
2016 -2018

Resource Summary Report

Volume I of II – Findings and Recommendations

San Luis Obispo County General Plan



Board of Supervisors

John Peschong, District 1
Bruce S. Gibson, District 2
Adam Hill, District 3
Lynn Compton, District 4
Debbie Arnold, District 5

Staff

Trevor Keith, Planning and Building Director
Matt Janssen, Division Manager
Brian Pedrotti, Senior Planner
Ben Schuster, Project Manager

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INTRODUCTION

Scope and Purpose

This 2016-2018 biennial edition of the Resource Summary Report (RSR) covers the fiscal years July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2018. The report is based on information gathered from service providers, County agencies, reports from state and regional agencies, environmental impact reports for major projects, research compiled for the ongoing Land Use and Circulation Element Update program, and personal communications with agency staff. Additional resource information is provided by staff of community services districts (CSD), school districts, other special districts, and private water companies.

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

Organization of the Resource Summary Report

The 2016-2018 RSR provides an assessment of the following resources:

- Water Supply
- Water Systems
- Wastewater Collection and Treatment
- Roads and US Hwy 101 Interchanges
- Schools
- Parks
- Air Quality

The assessment is presented in two volumes. Volume I provides an overview of the resources assessed by the RSR, including a brief discussion of relevant environmental and regulatory issues and the current status of resources for each service provider. The criteria for assessing the levels of severity are explained, followed by recommended Levels of Severity and recommended actions.

Volume II provides the detailed analysis for each topic that supports the findings and recommendations. Key aspects of the analysis include:

- The discussion of resources and Levels of Severity is organized by resource. Maps and illustrations are provided where necessary for geographic context.
- An analysis of resource constraints affecting the seven incorporated cities is not included. Although certain resources serving the cities also serve the

County and its many unincorporated communities, decisions made by the cities are outside the jurisdiction of the County. If an incorporated City impacts a resource such as a groundwater basin, that impact is included in the analysis of that resource.

- Countywide resources associated with motor vehicle miles travelled, fuel and energy use, and greenhouse gas emissions are not included because data used to generate these analyses are no longer available from Caltrans. These issues will continue to be addressed by the Conservation and Open Space Element of the County General Plan and by the County's EnergyWise Plan (climate action plan).
- In 2014, the Board (the Board) revised the criteria used for assessing the Levels of Severity. In 2018, and based on actions taken by the California Coastal Commission, the Board directed staff to apply the 1996 RMS Level Of Severity criteria for water resources and wastewater treatment in the Coastal Zone portions of the County. The revised criteria are discussed below under *Criteria for Determining Levels of Severity*.

The Resource Management System

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

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

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

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

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

Resource and Infrastructure Needs

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

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

How Was Information Gathered for this Report?

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

Population

Population forecasts in the RSR are derived from projections prepared by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building (Planning and Building) in July 2018.

Water System, Supply, Usage & Rates

Each July, the County Public Works Department (Public Works) in conjunction with the Department of Planning and Building (Planning and Building) asks water suppliers and water system operators throughout the County to report on water demand and supply for their jurisdiction¹. Staff contacts service providers who have not submitted the requested information within the requested timeframes.

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

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

appreciated.² In addition, water usage in areas outside the service area of one or more water purveyors is uncertain and must be estimated. Water usage for rural and agricultural areas was estimated based on methodologies used in the 2012 Master Water Report and 2016 Integrated Water Management Plan.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment (Including Septic Systems)

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

Roads and U.S. 101 Interchanges

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

Schools

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

Parks

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

Air Quality

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

County Population

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

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

Table I-1 provides an estimate of the County's current (2018) and projected future population estimated by Department of Planning and Building for regional planning purposes. Future population is provided in five-year increments beginning in 2010 and continuing into the future to the year 2040. The seven incorporated cities in San Luis Obispo County (Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, Pismo Beach and San Luis Obispo) account for approximately 55% of the county's total population (2010 Census). The population of the unincorporated County is concentrated in the urban areas of Avila Beach, Cambria, Cayucos, Los Osos, Nipomo, Oceano, Santa Margarita, San Miguel, Shandon, San Simeon and Templeton and in smaller residential areas that include Heritage Ranch, Garden Farms and Edna Valley.

