 2016.**
8. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission, an amount of \$0.039 per Ccf based on a 33 months amortization period, is to be added to the Quantity Rate, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1650-W, which is March 1, 2016. The surcharge may be recalibrated annually, if necessary. This surcharge will recover the undercollection in the MCBA Balancing Accounts.
9. As authorized by the California Public Utilities Commission, an amount of \$0.02475 per Ccf is to be added to the Quantity Rate for a 12-month period, beginning on the effective date of Advice Letter 1660-WA. This surcharge will recover the December 31, 2015 cumulative balance recorded in the 2014 Water Conservation Memorandum Account. (P)  
(P)  
(P)  
(P)
10. Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)  
|  
(N)

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Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_



**Schedule No. 1**  
**GENERAL METERED SERVICE**

**APPLICABILITY**

Applicable to all residential metered water services.

**TERRITORY**

The unincorporated area known as Tract 151, and vicinity, located approximately 2 miles southeast of the community of Oceano, San Luis Obispo County.

**RATES**

**Quantity Rates:**

First 1,800 hundred cubic feet (Ccf).....	\$	2.122
Water in excess of 18 Ccf up to 28 Ccf.....	\$	2.541
Water in excess of 28 Ccf .....	\$	2.972

**Service Charge:**

		Per Meter Per Month
For 5/8 x 3/4-inch meter.....	\$	11.79
For 3/4-inch meter.....	\$	17.68
For 1-inch meter.....	\$	29.48
For 1-1/2 inch meter.....	\$	58.96
For 2-inch meter.....	\$	94.32

The service charge is a readiness-to-serve charge, which is applicable to all metered service and to which is to be added the monthly charge for water used computed at the Quantity Rates.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

- All bills are subject to the reimbursement fee set forth in Schedule No. UF.
- Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R.J. SPROWLS**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

**Schedule No. 1**  
**GENERAL METERED SERVICE**

**APPLICABILITY**

Applicable to all non-residential metered water services.

**TERRITORY**

The unincorporated area known as Tract 151, and vicinity, located approximately 2 miles southeast of the community of Oceano, San Luis Obispo County.

**RATES**

**Quantity Rates:**

First 1,800 hundred cubic feet (Ccf).....	\$	2.122
Water in excess of 18 Ccf up to 28 Ccf.....	\$	2.532
Water in excess of 28 Ccf .....	\$	2.952

**Service Charge:**

		Per Meter Per Month
For 5/8 x 3/4-inch meter.....	\$	11.83
For 3/4-inch meter.....	\$	17.74
For 1-inch meter.....	\$	29.58
For 1-1/2 inch meter.....	\$	59.16
For 2-inch meter.....	\$	94.65

The service charge is a readiness-to-serve charge, which is applicable to all metered service and to which is to be added the monthly charge for water used computed at the Quantity Rates.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

1. All bills are subject to the reimbursement fee set forth in Schedule No. UF.
2. Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

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Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R.J. SPROWLS**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

Rule No. 15

MAIN EXTENSIONS

(Continued)

C. Extensions to Serve Subdivisions, Tracts, Housing Projects, Industrial Developments, Commercial Buildings, or Shopping Centers

1. c. In lieu of providing the advances in accordance with Sections C.1.a. and C.1.b., the applicant for the main extension shall be permitted, if qualified in the judgment of the utility, to construct and install the facilities himself, or arrange for their installation pursuant to competitive bidding procedures initiated by him and limited to the qualified bidders. The cost, including the cost of inspection and supervision by the utility, shall be paid directly by applicant. The applicant shall provide the utility with a statement of actual construction cost in reasonable detail. The amount to be treated as an advance subject to refund shall be the lesser of (1) the actual cost or (2) the price quoted in the utility's detailed cost estimate. The installation shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by the utility pursuant to Section A.5.b.

d. If, in the opinion of the utility, it appears that proposed main extension will not, within a reasonable period, develop sufficient revenue to make the extension self-supporting, or if for some other reason it appears to the utility that a main extension contract would place an excessive burden on customers, the utility may require non-refundable contributions of plant facilities from developers in lieu of a main extension contract.

