
2012 -2014
Resource Summary Report
San Luis Obispo County General Plan

DRAFT



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I. INTRODUCTION

Scope and Purpose

This 2012-2014 biennial edition of the Resource Summary Report (RSR) covers the fiscal years July 2012 through June 2014. The report is based on information gathered from service providers, County agencies, reports from state or regional agencies, environmental impact reports for major projects, research for the 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. The RSR addresses the following resources: water (system and supply), wastewater treatment, roads and U.S. Highway 101 interchanges, parks, schools and air quality. 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 the above 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.

The Resource Management System

The RSR is one of the key parts of the Resource Management System (RMS), which is described in 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 (e.g. unallocated State and Lake Nacimiento project water). Providing for resource and infrastructure needs will require both well-considered policy choices and funding of important infrastructure.

What's New In this Resource Summary Report?

In addition to providing an updated analysis of the various resources and recommended Levels of Severity, the 2012-2014 RSR differs from the 2010-2012 RSR in a number of important aspects:

- 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.
- 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).
- The Board of Supervisors recently revised the criteria used for assessing the Levels of Severity. The revised criteria are discussed below under *Criteria for Determining Levels of Severity*.

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 Council of Governments (SLOCOG) in July 2014.

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 the Department of Planning and Building.

Water System, Supply, Usage & Rates

Each July, the Public Works Department asks water suppliers and water system operators throughout the County to report on water demand and supply for their jurisdiction¹. 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.²

Wastewater Collection and Treatment (Including Septic Systems)

The San Luis Obispo County Planning and Building Department requests information from wastewater system operators via a standard form and from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Roads and U.S. 101 Interchanges

The San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department provides updated information on roads and U.S. Highway 101 interchanges. In 2009, the Board of Supervisors 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.

¹ In 2014 33 water providers participated in the reporting program, 33 providers participated in 2012, 28 providers participated in 2011, 26 providers participated in 2010, and 31 providers participated in 2009.

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

Schools

County staff requests each school district to provide enrollment and capacity information for the past two school years: 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.

Parks

Planning 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

The demand for resources is proportional to the current and future populations to be served. An 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. Population and building permit data provide an important context for the consideration of resources and resource constraints.

County Population

Table I-1 provides an estimate of the County's current (2014) and projected future population estimated by the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments 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 the urban areas of Avila Beach, Cambria, Cayucos, Los Osos, Nipomo, Oceano, Santa Margarita, San Miguel, Shandon and Templeton.

Table I-1 -- Estimate of Present (2014) and Future County Population								
	2010 US Census	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Cities	148,307	150,401	150,924	155,455	159,548	164,680	169,859	175,179
Unincorporated Areas	104,324	105,452	105,734	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
Total County	269,637	272,859	273,664	280,522	289,119	299,898	310,779	321,953

Source: SLOCOG, 2014

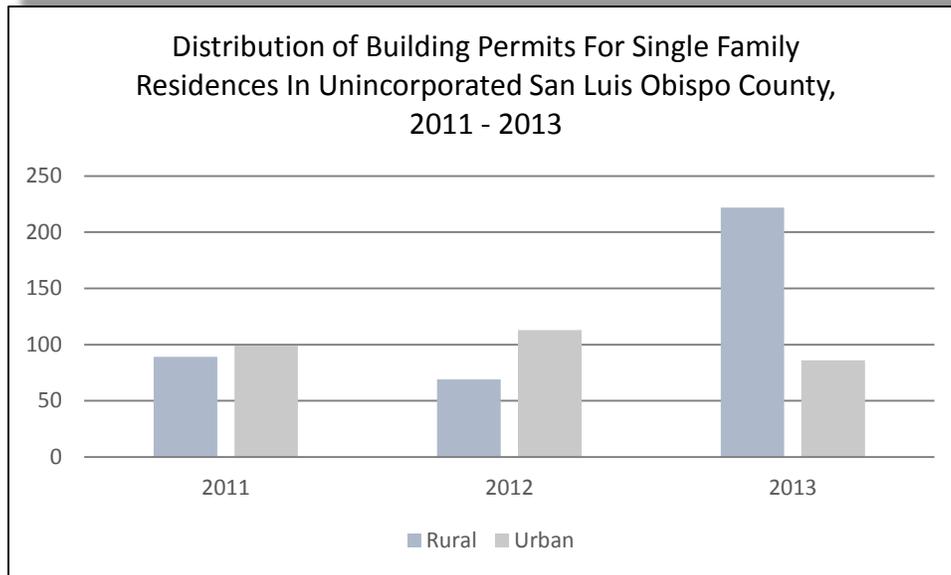
Building Permits for Residential Development

Table I-2 shows the number of building permits ‘finalized’ for new (or replaced) single family residences in the unincorporated County between 2000 and 2013, 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 59% urban versus 41% rural over the past 13 years. The year 2013 appears to be an anomaly with only 28% of new residences constructed in the urban areas.

