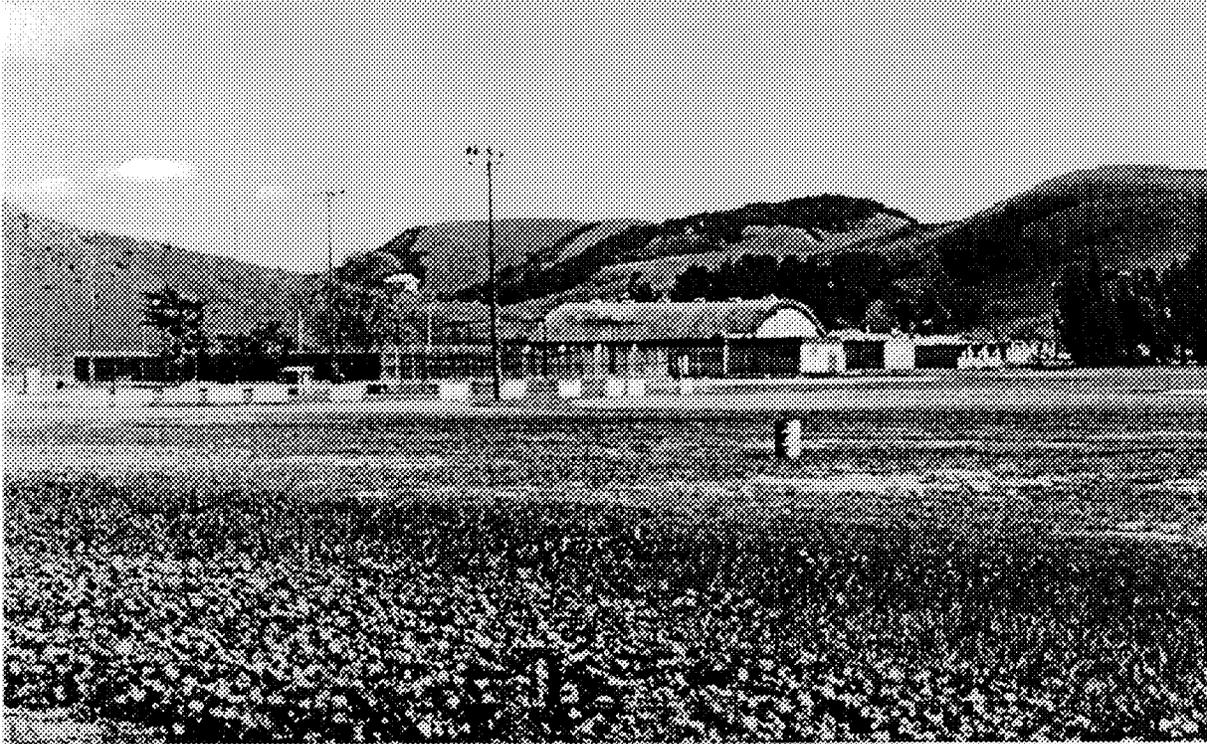


# CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND RESOURCES

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*(Note that former Chapter 5, **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT** and Chapter 3, **PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES** have been combined and updated in this new chapter.)*

Population growth and changes in land use can occur without creating community problems if the public facilities, services, and resources necessary to support such change are adequate, and integrated with community design. This chapter describes the facilities, services and resources available in the Planning Area. The *Framework for Planning*, a separate document, contains a general discussion of the appropriate levels of such services for both urban and rural areas.

## **A. Relationship to Planning Goals, Policies and Programs**

The General Plan and Local Coastal Program contain goals that apply to public facilities, services, and resources. Several goals of the plan are:

- 1. Balancing growth and resources.** Balance the capacity for growth allowed by the Land Use Element and Local Coastal Plan with the sustained availability of resources.
- 2. Provide timely services.** Provide additional public resources, services and facilities to serve existing communities in sufficient time to avoid overburdening existing resources, services, and facilities.
- 3. Planning and resource management.** Avoid the use of public resources, services, and facilities beyond their renewable capacities. Plan for and monitor new development through the Resource Management System and Growth Management Strategies to ensure that resource demands will not exceed existing and planned capacities or service levels.
- 4. Financing and facility planning.** Finance the cost of additional services and facilities from those who will benefit, such as residents, businesses, public agencies, and visitors. When consistent with local, State and federal law, finance methods may include dedications, development impact fees, in-lieu fees, assessment districts, or other exactions to assure that adequate services are available.
- 5. Facility locations.** Locate new public service facilities as close as possible to the users.

In the case of resources such as water supply and sewage disposal, 'planned capacities' are determined largely by environmental factors, although other community values may also be involved. For example, in the absence of a decision to import water from outside the Planning Area, this Plan is based upon the assumption that water supply for the entire north coast, including Cambria and Sam Simeon Acres, is limited to that which can be obtained locally from groundwater extraction, desalination, reclamation, and conservation.

## **B. Service Providers in the Planning Area**

Public services are provided to county residents by a variety of jurisdictions, including incorporated cities, community service districts (CSD's), county service areas (CSA's), single-purpose special districts, school districts, and by the County of San Luis Obispo. A community service district (CSD) is a locally-governed body authorized to provide a variety of public services, with the exception of land use planning. A CSD typically has an elected governing board with full financial and operational responsibilities.

~~Appropriate levels of service for urban, suburban and rural areas are discussed in Chapter 5 of Framework for Planning. The following is a discussion of service concerns that directly affect the North Coast planning area.~~

### ~~A. SPECIAL DISTRICTS~~

~~Three special districts provide a wide range of services to the North Coast planning area. The Cambria Community Services District was formed in 1976 through reorganization of a number of single-purpose districts, and provides water, sewers, street lighting, fire protection and garbage collection services.~~

~~San Simeon Acres Community Services District provides street lighting, sewer, water, street maintenance and fire protection.~~

~~Cambria Public Cemetery District serves the entire northwestern portion of the county. The cemetery is located north of the community of Cambria.~~

Principal services in the Planning Area are provided by two community service districts, a school district, and the County. The following list indicates the major service providers in the Planning Area and the services they currently provide:

#### **Cambria Community Service District**

Water Supply

Sewage Disposal

Street Lighting

Surf/Ocean Rescue Services

Fire/Emergency Services

Garbage Collection

Parks & Recreation

#### **San Simeon Acres Community Service District**

Water Supply

Sewage Disposal

Road Maintenance

Street Lighting

Fire Protection

**Coast Unified School District**

Kindergarten through twelfth grade

**Cambria Cemetery District**

Cemetery Maintenance and Management

**Cambria Community Health Care District**

Ambulance Service

**County of San Luis Obispo**

Parks and Recreation

Engineering and Road Maintenance

Police Protection

County Hospital

Libraries

Municipal Courts

Planning and Building

Fire Protection

Social Services

Tax Collection

Animal Regulation

District Attorney

**State of California**

CalTrans (Highway One and 46)

State Department of Parks and Recreation

(Hearst Castle, W.R. Hearst Memorial State Beach,

San Simeon State Park campground)

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Future special districts may be needed to provide services in the planning area. Proposed developments on the Hearst Ranch, for example, will necessitate the provision of water, sewage disposal, and other facilities managed by an agency.

## **C. Monitoring the Availability of Resources: The Resource Management System (RMS)**

The Resource Management System (RMS) provides an alert process for timely identification of potential resource deficiencies, allowing sufficient lead time to correct or avoid a problem. Potential and actual resource deficiencies are given the following "level of severity" designations indicating the relative urgency of each situation.

### **The RMS System - Level of Severity Designations:**

#### **Level of Severity I - Resource Capacity Problem:**

Level I is an early threshold when data suggests that the capacity of the resource will be reached within a specified time period, but where sufficient time remains to plan and implement corrective measures before the problem becomes critical.

#### **Level of Severity II - Diminishing Resource Capacity:**

Level II occurs when the current rate of resource use will deplete the resource before its capacity can be increased. This is a point at which a public works project must be initiated, and if necessary, actions taken that will extend the time available to correct the resource deficiency.

#### **Level of Severity III - Unavoidable Resource Deficiency:**

Level III occurs when the capacity of a resource has been met or exceeded. This situation suggests that actions may need to occur to protect public health and safety.

Resources monitored by the Resource Management System are:

Water Supply  
Schools  
Air Quality

Sewage Disposal  
Roads

The resource capacities and levels of severity contained in this Plan reflect conditions as of the end of 2003. However, resource supply and demand factors are constantly changing. The *Annual Resource Summary Report*, prepared by the County, is updated each year to reflect these changes and to recommend appropriate levels of severity. The Resource Management System is also discussed in *Coastal Zone Framework for Planning*.

## Relationship to the Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

The Resource Management System (RMS) provides early information to decision-makers about alternative actions that may be taken to avoid a resource deficiency. Where the funding of a capital project may be needed to correct the deficiency, the RMS links that needed project to the Capital Improvement Program in the budget of the agency responsible for funding construction of the project. If the necessary project is not or cannot be funded, an advisory memo is sent to the Board of Supervisors identifying alternative actions that may be necessary to avert the deficiency or to prevent it from worsening until the needed capital project can be constructed.

The primary purpose of the Resource Management System (RMS) is to provide an alert process for a timely identification of potential resource deficiencies so that sufficient lead time is allowed for correcting or avoiding a problem. This chapter initiates the resource management system by summarizing assessments of the major resources of water supply, sewage disposal, schools, and road capacity. In conjunction with those assessments, population thresholds have been estimated for three levels of severity for each resource. Since population thresholds are estimates, however, changes in population growth, resource consumption or other factors may change the estimated thresholds. Data developed for this report will be reviewed and updated annually as part of the general plan review process.

Resource capacity information is included in this area plan to support ongoing county review of needs for capital programs and provide information to the public on the status of county resources. This information is not to be used for reviewing individual development proposals or their consistency with the general plan. The use of resource capacity information by the county to evaluate individual development proposals can only occur through separate hearings and enactment of ordinances outside of the general plan. (An explanation of this procedure is in Framework for Planning, Chapter 4.)

## D. Areawide: Status of Public Facilities, Services and Resources

Because many services for the Cambria and San Simeon Acres urban areas are inextricably linked to areawide services, this section provides an overview of services and resources for the entire North Coast Planning Area. Facilities, services and resources for the communities of Cambria and San Simeon Acres are discussed in more detail in later sections. Services included in the Resource Management System are identified by "(RMS)" following the heading. The information is the best available at the time of preparing the Plan, however, the status of the RMS resources is frequently updated as new information becomes available. Current information, including levels of severity, may be found in the most recent edition of the *Annual Resource Summary Report*.

The RMS resources that appear to be experiencing deficiencies are summarized in Table 3-1 C. The table includes population thresholds, which indicate how the level of severity changes as demand for a resource increases with population growth, assuming no increase in resource capacity. Verification of the level of severity will occur after public hearings and Board of Supervisors' action to certify the documentation on which these assessments are based.

TABLE C  
RESOURCE SEVERITY LEVELS & POPULATION THRESHOLDS  
NORTH COAST PLANNING AREA

CAMBRIA URBAN AREA			
Resources	I	II	III
Water Resources	*	*	*
Water System	*	*	*
Sewage Treatment Plant	*	*	*
Schools †			
Elementary	2,700	2,800	3,500
High School	4,600	4,900	5,700
Roads/Circulation	**	**	**

\*Facilities will be adequate through year 2000.

\*\*Data difficult to correlate to residential absorption due to heavy use by visitor traffic. Require project review to determine availability of road capacity.

Notes:

†.Population thresholds are for the North Coast planning area, with the effects of Cayucos' population on high school enrollments taken into account.

**Table 3-1**  
**2004 Recommended Resource Severity Levels & Population Thresholds**  
**North Coast Planning Area**

Resource	Levels of Severity (1)					
	I		II		III	
	POP	YEAR	POP	YEAR	POP	YEAR
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
CAMBRIA (2)	*	*	*	*	0	0
SAN SIMEON ACRES (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SEWAGE TREATMENT</b>						
CAMBRIA (4)	8,982	2015	9,141	2016	9,936	2021
SAN SIMEON ACRES (5)	362	2003	398	2004	641	2009
<b>SCHOOLS</b>						
CAMBRIA GRAMMAR (7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
SANTA LUCIA MIDDLE (7)	*	*	*	*	*	*
COAST UNION HIGH (6)	*	*	0	0	12,900	2008
<b>AIR QUALITY (8)</b>	*	*	*	*	(8)	(8)
<b>ROADS/CIRCULATION</b>						
Highway One (9)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Main St., Cambria	*	*	*	*	*	*

**NOTES:** Data from 2000 Census, and 2004 County Annual Resource Summary Report.  
 \* LEVEL OF SEVERITY FOR CATEGORY ALREADY PASSED.