If an applicant for a main extension contract who is asked to contribute the facilities believes such a request to be unreasonable, such applicant may refer the matter to the Commission for determination, as provided for in Section A.8. of this rule.

e. Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)

2. Refunds

a. The amount advanced under Sections C.1.a., C.1.b., and C.1.c. shall be subject to refund by the utility, in cash, without interest, to the party or parties entitled thereto as set forth in the following two paragraphs. The total amount so refunded shall not exceed the total of the amount advanced and for a period not to exceed 40 years after the date of the contract.

b. Payment of refunds shall be made not later than June 30 of each year, beginning the year following execution of contract, or not later than 6 months after the contract anniversary date if on an anniversary date basis.

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

Rule No. 16

SERVICE CONNECTIONS, METERS, AND CUSTOMER'S FACILITIES

A. General

1. Utility's Responsibility

- a. (1) In urban areas with dedicated front streets, rear service roads, or public utility easements the utility will furnish and install the service pipe, curb stop, meter and meter box at its own expense for the purpose of connecting its distribution system to the customer's piping, except for temporary services and as otherwise provided in Rule No. 15, Main Extensions. The service connection, curb stop, meter and meter box will be installed at a convenient place between the property line and the curb, or inside the customer's property line where necessary.
- (2) In areas which do not have dedicated front streets, rear service roads, or public utility easements the utility will furnish and install the service pipe, curb stop, meter and meter box as above provided but at a convenient point on or near the customer's property except for service beyond the service area.
- b. The service connection will determine the point of delivery of water service to the customer.

2. Customer's Responsibility

a. Condition Precedent to Receiving Service

The customer as a condition precedent to receiving service shall:

- (1) Furnish and lay the necessary piping to make the connection from the service connection to the place of consumption and shall keep such piping in good repair in accordance with such reasonable requirements of the utility as may be incorporated in its rules herein.
- (2) Provide a main valve on the piping between the service connection and the point of customer use.
- (3) Where service is rendered at or near the service area boundary for use beyond the service area, install, operate and maintain the facilities necessary to provide service.
- (4) Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase (N) in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand within the Santa Maria Customer Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, in January 2008 and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011. (N)

(To be inserted by utility)

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Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_



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(To be inserted by utility)

Issued By

(To be inserted by P.U.C.)

Advice Letter No. 1674-W

**R. J. Sprowls**

Date Filed \_\_\_\_\_

Decision No. 13-05-011

**President**

Effective \_\_\_\_\_

# GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

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January 27, 2017

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Re: **San Luis Obispo County Protest of Golden State Water Company  
Advice Letter 1674-W**

Dear Mr.Kahlon:

Golden State Water Company (“GSWC”) has filed and served Advice Letter No. 1674-W and asks that it apply to all the water systems in its Santa Maria Customer Service Area (“CSA”). Advice Letter 1674-W seeks Commission authority to add a Special Condition to GSWC tariffs in the Santa Maria CSA that would require customers and/or developers requesting to add a new service connection or increase the size of an existing service connection to provide a source of supplemental water to offset the new water demand associated with that service. GSWC asserts that the proposed Special Condition accords with the provisions set forth in Sections V.E.4 and VI.E.5 of the Stipulation adopted by the court in the Santa Maria groundwater litigation. San Luis Obispo County (“County”) files this timely protest because the terms of Stipulation Section VI.E.5, applicable to the Nipomo Mesa Management Area, are not accurately reflected in the language of the proposed Special Condition.

The Santa Maria Groundwater litigation<sup>1</sup> resulted in a June 30, 2005 Stipulation that was approved and ordered by the Court in a Judgment After Trial filed on January 25, 2008.<sup>2</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> *Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al.*, Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, Consolidated Cases 1-97- CV -770214.

<sup>2</sup> The 2005 Stipulation, excluding supporting documents, was attached to Advice Letter 1674-W.

To: CA PUC and Golden State Water Company  
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January 27, 2017

Commission approved GSWC's request to enter into the Stipulation in Decision No. 13-05-011.<sup>3</sup> The Stipulation recognizes three distinct management areas within the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and calls for each of the three to be individually managed. The management areas are: the Northern Cities Management Area, the Nipomo Mesa Management Area, and the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.<sup>4</sup> All of GSWC's Santa Maria CSA falls within either the Santa Maria Valley Management Area or the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

Section V of the Stipulation is a set of physical solution provisions that apply only to the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. Among numerous terms and conditions in Section V there are four requirements for "New Urban Uses" within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area.<sup>5</sup> The fourth of these requirements reads as follows:

4. New Urban Uses shall provide a source of supplemental water to offset the water demand associated with that development. For purposes of this section, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water, except: i) Twitchell Water, ii) storm water percolation ponds existing as of the date of the entry of the judgment, or iii) Overlying Owner's right to use of surplus Developed Water.<sup>6</sup>

While Section V.E.4 clearly requires that New Urban Uses in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area provide a qualifying source of supplemental water to offset demand, the requirements within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area differ. The Nipomo Mesa Management Area physical solution provisions are found in Section VI of the Stipulation. The five requirements for New Urban Uses in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area are found in Section VI, subsection E. The fifth of these requirements reads like this:

5. New Urban Uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(1) above and new municipal and industrial uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(2) above shall provide a source of supplemental water, **or a water development fee**, to offset the water demand associated with that development. For purposes of this Paragraph, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water or New Developed Water.<sup>7</sup>

As you can see, in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, the proponent of a New Urban Use must provide a qualifying source of supplemental water. In the Nipomo Mesa

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<sup>3</sup> Ordering Paragraph 42 at 116.

<sup>4</sup> Stipulation section I.C.12.

<sup>5</sup> Stipulation Section V.E.

<sup>6</sup> Stipulation Section V.E.4.

<sup>7</sup> Stipulation Section VI.E.5 (emphasis added).

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January 27, 2017

Management Area, however, a New Urban Use has a choice of either providing supplemental water or paying a water development fee in order to offset the water demand associated with the new proposed development.

Advice Letter 1674-W has a stated purpose of adding a Special Condition to tariffs in both the Santa Maria Valley Management Area and the Nipomo Mesa Management Area that will require customers and developers seeking new or increased service to “provide a source of supplemental water to offset the new water demand associated with that service connection in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections V.E.4 and VI.E.5 of the Stipulation adopted by the court in the Santa Maria groundwater litigation and approved by the Commission.”<sup>8</sup> If the Special Condition is to truly accord with the provisions of both Section V.E.4 and Section VI.E.5 of the Stipulation, then it must differentiate between Santa Maria CSA water systems in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area and those in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

The currently proposed language is an accurate representation of the requirements of Stipulation Section V.E.4 applicable within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. The currently proposed language is not an accurate representation of the requirements of Stipulation Section VI.E.5 applicable within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

Here is the proposed text of the Special Condition sought by Advice Letter 1674-W:

Applicants requesting a new service connection, a new water meter or an increase in the size of their existing service connection and/or existing water meter resulting in increased demand **within the Santa Maria Service Area, as defined on the Service Area Maps**, must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the increased water demand, pursuant to the Court adopted Stipulation in the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al. (and related actions), Lead Case No. CV 770214, Superior Court of the State of California, County Santa Clara, in January, 2008, and Commission Decision No. 13-05-011.<sup>9</sup>

Given that the text of the Special Condition fails to acknowledge that customers seeking new or increased service connections within the part of the Santa Maria CSA that is also located within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area have an option, provided by Stipulation Section VI.E.5, allowing them to choose to either provide a source of supplemental water or pay a water development fee, the Special Condition contains a material error<sup>10</sup> making the relief requested by

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<sup>8</sup> AL 1674-W, p.2.

<sup>9</sup> AL 1674-W, p.2, emphasis added.

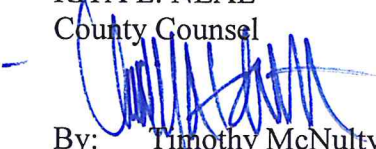
<sup>10</sup> General Order 96-B, § 7.4.2(3).

To: CA PUC and Golden State Water Company  
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January 27, 2017

AL 1674-W unjust and unreasonable.<sup>11</sup> The County asks that AL 1674-W be rejected as currently proposed.<sup>12</sup>

Very truly yours,

RITA L. NEAL  
County Counsel

  
By: Timothy McNulty  
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<sup>11</sup> General Order 96-B, § 7.4.2(6).

<sup>12</sup> This Protest has been sent to GSWC on today's date by both email and U.S. Mail.

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February 9, 2017

Mr. Rami Kahlon  
Water Division, Director  
California Public Utilities Commission  
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**Re:** Golden State Advice Letter No. 1674-W  
Reply to Protest of San Luis Obispo County

Dear Mr. Kahlon:

Golden State Water Company ("Golden State") hereby replies to the San Luis Obispo County ("County") protest to Golden State's Advice Letter No. ("AL") 1674-W.