Table I-2 -- Building Permits “Finalized” For Single Family Residences In the Unincorporated County, 2000 - 2013				
Year	Rural	Urban	Total	% of Urban Dwelling Units
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%
TOTAL	3,508	5,519	9,027	59%

Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building

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



Source: San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building

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

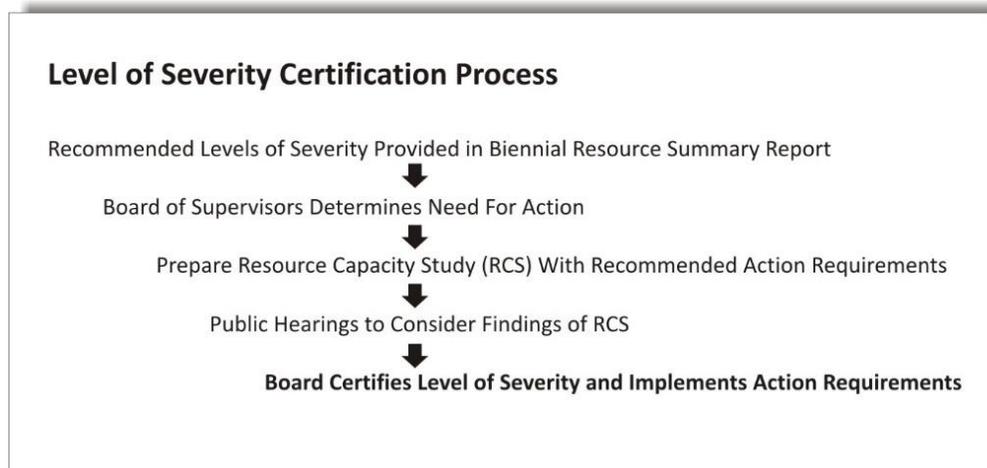
The RMS uses three alert levels called *levels of severity* (LOS) to identify differing levels of resource deficiencies.

- **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. In the case of water supply, 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 County should take a series of actions to address resource deficiencies before Level III is reached.

The RMS identifies a variety of steps which can be taken by the Board of Supervisors when it is determined that a resource has reached a particular LOS.

It is important to distinguish between "recommended" LOS and LOS that have been certified by the Board of Supervisors. 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)³. These recommended LOS should be taken as general indicators of declining resource availability.

Potential solutions to declining resource availability, or "action requirements," are not automatically invoked in response to recommended LOS. If the Board of Supervisors 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 Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors. If the Board of Supervisors certifies a LOS, the appropriate "action requirements" are implemented.



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

³ The WRAC is composed of representatives of the various water resources stakeholders in the County and charged with the responsibility of advising the Board of Supervisors on water-related policy. The WRAC is composed of 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.

- Parks
- Air Quality

The LOS 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

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
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
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

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."

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

HIGHWAY 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."

SCHOOLS

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.

PARKS

Level of Severity	Parks Criteria
I	<p>Regional Parks. 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>Community Parks. An unincorporated community has between 2.0 and 3.0 acres of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>
II	<p>Regional Parks. 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>Community Parks. An unincorporated community has between 1.0 to 2.0 acres of community parkland per 1,000 persons.</p>
III	<p>Regional Parks. 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>Community Parks. 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.

Changes To The Criteria for Levels of Severity

As discussed above, the LOS criteria used in the 2012-2014 RSR differ from those used in prior years. On December 16, 2014, the Board of Supervisors revised the LOS criteria, including the time frames, for certain resources. These revisions better reflect the County's experience with project development, funding and construction time lines. Table I-3 provides a summary of how the LOS used in this RSR differ from those used in prior years. In most cases, the revisions reflect changes to the time frames that trigger an LOS. Other changes were added to clarify the relationship between a LOS and the time needed to implement corrective actions. Lastly, new LOS criteria have been added for septic systems, parks and highway interchanges.

