Water System Consolidation Plan – FINAL DRAFT

County of San Luis Obispo

August 27, 2025

Prepared for:

California Department of Water Resources

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Project/File:

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Acknowledgment

The County of San Luis Obispo Water System Consolidation Plan, and its companion document, the County of San Luis Obispo Risk Assessment, were developed with direct technical assistance from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and its consultant, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec).

Guided by Senate Bill (SB) 552 of 2021 and benefited by funding made available by the Budget Act of 2021, DWR launched the County Drought Resilience Planning Assistance Program to help counties facilitate drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within their jurisdiction per requirements of SB 552. On February 10, 2025, the County of San Luis Obispo was approved to receive direct technical assistance to support its implementation of the requirements under SB 552.

The County of San Luis Obispo expresses its gratitude to DWR for the technical resources provided through this assistance program. The County also thanks the team at Stantec for their technical expertise in preparation of this Plan on behalf of the County. The County coordinated closely with the Stantec team throughout the development of this Plan.

Revision Schedule

Revision	Description	Author	Date	Quality Check	Date
0	Draft	GK/CEP	7/15/2025	CM	7/17/2025
1	Final Draft	GK/CP	8/27/2025	CM	8/27/2025
2	Final				

Disclaimer

The conclusions in this document, titled Water System Consolidation Plan – FINAL DRAFT (Plan), are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of its preparation, and concerning the scope described in the Plan. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and available information at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not consider any subsequent changes.

Stantec has assumed all information received from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the County, and third parties in the preparation of the Plan to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

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Executive Summary

The County of San Luis Obispo (County), as part of its mission to support maintaining resilient water supplies for domestic well and state small water system communities in a changing climate, has prepared a Water System Consolidation Plan (Plan) to identify potential opportunities for physical and managerial consolidation of these systems. Elements of this Plan are informed through findings of *County of San Luis Obispo Drought Risk Assessment*, a separate document annexed to the County's *2025 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan* (MJHMP). Consolidation actions described in this Plan are presented as conceptual projects that would require additional technical, financial, and consultation actions led by project proponents to determine project feasibility.

Prepared in response to Senate Bill 552 (SB 552; Hertzog), this Plan is intended to identify potential opportunities for consolidation based on identified risk factors and three conceptual evaluation strategies: physical consolidation, managerial consolidation, and emergency interties. Physical consolidation involves connecting smaller systems – such as public water systems, state small water systems (SSWSs), or domestic wells – to nearby, more resilient public water systems. Where physical connection is not feasible, especially for remote systems, managerial consolidation offers a lower-cost alternative by transferring operational and regulatory responsibilities to a larger utility without constructing new infrastructure. Emergency interties provide a temporary solution during drought or other water shortage events, enabling water transfers between systems with pre-established agreements. This Plan also describes stakeholder outreach and engagement recommendations as well as funding opportunities for SSWSs and domestic wells to assist in consolidation.

Guided by DWR's *County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook* and SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology*, this Plan identified viable physical consolidation opportunities using a GIS analysis of routes along existing roads. Capital costs of consolidation were calculated based on the SWRCB's review of projects, consultations with industry experts, and public review. Funding viability was evaluated using thresholds defined in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan. It should be noted that the capital cost and available funding estimates are conceptual in nature and do not incorporate site-specific factors.

According to domestic well and water system data provided by the County, there are 83 public water systems, 27 SSWSs, and 15,175 domestic wells in the County. Of the total 83 public water systems, 25 met the "receiving system" criteria (have any SAFER status other than "Failing" and >500 service connections). The other 58 public water systems in the County met the "joining system" criteria (have ≤1,000 service connections if "Failing" or ≤500 service connections if any other SAFER status). Of the 58 joining public water systems, only 43 met the distance and funding viability criteria.

Of the total 27 SSWSs identified within the County, eight met the distance viability criteria (≤0.38 miles to receiving system or ≤0.25 miles to consolidation route) and all eight meet the funding viability criteria.

Using a GIS density-based cluster analysis and minimum density criteria (1 well per 10 acres), it was determined that, of the total 15,175 domestic wells identified within the County, 2,817 wells could form 26

groupings. Of the 26 total groupings, nine groups (1,255 wells) met the distance and funding viability criteria.

Of the 12,358 domestic wells in the County that were not grouped, 1,868 met the distance viability criteria (≤0.38 miles to receiving system or consolidation route) and funding criteria. It is important to note that since well locations in this Plan were based on well completion reports, which may not reflect actual site conditions, a conservative assumption was made that all routed wells were located 0.38 miles away from the receiving public water system. As a result, none of the routed wells met the funding criteria. Therefore, further analysis is recommended to verify the funding feasibility of routing domestic wells located within 0.38 miles of a receiving public water system.

Potential candidates for managerial consolidation include the public water systems within the County with a High Risk TMF Capacity (Halcyon Water System and Ada's Lodges), the 14 domestic well groups that do not meet the distance viability criteria (are >3 miles from a receiving public water system), and the 3 domestic well groups that do meet the distance viability criteria (are ≤3 miles from a receiving public water system) but did not meet the funding criteria for physical consolidation. Recommended candidates for emergency interties include the 19 joining public water systems within the County that have a Failing or At-Risk SAFER status, none of which have existing interties.

Implementation of these conceptual drought resilience strategies in the County will require proactive coordination, stakeholder engagement, and targeted technical and financial support to determine feasibility and community support. The County should facilitate voluntary progress by aiding discussions about project feasibility among involved parties, establishing a common understanding, and solidifying the willingness of partnerships moving forward. Effective public communication will be essential for building awareness and encouraging participation. The County should assist communities in navigating County, State, and Federal funding and technical assistance opportunities, where available. To mitigate drought and water shortage risks, the County is also encouraged to build on existing groundwater monitoring efforts to track water levels and identify risks.

Acronyms / Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Full Name
C&E Plan	Communication and Engagement Plan
CBGSA	Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency
CCI	City Cost Index
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CDAG	County Drought Advisory Group
CFCC	California Financing Coordinating Committee
CPI-U	California Department of Finance's Urban Consumer Price Index
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSA	County Service Area
CSDs	Community Service Districts
CV-SALTS	Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability
CWS	Community Water System
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DFA	Division of Financial Assistance
DRIP	Drought Resilience Interagency and Partners
DRP	Drought Resilience Plan
DWR	Department of Water Resources
eAR	electronic Annual Report
EDWA	El Dorado County Water Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
HSC	Health and Safety Code
Intended Use Plan	Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
IWG	Internal Working Group
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LPA	Local Primary Agency
MJHMP	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
MSR	Municipal Service Review
MWC	Mutual Water Companies
NTNCWS	Nontransient Noncommunity Water System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OES	Office of Emergency Services
SAFER	Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience
SB	Senate Bill
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SLO	San Luis Obispo
SOI	Sphere of Influence
SSCSD	San Simeon Community Services District
SSWS	State Small Water System

Acronym / Abbreviation	Full Name
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
Task Force	Drought and Water Shortage Task Force
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TMF Capacity	Technical, Managerial, and Financial Capacity
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WSVE	Water Shortage Vulnerability Explorer
WRAC	Water Resources Advisory Committee

1 Introduction and Background

The County of San Luis Obispo (the County or County of SLO) has prepared this Water System Consolidation Plan (Plan) as a component of its response to Senate Bill (SB) 552 (Hertzberg). As a long-term drought and water shortage risk mitigation strategy and climate adaptation measure, and as required under California Water Code Section 10609.70(b)(1), this Plan identifies concept-level opportunities to consolidate domestic wells, state small water systems (SSWS), and public water systems to provide safe and reliable water supplies for rural communities. Elements of this Plan build on the *County of San Luis Obispo Drought Risk Assessment* (Risk Assessment).

The purpose of this Plan is to identify potential opportunities for consolidation based on identified risk factors and three conceptual evaluation strategies: physical consolidation, managerial consolidation, and emergency interties. It further delineates potential consolidation uncertainties to be considered when conceptual consolidation opportunities are advanced to additional planning and implementation phases. This report also estimates costs associated with water system physical consolidation, provides stakeholder outreach and engagement recommendations, and describes funding opportunities for SSWSs and domestic wells to assist in the consolidation.

1.1 Senate Bill 552

In September 2021, SB 552 was signed into law to improve the ability of Californians, particularly communities vulnerable to impacts of climate change, to manage future droughts and help prevent catastrophic impacts on drinking water supplies. The bill assigned new responsibilities to small water suppliers, county governments, the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to improve their water resiliency.[1]

The bill requires, among other things, that counties prepare a *County Drought Resilience Plan* (County DPR) to address water shortage risks for owners and operators of domestic wells and SSWS within their jurisdiction and establish a standing Drought and Water Shortage Task Force (Task Force). The following sections describe the new responsibilities assigned to and the specific efforts by county governments – particularly County of SLO – as well as the DWR and the SWRCB to improve water resiliency.

1.1.1 County Efforts

Under SB 552, counties are required to create a standing Task Force or an alternate process, as described in Water Code Sections 10609.70(a)(1) and (a)(2):

> *(a)(1)A county shall establish a standing county drought and water shortage task force to facilitate drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction, and shall invite representatives from the state and other local governments, including groundwater sustainability agencies, and*

[1] https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/SB-552

> *community-based organizations, local water suppliers, and local residents, to participate in the task force.*
>
> *(a)(2) In lieu of the task force required by paragraph (1), a county may establish an alternative process that facilitates drought and water shortage preparedness for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction. The alternative process shall provide opportunities for coordinating and communicating with the state and other local governments, community-based organizations, local water suppliers, and local residents on a regular basis and during drought or water shortage emergencies.*

In the County of SLO, their Task Force is led by a County Board of Supervisors under the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and is managed consistently with the alternative process as described by CWC Section 10609.70(a)(2). The 37-member public Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) provides recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors on water conservation programs and methods of financing those programs.

SB552 also requires counties to develop a County DRP under Water Code Section 10609.70(b) states:

> *A county shall develop a plan that includes potential drought and water shortage risk and proposed interim and long-term solutions for state small water systems and domestic wells within the county's jurisdiction. The plan may be a stand-alone document or may be included as an element in an existing county plan, such as a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, climate action plan, or general plan. A county shall consult with its drought task force or alternative coordinating process as established by this section in developing its plan.*

The County of SLO intends to meet its requirements under SB552 for SSWS and domestic well communities through this Plan and its 2025 *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan* (MJHMP).[2] The County's Risk Assessment has been annexed as Appendix G to the County's MJHMP.

1.1.2 Department of Water Resources (DWR) Efforts

The County Drought Advisory Group (CDAG) was formed by the DWR in 2018 to help develop recommendations for improving drought resiliency and consists of representatives from counties and other local agencies, such as small water systems, tribes, academics, non-profit organizations, and other interested parties. The CDAG developed a water shortage vulnerability score and tool for small water suppliers and rural communities to help counties access relevant information for the drought risk assessment in their County DRP. The 2024 Water Shortage Vulnerability Explorer (WSVE) tool for domestic wells and SSWSs can be accessed here: Water Shortage Vulnerability Explorer Tool[3]. The 2024 WSVE tool for small water systems can be accessed here: Small Water Systems | Water Shortage Vulnerability Explorer Tool[4].

[2] https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/public-works/current-public-works-projects/senate-bill-552-drought-planning-for-small-water-supplies-rural-communities-0606e3d889042ed72f18b49910cc11c2
[3] https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/ae1b4e3e41004f07b4901a7a3fa50637/?org=DWR
[4] https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/ae1b4e3e41004f07b4901a7a3fa50637/page/Small-Water-Systems?org=DWR

Under SB 552, the Water Code Section 10609.80(a) directs DWR to maintain and update their WSVE data on water users summarized in Table 1.1:[5]

The department shall take both of the following actions to support implementation of the recommendations of its County Drought Advisory Group:

1) *Maintain, in partnership with the state board and other relevant state agencies, the risk vulnerability tool developed as part of the County Drought Advisory Group process and continue to refine existing data and gather new data for the tool, including, but not limited to, data on all of the following:*

   (A) Small water suppliers and nontransient noncommunity water systems serving a school.

   (B) State small water systems and rural communities.

   (C) Domestic wells and other self-supplied residents.

2) *Update the risk vulnerability tool for small water suppliers and rural communities periodically, by doing all of the following:*

   (A) Revise the indicators and construction of the scoring as more data becomes readily available.

   (B) Make existing and new data publicly available on the California Open Data internet web portal.

   (C) In consultation with other relevant state agencies, identify deficits in data quality and availability and develop recommendations to address these gaps.

Table 1.1 Water Users Protected under SB 552

Water Use Type	Description/Criteria
Small Water Supplier	• Serves 15 - 2,999 service connections, and • Provides < 3,000 acre-feet of water annually (CWC Section 10609.51(k))
Community Water System (CWS)	• Serves ≥ 15 service connections used by yearlong residents, or • Regularly serves ≥ 25 yearlong residents (HSC Section 116275(i) and Section 10609.51(a))
State Small Water System (SSWS)	• Serves 5 - 14 service connections, and • Does not regularly serve an average of ≥ 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year (HSC Section 116275(n) and Section 10609.51(m))
Domestic Well	• Used to supply domestic water of an individual residence or a water system that is not a public water system, and • Has ≤ four service connections (HSC Section 116275(n) and Section 10609.51(d))
Nontransient Noncommunity Water System (NTNCWS)	• Is not a community water system, and • Regularly serves ≥ 25 individuals over six months per year • School water systems are included in this category. (HSC Section 116275(k) and Section 10609.51(f))

[5] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=10609.80&lawCode=WAT

The WSVE tool categorizes small suppliers and rural communities according to the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program. As summarized Table 1.2, the SAFER program is used to determine which water systems are out of compliance, guide them through the SAFER application process, and to collaborate on short- and long-term solutions. The Division of Financial Assistance may then award state or federal grants and loans, including from the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, to support safe drinking water projects.[6] Further discussion of this funding can be found below in Section 1.1.3.

Table 1.2 Summary of Each SAFER Status Definition

Water Use Type	Description/Criteria
Failing Water Systems	• Out of compliance for consistently failing to meet drinking water standards • Includes community water systems and NTNC K-12 schools.
At-Risk Water Systems and Domestic Wells	• At-risk of failing to deliver safe and affordable drinking water. • Includes community water systems with < 30,000 service connections and 100,000 population served, NTNC K-12 schools, SSWSs, and domestic wells
Potentially At-Risk Public Water Systems	• Potentially at-risk of failing to deliver safe and affordable drinking water. • Includes community water systems with < 30,000 service connections and 100,000 population served and NTNC K-12 schools,

Under SB 552, the Water Code Section 10609.80(b)(1) directs DWR to establish a standing Drought Resilience Interagency and Partners (DRIP) Collaborative:[7]

> *The department, in collaboration with the state board and relevant state agencies, shall establish a standing interagency drought and water shortage task force to facilitate proactive state planning and coordination, both for predrought planning and postdrought emergency response, to develop strategies to enhance collaboration between various fields, and to consider all types of water users.*

The purpose of the DRIP task force is to facilitate proactive state planning for pre-drought planning and post-drought emergency response in a way that considers all types of water users. The DRIP Collaborative is to serve as a public forum and include representatives from local governments, experts, community representatives, and state agencies

1.1.3 State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Authority

In July 2019, SB 200 was signed into law, establishing a Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund to address funding gaps and provide solutions to water systems, especially those serving disadvantaged communities. According to SWRCB's Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) Mapping Tool, there are a few locations within the County that are considered disadvantaged communities, including areas near Santa Maria, Paso Robles, and the Sierra Madre Mountains. However, there are no water systems in the County that are on the SWRCB's consolidation project lists.[8] The fund provides $130 million per year through 2030

[6] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/safer_drinking_water/background.html
[7] https://water.ca.gov/Water-Basics/Drought/Drought-Resilience-Interagency-and-Partners-Collaborative
[8] https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/

to enable the SWRCB to help develop and implement sustainable solutions for small systems with drinking water standards violations.[9]

Effective June 2015, SB 88 (Statutes 2015, Chapter 27) added sections 116680-116684 to the California Health and Safety Code, authorizing the SWRCB to mandate certain failing water systems to consolidate with, or receive an extension of service from, another public water system. Consolidation is defined as when one water system is dissolved, and their customers are provided service by another existing water system.

If a water system is found to be failing due to water quality issues, water quantity problems, or the community is no longer able to meet the requirements of being a public water system, and the SWRCB decides to mandate such a consolidation or extension of service, the SWRCB will issue a letter to the failing water system and allow up to six months for the recipient to voluntarily consolidate with, or receive extension of service from a public water system.[10] The SWRCB provides a detailed, step-by-step guide to assist entities in the physical consolidation process.[11] The outlined steps are generally as follows:

1. **Identify Nearby Public Water Systems**: Utilize tools such as the Consolidation Outreach Map Tool[12] and Drinking Water Watch[13] to locate adjacent public water systems.
2. **Check Proximity to Service Boundaries**: Determine if the system to be consolidated falls within the service area of a neighboring system by reviewing utility service area boundaries, LAFCO spheres of influence, and surface water rights (Place of Use) designations. If not, additional approvals or boundary adjustments will be necessary.
3. **Contact Potential Receiving Water Systems**: Initiate discussions with nearby water systems about the possibility of consolidation. Highlight public health concerns and inform them of available incentives, such as up to $5 million in zero-interest loans for projects involving disadvantaged communities (if applicable). Document any potential barriers to consolidation, including infrastructure limitations or jurisdictional issues.
4. **Consult DDW for Strategies and Funding**: For a public water system, SSWS, or larger groupings of domestic well consolidations, contact the Division of Drinking Water SAFER Engagement Unit staff to discuss the information gained, potential funding mechanisms, pathways to deal with barriers, and other water systems.
5. **Secure Funding and Technical Assistance**: Explore various funding sources and incentives, including those listed on the SWRCB's Funding and Incentives for Consolidation and Regionalization Projects page.[14] These funding opportunities are primarily designed for public water systems and SSWSs, but could also be used for domestic well groups if the application is submitted by a larger public water system on behalf of the grouping. For consolidation of individual wells, the County should include a request for funding that covers this type of action in applications for countywide and regional funding programs.

[9] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/publications_forms/publications/factsheets/docs/SADWF%20Fact%20Sheet%20updated%20dft%20fnl%207.24.19.pdf
[10] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/compliance/
[11] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/consolidation.html
[12] https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=70d27423735e45d6b037b7fbaea9a6a6
[13] https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/
[14] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/fundingincentives.html

6. **Transition Customers to the New System**: Assist residents in signing up with the new public water system's billing system. Additionally, ensure the legal dissolution of the former water system by canceling permits, licenses, and transferring relevant records to the receiving system.
7. **Dissolve the Subsumed Water System:** The original system must cancel its domestic water supply permit with the SWRCB, transfer necessary records, and close all regulatory obligations.

1.2 LAFCO Authority

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 served to establish Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCO), including their formation, powers, and duties regarding boundary changes for cities and special districts. LAFCO reviews and approves proposed agency jurisdictional boundary changes, including annexations and detachments, formations of new special districts, consolidations, and dissolutions of existing districts.