- (1) DATE AND PROJECTED POPULATION BASED ON 1990 CENSUS DATA, 2.3% ANNUAL GROWTH RATE EQUIVALENT TO HISTORIC GROWTH RATE.
- (2) SAN SIMEON AND SANTA ROSA CREEKS ARE PRIMARY WATER BASINS. BECAUSE OF REOCCURRING DRY SEASON SHORTAGES, OVERALL RMS LEVELS IS III.
- (3) BASED ON SEASONAL SHORTAGES AND SSCSD MORATORIUM.
- (4) TREATMENT PLANT AT 64% OF CAPACITY.
- (5) TREATMENT PLANT AT 35% OF CAPACITY, SINCE COMPLETION OF RETROFIT PROGRAM.
- (6) SCHOOL SERVES OTHER AREAS OF NORTH COAST AND ESTERO PLANNING AREAS. LEVEL III POPULATION THRESHOLDS ARE: CAMBRIA, 7,650; CAYUCOS, 4010; RURAL NORTH COAST, 1,240
- (7) CAMBRIA STUDENTS ONLY.
- (8) AIR QUALITY FOR ENTIRE COUNTY IS LEVEL II, 75% OF THRESHOLD LEVEL. NO ESTIMATE FOR RMS LEVEL III.
- (9) BASED ON CAL TRANS ESTIMATES OF LEVEL OF SERVICE 'D', WITH LEVEL DECLINING TO 'E', IN SUMMER MONTHS.

Adequate water and sewer capacity exists to the year 2000. However, Cambria and the rural areas may experience potential school deficiencies before year 2000. San Simeon Acres appears to have adequate water supply and sewage capacities for projected growth and will not contribute significantly to school enrollments. Proposed tourist facilities will require development of water and sewage disposal facilities, but these resources and needs will be studied in conjunction with preparation of development plans. The impact of community growth and development of tourist facilities and vacation homes on Highway One traffic will also require study.

## 1. Water Supply (RMS)

### Water Resources

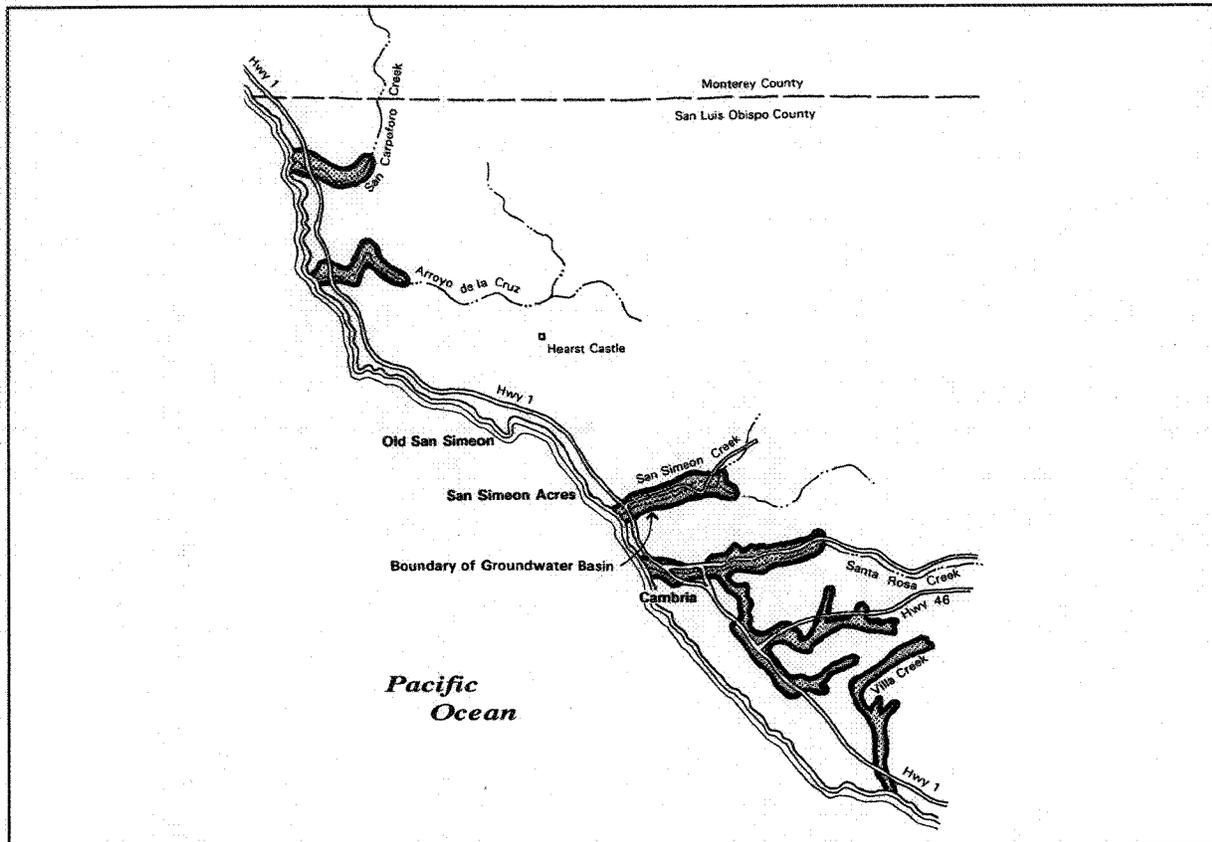
Ensuring adequate water is essential for the future development of the North Coast Planning Area. Decisions involving the need for providing provisions for additional water supplies will have far-reaching implications for all of the area.

Estimates of the adequacy of water resources in the North Coast Planning Area vary, depending on the definition of "water supply" upon which they are based, and upon assumptions about "demand." Cambria, for example, based on its legal entitlement, does not have enough water to support its residential and commercial uses without demand management, and it is likely that the actual amount of water available is less than the legal entitlement. Thus, as a practical matter, the community's seasonal demand is now greater than the available supply in years of below average rainfall. All of the north coast creeks are subject to summertime limits due to reduced rainfall. Summer months also have the highest demand for water because of increased occupancy of vacation homes and hotel rooms, and tourism.

Local water resources in the North Coast Planning Area appear to be adequate for growth needs through the year 2000. The conflict between expanding domestic uses and expanding agricultural uses of water is minimal; lessened because of limitations of climate and topography for expanding irrigated uses, and, There are, however, concerns about the natural environmental impacts resulting from reduced groundwater tables and stream flows.

### B. UTILITY SERVICES

Most of the groundwater basins in the northern part of the North Coast Planning Area are presently undeveloped; have relatively small storage capacities and are maintained by percolation of stream flow and precipitation. The four major five basins are San Carpoforo, Arroyo de la Cruz, Pico, San Simeon, and Santa Rosa, each named for the principal streams which traverse them. Villa Creek forms the Planning Area's southern boundary. These groundwater basins are shown in Figure 3-1. †The maximum safe yield of the four basins is estimated to be at least 4,700 acre-feet per year.



**Figure 3-1: North Coast Groundwater Basins**

A water supply inventory was conducted by a consultant to the County in 1998, in connection with a comprehensive update of the County’s Master Water Plan (*San Luis Obispo County Master Water Plan Update, Phase I Data Compilation Report*, EDAW, Inc., August 1998). Table 3-2 summarizes the water supply data for the north coast area. Although the table contains estimates of annual yield for each of the north coast groundwater basins, the report indicates that these figures may not be of much use for long-term water planning: “The estimates in [the] table represent the results of published data from numerous sources, some of which are as much as 40 years old... [M]ost of the basins have not been studied in detail, and true perennial yield values are not known. Thus, much of the information does not reflect current conditions, population, water usage, and agricultural trends...The ‘basin yield’ values described in the table reflect the results of a variety of methods of determining yield, including annual recharge, safe yield, seasonal replenishment, and net safe annual extractions, and thus may or may not reflect an accurate perennial yield value for the basin.”

~~Although irrigated agriculture uses some of the available water, only minimal expansion of irrigated agriculture is foreseen. Growth in water demands will occur due to the expected influx of population and tourists.~~

**Table 3-2**  
**Groundwater Resources**  
**North Coast Planning Area**

Groundwater Basin	(2) Usable Storage (AF)	Safe Annual Yield (AFY)	(9) 1997-98 Ag Demand (AF)	1998-99 Urban Demand (AF)
San Carpoforo	600	*	Low Estimate 340  High Estimate 514  Average 427	None
Arroyo de la Cruz	2200	1244 (1)		None
Pico	150	120 (3)		107 (7)
San Simeon	1300	1040 (4)		752 (8)
Santa Rosa	6000	2260 (4)		
Villa	0	1000 (6)		None

**Notes:**

- \* Data Not Available
- (1) Envicom, May 1982, Final Stage EIR, Hearst Ranch Visitors Services Water Supply Project Development Plan, Application 25881 to Appropriate Unappropriated Water, SCH 80010801
- (2) San Luis Obispo County Master Water Plan Update, 1986.
- (3) Cleath, Timothy, S., March 1986 Ground Water Availability - Pico Creek Ground Water Basin, San Simeon Acres Community Services District.
- (4) Cambria County Water District, February 1976, Engineering Report on Proposed Water System Improvements and Master Plan.
- (5) Yates, Eugene B., et al. (1991), Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Water Budgets, and Simulated Responses to Hydrologic Changes in Santa Rosa and San Simeon Creek Ground-Water Basins, San Luis Obispo County, USGS Water Resources Investigations Report 91 - (draft unpublished).
- (6) California Department of Water Resources, 1958, San Luis Obispo County Investigation: State Water Resources Board Bulletin No. 18, vol I and II.
- (7) San Simeon Community Services District.
- (8) Cambria Community Services District.
- (9) SLO County Master Water Plan Update, Phase I Data Compilation Report, EDAW, Inc, 1998.

Long-term demands for supplemental water should be integrated into the planning process for both the north and central coast areas. The most A likely Possible future water sources for population centers of the North Coast Planning Area are is either the Nacimiento project, or surface storage developed on, or near, one of the coastal creeks, and desalination. In the near term, 2004 to 2006, the most feasible approaches appear to be conservation, retrofit programs, reclamation of waste water for irrigation, and desalination.

Groundwater basins and safe yields are indicated in Table D

While the use of desalinated seawater could prevent potential over-pumping of shallow aquifers such as Santa Rosa Creek, it will be much less expensive to continue to rely on the creeks for more water. As community growth continues, and with it increased demand for water, care

must be taken to protect the creeks from salt water intrusion and loss of capacity, and to preserve natural plant, animal, and aquatic habitats.

One solution that holds promise involves bringing together rural and urban concerns through a Coordinated Resource Management Program (CRMP). Such a program could be developed to establish stakeholder consensus, determine a direction for resource management policy, contribute to establishing public policy, and maintain and enhance the value of the watersheds.

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES - NORTH COAST PLANNING AREA		
GROUNDWATER BASIN	PRINCIPAL USE	SAFE-YIELD ACRES-FT/YR
SANTA ROSA CREEK (1)	AGRICULTURE	875
	DOMESTIC USE/ GAMBRIA	518
SAN SIMEON CREEK (1)	DOMESTIC USE/ GAMBRIA	1,230
PIGO CREEK (2)	DOMESTIC USE/ SAN SIMEON ACRES	140
ARROYO DE LA CRUZ (3)	NOT USED	430
SAN CARPOFORO CREEK (3)	NOT USED	±

**NOTES:**

(1) Coastal Valley Engineering Inc., "Report on Proposed Water System Improvements and Master Plan," Cambria County Water District, 1976.

(2) Master Water and Sewerage Plan, County of San Luis Obispo, 1972-1986.