Table I-3 -- Summary of Changes To Criteria for Levels of Severity			
Resource	Summary of Changes		
Water Supply	The timeframes for the projected remaining dependable water supply have been extended for each LOS as follows:		
	<u>Level of Severity</u>	<u>Previous LOS</u>	<u>Revised LOS</u>
	LOS I	9 years	20 years
	LOS II	7 Years	15 to 20 Years
	LOS III	When supply equal or exceeds estimated dependable supply	Supply will equal or exceed estimated dependable supply within 15 years, OR the timeframe to correct the problem is longer than the timeframe for the remaining supply.
Water Systems	The LOS timeframes are unchanged. However, the criteria have been refined to clarify the relationship between the time required to design and implement system improvements to avoid a worsening LOS.		
Wastewater Treatment	Criteria have been revised to refer to “monthly average daily flow” rather than “peak flow.” The timeframe for reaching the LOS I threshold has been reduced from 6 years to 4 years, and for LOS II from 5 years to 2 years. Criteria for LOS III remain unchanged.		
Wastewater Collection	The criteria for LOS I remain unchanged. The criteria for LOS II have been expanded to include two additional criteria: 1) the projected 5-year flow equals system capacity, or 2) buildout of remaining developable land would exceed system capacity. LOS III is unchanged.		
Septic Systems	Prior RSRs did not have a separate LOS for septic systems.		
Roads	LOS are unchanged.		
Highway Interchanges	Prior RSRs did not have a separate LOS for highway interchanges.		
Schools	No changes.		
Parks	Levels of severity for parks were considered for the first time in the 2010-2012 RSR. However, the RSR did not establish specific LOS criteria but instead relied on the standards of the General Plan Parks and Recreation Element. The LOS for parks used in this RSR were prepared by the County Parks Department.		
Air Quality	The LOS criteria were established by the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District and have been revised based on the incidence of violations of state air quality standards only. Thresholds, and timeframes for reaching the thresholds, have been eliminated.		

Summary of Recommended Levels of Severity and Recommended Actions for 2012-2014

The LOS recommended for each resource are summarized below along with the recommended actions. There are no LOS established for cities.

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 <u>Water Purveyors</u> San Simeon CSD	III	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.
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 to address issuance of a limited number of intent-to-serve letters and building permits based on the aggressive water conservation program developed by Maddaus. Collaborate with the Cambria Community Services District to revise the County Growth Management Ordinance to reflect the issuance of a small number of building permits for new development as part of a temporary pilot program. Collaborate with the Cambria Community Services District to prepare a CEQA determination, with the County acting as a Responsible Agency, that identifies the potentially significant impacts of a temporary, small scale pilot program to issue

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
		intent-to-serve letters and building permits for new development.
Cayucos Valley Groundwater Basin Old Valley Groundwater Basin <u>Water Purveyors</u> CSA 10A Morro Rock Mutual Water Co. Paso Robles Water Assoc.	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 sustainable supplemental sources of water.
Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin <u>Water Purveyors</u> Los Osos CSD S&T Mutual Water Co. Golden State Water Co.	III	LOS III to remain in place. Continue to support efforts to complete and implement a Basin Management Plan. Support efforts to complete the wastewater project.
San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – San Luis Sub-basin San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin <u>Water Purveyors</u> Avila Beach CSD Avila Valley Mutual Water Co. San Miguelito Mutual Water Co. CSA 12	None None	Support efforts to determine the safe yield of the Avila Valley Sub-basin
Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Northern Cities Management Area Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area <u>Water Purveyors</u> Nipomo CSD Woodlands Mutual Water Co. Oceano CSD	None III	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. Follow the progress of the Supplemental Water Alternatives Evaluation Committee. Coordinate any needed County actions such as an AB 1600 study to quantify the costs