In general, when an application is made to LAFCO for a "change in organization" – which includes, but is not limited to, district formation, annexation to a district, consolidation of districts – a "Resolution of Application" (California Government Code §56654), with the required application materials such as plans for service, will need to be submitted. LAFCO has a review period to determine if the application is complete. If the application is deemed complete, then LAFCO provides a determination of approval, conditional approval, or denial. If approved and the Conducting Authority (Protest) Proceedings are not waived, LAFCO will conduct the protest pursuant to Part 3, §57000 et seq. of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act and make California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) findings. If the proposal receives majority approval, the change in organization is permitted, and LAFCO updates sphere of influence boundaries accordingly.[15]

LAFCO has procedural flow charts for an existing agency to activate latent powers as shown in Figure 1.1, forming a new community services district or special district as shown in Figure 1.2, and annexation of an area to a district in Figure 1.3. Other procedural flow charts are available on the LAFCO website.[16]

LAFCO also prepares Municipal Service Reviews (MSRs), which are comprehensive studies of the adequacy and efficiency of services being provided by the local agencies. These studies inform LAFCO, other governmental agencies, and the public to better understand and improve services and identify service gaps and opportunities for coordination among providers. MSRs are a prerequisite to sphere of influence (SOI) updates and may lead LAFCO to recommend or initiate actions to improve services.[17]

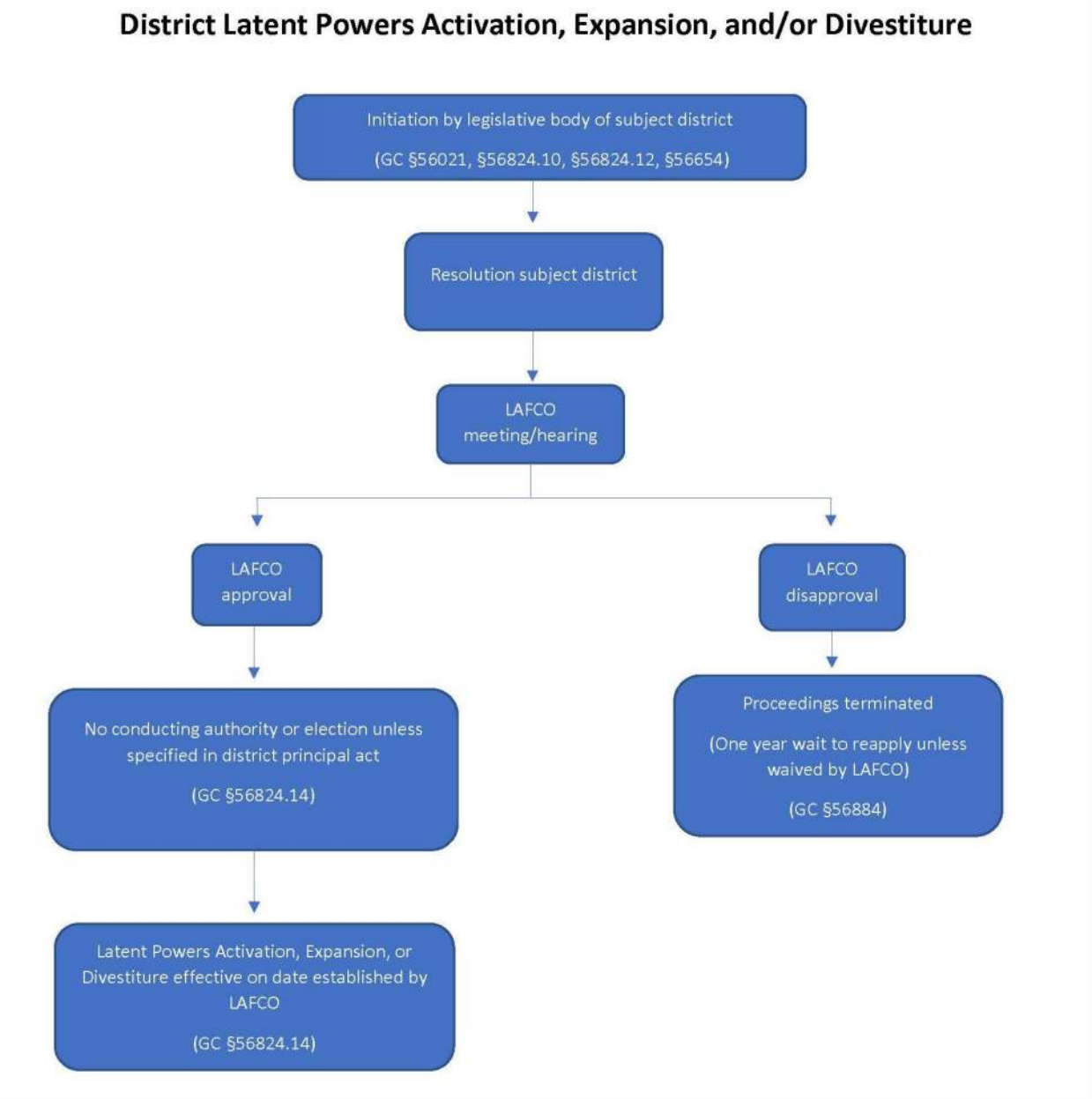
MSRs for all the cities, Community Service Districts (CSDs), County Service Areas (CSAs), and special districts within the County are available on SLO LAFCO's website.[18] Currently, there are seven active proposals with SLO LAFCO for modifications to existing water systems. The majority of these active proposals are requests to amend the entity's SOI and/or annex certain individual residences into an existing public water system or district.

The dissolution the San Simeon Community Services District (SSCSD) is the only active proposal (LAFCO No. 2-R-24) for the dissolution of a public water company. The SSCSD has initiated proceedings to dissolve

[15] https://slo.lafco.ca.gov/files/0846a2283/New+Template_Reso+of+App_Text+Boxes.pdf
[16] https://slo.lafco.ca.gov/procedural-flow-charts
[17] https://slo.lafco.ca.gov/municipal-service-reviews
[18] https://slo.lafco.ca.gov/municipal-service-reviews

its operations and transfer responsibilities to SLO County. The proposed dissolution aims to establish a CSA that would assume the SSCSD's existing services. On May 2, 2024, the SSCSD Board unanimously adopted a resolution to dissolve, citing prolonged governance challenges, financial instability, and regulatory noncompliance. The formal application was submitted to LAFCO on May 30, 2024.[19]

Figure 1.1 LAFCO Procedure Flowchart for Latent Powers



[19] https://slo.lafco.ca.gov/lafco-no-2-r-24-dissolution-of-san-simeon-community-service-district

Figure 1.2 LAFCO Procedure Flowchart for District Formation

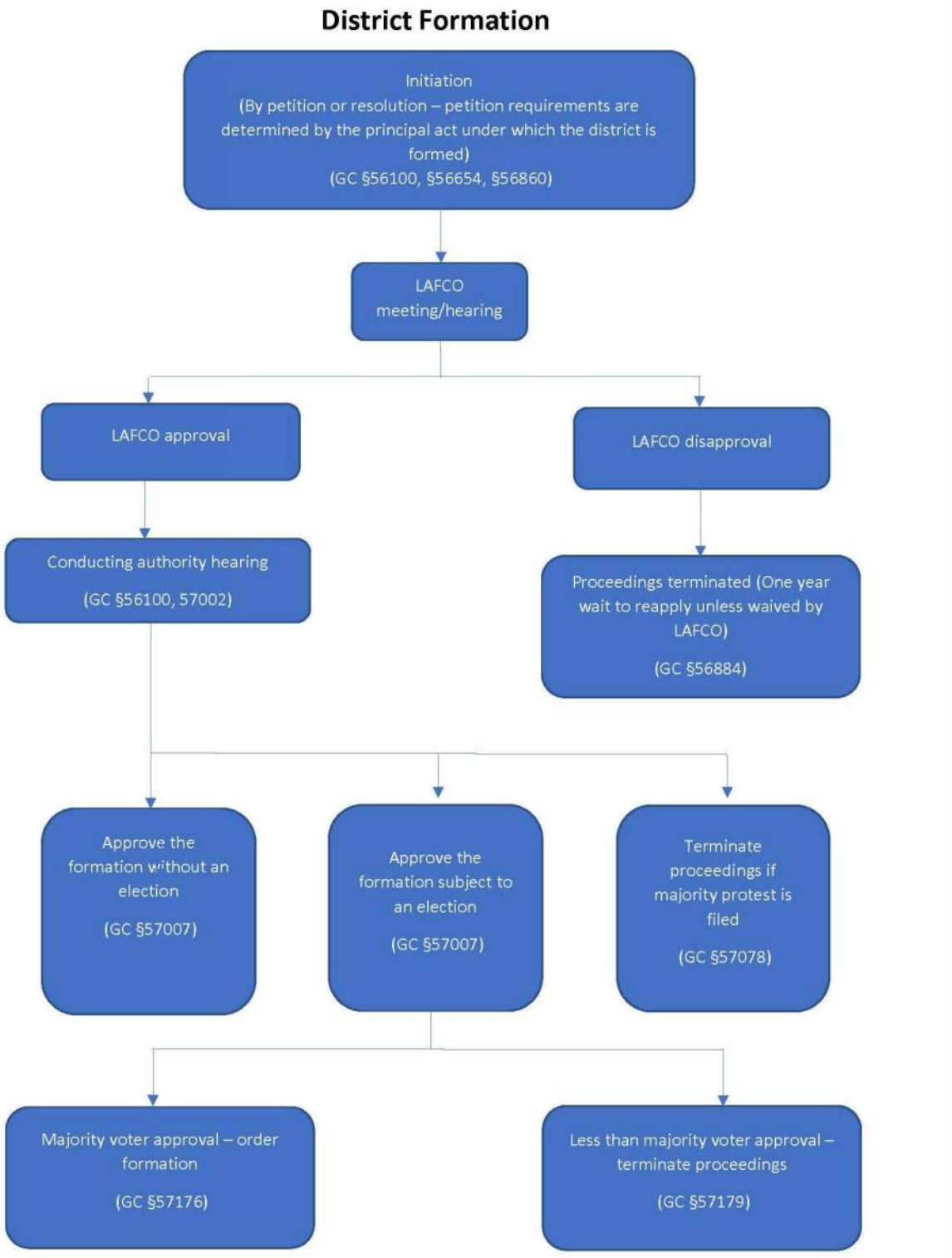
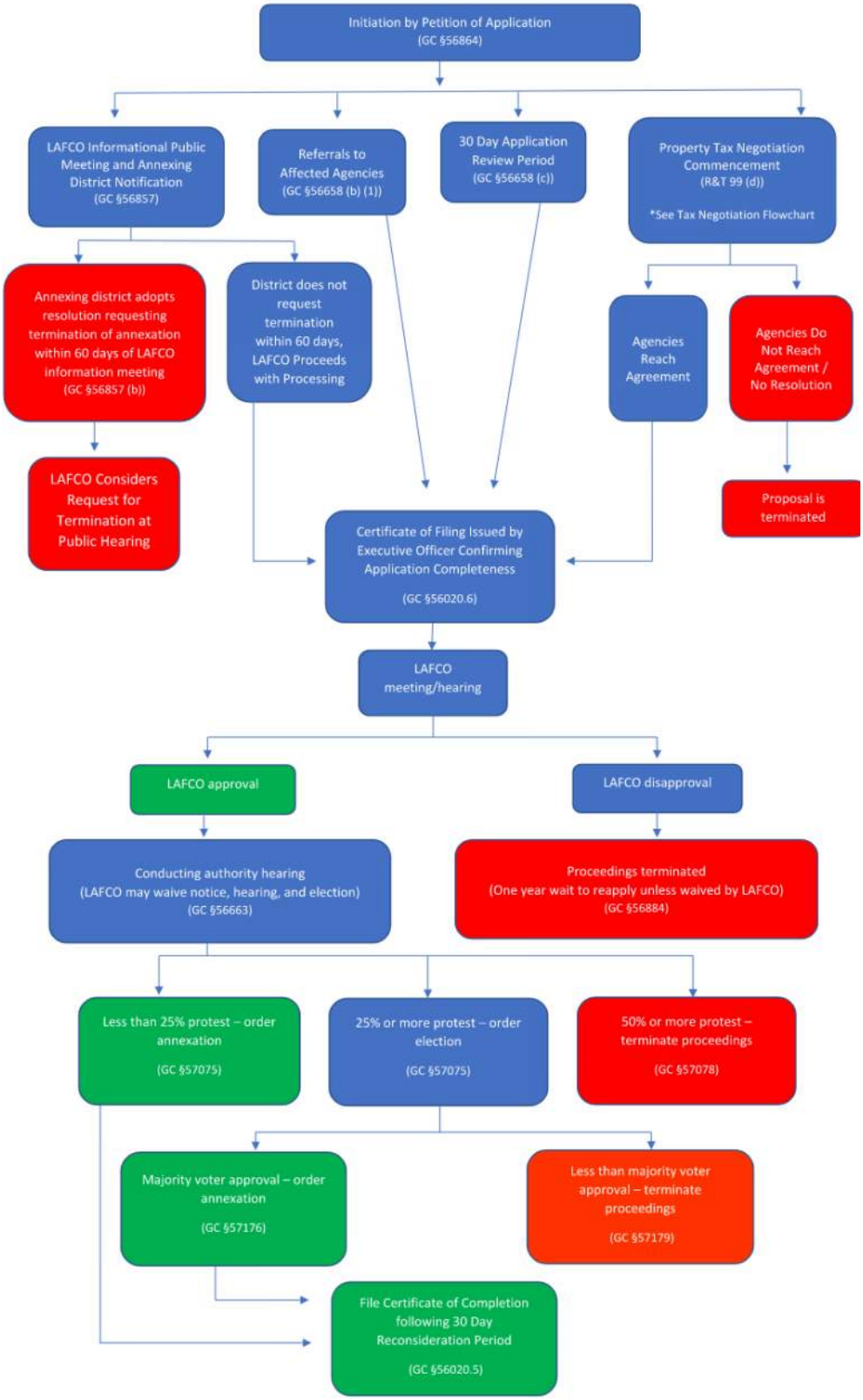


Figure 1.3 LAFCO Procedure Flowchart for District Annexation



2 Overview of Existing Water Supply and Water Infrastructure

The following section provides an overview of existing water systems – including domestic wells, SSWS, and public water systems – and water quality concerns or water supply vulnerabilities in the County using the results of the Risk Assessment and the WSVE tool.

2.1 Groundwater Supply and Management

Groundwater is the primary source of water for the County. The County includes 25 alluvial groundwater basins (see Figure 2.1). Alluvial groundwater is water found within alluvial deposits, which include gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The remainder of the groundwater supply include fractured rock regions. Fractured rock groundwater formations are typically located in foothill and mountain regions and are highly reactive to climate conditions (see Figure 2.8).

2.1.1 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Passed in 2014, Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) provides a statewide regulatory framework to protect groundwater resources over the long-term. Under CWC Section 10933(b), the DWR is mandated to classify California's 515 groundwater basins into one of four categories (high, medium, low, or very low priority) based on the below considerations.[20]

- The population overlying the basin or subbasin.
- The rate of current and projected growth of the population overlying the basin or subbasin.
- The number of public supply wells that draw from the basin or subbasin.
- The total number of wells that draw from the basin or subbasin.
- The irrigated acreage overlying the basin or subbasin.
- The degree to which persons overlying the basin or subbasin rely on groundwater as their primary source of water.
- Any documented impacts on the groundwater within the basin or subbasin, including overdraft, subsidence, saline intrusion, and other water quality degradation.
- Any other information determined to be relevant by the department, including adverse impacts on local habitat and local stream flows.

The DWR is further charged with identification of groundwater basins and subbasins in conditions of critical overdraft. As defined by SGMA, a basin is considered critically overdrafted when current water management practices are likely to cause significant adverse environmental, social, or economic impacts, including seawater intrusion, land subsidence, groundwater depletion, and/or chronic lowering of groundwater levels.[21]

[20] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=10933.&lawCode=WAT
[21] Critically Overdrafted Basins

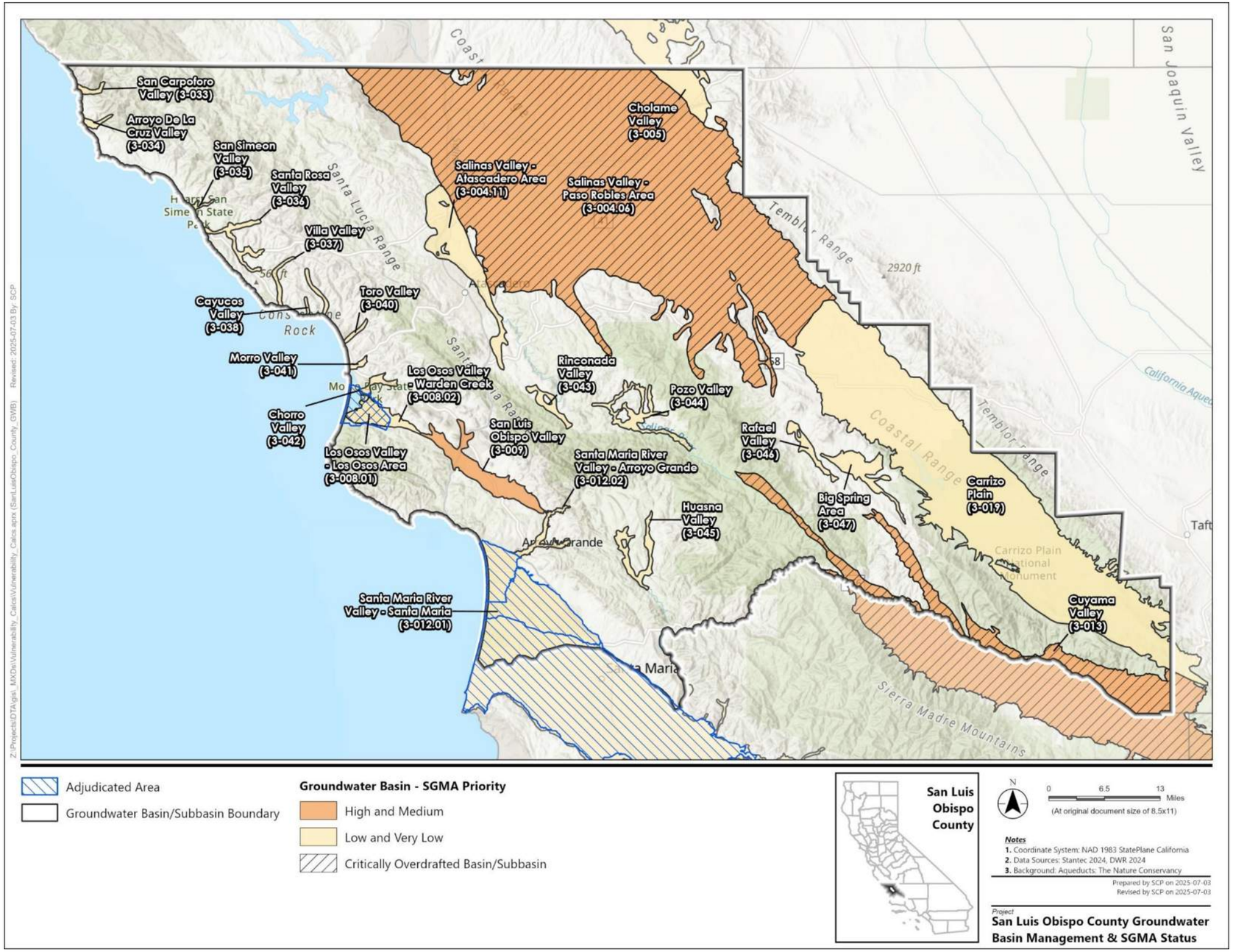
California's Groundwater Bulletin 118 is the State's official publication on the occurrence and nature of groundwater in California. The County 25 basins and their status according to Bulletin 118 are listed in Table 2.1. Figure 2.1 presents the Bulletin 118 County groundwater basins and identifies their priority, critically overdrafted, and adjudicated status.

As shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1, of the 25 alluvial basins in the County, three have a high SGMA priority status and are subject to SGMA requirements (described in Section 2.1.1.1). Also shown in Table 1.1 and Figure 2.1, the DWR has determined that three of the County's basins are critically overdrafted. Details of these high priority and critically overdrafted basins can be found in Section 2.1.1.1 and Section 2.1.1.2 below. The other 25 alluvial basins have been classified as very low priority.

Table 2.1 Bulletin 118 County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Basins Management and SGMA Status

Bulletin 118 ID	Groundwater Basin Name	Adjudicated	SGMA Critically Overdraft Status	SGMA Priority Status
s3-004.06	Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area		Critical Overdraft	High
3-004.11	Salinas Valley - Atascadero Area			Very Low
3-005	Cholame Valley			Very Low
3-008.01	Los Osos Valley - Los Osos Area	Adjudicated	Critical Overdraft	Very Low
3-008.02	Los Osos Valley - Warden Creek			Very Low
3-009	San Luis Obispo Valley			High
3-012.01	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Adjudicated		Very Low
3-012.02	Santa Maria River Valley - Arroyo Grande			Very Low
3-013	Cuyama Valley		Critical Overdraft	High
3-019	Carrizo Plain			Very Low
3-033	San Carpoforo Valley			Very Low
3-034	Arroyo De La Cruz Valley			Very Low
3-035	San Simeon Valley			Very Low
3-036	Santa Rosa Valley			Very Low
3-037	Villa Valley			Very Low
3-038	Cayucos Valley			Very Low
3-039	Old Valley			Very Low
3-040	Toro Valley			Very Low
3-041	Morro Valley			Very Low
3-042	Chorro Valley	Adjudicated		Very Low
3-043	Rinconada Valley			Very Low
3-044	Pozo Valley			Very Low
3-045	Huasna Valley			Very Low
3-046	Rafael Valley			Very Low
3-047	Big Spring Area			Very Low

Figure 2.1. Bulletin 118 County of San Luis Obispo Groundwater Basins Management and SGMA Status



2.1.1.1 SGMA High Priority Basins

As shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 above, the DWR has classified the following basins as high priority:

- San Luis Obispo (Edna) Valley Basin
- Paso Robles Area Basin (Salinas Valley)
- The Cuyama Valley Basin (Salinas Valley)

SGMA requires local public agencies, pursuant to CWC Section 10721(n), to form groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in high and medium priority basins and develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) to mitigate overdraft within 20 years.[22]

In the SLO (Edna) Valley Basin, groundwater levels have fluctuated, impacting the groundwater storage for the basin. Groundwater elevations in this basin declined between 4.7 to 72.95 feet from 2005 through 2015.[23] According to the Risk Assessment, the basin is cooperatively managed by two GSAs, which prepared a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (San Luis Obispo GSP) that was adopted in 2021.

As of 2014, the Paso Robles Area Basin supplied water for 29% of the County's population and an estimated 40% of the agricultural production. Over the last decade, groundwater levels in the basin have dropped rapidly, with many areas experiencing declines of more than 70 feet.[24] According to the Risk Assessment, the Paso Robles Area Basin (Salinas Valley) is cooperatively managed by six GSAs, which prepared a GSP (Paso Robles Subbasin GSP) that was adopted in 2019.

The Cuyama Valley Basin has historically experienced serious hydrologic impacts due to unsustainable groundwater pumping practices and was identified in 1980 by the DWR as in a critical condition of overdraft. [25] According to the Risk Assessment, the Cuyama Valley Basin has also shown deteriorating water quality because of the constant cycling and evaporation of irrigation water in the basin. Groundwater near the Caliente Range has high salinity, which has been attributed to seepage out of the basement marine rocks. The basin is managed by the Cuyama Basin GSA (CBGSA), which prepared the Cuyama Valley GSP that was adopted in 2019.