A key policy of the County General Plan is to direct development to existing and strategically planned communities. In addition, a key element of the draft SLOCOG 2019 Regional Transportation Plan³ – Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP-SCS) is to encourage development in existing urbanized areas with access to existing businesses and services.

Table I-1 -- Estimate of Present (2018) and Future County Population								
	2010 US Census	2015	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Cities	151,519	157,425	160,805	163,059	168,817	173,626	177,371	179,383
Unincorporated Areas	118,118	118,950	121,738	123,597	128,279	132,066	134,975	136,539
Total County	269,637	276,375	282,544	286,657	297,095	305,692	312,346	315,922

Source: Planning and Building, 2018

1. Group quarters include nursing homes, school dormitories, military barracks, prisons, jails, and hospitals.

³ Scheduled for adoption in June, 2019.

Levels of Severity

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

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

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



It is important to distinguish between "recommended" LOS and LOS that have been certified by the Board. All LOS are initially the recommendations of staff based on information provided by the various service providers or recommendations from the Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC)⁴. These recommended LOS should be taken as general indicators of declining resource availability.

Criteria for Determining Levels of Severity

The RMS defines LOS for the following resources:

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

RMS Criteria for the Coastal Zone and Inland Areas

On December 16, 2014, the Board of Supervisors approved amendments to portions of the Resource Management System (RMS) in the Inland and Coastal Framework for Planning. The purpose of these amendments was to update the RMS so that it more closely reflected current efforts to effectively deal with resource and infrastructure needs and limitations, and to add Parks and Highway 101 interchanges as monitored resources.

Amendments to the Inland Framework for Planning became effective on January 16, 2015, while amendments to the Coastal Framework for Planning were forwarded to the CCC for review and action. Following their review, CCC staff recommended significant modifications to the LOS Action Requirements for LOS I, II and III based on their concern that the amendments adopted by the Board "weakened" the effectiveness of the LCP portion of the RMS by making the Action Requirements discretionary rather than mandatory. The subsequent resolution of certification adopted by the CCC incorporated the language recommended by CCC staff. At its meeting of June 5, 2018, the Board took no action on the modifications adopted by the CCC, effectively rejecting the CCC modifications. Rejection of the CCCs modifications had the following effects:

⁴ The WRAC is composed of representatives of the various water resources stakeholders in the County and charged with the responsibility of advising the Board on water-related policy. The WRAC includes appointees from of each of the five supervisorial districts, as well as representatives of each of the seven cities, community services districts, resource conservation districts, agricultural, environmental and development interests, water agencies and institutions.

- The language of the RMS section of the Coastal Zone Framework for Planning, including the criteria for Levels of Severity and Action Requirements, remains unchanged.
- Amendments to the Inland Framework for Planning adopted by the Board in 2014 remain in effect for the inland areas, only.

On March 12, 2019, the Board of Supervisors approved this 2016-2018 Resource Summary Report. The Board's approval included the removal of all references to resources within Board of Supervisor District 2. Therefore, information regarding resources within District 2 communities of Los Osos, Cambria, Cayucos, and San Simeon are not found in this document, and any assigned Levels of Severity for these resources/communities may be found in the 2014-2016 Resource Summary Report.