In addition to groundwater resources, the planning area contains long range possibilities for water supply reservoirs on the principal creeks. The following table is based on information from the Master Water and Sewerage Plan indicates potential alternative sites and safe yields. Alternatively, smaller water conservation projects could be established on these creeks or smaller creeks or tributaries for local needs. These projects, however, are presently considered unlikely because of unfavorable cost/benefit ratios and environmental impacts.

**Table E  
Potential Reservoir Sites in  
North Coast Planning Area**

<b>DAM AND RESERVOIR</b>	<b>STREAM</b>	<b>GROSS STORAGE (AF)</b>	<b>SAFE YIELD (AFY)</b>
BALD TOP	SAN CARPOFORO	20,000	10,400
UPPER RAGGED POINT	SAN CARPOFORO	30,000	17,500
SAN SIMEON	SAN SIMEON CREEK	60,000	18,200
YELLOW HILL (ALTERNATIVE DAM HEIGHTS)	ARROYO DE LA CRUZ	20,000 50,000 80,000	13,100 22,900 27,300
SANTA ROSA (ALTERNATIVE DAM HEIGHTS)	SANTA ROSA CREEK	15,000 25,000 35,000	7,300 9,200 11,000
SOURCE: MASTER WATER AND SEWERAGE PLAN, COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, 1972			

The most likely source of future water supplies, with Cambria as the principal potential user in the North Coast planning area, is additional extraction from San Simeon Creek or other local water courses. Cambria has not requested an allocation from the Nacimiento water project.

**\*(The Rural Area is not part of this Plan Update.) \***

(The paragraph that is in the current North Coast Area Plan relates to the rural area and is not part of this Plan update.)

## 2. Sewage Disposal (RMS)

~~Sewage disposal in rural and agricultural portions of the planning area is served entirely by septic tanks. Sewage disposal in Cambria is provided by the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD). The San Simeon Acres Community Services District provides service for San Simeon Acres and Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument. Sewage disposal in Cambria and San Simeon Acres is discussed in more detail in sections E.2 and F.2 below.~~

## 3. Solid Waste Disposal

~~Rural areas must rely on individual disposal for solid waste. Solid waste disposal in San Simeon Acres is by private contractors serving San Simeon State Park and Beach, Hearst Castle, Cambria U.S. Air Force Station, and San Simeon Acres. The Cambria Community Services District contracts for disposal service within the district boundary. The Los Osos Landfill has been closed since 1988, and the former disposal site located north of Cambria has closed several years before that. and aAll waste is now being hauled to the Cold Canyon Los Osos landfill site 7.5 miles south of San Luis Obispo. A centralized transfer station is needed near Cambria. Consideration should be given to a new site within the planning area to avoid long trips and wasting energy. A proposal has been made to site a transfer station in the Morro Bay area. This transfer station would help reduce long trips and wasted energy. It would also give the hauler the ability to perform source separation to reduce the waste stream and begin to approach the 25 percent recycling goal in the County Recycling Plan.~~

Also needed is a regional composting facility to process greenwaste, including the disposal of significant amounts of cut trees and stumps. As residential growth continues in the Cambria Monterey pine forest, trees are removed to accommodate new homes. Likewise, with increased awareness of dangerous tree situations and disease, more trees are likely to be cut. Infected material will need special attention to prevent further spread of diseases such as pine pitch canker and bark beetles.

## 4. Drainage

Drainage courses include many coastal streams leading from the mountains to the ocean. The more significant ~~watersheds ones~~ are Santa Rosa Creek, San Simeon Creek, Pico Creek, Little Pico Creek, Arroyo de la Cruz and San Carpoforo Creek. These are anadromous fish streams primarily known for steelhead ~~which provide habitat for, among other species, steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), a species listed by the federal government as threatened on the California south-central coast.~~ Flood hazards exist during periods of intense or prolonged rainfall on portions of these watersheds. Santa Rosa Creek is the most significant in this regard because it passes through Cambria. Precautions must be taken with development in minor tributaries and swales ~~as well, for because~~ these areas also collect substantial runoff. Increased runoff in the urban areas can be expected with further development of paved streets and residential construction.

Portions of Cambria, along Main Street (West Village), have been classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as being located within 100-year flood hazard zone on Santa Rosa Creek. The West Village was under several feet of water during 1995 storms.

The combination of the area's steep topography, lack of drainage facilities, unpaved roads, and location of residential parcels below the street grade has resulted in localized poor drainage and/or flooding around some residences, buildings, and roadways.

Flooding problems along Santa Rosa Creek in the West Village are being addressed by the construction of a by-pass channel for Santa Rosa Creek. The by-pass channel will allow overflows to move slowly through the by-pass channel and then rejoin the Santa Rosa Creek downstream.

### C. EMERGENCY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

#### **5. Police Service**

The entire North Coast Planning Area is served by the County Sheriff and California Highway Patrol. Response times vary with distance from the main station on Highway One at Camp San Luis Obispo.

Law enforcement services for the North Coast Planning Area are provided by the California Highway Patrol (CHP), County Sheriff, and the State Parks Ranger (State Park property). A mutual aid agreement exists between the three agencies. Response times vary due to the location of units.

The CHP is primarily responsible for traffic-related calls along Highway 1 and the local streets in Cambria. The California Highway Patrol dispatches one unit to the Cambria area from the Templeton Station. They will not investigate, take action or respond to crimes in progress in residential, commercial or industrial areas. They may respond upon request as backup to the Sheriff's Department Response, if available, however the CHP doesn't normally provide police services.

The County Sheriff responds to civil and criminal enforcement calls and provides coroner services for the County. There is currently one Sheriff patrol car assigned to an area, which extends from Cayucos to the County line north of San Simeon.

#### **6. Fire Protection**

Fire protection for the rural area is provided by the California Department of Forestry with the headquarters located in Cambria. A lookout base is maintained on Rocky Butte.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and the San Luis Obispo County Fire Department (County Fire) provide fire protection to all unincorporated lands outside the Cambria Community Services District. The station has one wild land engine, one structure engine and one rescue engine and is located at the north end of Cambria to serve the entire North Coast Planning Area. Response times within the North Coast Planning Area range from 5 to 30 minutes, varying with distance from the station. The CDF provides an additional fire engine during the declared wildland fire season, normally May through October. An automatic aid agreement exists between CDF and the Cambria CSD Fire Department. (The Cambria Fire Department is discussed in greater detail in the Cambria section below.)

Fire protection in San Simeon Acres is provided through a contract with CDF/County Fire in Cambria, an all-volunteer fire unit of the Community Services District. Equipment is maintained at the California State Department of Forestry CDF Station in Cambria.

## **7. Emergency Medical Services**

Emergency medical assistance is provided by all fire service organizations in the North Coast Planning Area. The majority of firefighters in the CDF/County Fire Department are EMT trained. Typically, the fire service units are on the scene prior to law enforcement and ambulance units because of the fire station locations. Response times range from 5 to 30 minutes.

County Service Area No. #15 provides ambulance service to the southern extremes of the North Coast planning area. The remainder of entire North Coast Planning Area, and a portion of southern Monterey County, is served by the Cambria Community Hospital Health Care District which operates both in and out patient clinic facilities and provides paramedic ambulance service. The CCHD provides one full-time ambulance at all times that is staffed with EMT personnel. At the current time, emergency medical service has been considered barely adequate. Expansion of service be required as population growth and visitor influx create increased demand.

## **8. Human Services**

All County offices for provision of human services are located in the City of San Luis Obispo. A North Coast Regional Center in the Morro Bay area, to include the provision of human services, has been proposed as a long-range capital improvement project. Presently, in Morro Bay, there is a small health services center operated by the County. The decision as to which services or facilities will be built, and when, must will be reviewed and coordinated through the ongoing County Capital Improvements Program.

## 9. Schools (RMS)

The North Coast Planning Area is part of the Coast Joint Union High School District. The district maintains a senior high school providing grades 9 through 12 for the coastal area extending north from Cayucos and including a large portion of the southern coastal area of Monterey County. The high school, located on the east side of the community on the north side of Santa Rosa Creek, presently serves around 267 students. Major improvements at the facility are being planned, no additional sites will be needed.

The Cambria Elementary School District provides education for grades K-8. The grammar school is located in the center of the community on Main Street. One additional school will be needed to serve the future population. In addition, may become necessary. The intermediate school is located on Schoolhouse Lane and serves grades 7 and 8. It can be expanded to accommodate projected growth. Students from the surrounding rural and agricultural areas are bused to these central locations in Cambria.

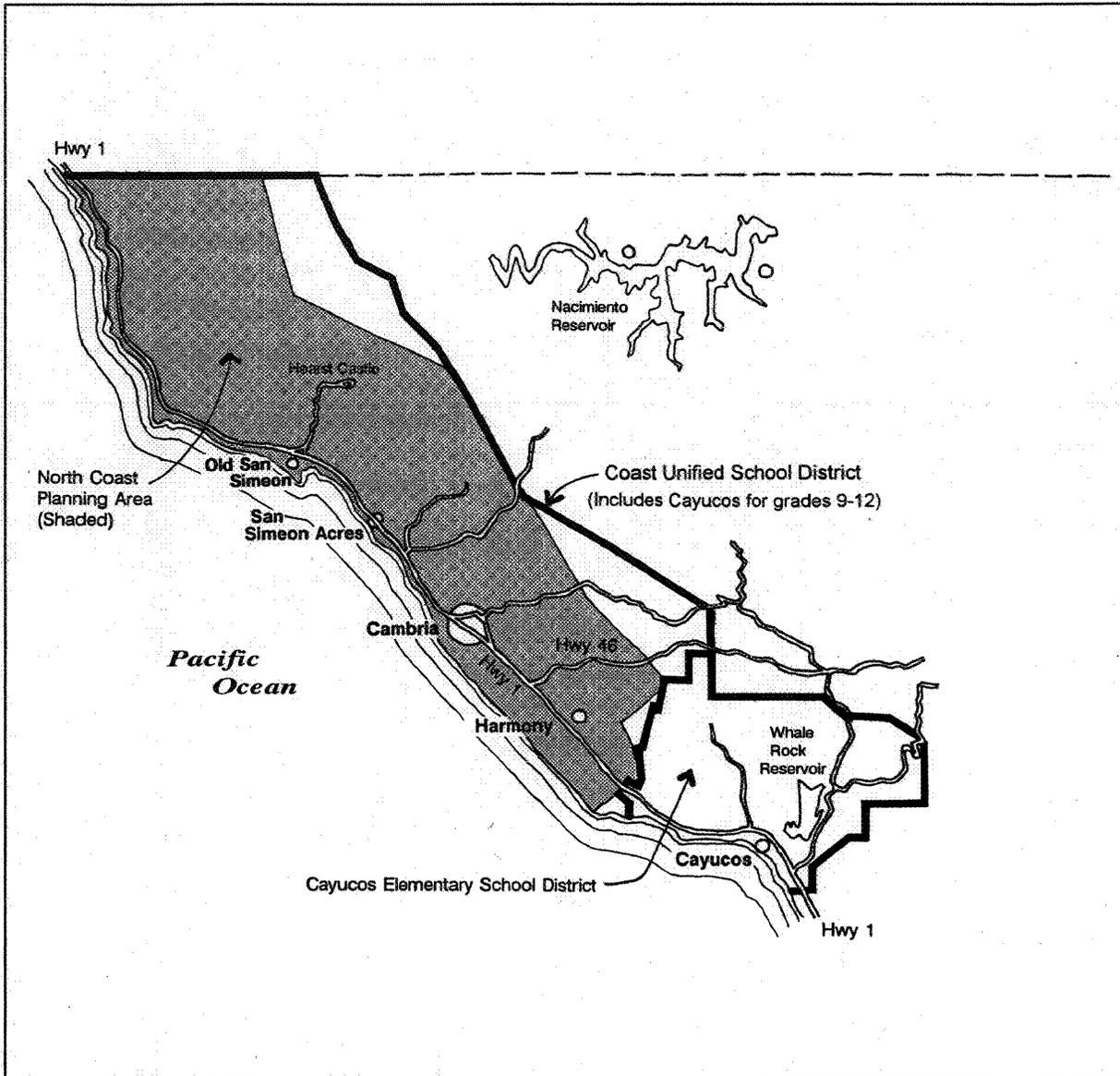
Prior to July 1, 1997, two school districts served the North Coast Planning Area: Cambria Union Elementary School District and Coast Union High School District. Effective on that date, the two districts were combined as the Coast Unified School District. The 2004-2005 enrollment in grades K-8 is 547 students, four fewer than a year ago. Permanent capacity is 294. The deficit is made up by the use of relocatable classrooms.