#### I. SUMMARY AND PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF PROTEST

Golden State submitted AL 1674 W to add provisions to its Santa Maria Customer Service Area ("CSA") tariffs to make clear to any party seeking new or expanded water service the application of certain Special Conditions arising out of Golden State's obligations under the final judgment in the Santa Maria groundwater litigation.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, any party seeking expanded or new service from Golden State must provide a source of supplemental water to offset the demands associated with the new water service. This provision in the water rights judgement is imposed to maintain water supply reliability in the region. The County, a party to the Santa Maria groundwater litigation, filed a late protest. The County requests that the special condition also include reference to the payment of a "water development fee" in lieu of dedication of a supplemental water source, to meet the conditions of the judgment.

As explained in more detail below, Golden State offers the inclusion of an additional sentence to the Special Condition proposed in AL 1674 W to accommodate the proposal in the protest. Golden State proposes this provision, which has conditional language, because: a) there is no water resource offset fee currently available to meet the supplemental water requirement, and b) the Commission should not approve an unquantified water resource offset fee unless it is certain to provide to Golden State full and complete compliance with the provisions of the water rights judgment. The proposed additional language is as follows:

"Where and when available, applicants may remit payment to a third party public agency a water resource demand offset fee in lieu of providing a source of

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<sup>1</sup> Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al., Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, Consolidated Cases 1-97- CV -770214.

supplemental water, provided such fee fully offsets the cost of, and results in the dedication to GSWC, a source of supplemental water sufficient to meet the water demands of the service requested.”

## II. INTRODUCTION

Golden State filed AL 1674-W on November 15, 2016 seeking the California Public Utilities Commission’s (“Commission” “PUC”) authority to add to its tariffs a Special Condition requiring customers and/or developers requesting to add a new service connection or increase the size of an existing service connection to support increased demand in its Santa Maria CSA to provide a source of supplemental water to offset the new water demand associated with that service connection in accordance with the provisions set forth in Sections V.E.4 and VI.E.5<sup>2</sup> of the Stipulation adopted by the court in the Santa Maria groundwater litigation and approved by the Commission<sup>3</sup> (“Stipulation”):

The Santa Maria Groundwater litigation resulted in a June 30, 2005 Stipulation that was approved and ordered by the Court in a Judgment After Trial filed on January 25, 2008<sup>4</sup>.

The Commission approved Golden State's request to enter into the Stipulation in Decision No. (“D.”) 13-05-011. In compliance with D. 13-05-011, Golden State filed AL 1674-W designated as Tier 1 filing pursuant to Section 7.3.1 (3) - Compliance with mandatory statute, decision, or resolution, of General Order 96-B, Water Industry Rules requesting that AL 1674 become effective on November 25, 2016.

After receiving approval from the Water Division, the County filed a late protest on January 27, 2017. Golden State has not received any other protests to AL 1674-W.

Please note: Other public agencies have indicated that they might send in a Letter of Support to the Commission regarding AL 1674-W.

Golden State respectfully submits this reply to the County’s protest.

## III. DISCUSSION

The County filed its protest because it contends the terms of Stipulation Section VI.E.5, applicable to the Nipomo Mesa Management Area, are not accurately reflected in the language of the Golden State’s proposed Special Condition.

As pointed out in AL 1674-W and in the County’s protest, the Stipulation recognizes three distinct management areas within the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and calls for each of the three to be individually managed. The management areas are: the Northern Cities Management Area, the Nipomo Mesa Management Area, and the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. All

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<sup>2</sup> Section V refers to Physical Solution: Provisions Specific to Santa Maria Valley Management Area; Section VI. refers to Physical Solution: Provisions Specific to Nipomo Mesa Management Area. All of Golden State’s Santa Maria Customer Service Area falls within the Santa Maria Valley or Nipomo Mesa Management Areas

<sup>3</sup> Decision No. 13-05-011 at 115-116 (Ordering Paragraph 42)

<sup>4</sup> The 2005 Stipulation, excluding supporting documents, was attached to Advice Letter 1674-W.



of GSWC's Santa Maria CSA falls within either the Santa Maria Valley Management Area or the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

Section V of the Stipulation is a set of physical solution provisions that apply only to the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. Among numerous terms and conditions in Section V there are four requirements for "New Urban Uses" within the Santa Maria Valley Management Area. The fourth of these requirements reads as follows:

4. New Urban Uses shall provide a source of supplemental water to offset the water demand associated with that development. For purposes of this section, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water, except: i) Twitchell Water, ii) storm water percolation ponds existing as of the date of the entry of the judgment, or iii) Overlying Owner's right to use of surplus Developed Water.<sup>5</sup>

The County asserts that while Section V.E.4 clearly requires that New Urban Uses in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area provide a qualifying source of supplemental water to offset demand, the requirements within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area differ. The Nipomo Mesa Management Area physical solution provisions are found in Section VI of the Stipulation. The five requirements for New Urban Uses in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area are found in Section VI, subsection E. The fifth of these requirements reads as follows:

5. New Urban Uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(1) above and new municipal and industrial uses as provided in Paragraph VI(E)(2) above shall provide a source of supplemental water, or a water development fee, to offset the water demand associated with that development. For purposes of this Paragraph, supplemental water shall include all sources of Developed Water or New Developed Water.<sup>6</sup>

The County's protest is based on the fact that Golden State's Special Condition does not address the "water development fee" applicable in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

As noted in the Summary above, the supplemental water requirement is intended to assure all new demands within the basin are offset by a source of supplemental water to ensure that the water balance in the basin is maintained, and thus, water supply reliability to current customers is maintained. The potential use of a "water development fee" within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area adds an alternative method of compliance with the supplemental water requirement, but the fee must be sufficient to generate a source of supplemental water sufficient to offset the demands of the proposed new or expanded use. It is also important to note that the Court approved Stipulation does not include a definition of "a water development fee" under Section C. Definitions of the Stipulation, nor does the Stipulation set the dollar amount of the fee, how the fee is to be used and who is responsible to collect the fee.

---

<sup>5</sup> AL 1674-W at 2

<sup>6</sup> AL 1674-W at 3



As of the filing of AL 1674-W and this response to the protest, there is no water development fee established within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area that could be used as an alternative method of compliance with the supplemental water requirement. Golden State and other water suppliers within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area are working on the development of such a fee, the quantified amount of the water resource fee, the responsible party to collect the fee and how these fees are to be used to develop supplemental water. Currently, a water development fee does not exist and is not available to meet the supplemental water requirement within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

It would be inappropriate to ask the Commission to approve the collection of such fee when Golden State could not advise the Commission the amount of the fee, who would collect the fee and how the fee would be used to protect Golden State's current customers and the water supply reliability within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area. In other words, Golden State does not want its tariffs to be misleading in referencing a fee for a project/supplemental water over which Golden State has no details, nor would Golden State ask the Commission to approve a modification to its tariffs if they included a fee for which Golden State could not provide any specific details to the Commission or to a customer/developer who wanted to pay the fee and wanted direction on how to do so.

Further, Section VI.D. - Stipulating Parties Under Public Utilities Commission Regulation of the Stipulation reads as follows:

2. Any Party, or its successors or assigns, agreeing to become a new customer of Golden State, or an existing customer proposing to increase its water use through a change in land use requiring a discretionary land use permit or other form of land use entitlement, that has not executed reservation contracts for supplemental water as specified in Exhibit F will provide the following, **once approved by the PUC**: (emphasis added)

(a) If in the Santa Maria Valley Management Area, a water resource development fee as specified in Exhibit F or a source of supplemental water sufficient to offset the consumptive demand associated with the new use as provided in Paragraph V(E); or

(b) If in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area, a water resource development fee, or a source of supplemental water sufficient to offset the consumptive demand associated with the new use.

Golden State has not nor does Golden State believe it would be appropriate to ask the "PUC" to authorize it to collect "a water resource fee" in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area at this time for the reasons discussed above.

To accommodate the County's concerns, Golden State proposes to amend its Special Condition to include the following:

"Where and when available, applicants may remit payment to a third party public agency a water resource demand offset fee in lieu of providing a source of supplemental water, provided such fee fully offsets the cost of, and results in the dedication to GSWC,

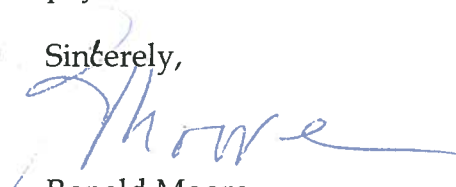
a source of supplemental water sufficient to meet the water demands of the service requested.”