[22] https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management
[23] https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/
[24] https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/
[25] https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/

2.1.1.2 SGMA Critically Overdrafted Basins

As shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 above, the DWR has classified the following basins as critically overdrafted:

- The Los Osos Area Basin (Los Osos Valley)
- The Paso Robles Area Basin (Salinas Valley)
- The Cuyama Valley Basin (Salinas Valley)

The Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin's has experienced deteriorating water quality from sea water intrusion and nitrate contamination.[26] According to the Risk Assessment, between 1977 and 1986, coastal groundwater in the Los Osos Area Basin had increased levels of chloride concentrations, indicating sea water intruded the basin. To control seawater intrusion in the basin, the purveyors and other groundwater users need to reduce their production from the Lower Aquifer in the western area.

The primary constraints on water availability of the Paso Robles Area Basin and Cuyama Valley Basin are described in Section 2.1.1.1 above.

2.1.2 Adjudicated Regions

When water users within a basin are in dispute over legal rights to the water, a court can issue a ruling known as an adjudication. Adjudications can cover an entire basin, a portion of a basin, or a group of basins and all non-basin locations between. The court decree will define the area of adjudication. The court typically appoints a watermaster to administer the court's decree. In basins or areas where a lawsuit is brought to adjudicate, the groundwater rights of all the overliers and appropriators are determined by the court..[27] As shown in Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 above, the County has three adjudicated groundwater basins:

- The Los Osos Area Basin (Los Osos Valley)
- Santa Maria Basin (Santa Maria River Valley)
- Chorro Valley Basin

According to the Risk Assessment, the adjudication of the Santa Maria Basin has resulted in the Northern Cities Management Area, Nipomo Mesa Management Area, and Santa Maria Valley Management Area.

2.2 Water Quality

According to the Risk Assessment, the County prepared an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) in 2019. As part of this plan, the County completed water quality investigations of active, groundwater-reliant CWS from 2007 to 2017. Key groundwater quality constituents identified include nitrate, arsenic, perchlorate, and hexavalent chromium. Some of these contaminants are the result of naturally

[26] https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/
[27] https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management/Adjudicated-Areas

occurring conditions. However, some areas exhibit degraded groundwater quality as a result of groundwater contamination.

Water bodies with current or historical water quality issues are likely to experience further degradation as climate change impacts intensify. According to the Risk Assessment, threats to water quality that will be exacerbated by climate change include

- Increased sedimentation and erosion,
- Increased eutrophication,
- More concentrated instances of runoff, and
- Decreased assimilative capacity.

2.2.1 Groundwater

The key groundwater quality constituents are described, according to the Risk Assessment, below.

- **Nitrate (and nitrite***)* occur naturally in the environment but can also be introduced via fertilizers, mining, septic and landfill leaks, and animal and industrial waste (among other pathways). Ingestion of nitrates is known to cause methemoglobinemia in infants and may lead to some types of cancer.
- **Arsenic** is a metalloid that occurs naturally in the environment, including soil and rock but can also be introduced by anthropogenic activities such as pesticide application and mining of metals. Ingestion of arsenic via drinking water has led to documented human deaths.
- **Perchlorate** can occur naturally in the atmosphere, leading to trace amounts of perchlorate in precipitation. Perchlorate is soluble in water and generally has high mobility in soils. Acute exposure to high doses via ingestion has not been documented to contribute to death.
- **Hexavalent chromium** occurs naturally in the environment and has several forms, including chromium-6. Chromium-6 is listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

The majority of agricultural activities occurs in the northern portion of the County (within the Salinas Valley – Paso Robles Area Basin) and southern portion of the County (within the Santa Maria River Valley – Santa Maria Basin). Agricultural activities in these areas could result in competing groundwater demands, overdraft, and water quality concerns, which could create higher vulnerability for domestic wells and SSWSs, especially during a drought or water shortage event.

The northern coastal area of the County is affected by higher salinity water intrusion. More specifically, the Los Osos Area Basin as well as the Warden Creek Basin have experienced significant seawater intrusion. Current and future saltwater intrusion into groundwater increases vulnerability of domestic wells and SSWSs in these areas.

Additional discussion of how the County's groundwater quality varies regionally is provided in 2.4.2.3 and the Risk Assessment. Site-specific data is available in various online mapping tools published by the State Water Resources Control Board's Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment Program.[28]

[28] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gama/online_tools.html

2.2.2 Surface Water

The County's main surface water bodies include Salinas River and Estrella River. Additional surface water sources include Lake Nacimiento (Nacimiento Reservoir), Nacimiento River, Whale Rock Reservoir, Santa Margarita Lake (Salinas Reservoir), San Luis Obispo Creek, Lopez Lake, Lopez Reservoir, Arroyo Grande Creek, Huasna River, Twitchell Reservoir, Cuyama River, and Santa Maria River.

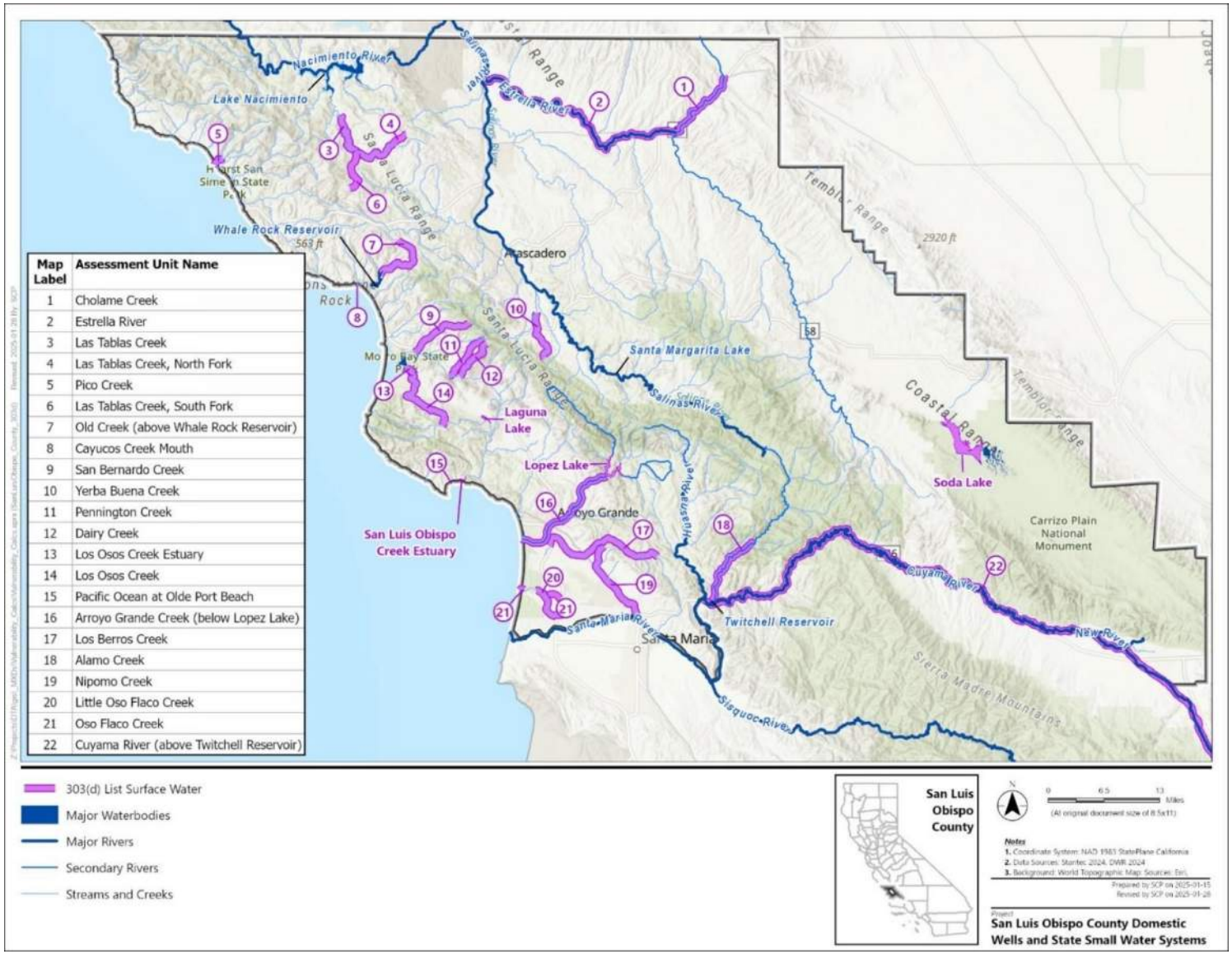
As discussed in the Risk Assessment, water bodies that exceed protective water quality standards are placed on the State's 303(d) List. All listed 303(d) surface water bodies and segments within the County are categorized as Category 5. Category 5 water bodies/segments are not meeting the water quality standards and require a total maximum daily load (TMDL) restoration plan. Impaired surface water bodies on the 303(d) list are shown in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2 below.

Table 2.2. 303(d) Listed Water Bodies/Segments in the County of San Luis Obispo

Waterbody Name	303 (d) List Category	Impaired[1]	Threatened[2]
Soda Lake	5	Y	N
Lopez Lake	5	Y	N
Laguna Lake	5	Y	N
San Luis Obispo Creek Estuary	5	Y	N
Los Osos Creek	5	Y	N
Pennington Creek	5	Y	N
Little Oso Flaco Creek	5	Y	N
Alamo Creek	5	Y	N
Cholame Creek	5	Y	N
Las Tablas Creek	5	Y	N
Cayucos Creek Mouth	5	Y	N
Dairy Creek	5	Y	N
San Bernardo Creek	5	Y	N
Los Berros Creek	5	Y	N
Yerba Buena Creek	5	Y	N
Las Tablas Creek, North Fork	5	Y	N
Las Tablas Creek, South Fork	5	Y	N
Estrella River	5	Y	N
Old Creek (above Whale Rock Reservoir)	5	Y	N
Pacific Ocean at Olde Port Beach	5	Y	N
Nipomo Creek	5	Y	N
Pico Creek	5	Y	N
Oso Flaco Creek	5	Y	N
Los Osos Creek Estuary	5	Y	N
Arroyo Grande Creek (below Lopez Lake)	5	Y	N
Cuyama River (above Twitchell Reservoir)	5	Y	N

[1]: Impaired waters are not fully supporting their designated uses under the Clean Water Act.
[2]: A Clean Water Act Section 303(d) listed impaired water is a waterbody that is impaired or threatened and needs a TMDL restoration plan.

Figure 2.2 California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Water Bodies in the County of San Luis Obispo



Map Label	Assessment Unit Name
1	Cholame Creek
2	Estrella River
3	Las Tablas Creek
4	Las Tablas Creek, North Fork
5	Pico Creek
6	Las Tablas Creek, South Fork
7	Old Creek (above Whale Rock Reservoir)
8	Cayucos Creek Mouth
9	San Bernardo Creek
10	Yerba Buena Creek
11	Pennington Creek
12	Dairy Creek
13	Los Osos Creek Estuary
14	Los Osos Creek
15	Pacific Ocean at Olde Port Beach
16	Arroyo Grande Creek (below Lopez Lake)
17	Los Berros Creek
18	Alamo Creek
19	Nipomo Creek
20	Little Oso Flaco Creek
21	Oso Flaco Creek
22	Cuyama River (above Twitchell Reservoir)

2.3 Existing Water Systems and Domestic Wells

According to domestic well and water system data provided by the County, there are 83 public water systems, 27 SSWSs, and 15,175 domestic wells in the County. These systems and domestic wells are reliant on the County's groundwater and surface water supply, quality, and management described Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

2.3.1 Public Water Systems

For the purposes of this analysis, public water systems are defined as including City Water Departments, CSDs, CSAs, Special Districts that serve water, mutual water companies (MWCs), NTNCWS, and private water companies. Refer to Table 2.3 for a description of each type of public water system.

Table 2.3 Public Water System Types and Descriptions

Public Water System Types	Description
City Water Departments	Cities like Arroyo Grande, Atascadero, Grover Beach, Morro Bay, Paso Robles, Pismo Beach, or San Luis Obispo operate their own municipal water systems.
Community Services Districts (CSDs)	CSDs are a type of special district formed by the residents of an unincorporated area for the County to provide services (including water).
County Service Areas (CSAs)	CSAs are formed by counties to provide services (including water) to unincorporated areas.
Special Districts that serve water	Special Districts are formed by residents of an unincorporated area to independently provide services (like water). They are governed by specific state laws.
Mutual Water Companies (MWCs)	MWCs are private, non-profit entities owned by shareholders (typically landowners).
Non-Transient Noncommunity Water Systems (NTNCWSs)	NTNCWs must regularly serves ≥ 25 individuals over six months per year, like schools or workplaces.
Private Water Companies	Water companies are privately owned utilities regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Table 2.4 summarizes key information for the County's 83 public water systems, including the number of service connections, SAFER status, and four SAFER risk indicator category scores (Water Quality, Accessibility, Affordability, and Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Capacity). Figure 2.3 displays the distribution of public water systems across the County, color-coded by SAFER status.

As shown in Table 2.4 and Figure 2.3, the County has nine failing systems, fourteen at-risk, and six potentially at-risk public water systems. The remaining public water systems are either not at-risk (46) or were not assessed (8).

Table 2.4. County of San Luis Obispo Public Water Systems and SAFER Status

No.	Public Water System Name	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	SAFER Risk Indicator Category[1]			
				Water Quality	Accessibility	Affordability	TMF Capacity
1	Carrisa Plains Elementary	1	Failing	High	High	High	None
2	Green River Mutual Water Company	124	Failing	Low	Medium	Low	None
3	Halcyon Water System	46	Failing	High	High	High	High
4	Higuera Apartments	24	Failing	High	High	Low	Low
5	Ken Mar Gardens	49	Failing	High	High	None	Low
6	Nacimiento Water Company	663	Failing	Low	High	High	Low
7	Resthaven Mobile Home Park	80	Failing	High	Low	Low	None
8	Rim Rock Water Company	25	Failing	High	Low	Low	Low
9	Woodland Park Mutual Water Co	163	Failing	High	Low	None	Low
10	Ada's Lodges	1	At-Risk	None	High	Medium	High
11	Almira Water Association	20	At-Risk	High	High	Low	Low
12	Bassi Ranch Mutual Water Co.	27	At-Risk	Low	High	Low	None
13	Branch Elementary School	1	At-Risk	High	High	None	None
14	Golden State Water Company - Los Osos	2,683	At-Risk	High	High	Low	None
15	Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company	42	At-Risk	Medium	Medium	Unknown	None
16	Heritage Ranch CSD	1,963	At-Risk	Low	None	Medium	Low
17	Los Osos CSD	2,776	At-Risk	High	High	Low	Low
18	Morro Bay PW Dept - Water Division	5,892	At-Risk	High	None	High	None
19	Mustang Springs Mutual Water	16	At-Risk	High	High	High	None
20	Pleasant Valley Elementary	1	At-Risk	High	Medium	High	None
21	Rancho Colina Mobile Home Park	127	At-Risk	High	High	Low	None
22	S & T Mutual Water Company	179	At-Risk	High	High	None	Low
23	San Simeon CSD[2]	206	At-Risk	Medium	Low	High	Low
24	Afuera De Chorro Water Company	25	Potentially At-Risk	Medium	Low	High	None
25	Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk	High	None	Low	None
26	San Miguel CSD	907	Potentially At-Risk	Low	High	Medium	Low
27	SLO CSA No. 16 - Shandon	362	Potentially At-Risk	Low	Low	High	None
28	SLOCSA #10A - Cayucos	784	Potentially At-Risk	None	None	High	Low
29	Tiger Water Supply	3	Potentially At-Risk	Low	Low	High	None
30	Anza Vineyard Estates Mutual Water Co	6	Not At-Risk	None	Low	High	Low

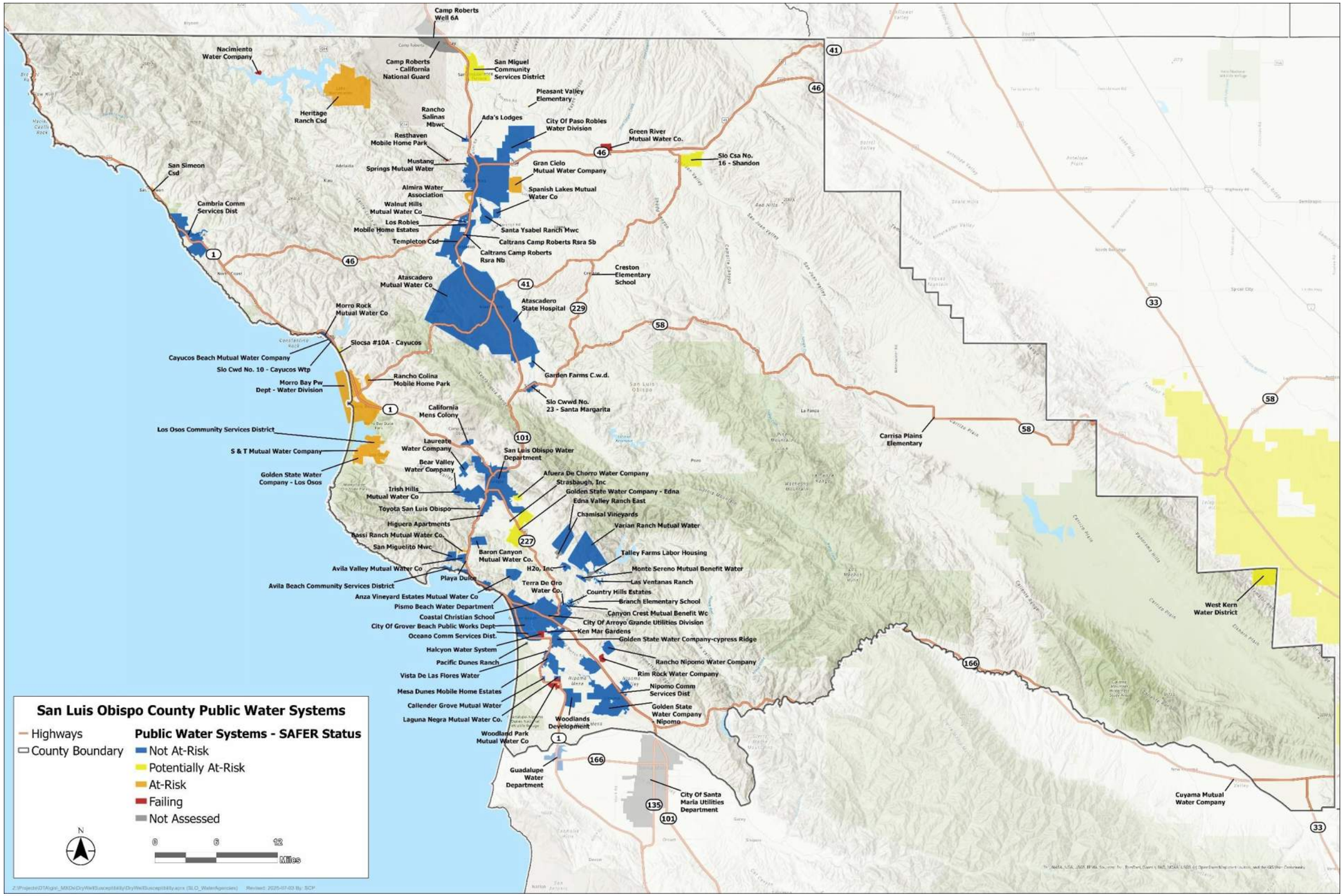
No.	Public Water System Name	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	SAFER Risk Indicator Category[1]			
				Water Quality	Accessibility	Affordability	TMF Capacity
31	Atascadero Mutual Water Co	10,961	Not At-Risk	Medium	None	None	Low
32	Atascadero State Hospital	875	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	Medium
33	Avila Beach Community Services District	388	Not At-Risk	None	Medium	None	Low
34	Avila Valley Mutual Water Co	28	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	Low
35	Baron Canyon Mutual Water Co.	25	Not At-Risk	Low	Medium	None	None
36	Bear Valley Water Company	18	Not At-Risk	None	Low	High	Low
37	California Men's Colony	12	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	Medium
38	Callender Grove Mutual Water	37	Not At-Risk	None	Low	None	Low
39	Cambria Comm Services District	4,034	Not At-Risk	Low	High	None	None
40	Canyon Crest Mutual Benefit WC	54	Not At-Risk	None	Medium	Low	Low
41	Cayucos Beach Mutual Water Company	778	Not At-Risk	None	None	High	None
42	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	None
43	City Of Grover Beach Public Works Dept	4,999	Not At-Risk	Low	None	Low	Low
44	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	None	Low	Low	None
45	Coastal Christian School	1	Not At-Risk	None	High	None	None
46	Country Hills Estates	26	Not At-Risk	High	Low	None	None
47	Creston Elementary School	1	Not At-Risk	None	High	None	None
48	Edna Valley Ranch East	40	Not At-Risk	High	Low	None	None
49	Garden Farms C.W.D.	117	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	None
50	Golden State Water Company - Nipomo	1,492	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	None
51	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	None
52	H2o, Inc	25	Not At-Risk	None	Low	High	Low
53	Irish Hills Mutual Water Co	58	Not At-Risk	None	Low	None	Low
54	Laguna Negra Mutual Water Co.	29	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	Low
55	Las Ventanas Ranch	36	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	None
56	Laureate Water Company	7	Not At-Risk	None	Low	Medium	Low
57	Los Robles Mobile Home Estates	160	Not At-Risk	None	Low	None	Low
58	Mesa Dunes Mobile Home Estates	313	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	Low
59	Monte Sereno Mutual Benefit Water	26	Not At-Risk	None	Low	High	Low
60	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co	650	Not At-Risk	None	None	High	None

No.	Public Water System Name	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	SAFER Risk Indicator Category[1]			
				Water Quality	Accessibility	Affordability	TMF Capacity
61	Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	None	None	None	Low
62	Oceano Comm Services Dist.	2,207	Not At-Risk	None	None	None	None
63	Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	Low
64	Rancho Nipomo Water Company	45	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	None	Low
65	Rancho Salinas MBWC	20	Not At-Risk	None	Medium	Medium	None
66	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	Low	None	Medium	None
67	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	Low
68	Santa Ysabel Ranch MWC	152	Not At-Risk	None	Medium	None	Low
69	SLO CWWD No. 23 - Santa Margarita	506	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	None
70	Spanish Lakes Mutual Water Co	45	Not At-Risk	None	Medium	None	None
71	Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	Low	None	None	Low
72	Terra De Oro Water Company	17	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	High	None
73	Varian Ranch Mutual Water	49	Not At-Risk	Low	Low	Low	None
74	Walnut Hills Mutual Water Co	23	Not At-Risk	None	Low	Medium	None
75	Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	None	Low	None	Low
76	Chamisal Vineyards	2	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
77	Pacific Dunes Ranch	1	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
78	Playa Dulce	1	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
79	SLO CSA No. 12 - Avila Beach	20	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
80	SLO CWD No. 10 - Cayucos WTP	3	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
81	Strasbaugh, Inc	1	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
82	Talley Farms Labor Housing	22	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--
83	Toyota San Luis Obispo	1	Not Assessed	--	--	--	--

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

[2] San Simeon CSD has an active proposal with SLO LAFCO for dissolution (LAFCO No. 2-R-24). https://slo.lafco.ca.gov/lafco-no-2-r-24-dissolution-of-san-simeon-community-service-district.