Current facilities of the Coast Unified School District include the Cambria Grammar School, Santa Lucia Middle School, Coast Union High School and Leffingwell Continuation High School. A new elementary school with a capacity of 500 hundred students is currently under construction at the intersection of Main Street and Eton Drive. It is expected to open in 2005. The Cambria Grammar School has a permanent capacity of 191 students, with current enrollment of 393. Future use of the current grammar school after the new elementary school is completed has not been determined at this time.

School districts serving the North Coast Planning Area are shown in Figure 3-2.

## 10. Library

A new library was recently completed to serving the entire North Coast Planning Area. The site is located on Main Street adjacent to the Joslyn Adult recreation Center in Cambria.



**Figure 3-2: School Districts Serving the North Coast Planning Area**

## 11. Recreation Services

The scenic ocean shoreline is the main feature attracting residential growth in Cambria and San Simeon Acres. Some of the beaches in Cambria and to the north, wherever Highway One closely follows the shoreline, are accessible for public recreation. Designated public shoreline areas; however, are Shamel County Park in Cambria and State Beaches extending north to San Simeon Creek. Day use facilities are available at the County Park, Leffingwell Creek Landing, San Simeon State Park, Beach and W.R. Hearst State Beach at San Simeon, while overnight camping is available at the mouth of San Simeon Creek in San Simeon State Park Beach. Other recreational resources include the Jocelyn Center and Community Center.

Recreation and leisure time opportunities are also afforded by numerous tourist-oriented facilities, including Hearst Castle tours, restaurants, recreation facilities, and points of interest. The pine forests, creeks, and ocean shoreline of Cambria provide an excellent setting for such simple recreation activities as walking and bicycle riding. As the community grows, however, additional neighborhood and regional parks will be needed to provide conveniently located recreation facilities for persons of all ages and varied interests.

According to the County General Services Department, the north coast is deficient in neighborhood, community, and regional park facilities. Several neighborhood and community parks are needed in San Simeon Acres and Cambria, to make up an estimated deficiency of approximately 73 acres. One additional regional park facility is needed to make up a deficiency estimated at 269 acres. The East Ranch Park and the Cambria Historical Center/Park are in the planning stages and may be able to fill this deficiency. Increasing residential growth in San Simeon Acres will require consideration of a local park. The Plan suggests a rest area with picnic facilities and parking for shoreline access to serve both residents and tourists.

## 12. Roads/Circulation (RMS)

The impact of the combination of resident and tourist traffic on Highway One is a concern for the future, especially on the two-lane highway between the Cambria Hearst Castle and Cayucos areas. However, since many residents of Cambria are mostly retired and/or locally employed persons, highway usage tends to be more evenly distributed during the day; that is, the effect of morning and evening commuter rush hour traffic is largely eliminated somewhat diminished. Tourist traffic along Highway One between the Monterey Peninsula and San Luis Obispo, on the other hand, may tends to be somewhat heavier in the early morning and late afternoon. The principal need will be for safer circulation to and from entering, exiting, and crossing Highway One in Cambria. Data should be compiled to determine the appropriate methods and timing for progressively needed appropriate safety measures.

### 13. Air Quality (RMS)

San Luis Obispo County is designated a nonattainment area for the state ozone and PM<sub>10</sub> (fine particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter) air quality standards. In recognition of this, the Board of Supervisors certified a Resource Management System Level of Severity II for countywide air quality in November, 1989. Ozone concentrations measured throughout the county exceed the state standard an average of two to four days each year. Violations of the state PM<sub>10</sub> standard are recorded an average of three to six days per year, countywide; since sampling for PM<sub>10</sub> is conducted only once every six days, the APCD estimates that levels exceeding the state standard may actually occur about 20 to 30 days per year. There are no air quality monitoring stations in the North Coast Planning Area. Ozone and PM<sub>10</sub> levels recorded at the Atascadero, Morro Bay and Paso Robles stations are shown in Tables 3-3 and 3-4.

Ozone air quality appears to be improving countywide over the past ten years, which suggests that ongoing industrial and vehicular pollution controls are accomplishing their intended goals. Ozone, the primary constituent of smog, is formed in the atmosphere through complex photochemical reactions involving reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in the presence of sunlight. Short-term exposure to higher concentrations of ozone can cause or contribute to a variety of respiratory ailments, while long-term exposure to lower concentrations may result in permanent lung damage. In San Luis Obispo County, the primary sources of ROG are motor vehicles, organic solvents, the petroleum industry, and pesticides. The primary sources of NOx are motor vehicles and fuel combustion by utilities, the petroleum industry, and other sources.

PM<sub>10</sub> is fine particulate matter ten microns or less in diameter, and consists of many different types of particles which vary in their chemical activity and potential toxicity. It can be emitted directly to the air by man-made and natural sources, or be formed in the atmosphere as a by-product of complex reactions between gaseous pollutants. PM<sub>10</sub> is particularly important from a health standpoint due to its ability to bypass the body's air filtering system, traveling deep into the lungs where it can lodge for long periods. Major sources of PM<sub>10</sub> in San Luis Obispo County include vehicle travel on paved and unpaved roads, demolition and construction activities, agricultural operations, fires, mineral extraction and wind-blown dust.

State law requires that emissions of nonattainment pollutants and their precursors be reduced by at least 5% percent per year until the standards are attained. The 1991 Clean Air Plan (CAP) for San Luis Obispo County was developed and adopted by the Air Pollution Control District to meet that requirement. The CAP is a comprehensive planning document designed to reduce emissions from traditional industrial and commercial sources, as well as from motor vehicle use.

**Table 3-3**  
**Maximum Ozone Concentrations**

Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Atascadero	2	3	1	2	2	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	0
Morro Bay	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grover Beach	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nipomo	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
Paso Robles	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	0	25	1	0	0	0

**Table 3-4**  
**Maximum PM10 Concentrations**

Location	Number of Days Exceeding State Standard (PM10 measurements are taken once every six days, or sixty times each year. Thus, a year in which six days had exceedences would have exceedences for 10% of all measured days.)												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Atascadero	3	3	0	5	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	2	0
Nipomo	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	2	1
Paso Robles	N/A	4	2	N/A	0	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	0
San Luis Obispo	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ralcoa Way	12	10	10	19	12	15	12	16	12	5	16	17	26
Morro Bay	N/A	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
UCD1 (Nipomo)	8	3	7	8	6	1	6	5	4	4	7	9	5

Motor vehicles account for about 40% percent of the precursor emissions responsible for ozone formation, and 50% percent of direct PM<sub>10</sub> emissions. Thus, a major requirement in the CAP is the implementation of transportation control measures and land use planning strategies designed to reduce motor vehicle trips and miles traveled by local residents. All jurisdictions are expected to incorporate applicable strategies in their land use planning and project review process, to ensure that motor vehicle use and emissions resulting from existing and new development are minimized to the maximum extent feasible. As described in the County's Resource Management System, the County will implement applicable transportation and land use planning strategies recommended in the CAP through incorporation of these strategies in the County General Plan, focusing on the land use and circulation elements and updates of those elements for each of the County's planning areas.

## E. Cambria: Status of Public Facilities, Services and Resources

This section discusses in more detail the status of water supply, sewage disposal, fire protection, recreation services, and roads/circulation in the Cambria area. For a discussion of solid waste disposal, drainage, police services, emergency medical services, human services, schools, library services, and air quality in Cambria, please see the relevant sections in Part D: Areawide Status of Public Facilities, Services and Resources.

The Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) operates a water system, sewage treatment plant, and fire department for the community of Cambria. The CCSD also provides street lighting and garbage collection. The CCSD service area extends beyond the Cambria Urban Reserve Line and is shown in Figure 3-3.

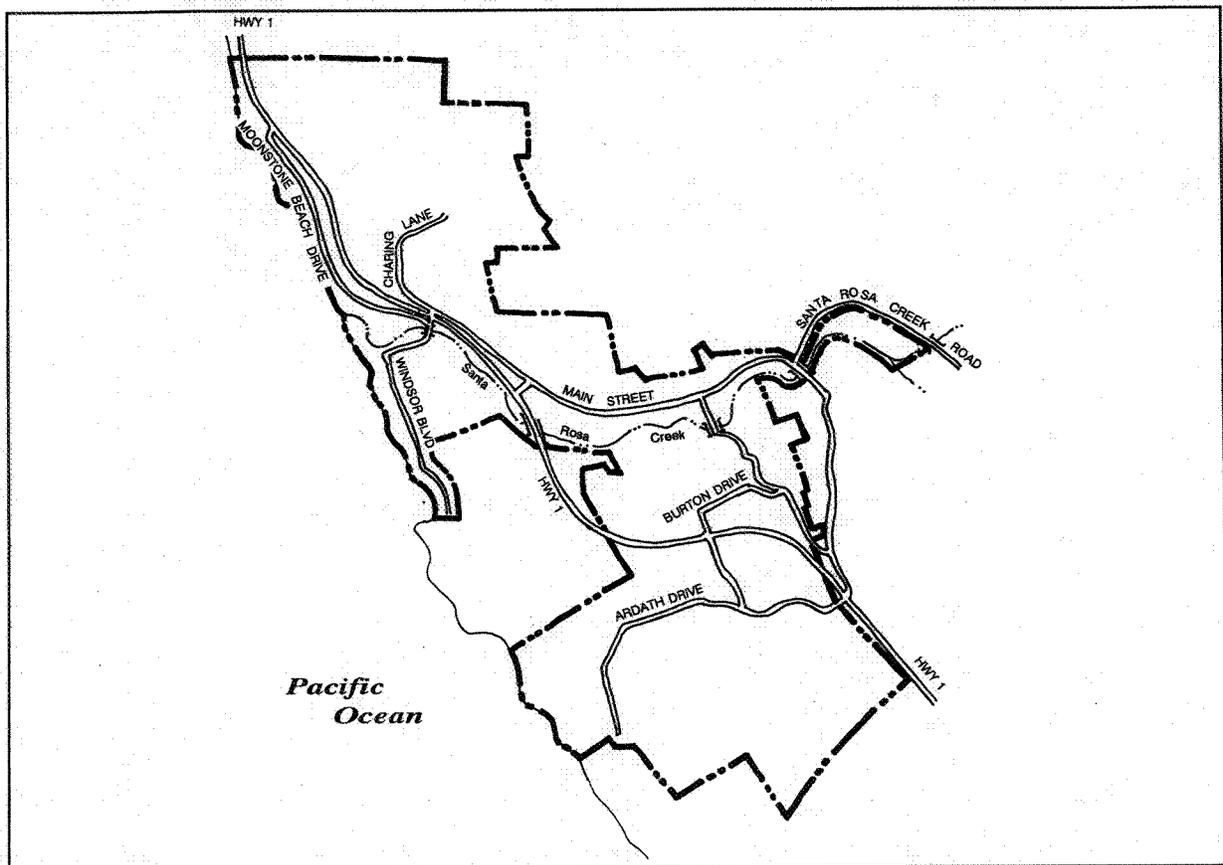


Figure 3-3: Cambria Community Services District Boundary

## 1. Water Supply (RMS)

Domestic water for Cambria was is provided by the Cambria Community Services District from wells located along Santa Rosa Creek and San Simeon Creek.

Water is provided to the community by The Cambria Community Services District, which was formed in 1976 to consolidate all community services. Due to water quality concerns and reduced yield during the prolonged drought, new wells were established on San Simeon Creek. The latest estimate of safe-yields for domestic use are 2,260 acre-feet per year for the Santa Rosa Creek groundwater basin and 1,040 acre-feet per year for the San Simeon Creek groundwater basin. There is a strong possibility that the water resource capacity will be greater on these than present estimates.

The Cambria Community Services District has received an apportionment permit from the State Water Resources Control Board of 1,230 acre-feet to be withdrawn 1,230 acre-feet per calendar year from San Simeon Creek. To protect the creek basin and ensure that withdrawal does not exceed the safe yield, the decision permit stipulates that only 572 370 acre-feet may be withdrawn from July 1 to November 20 cessation of streamflow at the Palmer Flats Gaging Station until October 31 each year. Generally, streamflow ceases during June, though it can occur earlier during drought conditions.