Methodologies

Water Supply

Groundwater is the principal source of water in the County, and groundwater basins may serve multiple purveyors. Accordingly, the discussion of recommended Levels of Severity has been grouped by regions which generally coincide with the major groundwater basins. Information regarding the current status of each basin was derived from a variety of sources, including (but not limited to) the following:

- The San Luis Obispo County Master Water Report, 2012
- The Updated Basin Plan for the Los Osos Groundwater Basin, January 2015
- The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Management Plan, 2011
- The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Computer Model, 2016
- The 2014 San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
- The 2017 Nipomo Mesa Management Area Annual Report
- 2017 Northern Cities Management Area Annual Report
- Recently updated Urban Water Management Plans

A complete list of sources is provided in the Appendix.

Coastal Zone Areas

To determine the LOS for a groundwater basin that lies entirely within the Coastal Zone, the 1996 Coastal RMS Criteria were applied. Forecasted demand from urban, rural, and agricultural users over 9 years (LOS I), 7 years (LOS II), and at present (2018) was derived from fiscal year 2017/2018 water use forms submitted to the County, from the 2012 Master Water Report and from the

2014 San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan and compared with the dependable supply, including supplemental sources such as surface water supplies, imported water, and other non-groundwater basin supplies. LOS were assigned based on whether the projected demand would exceed the dependable supply of the groundwater resource over these time periods.

Inland Areas

To determine the LOS for a groundwater basin that lies entirely within the Inland Area, the 2014 Inland RMS Criteria were applied. Forecast demand from urban, rural, and agricultural users over 15 years, 15-20 years, and 20 years was derived from 2018 water use forms submitted to the County, from the 2012 Master Water Report, and from the 2014 San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan and compared with the dependable supply, including supplemental sources such as surface water supplies, imported water, and other non-groundwater basin supplies. LOS were assigned based on whether the projected demand would exceed the dependable supply over these time periods.

Groundwater Basins That Underlie Portions of the Coastal and Inland Areas

To determine the LOS for a groundwater basin that extends inland from the Coastal Zone, both sets of RMS criteria were applied. In such cases, the Recommended Action Requirements are based on the higher LOS (when they differ) or the Recommended Action Requirements of the more strict LOS if they are the same.

Wastewater Treatment

To determine the LOS for a wastewater treatment plant that serves both Coastal and Inland Areas, the location of the treatment plant (Coastal or Inland) will determine the appropriate criteria to apply.

Water Systems, Septic Systems, Air Quality, Schools, Parks, Roads and Freeway Interchanges

The Inland LOS Criteria will apply regardless of location.

WATER SUPPLY

Level of Severity	Water Supply Criteria*	
	Coastal Zone	Inland Areas
I	Timeframe for remaining dependable water supply is 9 years	Water demand projected over 20 years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply. LOS I provides five years for preparation of resource capacity studies and evaluation of alternative courses of action.
II	Timeframe for remaining dependable water supply is 7 years	Water demand projected over 15-20 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.
III	Supply equal or exceeds estimated dependable supply	Water demand projected over 15 years (or other lead time determined by a resource capacity study) equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply, OR The time required to correct the problem is longer than the time available before the dependable supply is reached.

*These criteria do not consider the cyclical effects of drought or above-average rainfall years.

WATER SYSTEMS

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

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Level of Severity	Wastewater Treatment Criteria	
	Coastal Zone	Inland Areas
I	Projected average daily flow = plant capacity within 6 years	The service provider or RWQCB determines that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within 4 years. This mirrors the time frame used by the RWQCB to track necessary plant upgrades.
II	5 year projected average daily flow = plant capacity	RWQCB determines that the monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within 2 years.
III	Average daily flow = plant capacity or the plant will be at capacity before improvements can be made	Peak daily flow equals or exceeds the capacity of a wastewater system for treatment and/or disposal facilities.

WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS

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

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

SEPTIC SYSTEMS

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

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

ROADS

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

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

HIGHWAY INTERCHANGES

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

SCHOOLS

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

PARKS

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

AIR QUALITY

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

RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF SEVERITY AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

The LOS recommended for each resource are summarized below along with the recommended actions. There are no LOS established for cities. Table I-2 provides a summary of the recommended changes to the LOS in the 2016-2018 RSR compared to the 2014-2016 RSR.