Figure 2.3 County of San Luis Obispo Public Water Systems and SAFER Status



2.3.2 State Small Water Systems

As shown in Table 2.5, of the 27 total SSWSs located in the County, three are in high priority basins, 11 in low priority basins, and 13 in fractured rock. Using data from the WSVE, Table 2.5 also provides the 2024 Water Quality Risk based on the 2024 SAFER Needs Assessment of the basins, which used 20 years of available groundwater quality data. The Water Quality Risk is intended to represent the groundwater quality likely to be accessed by SSWS and is not intended to depict the actual groundwater quality condition at any given SSWS.[29] According to the WSVE, 25 out of 27 SSWSs have a high Water Quality Risk.

Figure 2.4 displays the distribution of SSWS across the County's SGMA high priority, critically overdrafted, adjudicated, and unmanaged basins.

Table 2.5 County of San Luis Obispo State Small Water Systems

SSWS Name	No. Connections	2024 Water Quality Risk[1]	Basin Subbasin Name	SGMA Priority Status[2]
Adelaide Estates	5	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Black Lake Canyon Water Supply	8	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Blue Sky Water Association	13	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Arroyo Grande	Low
Callender Water Association	7	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Circle II	10	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Deer Valley	8	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Edna Ranch - West	12	High	San Luis Obispo Valley	High
Heritage Lane Water Association	8	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Hidden Hills Mobilodge	12	High	Fractured rock 0	N/A
Jespersen Ranch	0	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Kanawyer, Raymond	4	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
La Colonia Water Association	6	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
La Mesa Water Company	6	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Maxwellton Mutual Water	9	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Mutual Water Company Inc Aka: SLO Trio	8	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Newsom Springs MWC	10	Low	Fractured rock	N/A
North River Road Water System	5	High	Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area	High
Nunes Water Company	12	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Poly Ranch Water Supply	7	High	San Luis Obispo Valley	High
Quiet Oaks Water Co	8	Medium	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Rancho Caballo MBWC	13	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Rancho Oaks Mobile Park	10	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Rhodes Rancho	7	High	Fractured rock	N/A
San Luis Water & Power	12	High	Fractured rock	N/A
Sweet Springs Mobile Park	14	High	Fractured rock	N/A

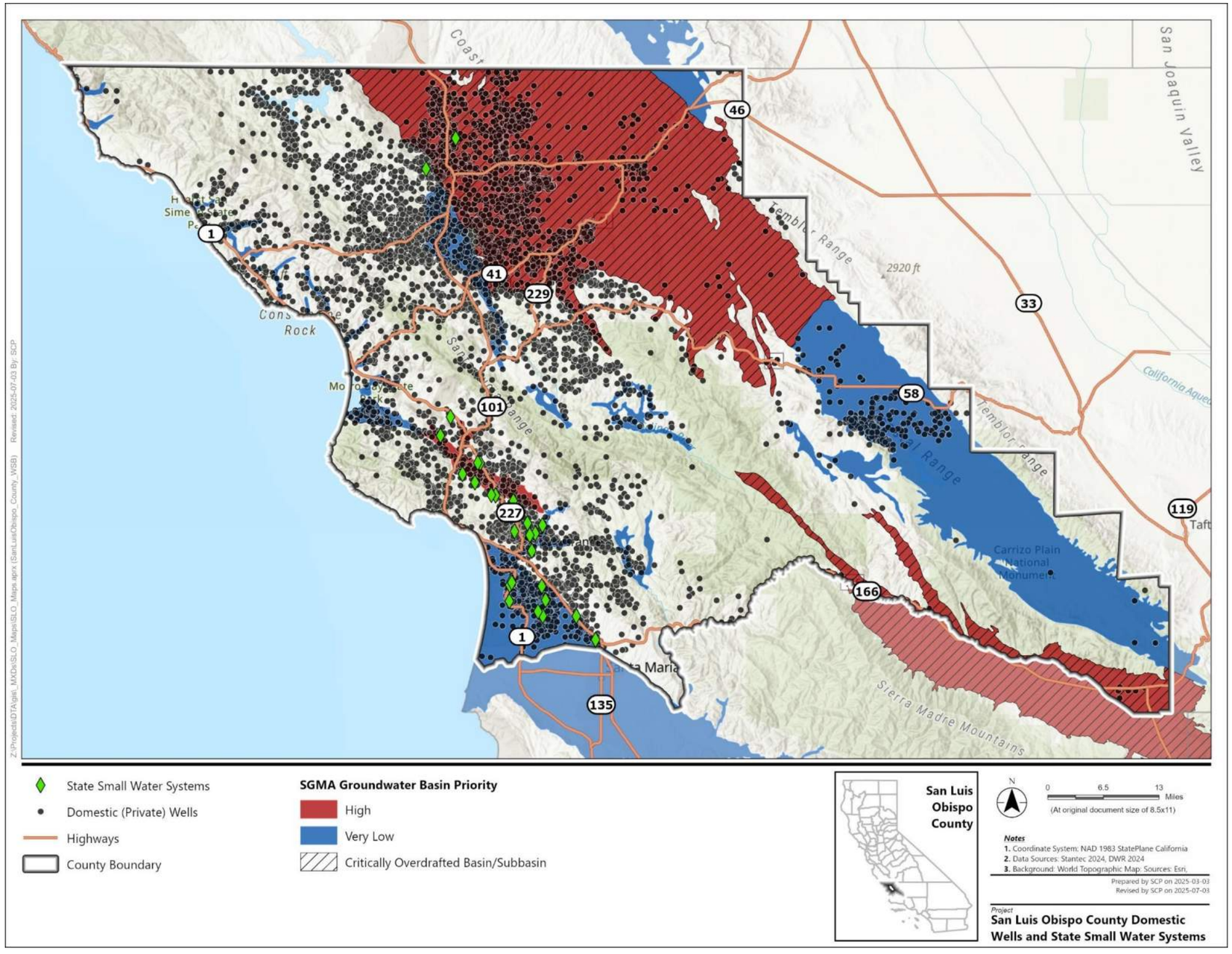
[29] https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/water-shortage-vulnerability-technical-methods/resource/eafda0a8-3c99-49cf-b0e2-3fa84fd8611a

SSWS Name	No. Connections	2024 Water Quality Risk[1]	Basin Subbasin Name	SGMA Priority Status[2]
True Water Supply	7	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low
Vista De Las Flores Water	12	High	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Low

[1] State Water Resources Control Board 2024 Water Quality Risk. Based on available historic groundwater data, and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality condition at any given SSWS. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?url=https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portalserver/rest/services/Hosted/Water_Quality_Risk_2024_ARM/FeatureServer/2&source=sd

[2] SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/

Figure 2.4 County of San Luis Obispo Private Domestic Wells and State Small Water Systems



2.3.3 Domestic Wells

The County maintains a database of domestic wells that have been constructed since 1965. In early 2025, the County inventory of domestic (private) wells was 15,175 wells (see Table 2.6). It should be noted that County records differ from data maintained by the State of California and provided in the WSVE tool; however, the State is working with the County to make their records consistent with County records. Reconciliation of these datasets in the future will contribute to additional planning to implement strategies that address water shortage risks. See Section 2.4 for additional information.

Figure 2.4 above displays the domestic well data in Table 2.6 across the County's SGMA high priority, critically overdrafted, adjudicated, and unmanaged basins, highlighting areas with wells that may be more vulnerable to water quality or supply issues.

Table 2.6. County of San Luis Obispo Domestic Wells

Groundwater Basin Name	Adjudicated	SGMA Critically Overdrafted Status[2]	SGMA Priority Status[2]	Total Domestic Wells[1]
Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area		Critical Overdraft	High	4,823
Salinas Valley - Atascadero Area			Very Low	826
Cholame Valley			Very Low	0
Los Osos Valley - Los Osos Area	Adjudicated	Critical Overdraft	Very Low	245
Los Osos Valley - Warden Creek			Very Low	18
San Luis Obispo Valley			High	358
Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria	Adjudicated		Very Low	1,240
Santa Maria River Valley - Arroyo Grande			Very Low	116
Cuyama Valley		Critical Overdraft	High	14
Carrizo Plain			Very Low	338
San Carpoforo Valley			Very Low	2
Arroyo De La Cruz Valley			Very Low	0
San Simeon Valley			Very Low	8
Santa Rosa Valley			Very Low	34
Villa Valley			Very Low	10
Cayucos Valley			Very Low	1
Old Valley			Very Low	13
Toro Valley			Very Low	7
Morro Valley			Very Low	13
Chorro Valley	Adjudicated		Very Low	16
Rinconada Valley			Very Low	6
Pozo Valley			Very Low	33
Huasna Valley			Very Low	33
Rafael Valley			Very Low	1
Big Spring Area			Very Low	1
Fractured Rock Aquifer Wells			N/A	7,019

[1] Information presented in this table is based on well-completion reports, which may be inaccurate and/or place the well not at the actual well location. As a result, the number of domestic wells may be overestimated, and the placement of wells may not reflect actual location. This data is displayed in Figure 2.4 and is based on data maintained and provided by the County.
[2] SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/

2.4 DWR Water Shortage Vulnerability Explorer

As stated in the Risk Assessment, the County has experienced significant drought conditions multiple times over the past two decades. Notable historic events include periods of what the U.S. Drought Monitor

categorizes as “Extreme Drought” and “Exceptional Drought” around 2014-2017 and 2020-2022. Drought increases reliance on groundwater, and climate change is projected to worsen water supply challenges with prolonged extreme droughts.

According to the Risk Assessment, climate change has increased both average temperatures and the frequency and intensity of heat waves or extreme heat events. Droughts in California are triggered by a lack of large winter storms, and water shortages are further exacerbated by high temperatures, which increase the evaporative loss of water from soils, rivers, canals, and reservoirs. Drought conditions, particularly when persisting for several years, can cause mental and physical stress in people, reduce the number of workable farm-labor days, and lead to deteriorated air and water quality

The Risk Assessment used the 2024 WSVE tool to: (a) identify areas within the County where domestic wells and SSWSs are vulnerable to water supply shortages; and (b) characterize the hazards driving vulnerability. As discussed in Section 1.1.2, the WSVE tool was developed by the DWR in collaboration with the CDAG and is available on a website maintained by DWR.[30] This section summarizes the results of the Risk Assessments relevant to the WSVE tool.

As noted in the Risk Assessment, the data and figures provided by the WSVE tool draw from an inventory of approximately 3,000 well completion reports that have been processed by DWR. County records indicate there may be up to more than 15,000 domestic wells throughout the region (see Figure 2.4). Despite this data gap, the County views the exhibits provided by the WSVE tool as an applicable representation of a water shortage trend for purposes of this Plan. Recommendations provided in this plan and the Risk Assessment would be further elaborated following reconciliation of local data with the WSVE tool.

2.4.1 Physical Vulnerability to Drought

Total physical vulnerability scores within the County are shown in Figure 2.5, with darker shaded areas indicating higher physical vulnerability scores. If an area is not shaded, it means there were no known domestic wells or SSWSs within the region. According to the Risk Assessment, communities around Paso Robles, Atascadero, the northern portion of the Santa Lucia Range, Los Osos, Irish Hills, near Grover Beach, and the Nipomo Valley have high physical vulnerability to water supply shortages.

Figure 2.6 displays the intersection of physical vulnerability scores and density of domestic wells and SSWSs within the area. A darker shaded area indicates a higher presence of known domestic wells or SSWSs within an area with high physical vulnerability to drought. A blue area has a higher physical vulnerability, but less known domestic wells or SSWSs. An orange area has a high presence of known domestic wells or SSWSs, but low physical vulnerability.

According to the Risk Assessment and WSVE tool, the areas with high physical vulnerability and a higher density of known domestic wells include areas west of Lake Nacimiento, Paso Robles, Linne, Creston, south of San Luis Obispo, and within the Nipomo Valley, including Oceano and Nipomo. Areas within the central Santa Lucia Range have a higher density of known domestic wells, but a lower physical vulnerability to water supply shortage compared to other parts of the County.

[30] https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/SB-552/SB-552-Tool

Figure 2.5 DWR WSVE Physical Vulnerability to Drought and Water Supply Shortage

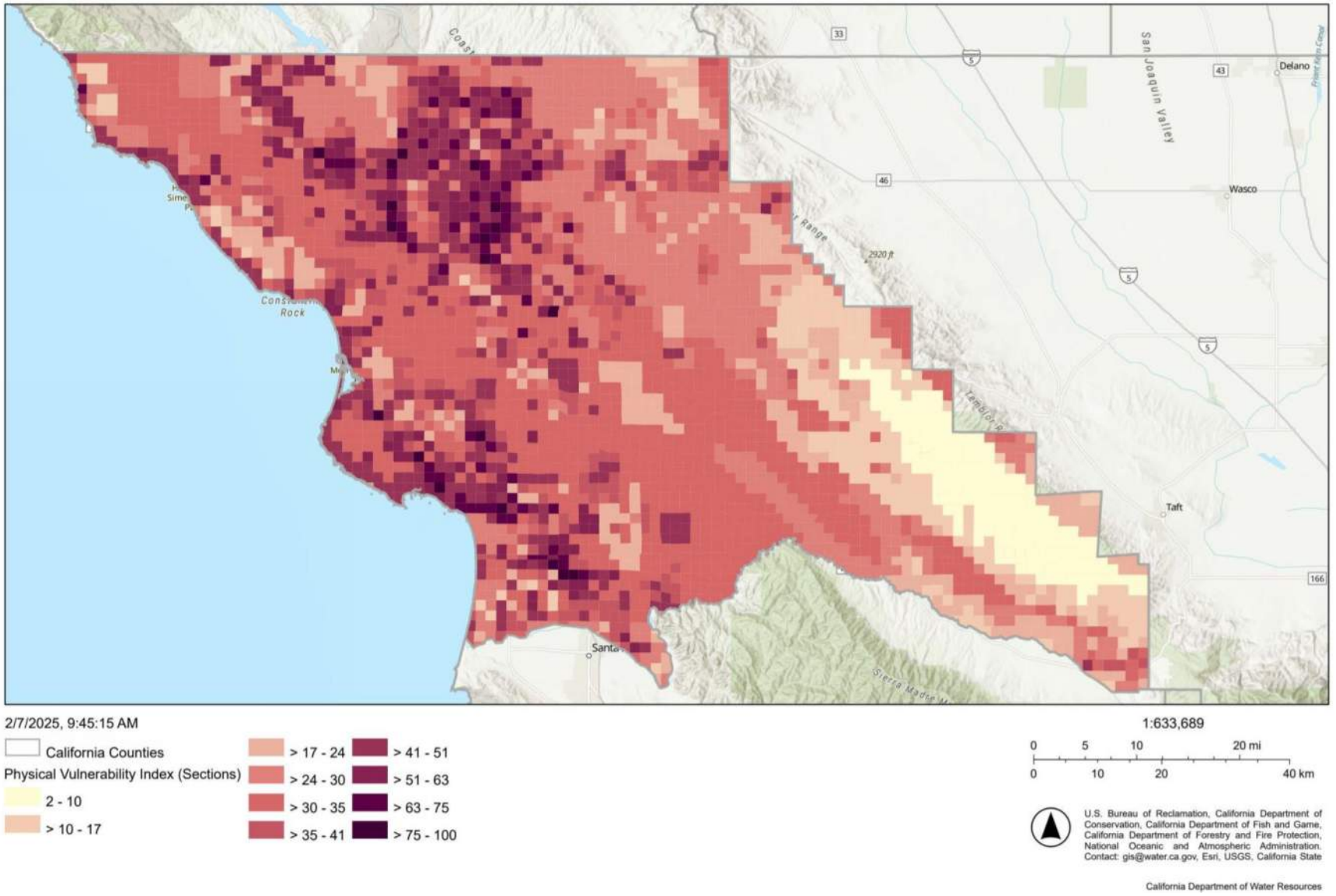
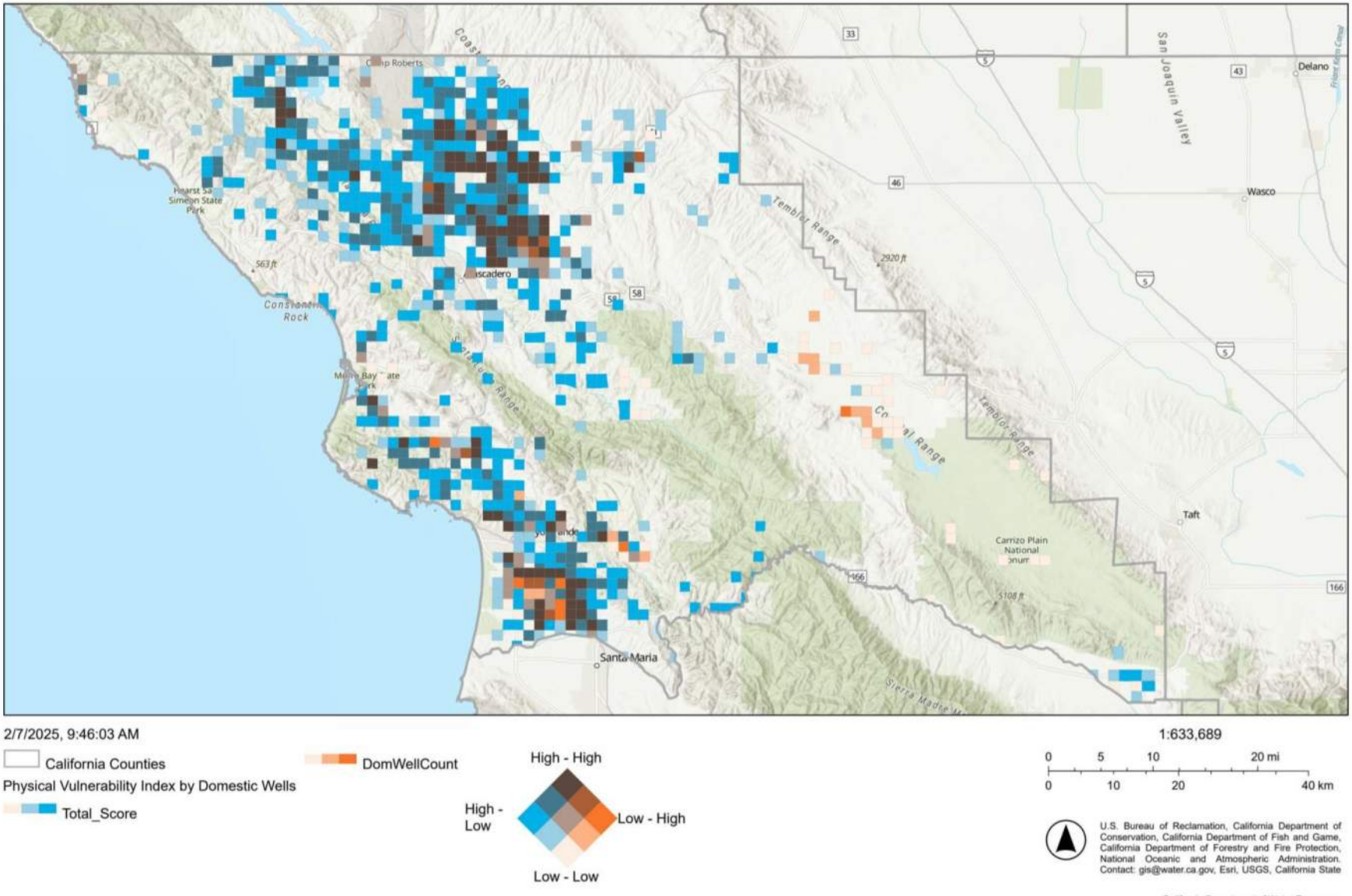


Figure 2.6 DWR WSVE Intersection of Physical Vulnerability and Density of Domestic Wells and SSWSs



2.4.2 Indicators of Physical Vulnerability to Drought and Water Shortages

Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6 summarize where domestic wells and SSWSs are more likely to experience water shortages using the WSVE tool. The WSVE tool uses several indicators to assess the physical vulnerability scores depicted above. Indicators include, but are not limited to, climate change projections (projected heat and wildfire risk), current or recent hazardous conditions (consecutive dry years, water quality risk, overdrafted basin, and saltwater intrusion), dry well susceptibility, and a record of well outages.