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
		<p>and benefits of the identified supplemental water project for groundwater users outside the Nipomo CSD.</p> <p>Collaborate with the Nipomo CSD and other stakeholders to assist in their efforts to address area wide water issues.</p> <p>Continue to help fund area wide water conservation through the fee on new construction.</p>
<p>Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u> CSA 23</p>	III	<p>Support efforts to determine the safe yield of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin.</p> <p>Support efforts to develop additional sustainable water supplies for CSA 23.</p>
<p>Paso Robles Groundwater Basin</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u> San Miguel CSD CSA 16 – Shandon</p>	III	<p>LOS III for the Basin as a whole and for the Atascadero Sub-basin.</p> <p>Continue to support efforts to complete and implement a Basin Management Plan.</p>
<p>Paso Robles Groundwater Basin – Atascadero Sub-basin</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u> Templeton CSD</p>	III	<p>LOS III for the Basin as a whole and for the Atascadero Sub-basin.</p> <p>Continue to support efforts to complete and implement a Basin Management Plan.</p>
<p>Lake Nacimiento Area</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u> Heritage Ranch CSD Nacimiento Water Co.</p>	None	<p>Continue to support efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use.</p> <p>Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure.</p> <p>Support efforts to develop sustainable supplemental sources of water.</p>

Water Systems

No Levels of Severity are recommended.

Wastewater

Table I-5 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Wastewater Treatment and Septic Systems		
Wastewater Treatment	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
No Levels of Severity are recommended		
Septic Systems	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Santa Margarita	I	Monitor septic system failures in the community of Santa Margarita.
Shandon	None	Maintain Level of Severity III for Los Osos until the wastewater system is completed and on-site septic systems have been decommissioned.
Los Osos	III	Recommend Level of Severity III for the “prohibition zone” in the Nipomo Area.
Nipomo	III for the “prohibition zone”.	Consult with County Health and RWQCB on actions and monitor. 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.

Roads

Table I-6 -- Recommended Levels of Severity – Roads and Interchanges		
Roadway Segment	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Avila Beach Drive west of San Luis Bay Drive Price Canyon Road south of Highway 227	I	Monitor Levels of Service on RMS roadways and interchanges;
Halcyon Road south of Arroyo Grande Creek Las Tablas Road west of Duncan Road Los Osos Valley Road west of Foothill Boulevard	II	Continue to use area circulation studies to identify roadway improvements necessary to achieve and maintain level of service “C” or better on RMS roadways and interchanges;
South Bay Boulevard south of State Park Road Tank Farm Road west of Highway 227	III	Use the area circulation studies to inform the assessment of levels of severity and to recommend action requirements; Continue to establish and collect road impact fees; Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants;
Interchanges	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
State HWY 46 West, SB ramps, Templeton area North Main Street SB and NB ramps, Templeton Vineyard Drive SB and NB ramps, Templeton Los Berros Road/Thompson Road NB ramps, South County Tefft Street SB ramps, Nipomo US HWY 166 SB ramps, South County	III	Monitor Levels of Service on RMS roadways and interchanges; Continue to use area circulation studies to identify roadway improvements necessary to achieve and maintain level of service “C” or better on RMS roadways and interchanges; Use the area circulation studies to inform the assessment of levels of severity and to recommend action requirements; Continue to establish and collect road impact fees; Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants;

Schools

Table I-7 -- Recommended Levels of Severity -- Schools			
District	School Level	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
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 regularly with County Counsel to consider whether new legislation and court rulings regarding school impact 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.	None	
	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) 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 of Supervisors 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide an updated inventory of existing parkland in the affected unincorporated community. b. Document existing shortfalls in park acreage.
Community Parks		
Avila	III	
Cambria	II	
Cayucos	III	
Los Osos	III	
Oceano	III	
San Miguel	III	
Santa Margarita	III	
Templeton	III	

Air Quality

Table I-9 -- Recommended Levels of Severity -- Air Quality			
Criteria Pollutant	Area of County	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Ozone	East County	III	Support APCD's efforts to address East County non-attainment.
	West County	II	
Particulate Matter – PM_{2.5}	Nipomo Mesa	III	Support APCD's Enforcement of Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.
	All Other Areas	II	
Particulate Matter – PM₁₀	Nipomo Mesa	III	Support APCD's Enforcement of Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.
	All Other Areas	II	
Sulfur Dioxide	Nipomo Mesa	I	Support APCD's Enforcement of the Federal Consent Decree.
Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Lead	All Areas	None	None
Toxic Air Contaminants	All Areas	None. LOS for Toxics not evaluated because toxics are not criteria pollutants and strategies are in place to mitigate impacts.	None