Golden State wants to ensure the Special Condition does not have any ambiguity imbedded in the language that might set Golden State up for a problem with a new developer who pays a third party, but the payment does not result in full dedication to Golden State of supplemental water to mitigate the impacts on Golden State of increasing its water supply obligations. Under the current severe water shortage conditions declared within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area (part of a Stipulation requirement), it is even more critical that Golden State protect the water supply reliability for its current customers. Unless Golden State receives a dedication of new supplemental water supplies sufficient to offset the demand associated with new or expanded service requests, Golden State’s current customers will suffer further constraints on their water supplies. Whether through a direct dedication, or the payment of a fee equivalent, Golden State must be assured that it does or can obtain sufficient supplemental water to offset the demand of any proposed expanded or new service requested within the Nipomo Mesa Management Area.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Golden State is amenable to adjusting the language in its Special Condition to acknowledge the future possibility of a customer/developer being able to meet the requirements of Section VI.E.5 of the Stipulation in the Nipomo Mesa Management Area by paying a water resource development fee, but not until such time that a fee has been developed, the party responsible for collecting the fee is identified and that the supplemental water made available through the payment of the fees is dedicated to Golden State.

Sincerely,



Ronald Moore  
Regulatory Affairs Department  
Golden State Water Company

- c: John Garon, Regulatory Affairs Department, GSWC  
Mark Zimmer, Santa Maria, GSWC  
Kevin Truong, Water Division, CPUC  
Rita L. Neal, County Counsel, San Luis Obispo Co.  
Timothy McNulty, Assistant County Counsel, San Luis Obispo Co.  
Mario Iglesias, General Manager, Nipomo Community Services District  
G.O. 96 Service List

# GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

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# Oceano Community Services District

1655 Front Street, P.O. Box 599, Oceano, CA 93475

(805) 481-6730 FAX (805) 481-6836

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**Date:** February 22, 2017

**To:** Board of Directors

**From:** Paavo Ogren, General Manager

**Subject:** **Agenda Item #8(C) : Consideration of an Update on the Emergency Generator Project and Direction to Staff**

## Recommendation

It is recommended that your Board consider an update on the Emergency Generator Project and provide direction to staff.

## Discussion

Staff is currently developing final options on emergency power for District facilities and will provide a verbal update at the Board meeting.

Electrical modifications at the utilities yard have been recently approved in the amount of \$6,500 so that the existing emergency power can fully utilize booster pumps to maintain water system pressure in the event that water supplies are lost from the County and a power outage occurs at the same time. The following is a summary of the other emergency power options being considered at this time.

- Emergency power for the groundwater wells located at the utilities yard (wells #4 and #6) is being considered in comparison to emergency power for well #8.
  - Although the booster pumps at the utility yard maintain water system pressure when a) power is lost and b) water supplies from the County are lost, those booster pumps only utilize water in the storage tanks.
  - If County supplies, power at the utilities yard, and power for well #8 are all lost (well #8 is on a separate power grid), then water sources will be unavailable and the District's supplies will be limited to water in storage. Providing a connection for a temporary generator at well #8 is being considered as an option, which would normally be available except in widespread disasters.
- Well #8 emergency power is also being considered as an option with emergency power for District offices, the fire station, and sheriff station. The additional costs for immediate emergency power for



well #8 is, however, expensive since the well #8 motor is the single greatest power demand in the system.

## **Other Agency Involvement**

The County Sheriff and the Five Cities Fire Authority.

## **Other Financial Considerations**

Preliminary estimates have been developed for an emergency generator that can provide immediate power to the District offices, the Sheriff substation and the Fire Station in the range of \$75,000 - \$100,000. The cost of immediate power, as opposed to a temporary generator, are driven by national standards for fire stations, and as a result, most of the costs will be attributed to that facility. The utilization of Public Facilities Fees collected for the fire station are addressed separate from this agenda item, and will require additional consideration by your Board at a subsequent meeting. Staff anticipates allocation of public facilities fees to be concurrent with Board consideration of bid documents for the emergency generator and the overall project funding.

The additional cost of upgrading the emergency generator project to also power well #8 will increase costs in the range of \$100,000 - \$125,000, which will be solely attributable to the water fund. Due to the significance of this additional cost, staff is evaluating emergency power for wells #4 and #6 as an alternative.

## **Results**

Consideration of emergency power options supports a healthy and safe community.