Table I-2 – Recommended Changes to LOS Compared With Those Adopted In The 2014-2016 Resource Summary Report			
Resource	2014-2016 Level of Severity	2016-2018 Recommended Level of Severity	Notes
Water Supply and Water Systems			
	Various	No Changes	The recommended Levels of Severity for areas outside of District 2 remain unchanged from the 2014-2016 RSR.
Water Systems			
	None	No Changes	All of the RMS water systems are operating within capacity.
Wastewater Treatment			
	None	No Changes	All of the RMS wastewater treatment plants outside of District 2 are operating within capacity.
Wastewater Septic Systems			
Santa Margarita	I	No Change	
Shandon	None	No Change	
Nipomo	III for the Prohibition Zone	No Change	
Roads			
Avila Beach Drive	None	No Change	Reflects a change in the methodology for determining the roadway level of service.
Halcyon Road	III	No Change	Increased traffic.
Los Berros Road	None	III	Not assessed in 2014-2016 RSR.

Table I-2 – Recommended Changes to LOS Compared With Those Adopted In The 2014-2016 Resource Summary Report			
Resource	2014-2016 Level of Severity	2016-2018 Recommended Level of Severity	Notes
Price Canyon Road	III	II	
Las Tablas Road	None	No Change	Based on the level of service standard for urban roadways.
Tank Farm Road	III	No Change	
Interchanges			
Las Tablas Road	None	I	Not assessed in the 2014-2016 RSR
HWY 46 West	III	II	Improvements to SB ramps.
Los Berros Road/ Thompson Blvd.	I	No Change	Traffic decreased due to traffic now using the Willow Road interchange.
Willow Road	I	No Change	The Willow Road interchange was new in 2014 and was added for the 2014-2016 RSR.
SR 166	I	II	Based on the latest update of South County Circulation Study.
Tefft Street SB ramps	III	No Change	
North Main Street	III	No Change	
Avila Beach Drive	III	No Change	The Avila Beach Drive interchange was added for the 2014-2016 RSR.
San Luis Bay Drive	III	No Change	The San Luis Bay Drive interchange was added for the 2014-2016 RSR.
Schools			
Atascadero Unified School District	None	No Change	
Belleview-Santa Fe Charter School	None	No Change	
Lucia Mar School District – Elementary Schools	II	III	Increased enrollment.
Lucia Mar School District – Middle Schools	II	None	Enrollment has leveled off.
Lucia Mar School District – High Schools	None	No Change	
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	None	++	No data provided.
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	None	No Change	

Table I-2 – Recommended Changes to LOS Compared With Those Adopted In The 2014-2016 Resource Summary Report			
Resource	2014-2016 Level of Severity	2016-2018 Recommended Level of Severity	Notes
San Miguel Joint Union School District	None	No Change	
San Luis Coastal – Elementary Schools	II	No Change	Enrollment in schools located outside of District 2 has leveled off.
Shandon Joint Unified School District	None	No Change	
Templeton Unified School District	None	++	No data provided.
Parks			
Regional Parks	None	No Change	
Community Parks	Various	No Change	Based on a more accurate calculation of community park acreage.
Air Quality			
Ozone	III for East Co. II for West County	No Changes	
Particulate Matter – PM _{2.5}	III for Nipomo Mesa II for All Other Areas	No Changes	
Particulate Matter – PM ₁₀	III for Nipomo Mesa II for All Other Areas	No Changes	
Sulfur Dioxide	I for Nipomo Mesa	No Change	
Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Lead	None	No Changes	
Toxic Air Contaminants	None. LOS for Toxics not evaluated because toxics are not criteria pollutants and strategies are in place to mitigate impacts.	No Changes	

Changes shown in bold.

++ No data were provided.