This section summarizes some key factors that drive WSVE's physical vulnerability to drought and water shortages scores in greater detail. More detailed descriptions of each indicator in the County is provided in Section 2.4.2 of the Risk Assessment.

2.4.2.1 Record of Well Outages

The history of reported outages indicates underlying issues such as declining groundwater levels and/or unsustainable water demand, making them more vulnerable to future water shortages.[31] Due to the presence of reports in the County, a summary of this indicator is included in this Plan.

According to the Risk Assessment and the State's Dry Well Reporting System, there are 364 dry well reports throughout the County,[32] mainly in alluvial groundwater basins. These reported dry wells occurred primarily during the spring and summer of 2014 and 2015, which were drought periods. The locations of these dry well reports are presented in Figure 2.7 and indicate areas that may be vulnerable to water supply shortages during future droughts.

2.4.2.2 Fractured Rock

An underlying driver of water shortage vulnerability in the County is the large area within a fractured rock, where water availability is more difficult to monitor and therefore more uncertain for those relying on it as a source of water. Higher density of domestic wells within a fractured rock area tend to create a higher susceptibility for outages and increase competing demands, especially in a dry period.[33] As described in the Risk Assessment, fractured rock is present along the County's mountainous regions of varying domestic well densities (Figure 2.7 and Table 2.7).

Table 2.7. County of San Luis Obispo Domestic Wells

Fractured Rock Area	No. of Domestic Wells	Area (acres)	Density of Domestic Wells (No. wells per 1,000 acres)
North Santa Lucia Range	2,640	379,223	6.96
South Santa Lucia Range	2,530	466,883	5.42
Irish Hills	1,592	78,224	20.35
East ranges	256	392,976	0.65

[31] https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/water-shortage-vulnerability-technical-methods/resource/eafda0a8-3c99-49cf-b0e2-3fa84fd8611a
[32] https://mydrywatersupply.water.ca.gov/report/publicpage
[33] https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/water-shortage-vulnerability-technical-methods/resource/eafda0a8-3c99-49cf-b0e2-3fa84fd8611a

Figure 2.7 Dry Well Reports in the County of San Luis Obispo

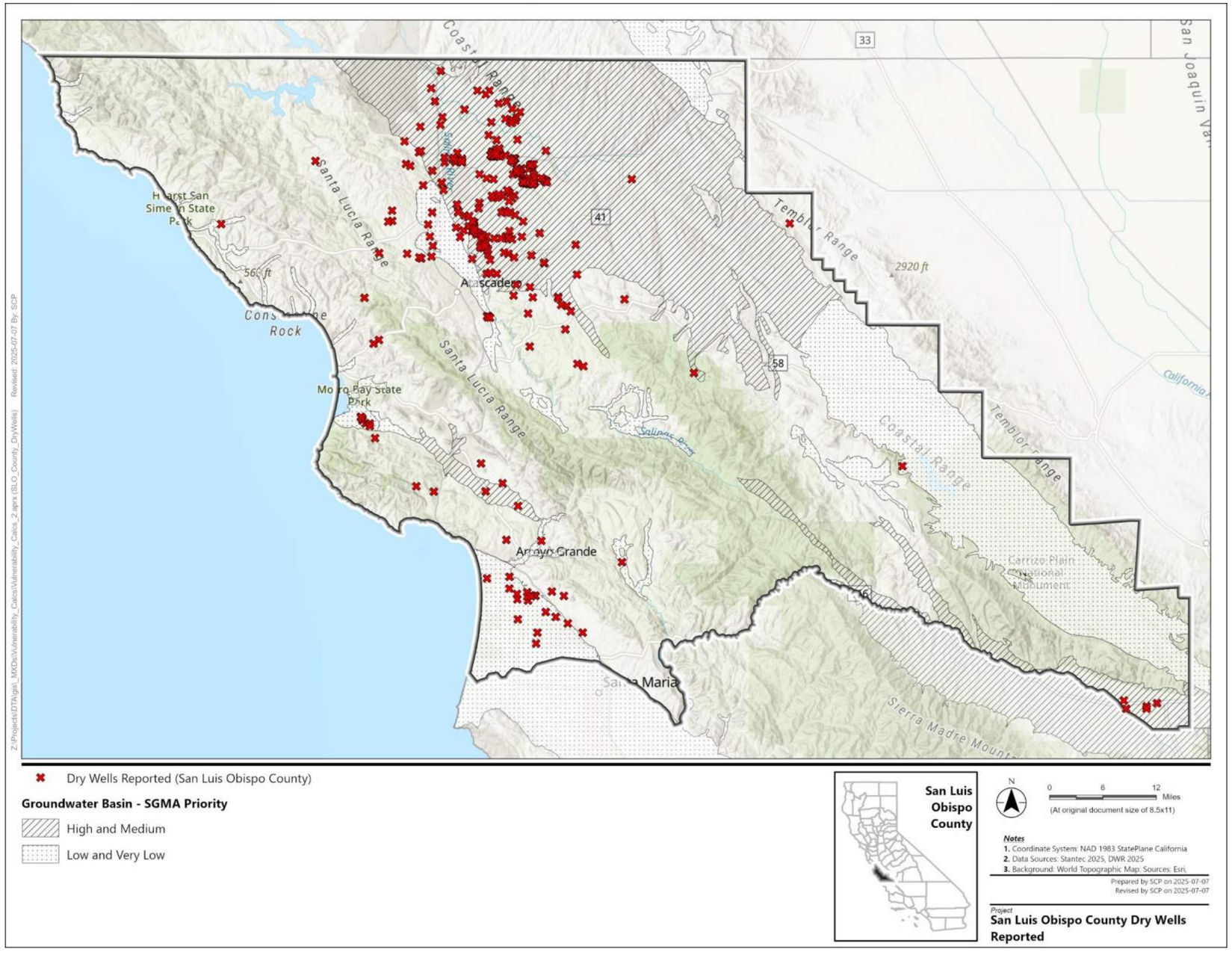
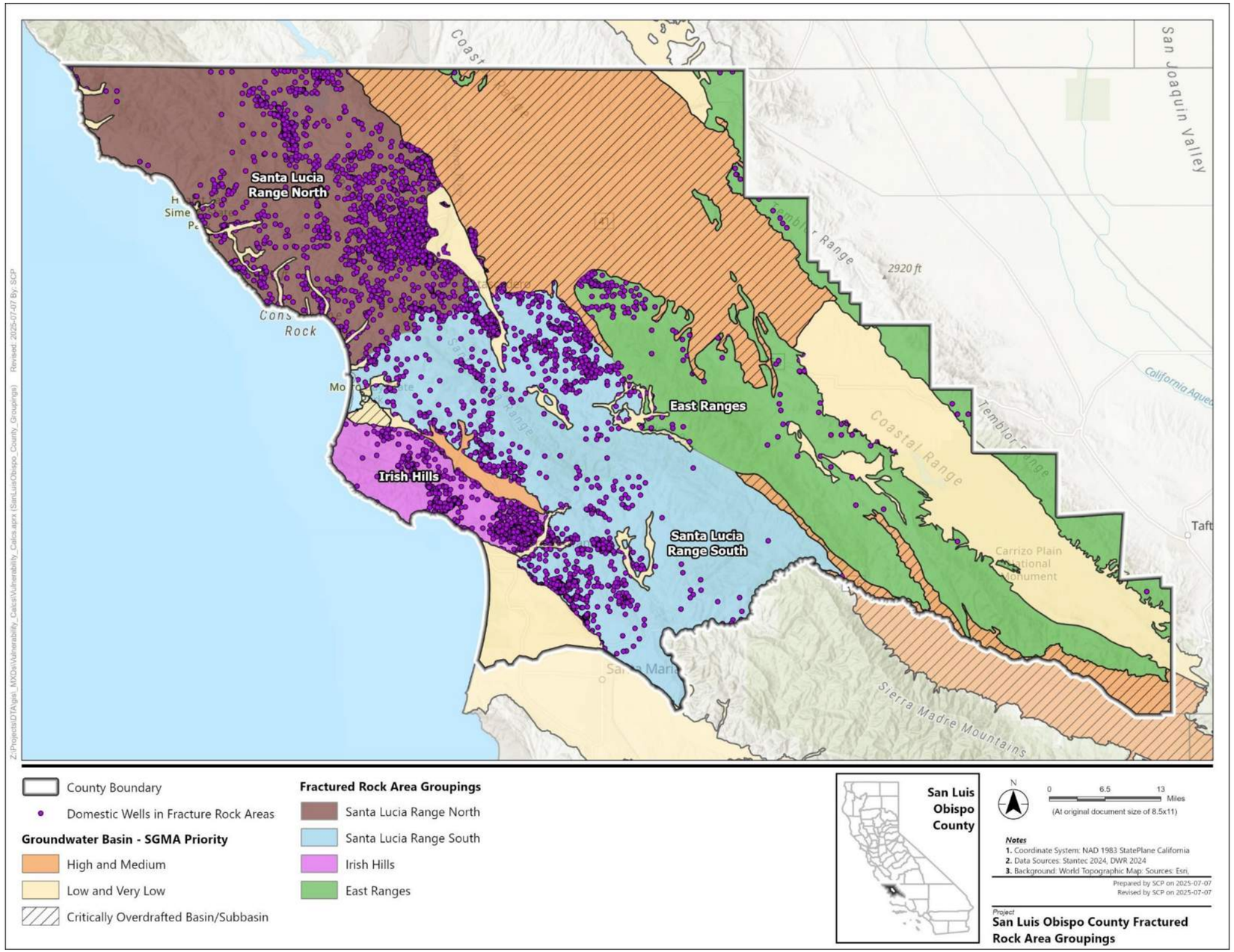


Figure 2.8 County of San Luis Obispo Fractured Rock Areas



2.4.2.3 Water Quality Risk

The 2024 Water Quality Risk indicator of the WSVE tool is based on the 2024 SAFER Needs Assessment of the basins, which used 20 years of available groundwater quality data. The WSVE's Water Quality Risk is intended to represent quality of groundwater likely to be accessed by wells and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality condition at any given location.

Figure 2.9 presents the potential risk per square mile based on raw source groundwater quality data. According to the Risk Assessment, areas of high potential water quality risk according to the 2024 SAFER Needs Assessment within the County are:

- Areas southeast of Shandon
- Whitney Gardens area
- Paso Robles
- Templeton
- Atascadero
- Morro Bay
- Los Osos
- San Luis Obispo
- Grover Beach
- Oceano
- Santa Maria Mesa
- California Valley

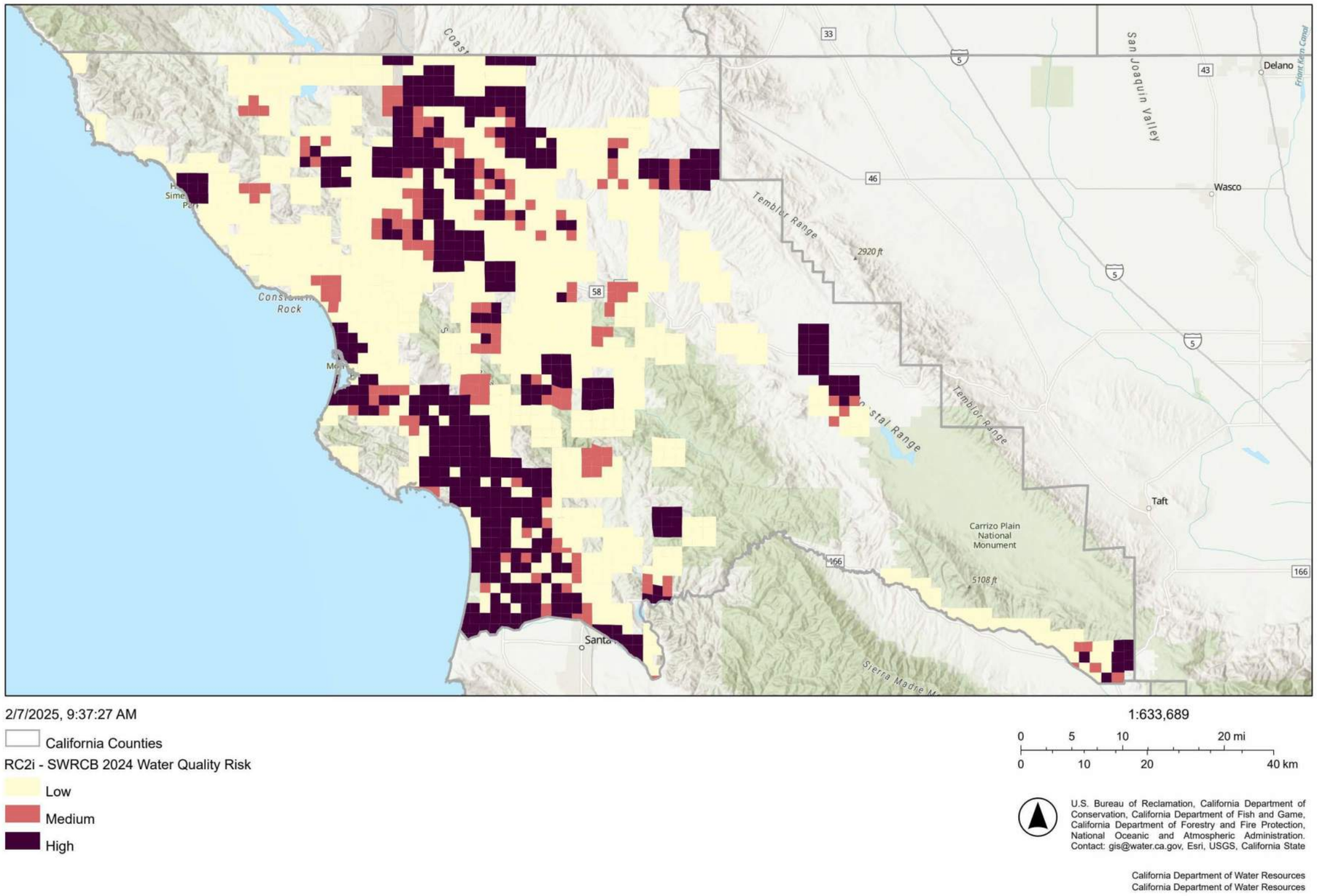
2.4.2.4 Critically Overdrafted Basin

According to the WSVE, a critically overdrafted basin depletes groundwater reserves, reducing available supply and stressing surface water sources and increasing water shortage vulnerability. As described in Section 2.1.1.2, and shown in Figure 2.1, critically overdrafted basins in the County include:

- The Los Osos Area Basin (Los Osos Valley)
- The Paso Robles Area Basin (Salinas Valley)
- The Cuyama Valley Basin (Salinas Valley)

The San Joaquin Valley – Kern County Basin is also overdrafted and extends partially into San Luis Obispo County

Figure 2.9 DWR WSVE Water Quality Risk



3 Methodology of Consolidation Planning

For the purposes of this Plan, consolidation is defined as the joining of a public water system, SSWS, or domestic well with a receiving public water system to become a single public water system, either physically or managerially. Guidance for development of this Plan was provided by the DWR *County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook* (March 2023; *Section 5.3 System Consolidation Plan*).[34]

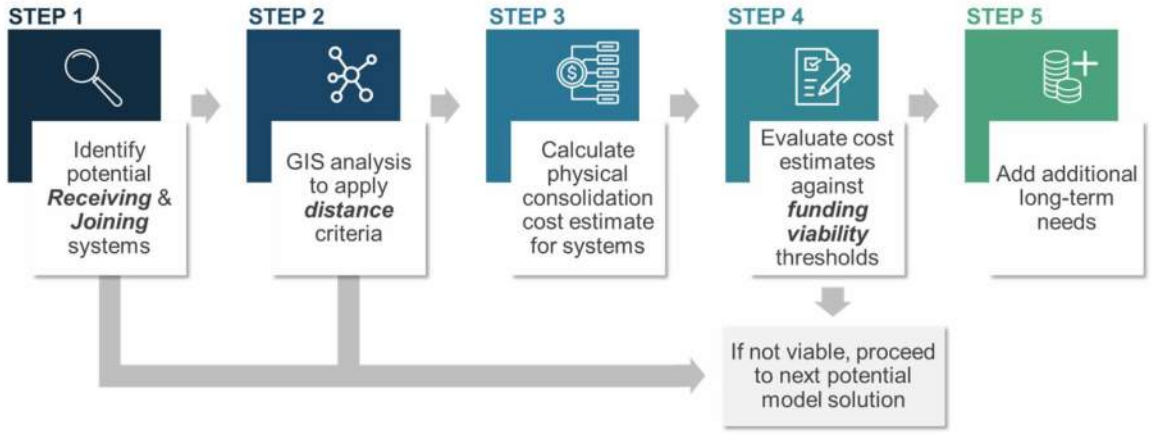
The physical consolidation methodology detailed in this section was used to identify potential physical consolidation projects and estimate funding needs for systems countywide. This methodology is in accordance with the SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* (Cost Assessment Model, Last Updated June 2024).[35] Using domestic well and water system c v provided by the County, candidate systems or domestic wells for physical consolidation were determined using a spatial geographic information system (GIS) analysis. As described in the sections below, this analysis was based on the SAFER status of the receiving public water system and distance viability criteria between the joining and receiving systems.

While the SWRCB methodology recommends excluding systems that were classified by SAFER as "potentially at risk" or "not at-risk" to focus on areas most at risk, Stantec evaluated potential joining public water systems regardless of their SAFER Status (i.e., regardless of historic drought or water quality issues). This approach provides the County with a comprehensive understanding of all the viable consolidation opportunities, accounting for the possibility that a system's SAFER status may change over time and that consolidation may still offer operational, financial, or resiliency benefits to systems not currently at risk. However, it should be noted that there may be little incentive for certain SSWSs and domestic wells to consolidate if they are not at risk.

The general methodology used is summarized in Figure 3.1 below. The following sections describe each step of this methodology in specific detail.

[34] https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/SB-552/DWR_Final_Guidebook_20230313_ADA_508_v5.pdf
[35] https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Figure 3.1. Steps for Physical Consolidation Analysis



Source: SWRCB's Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology

3.1 Identify Receiving and Joining Systems

The first step in the analysis was determining which systems were joining versus receiving systems. For this analysis, joining systems were defined as the smaller public water systems, SSWS, and domestic wells that are dissolved into existing receiving public water systems and are no longer responsible for providing water to their own customers. Using a density-based cluster and visual analysis, it was determined that certain areas with a high density of domestic wells could potentially form groupings as a new public water system. The following criteria, summarized in Table 3.1, were required to be considered a joining system:

- **Joining Public Water Systems** needed to have a SAFER status of "failing" and have less than 500 service connections.
- **Joining SSWSs and Ungrouped Domestic Wells** had no minimum criteria.
- **Joining Grouped Domestic Wells** needed to have a minimum of 1 well per 10 acres.

Table 3.1 Joining System Criteria

Joining System Type	Joining System SAFER Status	Joining System's Criteria
Public Water Systems	Failing	≤1,000 service connections
	At-Risk, Potentially At-Risk, or Not At-Risk	≤500 service connections
State Small Water Systems	Any status	None
Ungrouped Domestic Wells	Any status	None
Grouped Domestic Wells	Any status	1 well per 10 acres (0.1 well/acre)

For this analysis, receiving systems were defined as the larger public water systems that expand to subsume joining systems and provide water supply to both of their customers. The following criteria, summarized in Table 3.2, were required to be considered a receiving system:

- **Receiving Public Water Systems** needed to have any SAFER status other than "Failing" and meet the below criteria depending on the joining system. See Table 2.4 for the County's public water systems with a failing SAFER status.

  - **If Consolidating with Joining Public Water System**, the receiving public water system needed to have over 500 service connections and be the largest system within a certain viable distance from a joining public water system. See Section 3.2 for a discussion of the viable distance criteria.
  - **If Consolidating with Joining SSWS or Domestic Wells**, the receiving public water system only needed to be the largest system within a certain viable distance (Section 3.2).
- **SSWSs, Ungrouped Domestic Wells, and Grouped Domestic Wells** were excluded from consideration as receiving systems.