In November 1989, the State Water Resources Control Board approved a permit for the District to operate three wells on the Santa Rosa Creek basin and withdraw 518 acre-feet of water per year, with the condition that a maximum of 260 acre-feet be withdrawn from May 1 through October 31 each year. The permit further requires the District to monitor water quality and ground subsidence, and maintain in-stream habitat. The combined dry-season entitlement from both the San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creek basins is 630 acre-feet. Until recently, water was drawn from three wells located on Santa Rosa Creek. A severe water shortage due to the recent drought and poor water quality from the Santa Rosa Creek groundwater basin resulted in relocation of the community water supply to the San Simeon Creek basin, where the Cambria Community Services District has obtained water rights for 1,230 acre feet per year. These water rights will establish a reliable source of water for the community. Treated wastewater from the sewage treatment plant is to be returned to the groundwater basin by sprinkler irrigation or direct release from the Van Gordon Creek wastewater pond.

It is not clear whether or under what conditions the CCSD dry-season entitlement of 630 acre-feet may actually be available. It is known that during the droughts of 1975-76 and 1987-91, mandatory conservation was necessary in order that the CCSD could provide its customers with a meager baseline supply. Between 1990 and 1998, Cambria saw the construction of over 500 new dwelling units. Many of these units were built under an off-site retrofit program that required a new unit to provide low water-use plumbing fixtures in existing dwelling units. In theory, each new unit would result in no additional net water use when combined with the savings attributed to the retrofitted units. However, a 1999 evaluation of the retrofit program

found it to be less effective than originally assumed. Dry-season water use in the seven-year period from 1992 through 1999 increased by an average of about 2 percent per year. Some of this increase was probably due to a gradual erosion of "drought-consciousness" on the part of local water customers, but some portion is also attributable to the increase in the number of service connections over that period.

The CCSDs conservation efforts have continued to evolve since 1999. In 2003, the production of the CCSD wells totaled 793 acre-feet. This is a 2-percent decrease from 2002 and 3.4-percent less than the CCSD's 1988 total production of 819.5 acre-feet. Further water conservation opportunities such as outdoor landscaping and irrigation are currently being pursued.

One consequence of building regulations and retrofit programs that require low water-use plumbing fixtures is that a community's ability to respond to a drought becomes somewhat diminished. For example, in a house without low water use fixtures, a reduction in the number of times a toilet is flushed each day saves up to 7 gallons per flush. The same reduction in a house with low-flow fixtures saves only 1.6 gallons per flush. Thus, the more efficiently a community uses its water on a day-to-day basis, the less flexibility it has to respond to a severe drought. This is certainly true in Cambria, where more efficient water use and a significant number of additional dwelling units combine to raise concerns about the community's ability to respond adequately to droughts.

Thus, the CCSD has an entitlement to a water supply that may be sufficient to support a modest amount of additional development in years when rainfall is average or better, but which may not be adequate to meet even the existing demand in a year when precipitation is much below average. The CCSD is considering construction of a desalination unit with sufficient capacity to provide supplementary water to existing customers and future customers on the CCSD water wait-list during droughts.

The California Coastal Commission adopted an allocation plan which provides that 20 percent of the CCSD's permitted water production capacity be reserved for visitor-serving and commercial uses. This plan identified the maximum number of units the 1,230 acre-feet per year could serve to be a total of 5,250 units (according to coastal development permit 4-28-10). As future permits are considered, this number may be reevaluated to address changes in annual per capita use, percentage of leakage or other factors which may identify changes in the number of persons or units which could be served.

The regional coastal commission adopted an allocation plan which provides 80% of the safe yield for residential uses and the remainder for tourist and commercial uses. This plan identified the maximum number of units the 1,230 acre-feet per year could serve to be a total of 3,800 units. As future permits are considered, this may be reevaluated to address changes in annual per capita use, percentage of leakage or other factors which may identify changes in the number of persons or units which could be served.

The Cambria Community Services District's Feasibility Report of 1976 projected a daily use of 140 gallons per capita per day. The condition established by the Coastal Commission requiring the 20 percent reserve for nonresidential use, leaves 504 acre-feet for residential use during the dry season. Based on CCSD's Water Master Plan Phase 2 report, the average residential use per connection is approximately 144 gallons per day. Applying this water consumption figure to the total dry-season residential allocation of 1,230 504 acre-feet, indicates that the total population number of dwelling units served would be 7,885 approximately 4,120 people. This represents an increase of 120 units above the 4,000 unit total for January 2005, as reported by the CCSD.

The CCSD's Water Supply Analysis concluded that a 10-percent increase in connections could be achieved at a reliability level of 90-percent. A 10-percent increase equated to a total of 5,259 commercial and residential connected equivalent dwelling units (EDUs), including 4,781 existing commercial and residential EDU connections at the time. After reviewing this finding during a November 15, 2001 meeting, the CCSD Board declared a Water Code 350 emergency and enacted a moratorium for new connections with an exception for certain projects that were already in process. These "pipeline" projects amounted to approximately 202 EDUs at the time of the November 15, 2001 moratorium. Since then, approximately 80 EDUs out of the 202 EDUs have been connected.

### **Water Supply in Dry Years**

Cambria's annual dry-season water shortage has long been a cause for concern. Customers of the Cambria Community Services District were under a mandatory conservation program from early in the summer of 1990 until the end of the drought in 1993. The conservation program resulted in reduced consumption of approximately 28 percent compared to 1989. This reduced consumption allowed the community's usage to remain within the limits of its dependable supply. However, if no conservation program had been in effect, consumption might have exceeded the dependable monthly supply.

The 1998 USGS Report provides additional details regarding Cambria's seasonal water shortage. "The water supply for the Cambria area is vulnerable to drought because the ground-water basins provide the only supply of water during the dry season and because ground-water storage capacity is small relative to the demand for water." The USGS report evaluated various drought scenarios as follows:

- 1. Single Long Dry Season.** "If the dry season were exceptionally long and pumping continued unabated, wells could go dry or subsidence or seawater intrusion could occur before recharge beings the following winter. Partly for these reasons, there are (regulatory) limitations on annual and seasonal quantities of municipal pumpage for both basins. The longest dry season on record for San Simeon Creek (269 days in 1977) has an estimated recurrence interval of about 20 years. The longest dry season on record

for Santa Rosa Creek (289 days in 1977) has an estimated recurrence interval of about 52 years.”

2. **Single Winter with Incomplete Recharge.** “If streamflow is insufficient during winter, ground-water recharge will be incomplete and water levels will not return to the levels of the preceding winter. The consequences become evident toward the end of the succeeding dry season, when upstream wells in the Santa Rosa Creek basin are likely to go dry and subsidence is likely. In the San Simeon Basin, water levels in the CCSD sprayfield are likely to decline below sea level, resulting in seawater intrusion. Many wells are likely to go dry or to experience a decline in yield. Crop losses in the upper part of the valley would be significant. A year with less than the minimum amount of stream discharge necessary to completely recharge the ground-water basin is likely to occur once in 18 years in the Santa Rosa Basin and once in 25 years in the San Simeon Basin. A winter as dry as 1976 or 1977, when basin recharge did appear to be incomplete, is likely to occur once in about 25 to 26 years. Even allowing for uncertainty, the recurrence interval of incomplete recharge is clearly short enough to warrant consideration during water-supply planning.”
  
3. **Successive Winters with Incomplete Recharge.** “Given that the consequences of even a single winter with incomplete recharge can be fairly severe, the consequences of two successive winters with incomplete recharge could be devastating. The likelihood of this occurrence would be an important factor in designing water storage facilities. However, the estimated recurrence interval of such an event is about 210 years for Santa Rosa Creek and about 430 years for San Simeon Creek.”

The CCSD spray field operation was changed to a percolation pond system during the early 1990s. The percolation ponds serve to raise water well levels in this area while serving as a hydraulic mound to slow fresh water outflow at the ocean boundary. This operational change also improved the water balance slightly from that shown in the 1998 USGS report by minimizing evaporative loss at the spray field.

The CCSD has developed a three-stage restricted water use plan to deal with these situations. The restricted water use plan includes various methods for achieving the necessary demand reductions, including consumer education by news media and direct mail, and prohibition of wasteful water use practices such as vehicle washing, certain irrigation practices, use of potable water in construction activities, and refilling of swimming pools. Severe demand reductions of 40 percent or more are achieved by water rationing, prohibiting new construction, establishing high rates for water use in excess of allotments, and by imposing severe penalties for violations.

In addition, all new development must participate in an off-site plumbing fixture retrofit program, through which conventional plumbing fixtures are replaced with low-flow fixtures throughout the community.

These periodic seasonal supply problems caused by a combination of limited storage capacity and shortage of rainfall have resulted in a recommendation of RMS Level of Severity III for Cambria's water supply.

### **Demand and Additional Supply Alternatives**

An aggressive conservation program and plumbing fixture retrofit requirements for new construction have helped to moderate the problem of insufficient water resources by reducing per capita demand. Since 1990, there have been more than 500 additional hookups to the CCSD water system. These homes were constructed with low water use fixtures, and the CCSD's retrofit program has resulted in the installation of similar fixtures in more than 2,500 existing homes. The program has been somewhat less effective than originally envisioned, primarily because it was not designed to reduce the amount of water used to irrigate residential landscapes. Nonetheless, the retrofit program has reduced per capita demand. However, because the program has reduced demand, it has also reduced the likelihood that the community could achieve the same degree of emergency conservation that was possible during the last drought.

In addition, as of October 1999, there were about 130 new residential units in the plan approval and construction process. The occupancy of these units could make it more difficult to achieve the communitywide water savings necessary to endure a prolonged drought.

In 1999 the CCSD undertook several initiatives intended to achieve more efficient use of available water supplies and to evaluate options for increasing supplies in the future. The CCSD board authorized the preparation of a Water Master Plan to project future demand and evaluate various options for increasing supply to meet that demand.

Due to its limited resources, the CCSD embarked on a phase approach towards updating its water master plan. The CCSD has since commissioned several key reports and related work efforts as part of its phased Water Master Plan approach.

The following summarizes key water master planning studies and reports that the CCSD has commissioned to improve upon its water system

**Phase 1 - Land Use and Buildout Analysis.** The District completed an extensive base mapping effort in order to obtain an accurate map of its service area. The base mapping effort consisted of completing an aerial survey, post-flight processing of the aeriels to convert images into digital-orthogonally corrected images and digitization of key map features into a geographic information system (GIS). After the GIS information was gathered, the CCSD developed a model to assess the likely and non-likely buildable vacant lots for use in a subsequent build-out reduction plan. The GIS information developed under phase 1 is currently being expanded upon and used as part of the District's on-going build-out reduction plan.

**Phase 2 - Water Supply Availability Analysis.** The Phase 2 work of the Water Master Plan update is summarized in a report entitled “Baseline Water Supply Analysis,” December 8, 2000, prepared by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. This work included an assessment of the District’s existing water supply, an analysis of aquifer hydrology, the development of a water supply and demand model, and recommendations for water shortage emergency criteria. The supply and demand findings from this work effort were subsequently used during completion of phase 3 and 4 of the water master plan. For example, the baseline report included a statistical analysis that found at least 93 percent of the time, groundwater levels at the start of the dry season will be at elevation 15.2 feet or higher in San Simeon well field (a conservatively low elevation for the start of the dry season.) From the hydrologic model, elevation 15.2 also corresponded with a total dry season capacity of approximately 286 acre-feet at the CCSD’s San Simeon aquifer well field. In developing sizing recommendations for a supplemental water supply, the subsequent Phase 4 report uses a dry season capacity of 286 acre-feet from the San Simeon aquifer and zero acre-feet from the Santa Rosa aquifer. These are conservatively low aquifer capacities when compared to the CCSD’s permitted dry season capacity of 360 acre-feet from the San Simeon aquifer and 260 acre-feet from the Santa Rosa aquifer. However, the use of a conservatively low capacity value provides assurances that any new water supply will be adequately sized and less vulnerable to drought conditions as well as other unforeseen circumstances that could impact the existing supply.