Water Supply and Water Systems

Findings

- Groundwater continues to be the primary source of water for unincorporated areas of the county. According to the Department of Water Resources, two of the basins in this report remain critically overdrafted: Cuyama Valley and Paso Robles.
- Surface water supplies include the four reservoirs (Whale Rock, Santa Margarita Lake, Lopez Lake and Lake Nacimiento) and the State Water Project. Together, surface water supplies account for about 46 percent of water deliveries to customers in the unincorporated county.
- The County has 14,423 AFY of unsubscribed State Water Project Table A allocation. State Water Project reliability and deliveries continue to be affected by the variability of precipitation from year to year.
- A groundwater basin Boundary Modification has been pursued for the Atascadero Basin.
- The Shandon-San Juan Water District (SSJWD) and Estrella-El Pomar-Creston Water District (EPCWD) were formed for the purpose of serving as (or part of) Groundwater Sustainability Agencies in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).
- In March 2018, the Board of Supervisors decided not to withdraw from serving as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) within the service area of the EPCWD.
- Recycling and re-use of treated wastewater continues to increase.
- Water systems serving unincorporated areas continue to operate within their design capacities.

Table I-3 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions - Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
Water Planning Area 3 – San Luis Obispo/South County		
<p>San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – San Luis and Edna Valley Sub-basins</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Water Purveyors</u> Golden State Water Co.</p>	None	Support efforts to determine the safe yield of the Avila Valley Sub-basin.
<p>San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin – Avila Valley Sub-basin</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Water Purveyors</u> Avila Beach CSD Avila Valley Mutual Water Co. San Miguelito Mutual Water Co. CSA 12</p>	None	
<p>Santa Maria Groundwater Basin – Northern Cities Management Area</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Water Purveyors</u> Oceano CSD</p>	None	<p>No recommended LOS for the NCMA based on either the 1996 or 2014 RMS criteria.</p> <p>Support implementation of the NCMA 2014 Strategic Plan and the 2015 Water Supply, Production and Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Continue to help fund area wide water conservation through the fee on new construction.</p> <p>Collaborate with NCMA to develop a groundwater model that supports efforts towards achieving groundwater sustainability and supports SGMA compliance in the basin “fringe areas” subject to SGMA.</p> <p>Continue to support efforts of the GSAs to actively and cooperatively develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan that meets SGMA requirements.</p>

Table I-3 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions – Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
<p>Santa Maria Groundwater Basin – Nipomo Mesa Management Area</p> <p><u>Water Purveyors</u> Nipomo CSD Woodlands Mutual Water Co. Woodland Park MWC Golden State Water Co.</p>	<p>II/III</p>	<p>LOS II for the NMMA based on the 1996 RMS criteria. LOS III for the NMMA based on the 2014 RMS criteria.</p> <p>Consider ending the Title 8 retrofit-upon-sale ordinance in the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area.</p> <p>Support implementation of NCSW Supplemental Water Project. Coordinate any needed County actions such as an AB 1600 study to quantify the costs and benefits of the identified supplemental water project for groundwater users outside the Nipomo CSD.</p> <p>Collaborate with the Nipomo CSD, South County Sanitation District and other stakeholders to assist in their efforts to improve water supply reliability, including the use of recycled water.</p> <p>Continue to help fund area wide water conservation through the fee on new construction.</p> <p>Collaborate with the NMMA to develop a groundwater model that supports efforts towards achieving groundwater sustainability and supports SGMA compliance in the basin “fringe areas” subject to SGMA.</p> <p>Continue to support efforts of the GSAs to actively and cooperatively develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan that meets SGMA requirements.</p>