Table 3.2 Receiving System Criteria

Receiving System Type	Joining System Type	Receiving System SAFER Status	Receiving System's Criteria
Public Water Systems	Public Water System	Failing	Excluded
		At-Risk, Potentially At-Risk, or Not At-Risk	Largest nearby system with >500 service connections
	State Small Water Systems	Any status	Largest nearby system
	Domestic Wells	Any status	Largest nearby system

3.2 Compare Distance Viability Criteria

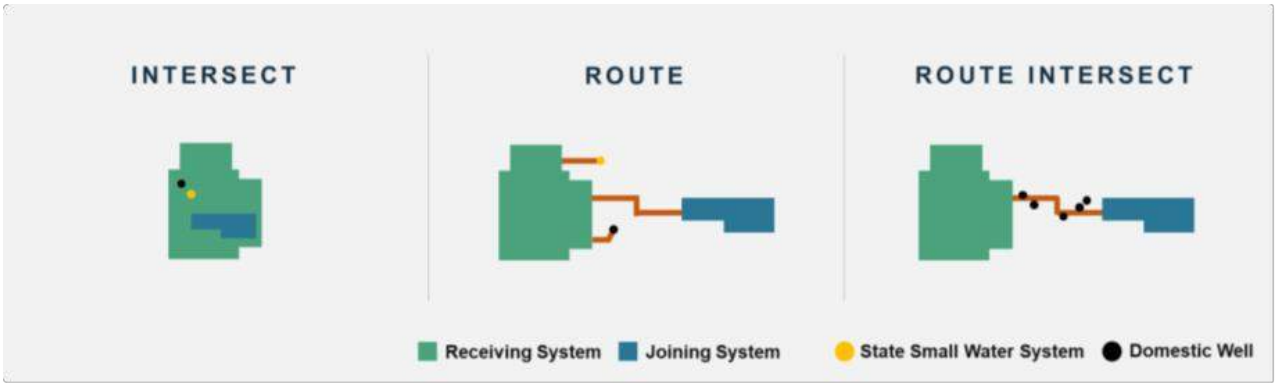
The second step in the analysis was determining if the distance from the joining system to the receiving systems met the distance viability criteria. As described below and shown in Figure 3.2, there were three possible ways in which physical consolidation can be modeled:

1) **Intersect Consolidation**: Where the joining system is physically located within the service area of a potential receiving public water system.

2) **Route Consolidation**: Where the joining system is physically located within a maximum distance from the service area of a potential receiving public water system along a street.

3) Route-Intersect Consolidation: Where the joining SSWS or domestic well is along the modeled route of a potential joining public water system or grouping of domestic wells.

Figure 3.2 Possible Physical Consolidations Modeled



Source: SWRCB's Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology

Table 3.3 summarizes the criteria used to determine whether the distance along roadways between the receiving public water system and the joining system was within the maximum viable distance. The viable distance criteria were as follows:

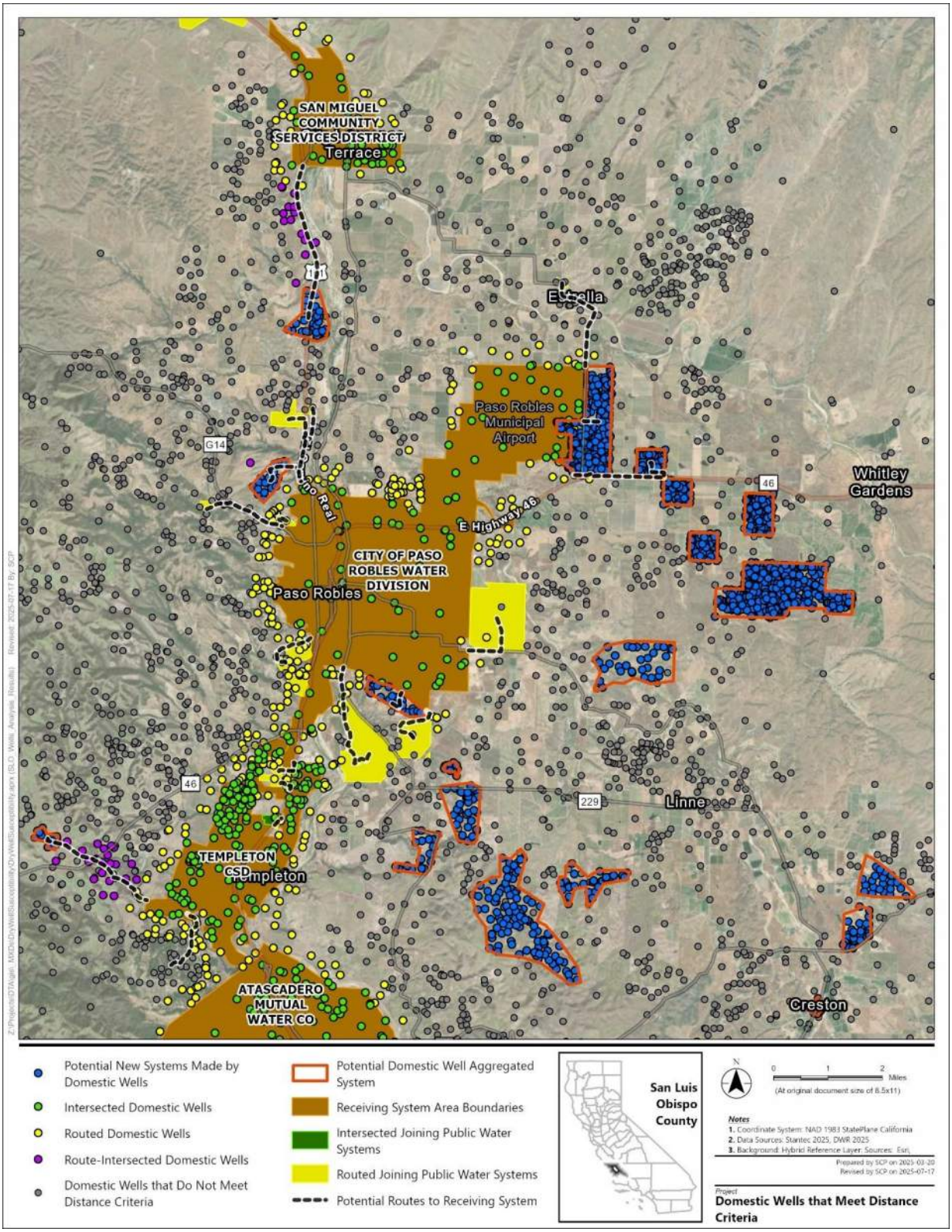
- **Intersect:** For the intersect consolidation analysis, it was assumed the distance between the joining public water system, SSWS, or domestic well and receiving public water system was zero.
- **Route:** For a public water system or grouping of domestic wells to route to a public water system, the maximum viable distance was 3 miles. For a SSWS or an individual domestic well to route to a public water system, the maximum viable distance modeled was 0.38 miles.
- **Route-Intersect:** For a SSWS or domestic well to route-intersect with a public water system's consolidation route, the maximum viable distance from the route was 0.25 miles.

Table 3.3 Distance Criteria for Physical Consolidation Analysis

Joining Water System Type	Consolidation Type	Viability Criteria (Maximum Distance)
Public Water Systems	Intersect	No distance criteria. Assumed distance = 0.
	Route	≤3 miles to receiving system
State Small Water Systems	Intersect	No distance criteria. Assumed distance = 0.
	Route	≤0.38 miles to receiving system
	Route-Intersect	≤0.25 miles to route
Grouped Domestic Wells	Route	≤3 miles to receiving system
Ungrouped Domestic Wells	Intersect	No distance criteria. Assumed distance = 0.
	Route	≤0.38 miles to receiving system
	Route-Intersect	≤0.25 miles to route

Figure 3.3 provides a detailed view of the distance viability criteria used to evaluate receiving public water systems, joining public water systems, and joining domestic wells in the Paso Robles–Templeton–Atascadero region. Note that joining SSWSs are not depicted within this figure.

Figure 3.3. Distance Viability Evaluation Near the Paso Robles–Templeton–Atascadero Region



3.3 Calculate Physical Consolidation Capital Costs

An estimated cost for physical consolidation was determined for the water systems and domestic wells that met both the inventory criteria in Step 1 (Section 3.1) and the distance criteria in Step 2 (Section 3.2). The following sections provide comprehensive explanations of each of the below line items in Table 3.4, including the methodologies and assumptions. Total capital cost equations by joining system and consolidation type are summarized in Appendix A.

The costs assigned in Table 3.4 are from the SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* and are based on SWRCB's research and outreach, including a review of projects funded by the SWRCB and consultations with knowledgeable staff. External research and outreach consisted of a literature review and consultations with water systems, venders, manufacturers, service providers, and consultants. Public feedback on the unit cost assumptions was solicited in July 2023 through a public webinar workshop.[36]

The estimated capital costs are strictly conceptual and are intended for preliminary planning purposes only. They are not site-specific and do not account for localized regulatory and political barriers, community willingness, or infrastructure compatibility issues. Furthermore, long-term O&M expenses and possible capital improvement costs were not included.

Per the SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology*, treatment costs are to be included for receiving water systems categorized as "failing" due to water quality issues, and additional source costs are to be included for receiving systems with a single water supply source. Since no failing water system, or water systems with a single water supply source, were considered for receiving, these costs were not included in this analysis.

Table 3.4 Physical Consolidation Capital Cost Estimate Components

Line Item		Cost	Units	Assumptions
Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost		$286	$/LF	Includes material and installation.
Connection Fees		$5,437	$/connection	Fee for connecting to Public Water System. Based on Joining System connections.
Regionally Adjusted Service Line Cost		$8,060	$/ connection	Based on joining Systems connections
Administrative Cost		15%	Total Pipeline Cost	For routed or intersected Public Water Systems and SSWSs, regardless of status
CEQA Fees	Route	$100,000	$/Project	For Public Water Systems and SSWSs, regardless of status
	Intersect	$25,000	$/Project	For Public Water Systems and SSWSs, regardless of status
	Route-Intersect	--	--	--
Contingency		20%	Total Cost	For Public Water Systems and SSWSs, regardless of status
Inflation		3.10%	Total Cost	--

[36] https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Line Item	Cost	Units	Assumptions
Regional Multiplier	30%	Total Pipeline Cost	For Suburban County
Planning & Construction	10%	Total Cost	--
Engineering Services	15%	Total Cost	--

Source: SWRCB's Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology

3.3.1 Pipeline Cost and Assumptions

The SWRCB's Cost Assessment Model assumes $220 per linear foot (LF) for installing a pipeline between joining and receiving systems. Note that this cost represents the pipeline cost before the regional multiplier of 30% has been applied. See Section 3.3.7 for a description of the regional multiplier and assumptions. Underlying pipeline costs assumptions are detailed below:

- **Material cost for 12" PVC C90033** = $55/LF
- **Installation cost** = $165/LF
- **Total Pipeline Cost (Cost/LF)** = Material ($55/LF) + Installation ($165/LF) = $220/LF
- **Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost=** $220/LF x 130% = $286/LF

The GIS analysis in Section 3.2 was used to estimate the pipeline length needed for the cost estimate according to Table 3.5 and the following descriptions:

- **Route:** For routed public water systems, groupings of domestic wells, and SSWSs, the distance in GIS between the boundary of the receiving system to the centroid of the joining system along an existing street was measured. For routed public water systems, groupings of domestic wells, and SSWSs, an additional 1,000-foot buffer was added to the calculated distance to account for limitations in the GIS distance/route analysis. For ungrouped domestic wells, since the well locations were derived from well completion reports – which may be inaccurate and may not reflect actual well locations – a conservative assumption was made that all routed ungrouped domestic wells were located 0.38 miles from the receiving public water system.
- **Intersect:** For intersected joining public water systems and SSWSs, a 1,000-foot distance was assumed to be required. A shorter pipeline of 200 ft was assumed to be required for intersected joining ungrouped domestic wells.
- **Route-Intersect:** For route-intersected joining SSWSs and ungrouped domestic wells, no additional pipeline was assumed. This assumption was made because the pipeline costs for consolidating these systems are accounted for in the public water system's consolidation route cost estimate.

Table 3.5 Pipeline Distance Assumptions

Joining System Type	Consolidation Type	Assumed Required Length	Additional Buffer (LF)
Public Water System	Intersect	1,000 LF	--
	Route	GIS Length to Receiving System	1,000
State Small Water Systems	Intersect	1,000 LF	--
	Route	GIS Length to Receiving System	1,000
	Route-Intersect	0	--

Joining System Type	Consolidation Type	Assumed Required Length	Additional Buffer (LF)
Ungrouped Domestic Wells	Intersect	200 LF	--
	Route	0.38 miles	--
	Route-Intersect Public Water System/Group	0	--
Grouped Domestic Wells	Route	GIS Length to Receiving System	1,000

Source: SWRCB's Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology

3.3.2 Connection Fees Cost and Assumptions

Connection fees are one-time charges that receiving systems typically issue for new customers being connected to their water system. Connection fees can vary vastly from system to system across the State. The SWRCB collects information about new connection fees in the electronic Annual Report (eAR) which water systems are required to complete. Using the SWRCB's average connection fees for potential receiving public water systems, the connection fee for each joining system is as follows:

- **Connection Fees Cost ($)** = Average Receiving Public Water System Connection Fee ($5,437/connection) x Number of Joining System's Service Connections

3.3.3 Service Line Cost and Assumptions

Service lines are water service laterals running from the branched main in the water system's distribution system into the customer's property where the meter is installed. Service lines vary in length but are usually longer in rural or suburban areas since most customers are set further back from the road. Underlying service line costs assumptions are detailed below:

- **Assumed Lateral Length** = 60 ft
- **Service Line Cost (Cost)** = [Material ($3.30/LF) + Installation ($100/LF)] x Assumed Lateral Length (60 ft) = $6,200
- **Total Service Line Cost (Cost)** = $6,200 x (Count of Joining System Service Connections)

3.3.4 Administration Cost and Assumptions

Administration costs are fees charged by a consultant for providing supportive services to the project. The eligible expenses are usually defined for each budget line item but are mainly comprised of legal fees, project management, and inspections. Administrative fees, such LAFCO or CPUC fees, have not been included. Administrative costs were not calculated for any route-intersected consolidation, as this would be accounted for in the joining public water system's consolidation route cost estimate. Administrative costs were not calculated for any ungrouped domestic well, regardless of consolidation type, as that cost would be subsumed by the receiving system. Administrative costs were calculated for any grouping of domestic well that was routed.

Since administration costs are typically driven by the size of project and time spent on each eligible item, the estimated administration cost varies depending on the total construction cost. The administrative costs

were assumed to be 15% of the total regionally adjusted pipeline construction cost. Underlying costs assumptions are detailed below:

- **Pipeline Construction Cost** = Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost + Regionally Adjusted Service Lines Cost
- **Administration Fees** = 15% x (Pipeline Construction Cost)

3.3.5 CEQA Fees Cost and Assumptions

CEQA fees include the cost of an initial study to determine whether the project may have a significant adverse effect on the surrounding environment. CEQA costs can vary depending on whether the project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment and the requirements associated with alleviating any potential negative effects. If adverse effects are identified, an additional cost is typically included to cover the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

In general, CEQA costs are usually proportional to the distance between systems. When systems are relatively far apart, the route created for consolidation is expected to have a substantial impact on the area affected by the project. However, when two systems are intersecting, there is less anticipated disruption and damage to the environment. While this Plan does not directly adjust CEQA costs based on exact distances, it indirectly accounts for varying distances by assuming that CEQA cost differs by consolidation type:

- **CEQA For Intersect Consolidation** = $25,000
- **CEQA For Route Consolidation** = $100,000
- **CEQA For Route Intersect Consolidation** = $0

Note that it was assumed that there were no CEQA costs for route-intersected consolidation. CEQA costs were also not calculated for any domestic well consolidation, regardless of consolidation type, as that cost would be subsumed by the receiving system.

3.3.6 Inflation Cost and Assumptions

Due to increases in the price of construction materials, and on-going supply chain issues stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, a 3.1% inflation rate multiplier was applied to the total capital cost. This inflation rate multiplier is specific to California and is based on the California Department of Finance's Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI-U).

3.3.7 Regional Adjustment Cost and Assumptions

Pipeline and service line costs vary greatly depending on location, with higher prices in areas that have a high cost of living or limited access. To account for these location-specific differences, the SWRCB's Cost Assessment Model recommends applying a single regional cost adjustment multiplier to a county, based on the county's overall classification as Rural, Suburban, or Urban (Table 3.6).

The SWCRB calculated these regional adjustment multipliers using RSMeans City Cost Index (CCI) data. Based on 2019 RSMeans data, the CCI reflects the relative costs of materials, labor, and equipment

compared to a national average of 30 major U.S. cities.[37] For each location category, the SWRCB averages CCI values for cities in each generalized location category, compares the category's average to the national average CCI of 3.00, and calculates the percent increase. This percentage increase is the recommended regional multiplier for that category.

Table 3.6 RSMeans City Cost Index and SWRCB Regional Adjustment Multipliers by County Category

Generalized Location Categories	Averaged RSMeans CCI for Category	SWRCB-Recommended Regional Adjustment Multiplier[1]
Rural	+3.0	0%
Urban	+3.97	+32%
Suburban	+3.89	+30%
[1] Calculated as the percent above the national average CCI of 3.00.		

Source: SWRCB's Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology

Since the SWRCB Cost Assessment Model categorizes SLO County as generally suburban, this Plan applies a 30% regional multiplier to base construction (pipeline and service line) costs:

- **Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost (Cost/LF)** = Total Pipeline Cost ($220/LF) x 0.30 = $286/LF
- **Regionally Adjusted Service Lines Cost (Cost/Service Connection)** = Total Service Line ($6,200/Service Connection) x 0.30 = $8,060/Service Connection.

Note that for ungrouped domestic wells, the assumed pipeline cost was reduced to $150/LF to reflect the use of smaller-diameter pipelines typically suitable for individual connections.

3.3.8 Contingency Cost and Assumptions

Contingency is typically included in construction budgets to account for additional and unexpected costs due to natural, staffing, or funding issues. The estimated contingency was assumed to be 20% of the total cost to account for cost fluctuations.

3.3.9 Planning and Construction Cost and Assumptions

A planning and construction multiplier accounts for costs associated with the planning, management, and execution of construction projects. These expenses are essential in maintaining an organized timeline of events, allocating staffing for the project, and determining the necessary materials and equipment needed. Proper planning can also help ensure the overall quality of the project meets the client's expectations. An estimated multiplier for planning and construction was assumed to be 10% of the total capital cost.

[37] RSMeans City Cost Index: https://www.rsmeans.com/rsmeans-city-cost-index

3.3.10 Engineering Services Cost and Assumptions

An engineering services multiplier accounts for costs associated with the preparation of a preliminary engineering report, preliminary and final design services, construction, and post construction services. The estimate engineering services multiplier was assumed to be 15% of the total capital cost.

3.4 Funding Viability

If a water system or domestic well meets the system criteria in Section 3.1 and the distance viability criteria in Section 3.2, the cost assessment calculated in Section 3.3 was used to determine if the consolidation project meets the funding viability thresholds.

In accordance with the SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology*, funding viability thresholds were taken from 2023-24 *Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan* (Intended Use Plan), then inflated by 20% per DDW and Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) recommendations. The DFA does not currently employ funding viability thresholds for consolidation projects for SSWSs and domestic wells. Funding decisions are made on a case-by-case basis. Table 3.7 below summarizes the funding viability thresholds utilized in this analysis. For joining public water systems and groups of domestic wells, the 2023-24 Intended Use Plan sets physical consolidation funding thresholds to either a total capital cost of $6 million (or $7.2 million when inflated) or a cost per connection of $80,000/connection (or $96,000/connection when inflated), depending on the system's number of connections. The SWRCB has set physical consolidation funding viability thresholds of $2 million for joining SSWS and $150,000 for joining ungrouped domestic wells.

Table 3.7. Funding Viability Criteria of Joining Systems

Joining System Type		**Funding Viability Criteria**
Public Water System	> 75 service connections	Total Capital Cost < [Number of Connections] x [$96,000/connection]
	< 75 service connections	Total Capital Cost < $7.2 million
State Small Water System		Total Capital Cost < $2 million
Grouped Domestic Well	> 75 service connections	Total Capital Cost < [Number of Connections] x [$96,000/connection]
	< 75 service connections	Total Capital Cost < $7.2 million
Ungrouped Domestic Well		Total Capital Cost < $150,000

Source: SWRCB's Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology

4 Water System Consolidation Results

Based on the outputs of the GIS analysis, County-provided water system data described in Section 2, and the SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* described in Section 3, the following sections develop short-term response actions (emergency intertie) and long-term mitigation strategies (physical or managerial consolidation) to alleviate the risk of droughts and water shortages in the County.

It is important to note that the strategies presented herein are conceptual and intended to illustrate potential approaches for mitigating drought and water shortage vulnerabilities within the County. These strategies are not intended to serve as detailed implementation plans or implementation recommendations, and do not incorporate comprehensive socio-economic, regulatory, or stakeholder-willingness analyses that would be required to determine feasibility at the project level. These strategies do not address potential constraints such as place of use restrictions, annexation requirements, approvals by governing boards, inter-agency coordination challenges, or the considerable variability in connection fees and rate structures across the County that may significantly affect the viability of consolidation.

Any physical or managerial consolidation effort identified in this report would necessitate further evaluation through detailed planning, engineering, and stakeholder engagement processes. Direct coordination by the County with relevant public water systems, SSWSs, and domestic well owners would be required to advance any of these concepts toward implementation. It should also be recognized that if the parties that could be consolidated are not presently classified by SAFER as Failing or At-Risk, there may be limited interest in pursuing consolidation.