**Phase 3 - Potable and Recycled Water Distribution System Analysis.** The Phase 3 work of the water master plan was split into two reports: one of the potable water distribution system; and one on a proposed recycled water distribution system. The potable water distribution system analysis focused on system improvements to improve fire fighting capabilities that are described in a report entitled: “Final Task 3 Report: Potable Water Distribution System Analysis,” dated July 2004. This report analyzed fire flow criteria that were approximately 250 to 350 percent higher than the current system capacity due to concerns over multiple fires from the high fuel loads and close proximity to adjacent structures in Cambria. Report recommendations resulted in three levels of priorities based on the value of the improvements towards improving fire-fighting capabilities. The highest priority level 1 recommendations have been incorporated into the CCSD’s capital improvement program and are in various stages of completion. For example, construction of a new distribution main across the west ranch area is competing construction. Replacement of the Pine Knolls storage tanks was recently bid but is currently on hold due to permitting concerns by the Coastal Commission. Because of the concern for public safety, the potable water distribution system analysis report was the first of the phased water master plan reports to be started. Therefore, this report also contains discussion on projected demands and multiple buildout scenarios. The four buildout projections are further described within the potable water distribution analysis report.

The second Phase 3 report consisted of a recycled water distribution report that analyzed the reuse of highly treated wastewater effluent for landscape irrigation. Main candidate sites for recycled water use included the elementary and middle schools, future park site, and larger commercial landscaped areas.

**Phase 4 - Assessment of Long-term Supply Alternatives.** The Phase 4 assessment of long-term supply alternatives reviewed all the various supply alternatives developed by the CCSD over a period of approximately 20 years. Two levels of screening were developed based on tangible and intangible factors. In addition, sizing recommendations considered four levels of unit demand for residential customers for improved "quality of life" allowances to provide current and future customers a level of relief from existing water shortage restrictions. The increases in residential demands considered were 10, 20 30 and 50 percent above the existing consumption level of 0.161 acre-feet per residential connection identified in the Phase 2 Report. The total estimated supply requirement also allowed for the existing Coastal Commission permit requirement of at least 20 percent of the CCSD's supply being available for visitor serving and commercial services.

The Phase 4 report recommendations included increased conservation efforts, the use of recycled water for landscaping and seawater desalination. Summary tables presented within the report allow some flexibility in determining the size of a desalination facility based on desired buildout capacity and increase in unit consumption above the current baseline consumption above the current baseline consumption rate. For example, a buildout scenario limited to 4,650 existing and future dwelling units with a 50 percent increase in residential demand, requires a desalination system capacity of about 602 acre-feet during the dry season. These are the same conditions the CCSD Board directed staff to pursue during a July 24, 2003 meeting.

**Program-Level Environmental Impact Report.** The CCSD has commissioned RBF Consulting to complete a program-level EIR for its Water Master Plan. A public scoping session was held on July 15, 2004. RBF is also developing a detailed build-out reduction plan for Cambria. The CCSD's intent is to incorporate recommendations from the buildout reduction plan into the program level EIR as mitigations to offset the growth-inducing impacts of a new water supply.

Growth beyond roughly 6000 population will require the planning of additional water supplies. Alternatives include additional water extraction from the San Simeon Creek groundwater basin if it is found to have a larger safe yield, renewed extraction of water from the Santa Rosa Creek basin accompanied by necessary treatment of mixing, local reservoirs such as the one on Santa Rosa Creek, or importation of water from Lake Nacimiento.

Current improvements to the Cambria water supply system are designed to serve the existing subdivided areas. The potential build-out population for existing building sites in Cambria is

well beyond the year 2000 projected population of the community. Although improvements and extensions will occur during the intervening years, these would not require the long lead times necessary for installing major new systems.

In addition to the above sources of water, the county has 17,500 acre feet of water per year allocated from Lake Nacimiento. This allocation is not presently used, but could be used in a number of areas of the county, including the North Coast.

## 2. Sewage Disposal (RMS)

Sewage disposal service is provided for Cambria by the Cambria Community Services District. Sewer lines are constructed for the existing subdivided area, but due to limitations of the existing wastewater disposal facilities and the need for future increased plant capacity, major improvements were completed in 1995, are currently underway under construction. Sewage disposal service is provided throughout the entire District, except for some large parcels, primarily in the Leimert subdivision, to Park Hill, Happy Hill, Moonstone Beach, the downtown area and new additions to the north of Weymouth Street and Lodge Hill area. Future development will be linked to the existing network and expanded as needed.

The sewage treatment facility has been expanded to one million gallons per day. The project required the development of the alternative spray disposal area in the vicinity of Van Gordon Creek and San Simeon Creek. Wastewater disposal is being accomplished by spray irrigation and by surface water discharge from the proposed reservoir. In addition, discharge to this basin will be designed to prevent seawater intrusion resulting from well water withdrawals. The existing treatment plant capacity has been expanded from 250,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day. The permit from the Environmental Protection Agency allows a maximum of 125 permits for residential hookups per year. This must be allocated between single family residential use and multiple family residential use. Treated wastewater will be collected in wastewater pond and from there disposed of through spray irrigation on adjoining ranches, and secondarily by direct release into Van Gordon Creek, a tributary of San Simeon Creek.

The project, when completed, would serve a population of 11,000 persons at the wastewater flow rate of 100 gallons per capita per day (gpcd). Use of treatment facilities is to be apportioned between permanent residents and tourists according to a Coastal Commission permit. The capacity of the treatment plant would accommodate persons for the permanent population, persons equivalent for the tourist population using local facilities. This computation is based on the seasonal increases of approximately 30% that result during the summer peak period of recreational use.

In 1995, improvements were completed that increased the existing sewer plant capacity to one million gallons per day. The current dry weather flow average is between 650,000 and 700,000. The wastewater disposal process entails pumping effluent to a reservoir pond and then into four percolator ponds located near San Simeon Creek where it percolates into the

ground water basin below. Discharge into the basin also serves as a “water dam” to prevent seawater intrusion into existing drinking water wells. Reuse of wastewater is limited to withdrawals from an extraction well located in the middle of the effluent field.

There are no current deficiencies or capacities problems to note for the wastewater system. Ample capacity exists and preliminary calculations indicate that up to 6,150 connections may be provided prior to exceeding capacity.

Current and future issues for wastewater include removal of nitrates to meet California requirements. Currently, the biosolids are hauled in liquid form (approximately 2%) to Kern County for disposal where they are used to enhance crop production. The District will be required to dewater its biosolids at the treatment plant to lower disposal costs. In the future, the District may further treat the dewatered biosolids to produce a “Class A” exceptional quality product that allows for local land disposal and reclamation as a soil amendment.

Other noted considerations include modifications to an existing lift station within a flood zone as well as responding to additional water quality regulations that are continuing to be set forth by the State. The addition of advanced treatment processes at the wastewater plant for the production of recycled water is also described in a Task 3 water master plan report. These facilities may include additional filtration, advanced oxidation and disinfection. Additionally, an abandoned “Cantex” tank may be converted to a recycled water clear well upstream from a distribution pumping station.

### **~~C. SCHOOLS (RMS)~~**

(See Schools discussion, page 3-17)

~~The North Coast planning area is served by the Cambria Union Elementary School District providing for grades K-8. The 1978 enrollment was 280 students and the present district capacity is only 300 students. A level II severity problem is evident. Additional elementary classroom space will be needed within a few years. It is quite possible, however, that remaining classroom space could be occupied within one year if there should be a sudden surge in residential building activity and/or more permanent occupancy of existing housing. Students from San Simeon Acres attend schools in Cambria. The small permanent population, the anticipated slow rate of growth, and residency primarily attracting retired persons would indicate an insignificant impact on school district enrollments.~~

~~The Coast Joint Union High School located in Cambria serves all the North Coast planning area as well as Cayucos and the southern Monterey County coast. Although 40% of the present enrollment is from Cayucos, the number of additional students from this source is anticipated to be low due to the physical limitations of the community for much additional growth. The 1978 and 1979 high school enrollment was 275 students, and the school capacity, is 400 students.~~

The present population of the North Coast planning area is 3,560 permanent residents. Relating high school enrollments directly to the population of the planning area, taking into account modest growth in Cayucos, a Level III severity problem may occur when the population reaches 5,700 persons. At total build-out of designated residential uses in the North Coast planning area, and assuming that Cayucos students might someday use more localized facilities in the Estero planning area, the present high school site should be adequate for ultimate school expansion needs.

### 3. Traffic and Circulation (RMS)

Both residents and tourists contribute to traffic in the Cambria area. While Highway One divides the community, it carries mostly tourist traffic in the summer months, while also providing west side residents with a second access to downtown.

In the summer months, tourist traffic increases substantially on Main Street, Burton Drive, and Moonstone Beach Drive. Both Burton Drive and Main Street are at capacity year round.

Construction of the Main Street Enhancement Plan began in 2000. Implementation of this Plan will help to ease congestion. The North Coast Circulation Study calls for Main Street to be improved to three lanes, and construction began in 2000. Transportation Management Measures may also be employed to accommodate the growing level of traffic anticipated by this Plan. Resident traffic will increase with the moderate increase in new homes and gradually declining housing vacancy rates. Visitor traffic will increase due to statewide growth.

Traffic and circulation issues are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5: Circulation.

### 4. Fire Protection

Fire protection service has been provided locally since 1957. Cambria is served through the Cambria Community Services District with a fire stations located in the downtown village. At present, the district is served by one full-time permanent employees and a volunteer force. An additional fire station is proposed the Lodge Hill area to replace the Burton Drive station.

Fire protection service in Cambria is provided by the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) Fire Department. The headquarters station is located on Burton Drive and is manned seven days a week, 24 hours a day. The CCSD has an automatic aid agreement with CDF/County Fire. All emergency calls originating in Cambria are responded to by both the Cambria fire protection and CDF/County Fire. As part of the automatic aid agreement, the Cambria Fire Department also responds to emergency calls in the County areas outside the CCSD.

Although there has been no large-scale fire in Cambria sine the 1800's, several contributing factors confirm that a high fire danger exists throughout the community. When considering the

fire environment, fire fighters and experts recognize four components that are clearly applicable to Cambria: weather, topography, fuel and the human factor. These components affect the likelihood of a fire starting, the speed and direction at which a wildfire will travel, the intensity at which a wildfire burns and ability to control and extinguish a wildfire.

The conditions in the community and nature of the north coast area will continue to present challenges for the fire department. The Cambria Fire Department relies significantly upon the County's General Fund for funding.

## **5. Recreation Services**

Parks and recreation facilities are provided by the county and by the CCSD. The CCSD recently formed a Parks and Recreation Department in place of its earlier "PROS" (Parks, Recreation and Open-Space) Commission. The Parks and Recreation Department consists of PROS volunteers. Green Space, a Cambria land conservancy, has also been active in the creation, acquisition and maintenance of neighborhood parks in the Cambria Community Services District.

The County's Parks and Recreation Master Plan, adopted in 1988, contains recommended standards for the park acreage in relation to the size of the population. Standards for regional parks dictate that such parks should be within a one-hour drive from urban areas, approximately 200+ acres in size and will serve both residents and visitors (see Table 3-5). Cambria does not currently meet this standard. The San Luis Obispo County parks and Recreation Element proposes creation of a Cambria Regional park of approximately 200 acres to be located in the North Coast Area.

**Table 3-5**  
**Recommended Park Standards**

<b>Type of Park</b>	<b>Acres per 1000 people</b>	<b>Size range (Acres)</b>	<b>Service Area Radius</b>	<b>Access by (Street Type)</b>	<b>Population of Service Area</b>
Mini-Park	0.5	0.18 - 5	0.12-0.25 mile	Local/collector	500 to 2,500
Neighborhood	1.0	5 - 25	0.25-0.5 mile	Local/collector	2,500 to 5,000
Community	5.0	25+	1-2 miles	Clctr/arterial	5,000+
Regional	15-20	200+	< 1-hr drive	Clctr/arterial	30,000+
Source: Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines; National Recreation and Parks Association, 1983					

There are currently two County parks within the Cambria CSD. Lampton Cliffs Park is a 2.2 acre neighborhood park with trails and coastal access. Shamel Park is a 6-acre County community park located on Windsor Boulevard. Shamel park provides picnic areas, play equipment, a swimming pool and coastal access. There are also developed coastal access ways at Wedgewood Street and Harvey Street. Green Space, The Cambria Land Trust, owns 11 pocket parks in Cambria as well as Strawberry Canyon, a 16.0-acre open space are, and the Center Street 1.6-acre open area.