Table I-3 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions - Water Supply		
Groundwater Basins and Affected Water Purveyors	Recommended LOS	Recommended Actions
Water Planning Area 4 Cuyama Valley – Not assessed. No recommended actions.		
Water Planning Area 5 – North County		
Paso Robles Groundwater Basin <u>Water Purveyors</u> San Miguel CSD CSA 16 – Shandon	III	Maintain LOS III for the Basin based on LOS Designation of previous (2014-2016) RSR. Continue to support efforts of the GSAs to actively and cooperatively develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan that meets SGMA requirements.
Atascadero Basin <u>Water Purveyors</u> Templeton CSD Atascadero Mutual Water Co. CSA 23	None	Continue to support efforts of the GSA to actively and cooperatively develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan that meets SGMA requirements. Prepare a Resource Capacity Study to determine the safe yield of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin. Support efforts to develop additional sustainable water supplies for CSA 23.
Lake Nacimiento Area <u>Water Purveyors</u> Heritage Ranch CSD Nacimiento Water Co.	None	Continue to support efforts to improve water conservation, the efficient use of water, and water re-use. Continue to collect development impact fees for the construction of water supply infrastructure. Support efforts to develop sustainable supplemental sources of water.
Water Planning Area 6 -- Carrizo Plain -- Not assessed. No recommended actions.		

Water Systems

No Levels of Severity are recommended.

Wastewater

Findings

- All of the treatment plants serving the unincorporated county are operating below design capacity. No Levels of Severity are recommended.
- Three communities continue to be served by septic systems: Shandon (No LOS), Santa Margarita (LOS I) and the Prohibition Zone in Nipomo (LOS III).

Table I-4 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions - Wastewater Treatment and Septic Systems		
Wastewater Treatment	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
No Levels of Severity are recommended		
Septic Systems	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Santa Margarita	I	Monitor septic system failures continue to occur in the community of Santa Margarita. The carry over of solids from the septic tank to the leach field is the most common cause of absorption system clogging and failure. Encourage property owners to properly maintain their septic systems.
Shandon	None	
Nipomo	III for the "prohibition zone".	<p>Maintain Level of Severity III for the "prohibition zone" in the Nipomo Area.</p> <p>Consult with County Environmental Health and RWQCB on actions and monitor water quality for communities in which septic systems continue to be used.</p> <p>Evaluate alternatives to septic systems such as a public sewer system, a community septic system maintenance program, or a collection and disposal system to existing onsite treatment tanks in communities in where septic systems continue to be used.</p> <p>Identify funding for communities that have a community wastewater treatment facility identified in an approved Public Facility Financing Plan.</p>

Roads and Interchanges

Findings

- Roadway operations have improved for Price Canyon Road. The recommended LOS for the remaining RMS roadway segments remain unchanged.
- Interchange operations have improved for the State HWY 46 interchange but have degraded for the SR 166 interchange. The recommended LOS for the remaining interchanges remain unchanged.

Table I-5 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions – Roads and Interchanges			
Roadway Segment	Community/Planning Area	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Avila Beach Drive	Avila	None	Based on revised method for determine level of service. Public Works to monitor Levels of Service on RMS roadways;
Price Canyon Road south of Highway 227	South County	II	Continue to use area circulation studies to identify roadway improvements necessary to achieve and maintain Level of Service "C" or better on RMS roadways;
Halcyon Road south of Arroyo Grande Creek Los Berros Road south of El Camo Road Tank Farm Road west of Santa Fe Road	Oceano South County San Luis Obispo	III	Use the area circulation studies to inform the assessment of levels of severity and to recommend action requirements; Continue to establish and collect road impact fees (AB 1600 fees); and Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants.

Interchanges	Community/Planning Area	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Las Tablas Road Los Berros Road/Thompson Road NB ramps, South County Willow Road NB ramps	Templeton Nipomo area Nipomo	I	Public Works in conjunction with SLOCOG and Caltrans to monitor Levels of Service on RMS interchanges;
State HWY 46 West, SB ramps, Templeton area US HWY 166 SB ramps, South County	Templeton area Nipomo area	II	Continue to use area circulation studies to identify interchange improvements necessary to achieve and maintain Level of Service "C" or better on RMS interchanges;
North Main Street SB and NB ramps, Templeton San Luis Bay Drive NB ramps Avila Beach Drive SB ramps Tefft Street SB ramps, Nipomo	Templeton Avila Avila Nipomo	III	Pursue other funding options including (but not limited to) State and federal grants.