4.1 Physical Consolidation

Physical consolidation provides a long-term solution by fully integrating a smaller water system or domestic wells into a larger public water system's infrastructure. It improves water quality, reliability, and compliance by centralizing operations under a professionally managed system. However, it can be costly and complex to implement, requiring significant construction, permitting, and time. It may also be unfeasible in remote or geographically challenging areas. Table 4.1 summarized the benefits and challenges of physical consolidation.

Table 4.1. Benefits and Challenges of Physical Consolidation

Benefits	Challenges
Long-term solution with full integration into a larger, more reliable system	High upfront costs for infrastructure, design, and construction
Improves water quality	May not be feasible in remote or geographically challenging areas
Increases water supply reliability	Potential service disruption during construction
Simplifies governance and regulatory oversight since one system manages all infrastructure and services	Requires extensive permitting, environmental review, and community approval
Often eligible for State incentives (e.g., DWR or SWRCB consolidation grants)	Timeline can stretch over months or years

4.1.1 Public Water Systems

As previously described in Section 2, and as shown in Figure 2.3, the County currently has a total of 83 public water systems. Per the methodology described in Section 3.1, these public water systems were categorized by joining versus receiving systems.

As shown in Table 4.2, of the total 83 water systems, 25 public water systems met the "receiving system" criteria (have any SAFER status other than "Failing" and greater than 500 service connections). The other 58 public water systems in the County met the "joining system" criteria (have less than 1,000 service connections if "Failing" or less than 500 service connections if any other SAFER status).

Table 4.2. Summary of Receiving and Joining Public Water Systems

Description	Count	Criteria
Total Public Water Systems in SLO County	**83**	-
Receiving Public Water Systems Identified	25	• Any status other than "failing" • The largest nearby system with >500 service connections
Joining Public Water Systems Identified	58	• If failing, ≤1,000 service connections. • If has any other status, ≤500 service connections.

4.1.1.1 Receiving Public Water Systems

Table 4.3 provides a detailed summary of the public water systems identified as having the potential to be a "receiving public systems," including number of service connections and SAFER status. Of these 25 receiving public water systems, three have a SAFER status of "Potentially At-Risk" and four have a status of "At-Risk". The remaining receiving public water systems are "Not At-Risk." Figure 4.1 provides the geographic distribution of receiving public water systems across the County, color-coded by SAFER status.

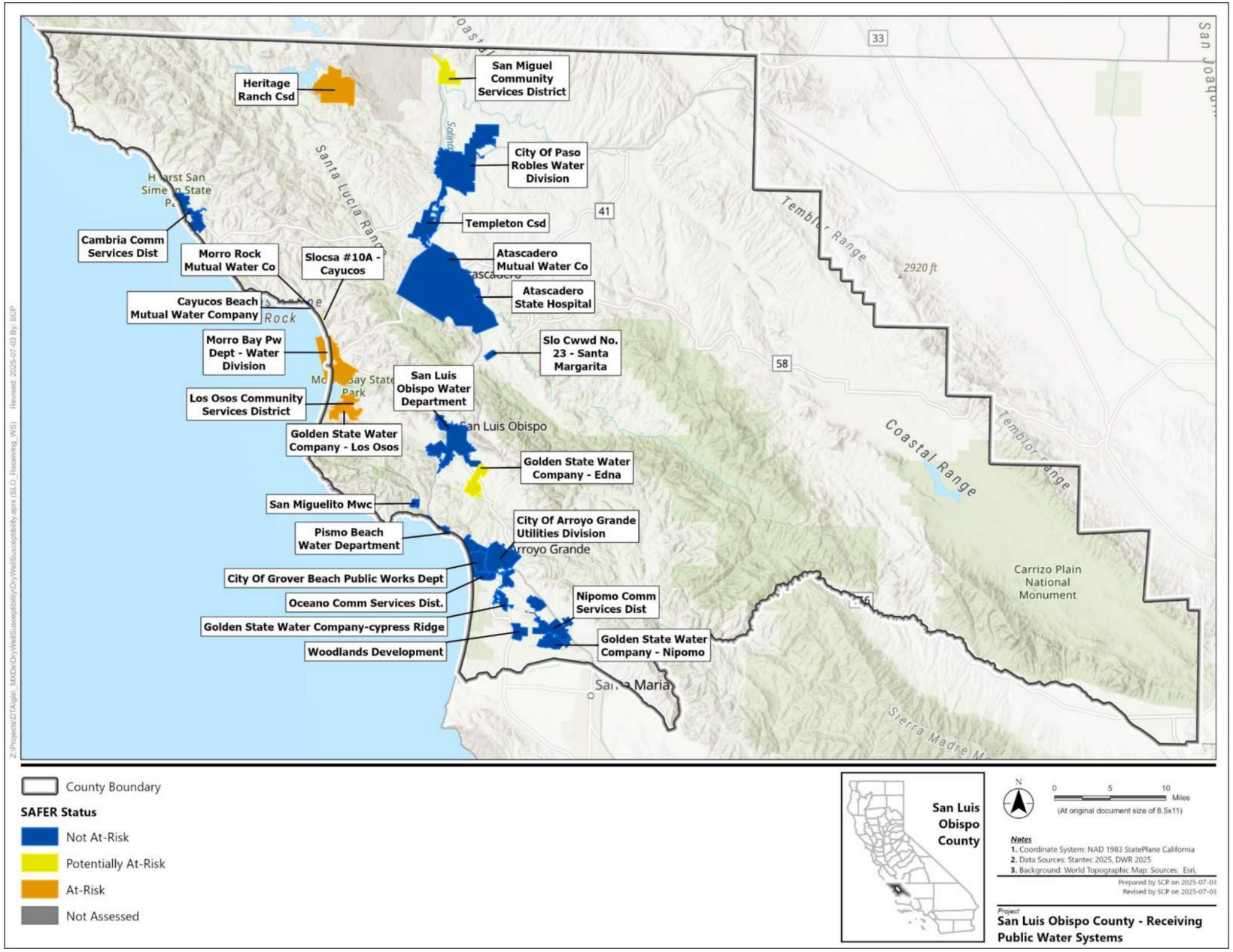
Table 4.3. Receiving Public Water Systems Detailed Summary

No.	Receiving System Name	Receiving System No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]
1	Golden State Water Company - Los Osos	2,683	At-Risk
2	Heritage Ranch CSD	1,963	At-Risk
3	Los Osos CSD	2,776	At-Risk
4	Morro Bay PW Dept - Water Division	5,892	At-Risk
5	Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk
6	San Miguel CSD	907	Potentially At-Risk
7	SLOCSA #10A - Cayucos	784	Potentially At-Risk
8	Atascadero Mutual Water Co	10,961	Not At-Risk
9	Atascadero State Hospital	875	Not At-Risk
10	Cambria Comm Services District	4034	Not At-Risk
11	Cayucos Beach Mutual Water Company	778	Not At-Risk
12	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk
13	City Of Grover Beach Public Works Dept	4,999	Not At-Risk
14	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk
15	Golden State Water Company - Nipomo	1,492	Not At-Risk
16	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk
17	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co	650	Not At-Risk
18	Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk

No.	Receiving System Name	Receiving System No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]
19	Oceano Comm Services Dist.	2,207	Not At-Risk
20	Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk
21	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk
22	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk
23	SLO CWWD No. 23 - Santa Margarita	506	Not At-Risk
24	Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk
25	Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

Figure 4.1 Receiving Public Water Systems



4.1.1.2 Joining Public Water Systems

As shown in Table 4.4, of the 58 public water systems in the County that met the "joining system" criteria, only 45 met the distance viability criteria described in Section 3.2. Among these 45, six intersect with a receiving public water system and 39 can be routed less than 3 miles to a receiving public water system.

Table 4.4. Joining Public Water Systems Distance Viability Results

Description		Count	Distance Viability Criteria
Total Joining Public Water Systems Identified		**58**	--
Not Within Viable Consolidation Distance		**13**	>3 miles to receiving system
Within Viable Consolidation Distance		**45**	≤3 miles to receiving system
	Intersected	6	• No distance criteria. Assumed distance was zero.
	Routed	39	• Distance measured in GIS ≤3 miles to receiving system

As shown in Table 4.5, of the 45 joining public water systems that met the distance viability criteria, 43 met the funding viability criteria described in Section 3.4. A detailed summary of the total capital cost estimates and the funding viability analysis is provided in Appendix B.

Table 4.5. Joining Public Water Systems Funding Viability Results

Description	Count	Funding Viability Criteria
Total Joining Public Water Systems within Viable Consolidation Distance	**45**	--
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria	2	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria	43	• If > 75 service connections, Total Capital Cost < [Number of Connections] x [$96,000/connection] • If < 75 service connection, Total Capital Cost < $7.2 million

Table 4.6 provides a detailed summary of the 58 potential joining public water systems, including the joining public water system's number of connections, the estimated distance along existing roads to the nearest potential receiving system (measured via the GIS analysis), the receiving system's name and number of connections (if applicable), total consolidation capital costs (if applicable), and funding viability (if applicable). The total capital costs and available funding presented in Table 4.6 are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and do not include a site-specific analysis accounting for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints, which may significantly affect feasibility or actual project costs.

As shown in Table 4.6, of the 45 joining public water systems that met the distance and funding criteria, six have a Failing SAFER status and ten have an At-Risk SAFER status. Receiving public water systems that would consolidate with the greatest number of viable joining public water systems (met both funding and distance criteria) include City of Paso Robles Water Division (receiving 10 public water systems), San Luis Obispo Water Department (receiving 8 water systems), San Miguelito MWC (receiving 4 water systems), and City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division (receiving 4 water systems).

Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3 illustrate the geographic distribution of joining public water systems across the County, with color coding indicating whether they meet the distance and/or funding criteria.

Table 4.6. Joining Public Water Systems Detailed Summary

No.	Joining Public Water System Name	Joining System No. Service Connections	Joining System SAFER Status[1]	Consolidation Type	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Receiving Public Water System Name	Receiving System No. Service Connections	Receiving System SAFER Status[1]	Total Capital Cost of Consolidation[2]	Potential Available Funding[2]	Meets Funding Viability?
1	Ada's Lodges	1	At-Risk	Route	1.44	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$4,361,000	$7,200,000	Yes
2	Afuera De Chorro Water Company	25	Potentially At-Risk	Route	0.67	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$2,913,000	$7,200,000	Yes
3	Almira Water Association	20	At-Risk	Route	1.02	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$3,703,000	$7,200,000	Yes
4	Anza Vineyard Estates Mutual Water Co	6	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
5	Avila Beach Community Services District	388	Not At-Risk	Route	1.23	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	$12,246,000	$37,248,000	Yes
6	Avila Valley Mutual Water Co	28	Not At-Risk	Route	0.76	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	$3,212,000	$7,200,000	Yes
7	Baron Canyon Mutual Water Co.	25	Not At-Risk	Route	2.82	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	$8,438,000	$7,200,000	No
8	Bassi Ranch Mutual Water Co.	27	At-Risk	Route	1.51	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	$5,106,000	$7,200,000	Yes
9	Bear Valley Water Company	18	Not At-Risk	Route	0.97	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$3,519,000	$7,200,000	Yes
10	Branch Elementary School	1	At-Risk	Route	1.86	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$5,449,000	$7,200,000	Yes
11	California Men's Colony	12	Not At-Risk	Route	2.31	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$6,840,000	$7,200,000	Yes
12	Callender Grove Mutual Water	37	Not At-Risk	Route	1.35	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	$4,908,000	$7,200,000	Yes
13	Canyon Crest Mutual Benefit WC	54	Not At-Risk	Route	0.40	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$2,850,000	$7,200,000	Yes
14	Carrisa Plains Elementary	1	Failing	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
15	Chamisal Vineyards	2	Not Assessed	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
16	Coastal Christian School	1	Not At-Risk	Route	0.23	Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk	$1,255,000	$7,200,000	Yes
17	Country Hills Estates	26	Not At-Risk	Route	0.70	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$2,989,000	$7,200,000	Yes
18	Creston Elementary School	1	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
19	Edna Valley Ranch East	40	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
20	Garden Farms C.W.D.	117	Not At-Risk	Route	0.50	Atascadero Mutual Water Co	10,961	Not At-Risk	$4,467,000	$11,232,000	Yes
21	Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company	42	At-Risk	Route	1.23	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$4,702,000	$7,200,000	Yes
22	Green River Mutual Water Co.	124	Failing	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
23	H2O, Inc	25	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
24	Halcyon Water System	46	Failing	Intersect	0.00	Oceano Comm Services Dist.	2,207	Not At-Risk	$1,526,000	$7,200,000	Yes
25	Higuera Apartments	24	Failing	Route	0.07	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$1,333,000	$7,200,000	Yes
26	Irish Hills Mutual Water Co	58	Not At-Risk	Route	0.31	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$2,702,000	$7,200,000	Yes
27	Ken Mar Gardens	49	Failing	Intersect	0.00	Oceano Comm Services Dist.	2,207	Not At-Risk	$1,591,000	$7,200,000	Yes
28	Laguna Negra Mutual Water Co.	29	Not At-Risk	Route	1.65	Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	$5,502,000	$7,200,000	Yes
29	Las Ventanas Ranch	36	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
30	Laureate Water Company	7	Not At-Risk	Route	1.49	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$4,609,000	$7,200,000	Yes
31	Los Robles Mobile Home Estates	160	Not At-Risk	Route	0.31	Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	$4,907,000	$15,360,000	Yes
32	Mesa Dunes Mobile Home Estates	313	Not At-Risk	Route	0.21	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	$7,988,000	$30,048,000	Yes
33	Monte Sereno Mutual Benefit Water	26	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
34	Mustang Springs Mutual Water	16	At-Risk	Route	0.33	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$1,833,000	$7,200,000	Yes
35	Nacimiento Water Company	663	Failing	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles				$-	--	--
36	Pacific Dunes Ranch	1	Not Assessed	Route	0.92	Oceano Comm Services Dist.	2,207	Not At-Risk	$3,018,000	$7,200,000	Yes
37	Playa Dulce	1	Not Assessed	Route	0.98	Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk	$3,180,000	$7,200,000	Yes
38	Pleasant Valley Elementary	1	At-Risk	Route	1.97	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$5,714,000	$7,200,000	Yes
39	Rancho Colina Mobile Home Park	127	At-Risk	Route	1.20	Morro Bay Pw Dept - Water Division	5,892	At-Risk	$6,491,000	$12,192,000	Yes
40	Rancho Nipomo Water Company	45	Not At-Risk	Route	2.24	Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	$7,385,000	$7,200,000	No
41	Rancho Salinas MBWC	20	Not At-Risk	Route	1.53	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$4,996,000	$7,200,000	Yes

No.	Joining Public Water System Name	Joining System No. Service Connections	Joining System SAFER Status[1]	Consolidation Type	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Receiving Public Water System Name	Receiving System No. Service Connections	Receiving System SAFER Status[1]	Total Capital Cost of Consolidation[2]	Potential Available Funding[2]	Meets Funding Viability?
42	Resthaven Mobile Home Park	80	Failing	Route	1.54	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$6,346,000	$7,680,000	Yes
43	Rim Rock Water Company	25	Failing	Route	1.03	Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	$3,825,000	$7,200,000	Yes
44	S & T Mutual Water Company	179	At-Risk	Intersect	0.00	Golden State Water Company - Los Osos	2,683	At-Risk	$4,423,000	$17,184,000	Yes
45	San Simeon CSD	206	At-Risk	Route	2.22	Cambria Comm Services District	4,034	Not At-Risk	$10,840,000	$19,776,000	Yes
46	Santa Ysabel Ranch MWC	152	Not At-Risk	Route	2.34	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$9,955,000	$14,592,000	Yes
47	SLO CSA No. 12 - Avila Beach	20	Not Assessed	Route	0.67	San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	$2,785,000	$7,200,000	Yes
48	SLO CSA No. 16 - Shandon	362	Potentially At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
49	SLO CWD No. 10 - Cayucos WTP	3	Not Assessed	Intersect	0.00	Morro Rock Mutual Water Co	650	Not At-Risk	$589,000	$7,200,000	Yes
50	Spanish Lakes Mutual Water Co	45	Not At-Risk	Route	1.13	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$4,521,000	$7,200,000	Yes
51	Strasbaugh, Inc	1	Not Assessed	Route	0.53	Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk	$2,017,000	$7,200,000	Yes
52	Talley Farms Labor Housing	22	Not Assessed	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
53	Terra De Oro Water Company	17	Not At-Risk	Route	0.21	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$1,544,000	$7,200,000	Yes
54	Tiger Water Supply	3	Potentially At-Risk	Intersect	0.00	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$589,000	$7,200,000	Yes
55	Toyota San Luis Obispo	1	Not Assessed	Intersect	0.00	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$546,000	$7,200,000	Yes
56	Varian Ranch Mutual Water	49	Not At-Risk	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
57	Walnut Hills Mutual Water Co	23	Not At-Risk	Route	0.46	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$2,311,000	$7,200,000	Yes
58	Woodland Park Mutual Water Co	163	Failing	Route	1.33	Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	$7,608,000	$15,648,000	Yes

[1] **State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard**: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

[2] The total capital costs and available funding estimates presented in this table are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and are best used for comparing the relative viability of projects to one another. They do not reflect site-specific engineering analysis or account for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints that may significantly affect feasibility or actual project costs. Additional project development will be necessary to produce accurate cost projections suitable for design, funding, and/or construction uses. Cost and funding estimates are based on SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* (described in Section 3). https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Figure 4.2 Joining Public Water Systems (North County)

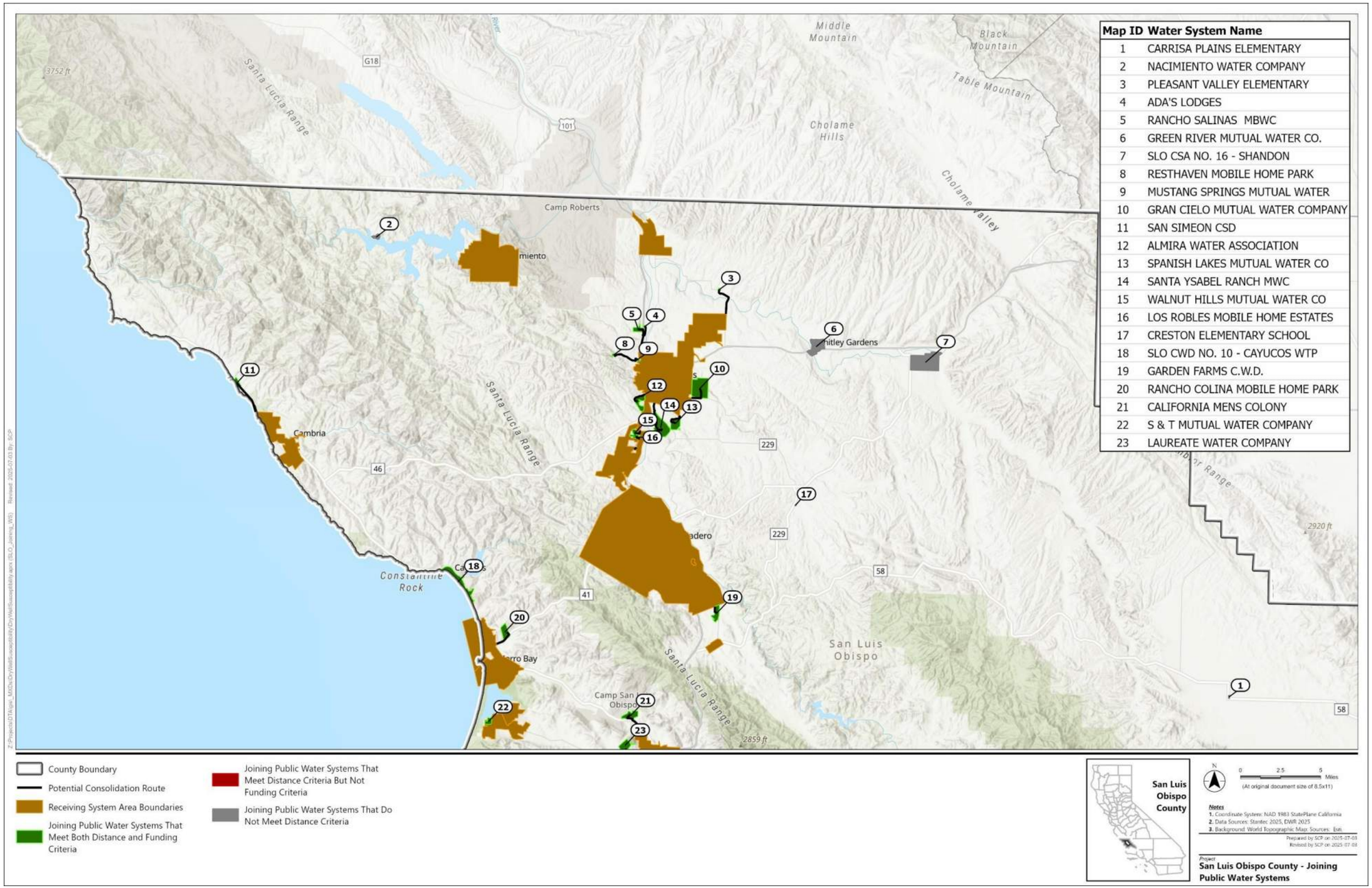
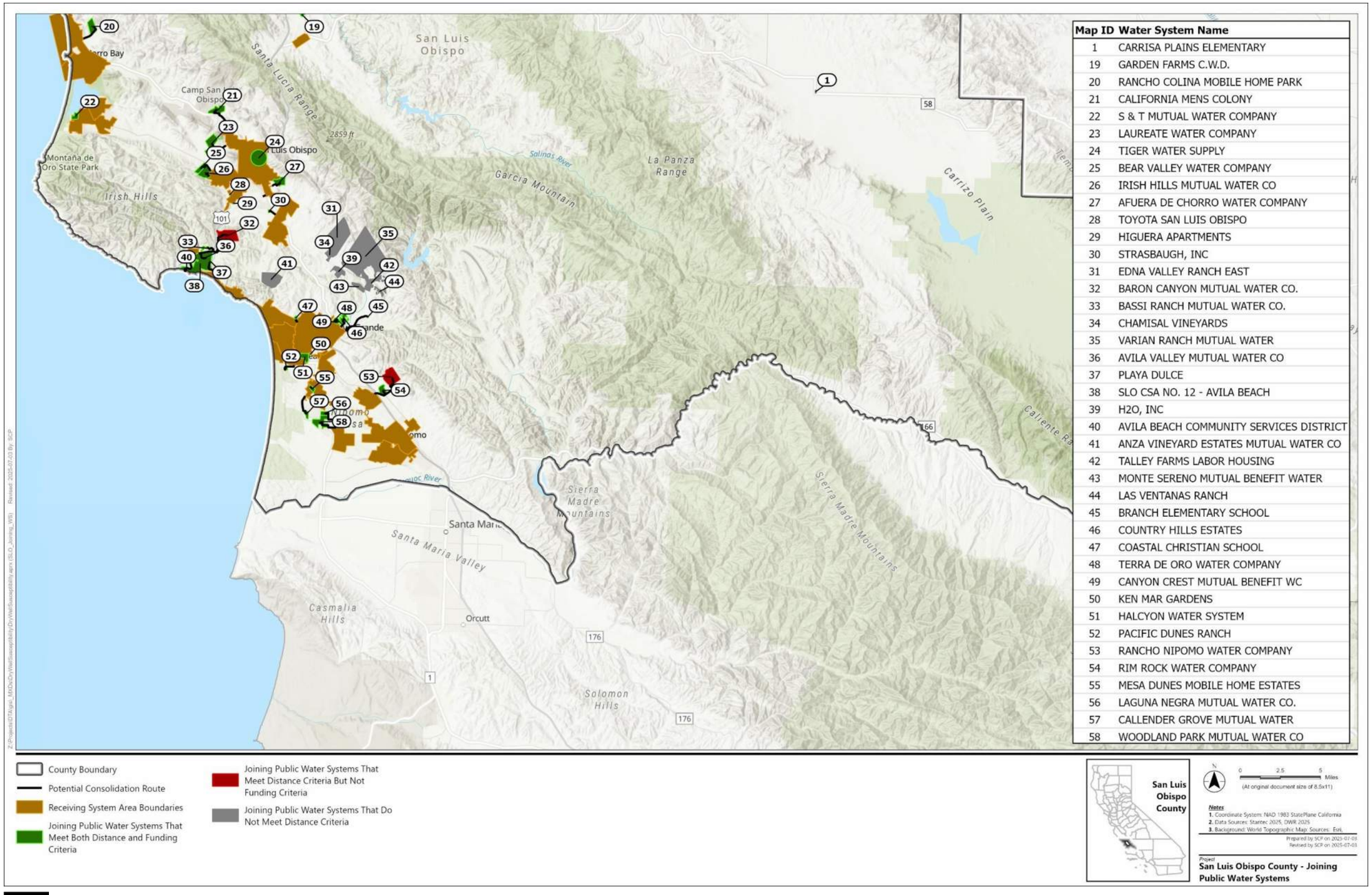