In November 2000, the CCSD took title to the 417-acre East West Ranch with the intention of using the ranch for public recreation and open space. The Parks and Recreation Department (former PROS Commission) is currently facilitating the development of a 29 to 30-acre community "active recreation" park on the East Ranch. The community park could include a community center in addition to other sports and recreation facilities.

**Regional Parks.** The Master Plan estimated that the county as a whole, including the North Coast Planning Area, met the standard for regional facilities. However, because the standards recommend that a regional park be no further than one hour from the users, Cambria does not meet the standard. Current estimates indicate that a regional park is needed in the north coast.

**Neighborhood and Community Parks.** Tabulation of existing neighborhood and community park acreage, including 50 percent credit for school playgrounds, indicates that Cambria's 1999 supply of park acreage is approximately 85 percent of the recommended standard. Recreation acreage in Cambria is summarized in Table 3-6.

**Table 3-6**  
**Neighborhood and Community Park Status**  
**North Coast Planning Area**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Current Supply (Acres)</b>	<b>Current Need (Acres)</b>	<b>Estimated Need, Buildout (Acres)</b>
Cambria	29	34	121
San Simeon Acres	0	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>125</b>

## F. San Simeon Acres: Status of Public Facilities, Services and Resources

The San Simeon Acres Community Services District (SSCSD) operates a water system and sewage treatment plant for the community of San Simeon Acres. The SSCSD also provides road maintenance, street lighting and fire protection. The District's service area is shown in Figure 3-4.

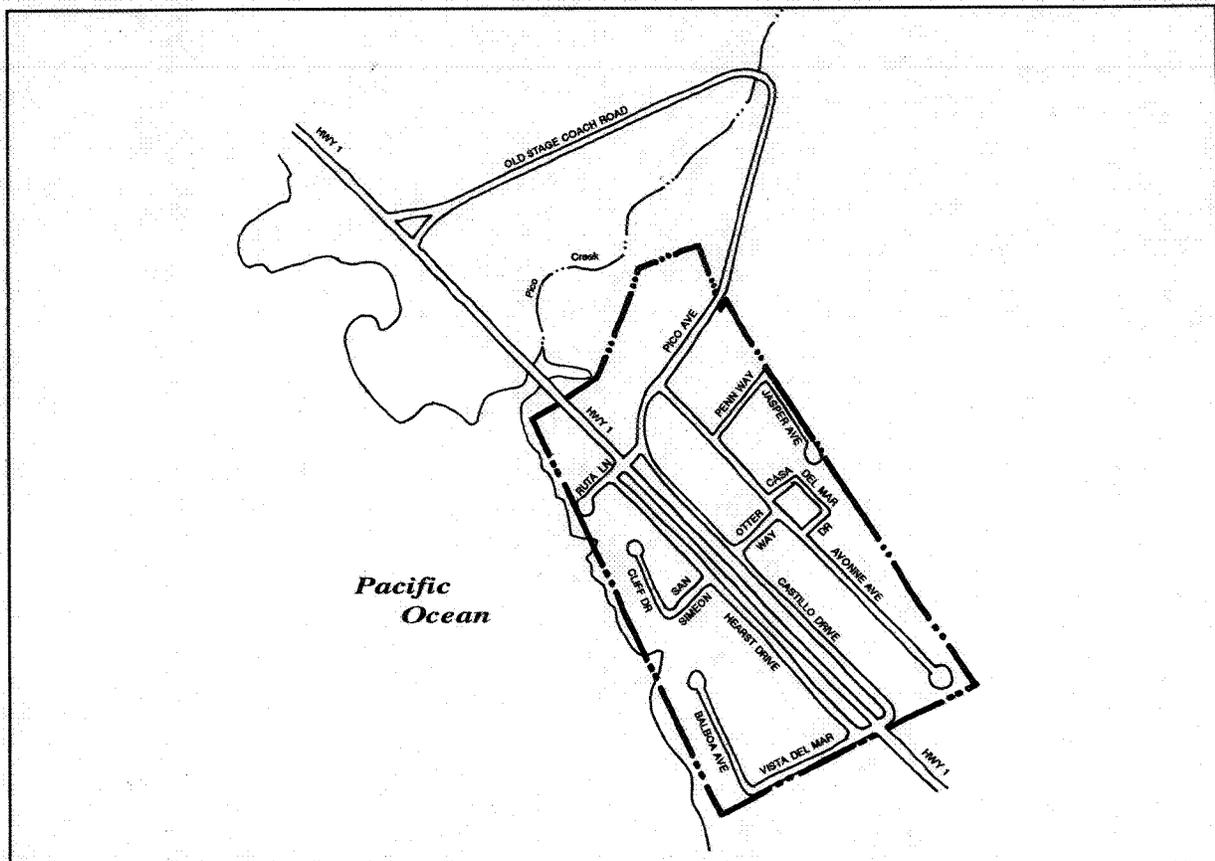


Figure 3-4: San Simeon Acres Community Services District

### 1. Water Supply (RMS)

The existing supply of water for San Simeon Acres is provided from two SSCSD wells along Pico Creek. The existing permit from the County Health Department allows a total production withdrawal of 140 acre-feet per year from these wells. No determination has been made of t The safe yield of the Pico Creek groundwater basin is estimated to be about 120 to 130 acre-feet per year. Current The 1998-99 production withdrawal is by the SSCSD was approximately 107 80 acre-feet per year. This water is fully consumed;—for none of the wastewater is

returned to the groundwater basin. In addition, the Hearst Corporation withdraws about 16 acre-feet per year from the Pico Creek basin for the watering of livestock. does not presently have any competing uses for water. An environmental concern is protection of stream flows for anadromous fish and riparian wildlife habitat.

San Simeon Acres had an adequate water supply through 1985. In January 1986, a moratorium was placed on new construction or remodeling which required additional water/sewer hook-ups. In August 1988, outdoor water usage was restricted and in December 1988, it was prohibited. In May 1989, a program was initiated which mandated that all bathrooms be retrofitted with positive shut-off ultra low flush toilets. These were supplied by the District. Also, beginning in June 1989, many establishments began purchasing irrigation water from outside sources. The low flush toilet program has reduced water use by about 30 percent.

The San Simeon Community Services District provides water services to this area from two wells located along Pico Creek. Total production capability of the District's wells is over 400 500 acre-feet per year. During periods of below-average rainfall, the capacity of storage facilities and peak periods of use must be monitored to insure a continuous water supply.

Because of the large number of second homes and resulting high vacancy rates, the actual permanent population of San Simeon Acres is difficult to estimate. According to the U.S. census, the 1978 1990 permanent population of San Simeon Acres was 134 128 people, and; b More recent estimates place the number of permanent residents at about 250. Residential water demand is estimated to be approximately 120 gallons per capita per day (gpcd), 30 gallons lower than the 150 gallon estimate contained in the 1986 Master Water Plan Update. The difference results from permanent conservation measures implemented by the SSCSD. Based on an estimated per capita consumption of 0.151 acre-feet per year, the water demands of these permanent residents is 20 acre-feet per year. Water use attributable to the community's motel rooms, restaurants, and other commercial facilities fluctuates with the seasons. Estimates of unrestricted use are based on an average year-round motel room occupancy rate of 50 percent and a consumption rate of 100 gallons per room per day.

This leaves approximately 60 acre-feet per year as the portion consumed by seasonal residents and tourists. Projections of permanent population and tourist demands for water indicate that the maximum water allotment of 140 acre-feet will suffice past the year 2000 unless future safe-yield estimates turn out to be lower than anticipated.

The absorption buildout capacity of San Simeon Acres, based on residential land use in the Land Use Element, is 980 1,229 people. The necessary water supply to support this population would be 148 160 acre-feet per year, not including tourist demands. Tourist facilities at buildout will require an additional 80 acre-feet per year. Total build-out of both visitor-serving uses and residential growth may will consequently create a substantial deficit over the allowed production withdrawal of 140 acre-feet per year. Projected water demand is shown in Figure 3-5.

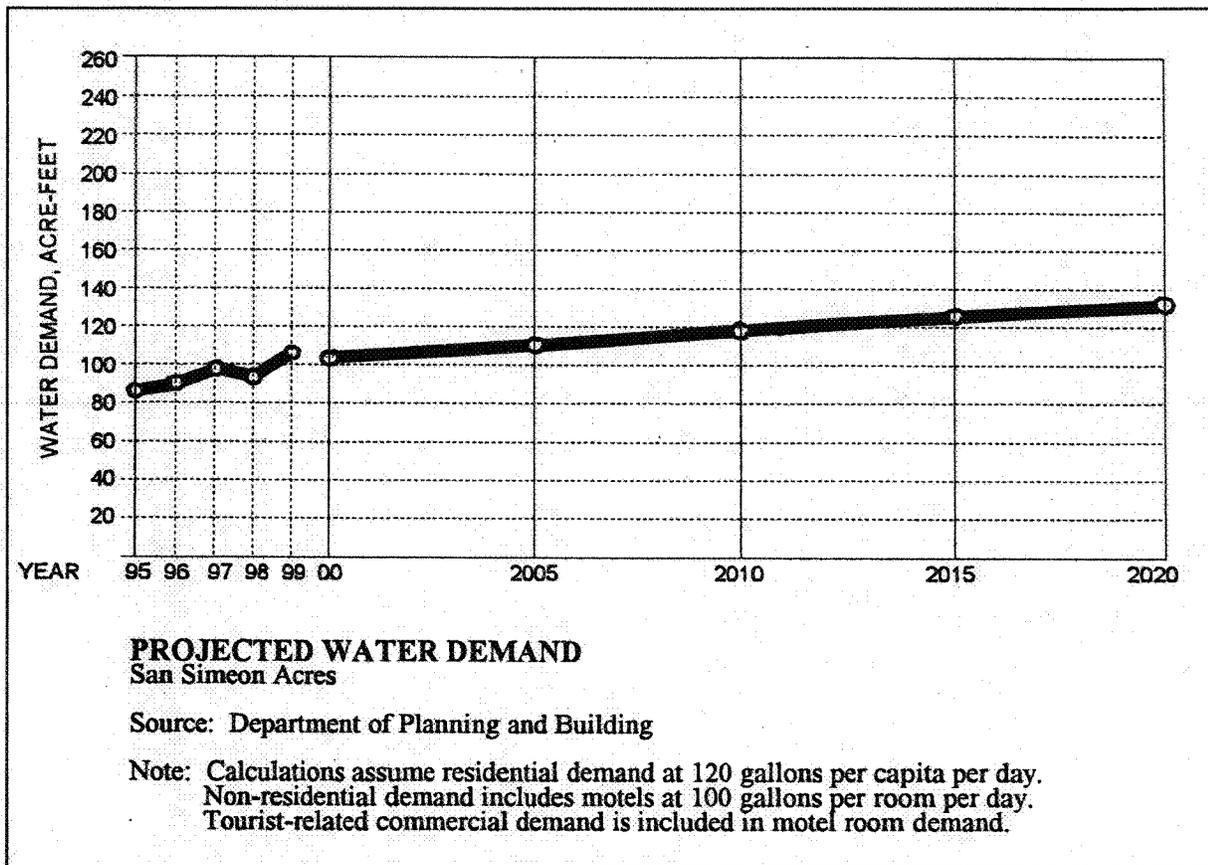


Figure 3-5: Projected Water Demand, San Simeon Acres

Although the present water supply appears to be adequate over the 20 years, a surge in residential growth or expansion of tourist facilities could reduce the time for seeking additional water supplied. The principal need is to determine the safe yield of the Pico Creek groundwater basin.

Several long-term projects have been considered for increasing the community's water supply, including a subsurface barrier at Pico Creek, a wastewater reclamation project, participation in the Nacimiento water project, and participation with the Cambria CSD in a desalination plant. The San Simeon Acres water distribution system needs to be monitored to insure availability of water during peak periods of use. It is estimated that the present peak resident and tourist population (motel rooms fully occupied) is around 800 people, while the current permanent population is estimated to be 140 persons.