Schools

Findings

- School enrollment and capacities remain largely unchanged from the 2014-2016 RSR with exception of the Lucia Mar and San Luis Coastal School District where a total of four elementary schools are operating at or near capacity.

Table I-6 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions -- Schools			
District	School Level	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Atascadero Unified School District	Elem.	None	Continue to cooperate with the school districts to investigate ways of using existing regulations to enhance revenues available for school construction, including the formation of community facilities districts. Consult from time-to-time with County Counsel to consider whether new legislation and court rulings regarding school mitigation present the county with additional policy options for helping to address the need for school facilities.
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
Bellevue-Santa Fe Charter School	K-6	None	
Lucia Mar School District	Elem.	III	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	Elem.	No data provided	
	Middle	No data provided	
	High	No data provided	
	Alt.	No data provided	
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	Elem.	None	
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Elem	II*	
	Middle	None*	
	High	None*	
San Miguel Joint Union School District	K - 8	None	
Shandon Joint Unified School District	Elem.	None	
	Middle	None	
	High	None	
Templeton Unified School District	Elem.	No data provided	
	Middle	No data provided	
	High	No data provided	

* For schools outside of District 2.

Parks

Findings

- The acreage of regional park acreage per 1,000 population continues to exceed County standards.
- The analysis of park acreage per 1,000 is based on a more accurate calculation of county park acreage.
- The ratio of community park acreage per 1,000 residents continues to be below County standards except for the communities of Nipomo and Shandon.

Table I-7 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions -- Parks		
Park Type and Location	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Regional Parks (countywide)	None	<p>Continue to pursue strategies for the acquisition and development of parks, including the dedication of parkland and the collection of development impact (Quimby) and public facility fees.</p> <p>Collaborate with County Parks to review the Parks and Recreation Project List in the Parks and Recreation Element and make recommendations to the Board regarding which park projects to implement.</p> <p>Collaborate with other potential parks operators such as CSDs and school districts to provide park and recreation opportunities.</p> <p>When preparing Resource Capacity Studies for parks, address the following issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an updated inventory of existing parkland in the affected unincorporated community. Document existing shortfalls in park acreage.
Community Parks		
Avila	III	
Nipomo	None	
Oceano	III	
San Miguel	III	
Santa Margarita	III	
Shandon	None	
Templeton	III	

Air Quality

Findings

- Ozone continues to be a concern in the eastern portion of the County where the State standard has been exceeded.
- Particulates (PM2.5 and PM10) continue to be a problem on the Nipomo Mesa.

Table I-8 -- Recommended Levels of Severity And Recommended Actions -- Air Quality			
Criteria Pollutant	Area of County	Recommended Levels of Severity	Recommended Actions
Ozone	East County	III	Support APCD's efforts to address East County non-attainment.
	West County	II	
Particulate Matter - PM_{2.5}	Nipomo Mesa	III	Support APCD's implementation of the Stipulated Abatement Order and Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.
	All Other Areas	II	
Particulate Matter - PM₁₀	Nipomo Mesa	III	Support APCD's implementation of the Stipulated Abatement Order and Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.
	All Other Areas	II	
Sulfur Dioxide	Nipomo Mesa	I	Support APCD's implementation of the Federal Consent Decree.
Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Lead	All Areas	None	No actions needed.
Toxic Air Contaminants	All Areas	None. LOS for Toxics not evaluated because toxics are not criteria pollutants and strategies are in place to mitigate impacts.	No actions needed.

APPENDIX

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Terms and Acronyms

AFY	Acre Feet per Year; an acre-foot contains 325,851.429 gallons
BRP	Buildout Reduction Program
BMP	Best Management Practices
CIP	Capital Improvement Program/Capital Improvement Project
CDP	Coastal Development Permit
CSD	Community Services District
CSA	County Service Area
District	San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
I&I	Inflow and infiltration
ISJ	Interlocutory Stipulated Judgment
LAFCo	Local Agency Formation Commission
LOS	Levels of Severity
MCWRA	Monterey County Water Resources Agency
MGD	Million gallons per day
NWP	Nacimiento Water Project
NMMA	Nipomo Mesa Management Area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
NCMA	Northern Cities Management Area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
NWC	Nacimiento Water Company
Quimby Fees	Fees collected for the acquisition of parkland.
PRIOR	Paso Robles Imperiled Overlying Rights
RCS	Resource Capacity Study

RMS	Resource Management System
RSR	Resource Summary Report
RTP-SCS Strategy	Regional Transportation Plan - Sustainable Communities
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Safe Yield	The maximum dependable draft that can be made continuously upon a source of water supply over a given period of time during which the probable driest period, and therefore period of greatest deficiency in water supply, is likely to occur.
SSLOCS	South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District
SMVMA	Santa Maria Valley Management Area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
SMMWC	San Miguelito Mutual Water Company
SMVGB	Santa Maria Groundwater Basin
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SLOCOG	San Luis Obispo Council of Governments
SWP	State Water Project
URL	Urban Reserve Line
WMP	Water Master Plan
WMWC	Woodlands Mutual Water Company
WRAC	Water Resource Advisory Committee
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

List of Agency Participation

Table A-1 -- Agency Participation		
Agency or Organization	Provided Data	Provided Comments On Draft RSR
<i>State Agencies</i>		
California Department of Resources, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Yes	No
<i>County Departments and Agencies</i>		
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments	Yes	No
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	No	No
San Luis Obispo County Department of Parks and Recreation	Yes	No
San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department	Yes	Yes
<i>County Service Areas</i>		
CSA 12 - Avila Beach	Yes	No
CSA 23 - Santa Margarita	Yes	No
CSA 16 - Shandon	Yes	No
CSA 18 - Country Club Estates	Yes	No
<i>Community Services Districts</i>		
Avila Beach CSD	Yes	No
Heritage Ranch CSD	Yes	Yes
Nipomo CSD	Yes	Yes
Oceano CSD	Yes	Yes
San Miguel CSD	Yes	Yes
Templeton CSD	Yes	Yes
<i>Special Districts</i>		
San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (APCD)	Yes	Yes
South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District	No	No
<i>Private Water Purveyors</i>		
Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	Yes	No
Avila Valley Mutual Water Co.	No	No
Garden Farms	Yes	No
Golden State Water Co.	Yes	Yes
Nacimiento Water Co.	No	Yes
San Miguelito Mutual Water Co.	Yes	No
Santa Margarita Ranch	Yes	No

Table A-1 -- Agency Participation		
Agency or Organization	Provided Data	Provided Comments On Draft RSR
S&T Mutual Water Co.	Yes	No
Woodlands Mutual Water Co.	Yes	Yes
<i>School Districts</i>		
Atascadero Unified School District	Yes	No
Belleview-Santa Fe Charter School	Yes	No
Lucia Mar School District	Yes	No
Paso Robles Joint Unified School District	No	No
Pleasant Valley Joint Union School District	Yes	No
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Yes	No
San Miguel Joint Union School District	Yes	No
Shandon Joint Unified School District	Yes	No
Templeton Unified School District	No	No
<i>Other Organizations</i>		
Economic Vitality Commission	No	No
Nipomo Mesa Management Area	Yes	Yes
Northern Cities Management Area	Yes	Yes
SLO County Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC)	Yes	Yes
<i>Cities</i>		
City of Arroyo Grande	No	Yes
City of Grover Beach	No	Yes