## 2. Sewage Disposal (RMS)

The San Simeon Acres Community Services District provides sewer service for the community to the development in this area. The present sewer plant wastewater treatment facility has a capacity of 200,000 +50,000 gallons per day. An ocean outfall line is used for disposal. One-fourth third of the capacity (50,000 GPD) has been purchased by the state to serve the Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument leaving 100,000 gpd capacity for San Simeon Acres. The breakdown of the total 80,000 gpd sewage flows in 1978 are 13,400 gpd for the permanent population and 50,600 gpd for the tourist facilities at San Simeon Acres and 16,000 gpd for Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monument. In 1989, the plant was operating at 98 percent of its capacity. By 1992, in response to the toilet replacement program and water use restrictions, average dry-weather flow had dropped to 44 percent of capacity. During the June-October dry season, which coincides with the peak tourism season, average daily flows were 88,000 gallons for both 1993 and 1994. During 2002-2003, the average daily flow was estimated at 84,000 gallons per day. It is estimated that about 35 percent of the flow is contributed by San Simeon Acres permanent and seasonal population, 49 percent by motels and businesses patronized by tourists, and 16 percent by Hearst Castle.

Based on the projected increase in residential units and tourist facilities and a corresponding increase in sewage flow from the Hearst Castle Visitors' Center, it is estimated that average dry-weather flow at buildout would equal or exceed the current capacity of the treatment plant. An increase in the rate of flow per capita or per motel room could result in peak flows 25 percent higher than the plant's capacity. particularly t To handle these peak flows, further expansion will be necessary. With modifications and upgrades, the current system could handle 400,000 gpd. that occur during the summer tourist season. The ultimate plant capacity is limited to 300,000 gallons per day due to the limited space of the existing site. The buildout flow could be accommodated by a plant of this size. If a larger plant should be needed in the future, F the Master Water and Sewerage Plan identifies two alternatives: first, 1) a new plant designed to serve San Simeon Acres (within the Village Reserve Line) and immediate vicinity; and, second; 2) joint use and expansion of the Cambria wastewater treatment plant. Final sizing of plant expansion should be limited to that needed to serve San Simeon Acres, Hearst Castle, and Department of Parks and Recreation staging area facilities. In addition, beneficial use of treated effluent should be considered rather than continuing use of the ocean outfall line. Projected sewage flow is indicated in Figure 3-6.

San Simeon Acres should be adequately served by the existing sewage treatment capacity beyond the year 2000. According to the projection, the community will have 20,000 gpd

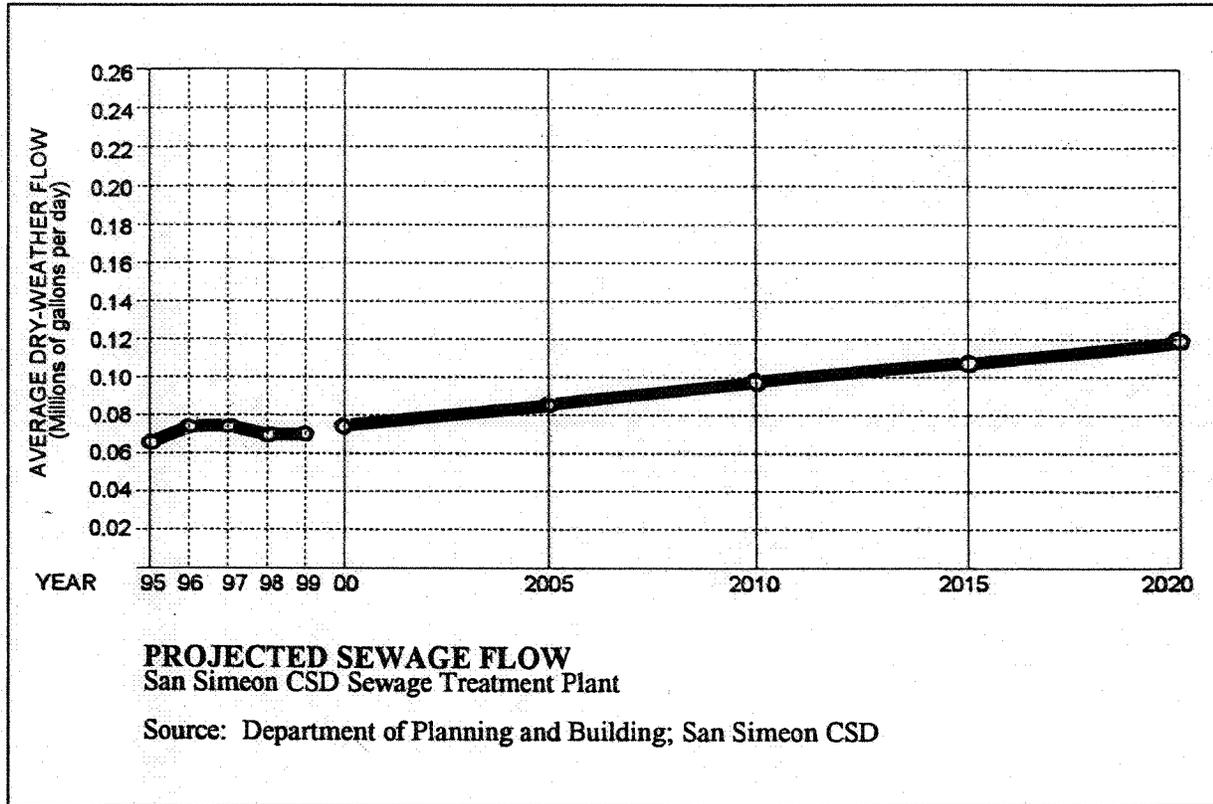


Figure 3-6: Projected Sewage Flow, San Simeon Acres

capacity still in reserve by year 2000. There also appears to be plentiful capacity remaining for Hearst Castle tourist facilities when comparing the present 16,000 gpd existing sewage flows to the 50,000 gpd capacity available, for it would seem that the number and size of Hearst Castle tours cannot be increased a great deal over recent years' peak usage.

The maximum plant capacity could be expanded to 300,000 gpd on the existing site. Present modifications are being made to allow effluent storage during periods of peak flow for more efficient plant operation. A substantial sewage plant capacity exists at present, and there is plentiful time for planning plant expansion or studying other alternatives for area sewage disposal facilities.

## G. Planning Area Service Programs

"Programs" are nonmandatory actions or policies recommended by the Land Use Element to achieve community or areawide goals and objectives identified in this Area Plan. The implementation of each LUE program is the responsibility of the community, through the County or other public agency identified in the program itself. Because programs (some of which include special studies) are recommended actions rather than mandatory requirements, implementation of any program by the County ~~should~~ will be based on consideration of community needs and substantial community support for the program and its related cost.

The following public service programs for the North Coast Planning Area are grouped under general headings identifying the service they each address.

### Areawide Programs

#### Police Service

1. **Cambria Substation.** The County should consider future location of a Sheriff's substation in Cambria to provide shorter emergency response times to the community and north coast area.

#### Schools

2. ~~Site Dedication and Facilities Financing.~~ The County should adopt an ordinance under the provisions of Government Code Section 66478 to require school site dedication where necessary in conjunction with new Subdivisions.

#### Water Supply

2. **Overall Water Supply.** The Community Services Districts should continue to look for new water sources sufficient for, but not exceeding, the growth anticipated by the Local Coastal Plan. Efforts should be made to monitor and verify the reliability of estimates of water savings from retrofit programs and other conservation measures, to improve the effectiveness of existing programs, and to initiate new programs to achieve greater efficiency in the use of limited water resources. Consideration should be given to such programs as site-specific collection of rainwater for later use in landscape irrigation, system-wide water reclamation and distribution, rate structure and billing systems designed to encourage conservation, and enhanced leak detection and repair programs.

### 53. Hearst Ranch

\*(The Rural Area is not part of this Plan Update.) \*

- ~~6. **Long-Term Supply and Importation.** Although Cambria and San Simeon Acres have adequate local water supplies for the near future, the community services districts should work with the county to identify long-range needs, costs and benefits of participating in shorter term water importation projects developed for communities in the Estero Planning Area if they involve either Nacimiento water or new reservoirs located in the North Coast Planning Area.~~

### Sewage Disposal

4. **Water Recycling - Restored Wetlands and Park Irrigation Golf Course Use.** The Community Service Districts should work with property owners, public agencies, and developers of any golf courses proposed in the Cambria/San Simeon Acres areas to explore possibilities for using treated wastewater from sewage treatment plants.
5. **Sewage Sludge Disposal.** The Community Services Districts need to identify long-term sites for disposal of sewage sludge. Additional coordination, environmental study, and permits may be required.

### Solid Waste Disposal

6. **Provision of Services.** The County should work with CalTrans and the sState Department of Parks and Recreation Department to allocate responsibilities for organized trash collection and disposal service for road turn-outs shoreline accesses along Highway One and other shoreline roads.
7. **Community Recycling Programs.** The County should work with the Community Service Districts to establish and maintain an areawide recycling program.
8. **Regional Greenwaste and Composting Facility.** The County should work with the community, Community Service Districts, and property owners to establish a facility to accept and recycle greenwaste from the area. The facility should provide a place for wood waste and other trimmings. In addition, the facility should help contain pine pitch canker spread from material currently being hauled to other areas, or disposed of improperly.

## Cambria Programs

9. **Cambria Community Services District Boundaries.** The County and CCSD should coordinate with the Local Agency Formation Commission during the Sphere of Influence Update to analyze the feasibility of making the Service Area and Sphere of Influence of the District co-terminus with the URL.
  
10. **Water Master Plan for Cambria.** The Cambria Community Services District should consider not issuing intent to serve letters for new development which relies on additional water supplied by San Simeon or Santa Rosa Creeks until the following tasks have been completed: (Mod107)
  - A. **In-stream flow management study.** An in-stream flow management study for Santa Rosa and San Simeon Creek should be conducted. The study should identify a sustainable amount of withdrawals for new development that may be accommodated which will not adversely affect riparian and wetland habitat or agricultural activities.
  
  - B. **Water management strategy.** A water management strategy, which includes water conservation, reuse of wastewater, alternative water supply (e.g., desalinization), and potential off-stream impoundments should be completed. The amount of new development should be limited to that which can be supported by the implementation of the strategy.
  
  - C. **Small lot reduction ballot measure.** The County and CCSD should cooperate to place a small lot reduction ballot measure before the Cambria electorate. (Mod 107) & (Rec 2.13)
  
11. **Service Needs/Deficiencies Study.** The County should work with the CCSD and other appropriate entities to formulate programs to address needs and deficiencies related to drainage, police services, fire protection, emergency medical, and recreation services.

Table 3-7 indicates recommended timing and responsible agencies for proposed Service Programs:

**Table 3-7**  
**North Coast Planning Area**  
**Schedule for Completing Recommended Service Programs**

AREA	PROGRAM	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	POTENTIAL FUNDING	TIME FRAME	TARGET DATE	PRIORITY
<b>AREA WIDE</b>						
1.	SHERIFF SUBSTATION	COUNTY	FEES	2005-2010	2010	HIGH
2.	WATER AUGMENTATION PROGRAMS	CCSD, SSCSD	FEES, GRANTS	2005-2010	2010	HIGH
4.	WATER RECYCLING	CCSD, SSCSD	DEVELOPER AGREEMENTS	2005	ON-GOING	HIGH
5.	SEWAGE SLUDGE DISPOSAL	CCSD, SSCSD,	FEES	2005	ON-GOING	MEDIUM
6.	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	CALTRANS, STATE PARKS, COUNTY	FEES	2005	ON-GOING	MEDIUM
7.	SOLID WASTE RECYCLING	CCSD, SSCSD, COUNTY	FEES	2005	ON-GOING	MEDIUM
8.	COMPOSTING & GREENWASTE FACILITY	COUNTY	FEES, GRANTS	2005-2010	2007	MEDIUM
<b>CAMBRIA</b>						
9.	CCSD BOUNDARY CHANGE	COUNTY, LAFCO CCSD	N/A	2005-2010	2010	HIGH
10.	WATER MASTER PLAN	CCSD	FEES	2004-2005	ON-GOING	HIGH
11.	SERVICE NEEDS/ DEFICIENCIES STUDIES	COUNTY, CCSD	FEES, GRANTS	2005-2010	ON-GOING	MEDIUM