Figure 4.3 Joining Public Water Systems (South County)



4.1.2 State Small Water Systems

As previously described in Section 2, the County has 27 SSWSs. As shown in Table 4.7, of the total 27 SSWSs, eight met the distance viability criteria. Among these eight, three intersect a receiving public water system, three can be routed ≤0.38 miles to a receiving public water system, and two route-intersect (were within 0.25 miles of) a potential consolidation route between a joining and receiving public water system.

Table 4.7 Joining State Small Water Systems Distance Viability

Description		Count	Distance Viability Criteria
Total SSWSs in SLO County		**27**	--
Not Within Viable Distance		**19**	>0.38 miles to receiving system
Within Viable Distance		**8**	Criteria varies by consolidation type
	Intersected	3	No distance criteria. Assumed distance is zero.
	Routed	3	≤0.38 miles to receiving system
	Route-Intersected	2	≤0.25 miles to joining public water system's consolidation route

As shown in Table 4.8, of the eight SSWSs that met the distance viability criteria, all met the funding viability criteria described in Section 3.4. A detailed summary of total capital cost estimates and the funding viability analysis is provided in Appendix C.

Table 4.8. Joining State Small Water Systems Funding Viability

Description	Count	Funding Viability Criteria
Total Joining SSWSs Within Viable Consolidation Distance	**8**	--
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria	0	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria	8	• Total Capital Cost < $2 million

Table 4.9 provides a detailed summary of the SSWS consolidation opportunities within the County, including the SSWS's number of connections, 2024 Water Quality Risk, estimated distance along roads to the nearest receiving system (measured via the GIS analysis), receiving system's name and number of connections (if applicable), consolidation capital costs (if applicable), and funding viability (if applicable). The 2024 Water Quality Risk is based on the 2024 SAFER Needs Assessment and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality condition at any given SSWS.[38] The total capital costs and available funding values are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and do not include a site-specific analysis accounting for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints.

As shown in Table 4.9, of the 8 SSWSs that met the distance and funding viability criteria, all have a high 2024 Water Quality Risk. Additionally, four would consolidate with Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge and 2 would consolidate with San Luis Obispo Water Department. Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5 illustrate the geographic distribution of SSWSs, color-coded by whether they meet the distance and funding criteria.

[38] https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/water-shortage-vulnerability-technical-methods/resource/eafda0a8-3c99-49cf-b0e2-3fa84fd8611a

Table 4.9 Potential Joining State Small Water Systems

No.	Joining State Small Water System Name	Joining SSWS No. Service Connections	2024 Water Quality Risk[1]	Consolidation Type	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Receiving Public Water System Name	Receiving System No. Service Connections	Receiving System SAFER STATUS[2]	Total Capital Cost of Consolidation[3]	Potential Available Funding[3]	Meets Funding Viability?
1	Adelaide Estates	5	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
2	Black Lake Canyon Water Supply	8	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
3	Blue Sky Water Association	13	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
4	Callender Water Association	7	High	Route-Intersect	0.00	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	$139,923	$2,000,000	Yes
5	Circle II	10	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
6	Deer Valley	8	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
7	Edna Ranch - West	12	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
8	Heritage Lane Water Association	8	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
9	Hidden Hills Mobilodge	12	High	Route	0.21	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$1,448,556	$2,000,000	Yes
10	Jespersen Ranch	0	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
11	Kanawyer, Raymond	4	High	Route	0.23	Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	$1,313,244	$2,000,000	Yes
12	La Colonia Water Association	6	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles				$-	--	--
13	La Mesa Water Company	6	High	Intersect	0.00	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	$654,803	$2,000,000	Yes
14	Maxwellton Mutual Water	9	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
15	Mutual Water Company Inc Aka: SLO Trio	8	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
16	Newsom Springs Mutual Water Co	10	Low	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
17	North River Road Water System	5	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
18	Nunes Water Company	12	High	Intersect	0.00	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	$785,481	$2,000,000	Yes
19	Poly Ranch Water Supply	7	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
20	Quiet Oaks Water Co	8	Medium	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
21	Rancho Caballo MBWC	13	High	Route-Intersect	0.00	San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	$254,418	$2,000,000	Yes
22	Rancho Oaks Mobile Park	10	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
23	Rhodes Rancho	7	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
24	San Luis Water & Power	12	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
25	Sweet Springs Mobile Park	14	High	Does not meet distance viability	>0.38 Miles	--	--	--	$-	--	--
26	True Water Supply	7	High	Route	0.00	Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	$1,578,376	$2,000,000	Yes
27	Vista De Las Flores Water	12	High	Intersect	0.00	Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	$785,481	$2,000,000	Yes

[1] State Water Resources Control Board 2024 Water Quality Risk. Based on available historic groundwater data, and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality condition at any given SSWS. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?url=https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portalserver/rest/services/Hosted/Water_Quality_Risk_2024_ARM/FeatureServer/2&source=sd

[2] **State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard**: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

[3] The total capital costs and available funding estimates presented in this table are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and are best used for comparing the relative viability of projects to one another. They do not reflect site-specific engineering analysis or account for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints that may significantly affect feasibility or actual project costs. Additional project development will be necessary to produce accurate cost projections suitable for design, funding, and/or construction uses. Cost and funding estimates are based on SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* (described in Section 3). https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Figure 4.4 Joining State Small Water Systems (North County)

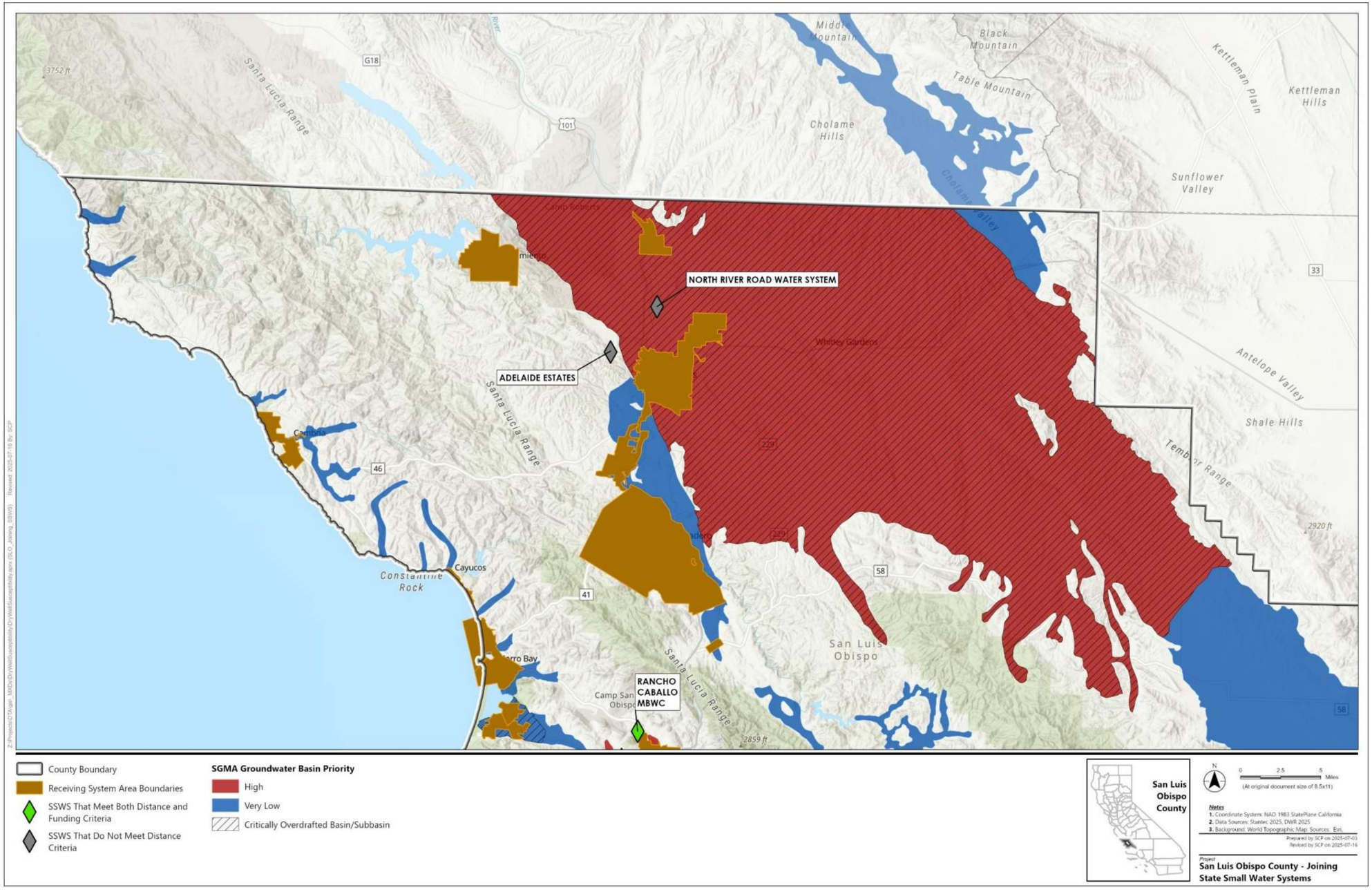
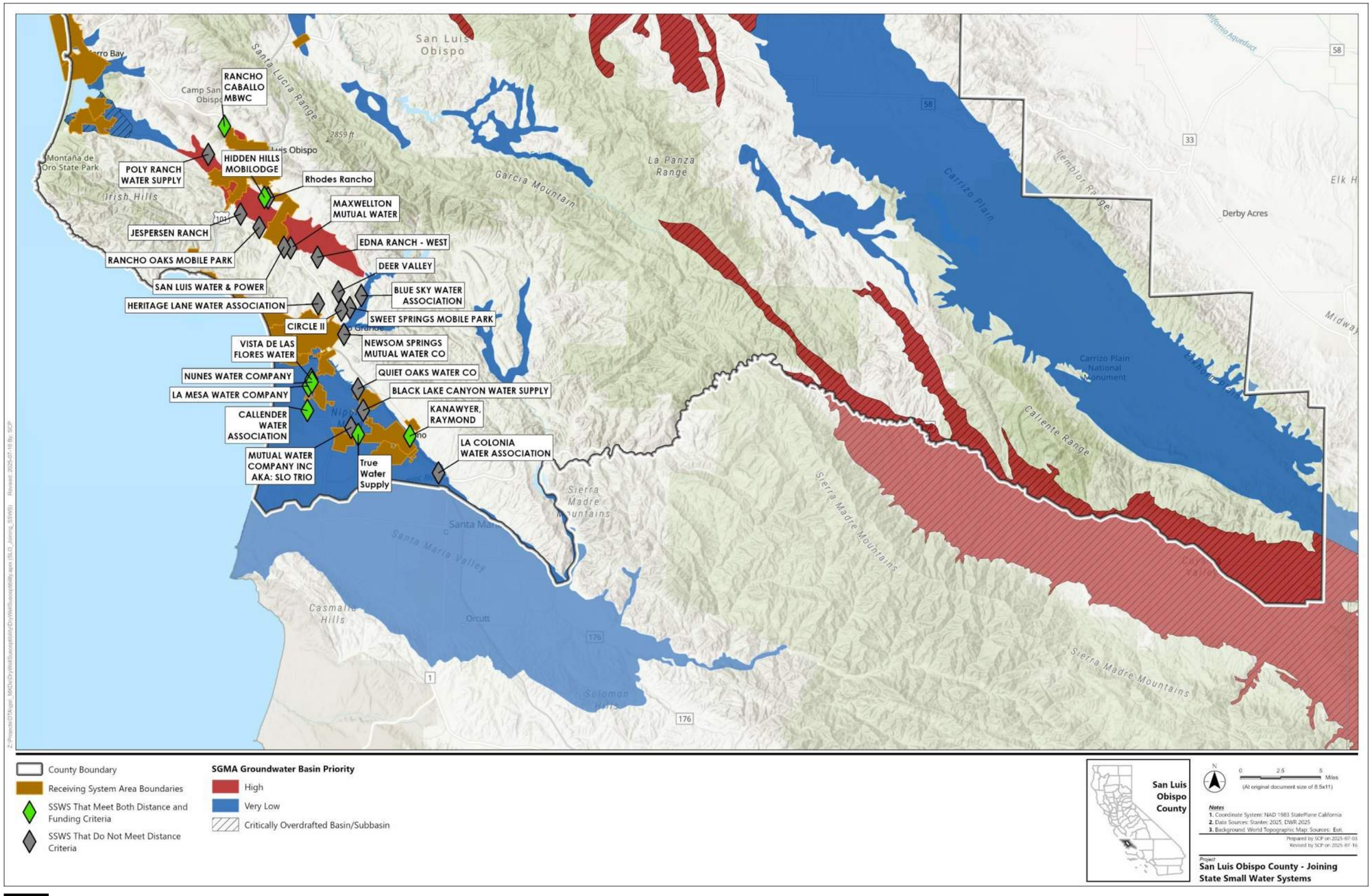


Figure 4.5 Joining State Small Water Systems (South County)



4.1.3 Domestic Wells

As previously described in Section 2, the County has a total of 15,175 total domestic private wells within its database. Using a GIS density-based cluster and visual analysis, this analysis categorized domestic into two types: those that can be grouped and those that cannot. As summarized in Table 4.10, certain areas with high concentrations of domestic wells (minimum of 1 well per 10 acres) were identified as having the potential to form 26 groupings, encompassing a total of 2,817 wells. There were 12,358 domestic wells in the County that were not grouped.

Table 4.10 Summary of Joining Domestic Wells

Description	Within Viable Distance	Criteria
Total Domestic Wells in SLO County	**15,175 wells**	**--**
Can be Grouped	**2,817 wells (26 groups)**	GIS density-based cluster and visual analysis (minimum 1 well per 10 acres)
Cannot be Grouped	**12,358 wells**	--

4.1.3.1 Grouped Domestic Wells

Table 4.11 shows a summary of the 26 domestic well groupings, including the number of wells within each grouping. Through GIS analysis of routes along existing roads, it was determined that of the 26 total groupings, 12 groups (1,442 wells) could be routed ≤3 miles to a receiving public water system. The other 14 groups (1,375 wells) would still have the option of forming a new public water system, possibly through managerial consolidation. See Section 4.1.4 for a description of managerial consolidation opportunities.

Table 4.11 Joining Grouped Domestic Wells Distance Viability

Description	Well Count	Group Count	Distance Viability Criteria
Total Domestic Well Groupings	**2,817**	**26**	--
Not Within Viable Distance	1,375	14	>3 miles to receiving system
Within Viable Distance	1,442	12	≤3 miles to receiving system

As shown in Table 4.12, of the 12 domestic well groupings that met the distance viability criteria, nine met the funding viability criteria described in Section 3.4. A detailed summary of total capital cost estimates and the funding viability analysis are provided in Appendix D.

Table 4.12 Joining Grouped Domestic Wells Funding Viability

Description	Well Count	Group Count	Funding Viability Criteria
Total Domestic Well Groupings within Viable Consolidation Distance	**1,442**	**12**	--
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria	187	3	Total Capital Cost exceeds criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria	1,255	9	• If > 75 wells, Total Capital Cost < [Number of Connections] x [$96,000/connection] • If < 75 wells, Total Capital Cost < $7.2 million

Table 4.13 summarizes the number of wells, organized by groundwater basin, within each of the domestic well groupings. Each Well Group ID is an abbreviation for the receiving public water system (CAGUD – City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division). The sequential number designates separate well groupings assigned to the same receiving system, without implying proximity or priority. Groups labeled GNR (General Non-Route) represent domestic well groupings located beyond the viable distance threshold (> 3 miles to the nearest receiving public water system).

Of these 9 groupings that met both the distance and funding viability criteria, four groups (569 wells) are in the Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) groundwater basin, and two groups (92 wells) are in SLO (Edna) groundwater basin, which both have a High Priority SGMA status under SGMA. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) groundwater basin is also critically overdrafted.

See Table 4.14 for a detailed summary of all domestic well grouping opportunities within the County, including the grouping's number of wells, the estimated distance along roads to the nearest receiving system (measured via the GIS analysis), the receiving system's name and number of connections (if applicable), consolidation capital costs (if applicable), and funding viability (if applicable).

As shown in Table 4.14, of the nine groupings that met the distance and funding viability criteria, four groups (569 wells) would consolidate with the City of Paso Robles Water Division, two groups (579 wells) would consolidate with the City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division, two groups (93 wells) would consolidate with Golden State Water Company – Edna, and one group (14 wells) would consolidate with Templeton CSD.

Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7 illustrate the geographic distribution of domestic well groupings across the County, color-coded by whether they meet the distance criteria.

Table 4.13 Groupings of Domestic Wells Summarized by Groundwater Basin

No.	Well Group ID	Receiving Public Water System	Met Distance Viability?	Met Funding Viability?	No. Wells in Group					
					Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area (High Priority, Critical Overdraft[1])	San Luis Obispo Valley (High Priority[1])	Salinas Valley – Atascadero Area (Very Low Priority[1])	Santa Maria River Valley - Arroyo Grande (Very Low Priority[1])	Fractured Rock	Total
1	CAGUD_1	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	YES	YES	--	--	--	--	166	166
2	CAGUD_2	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	YES	YES	--	--	--	--	413	413
3	CAGUD_3	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	YES	NO	--	--	--	35	17	52
4	CPRWD_1	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	YES	YES	330	--	--	--	--	330
5	CPRWD_2	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	YES	YES	181	--	--	--	--	181
6	CPRWD_3	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	YES	YES	30	--	--	--	--	30
7	CPRWD_4	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	YES	YES	28	--	--	--	--	28
8	GSWCEDNA_1	Golden State Water Company - Edna	YES	YES	--	41	--	--	--	41
9	GSWCEDNA_2	Golden State Water Company - Edna	YES	YES	--	51	--	--	1	52
10	SMCSD_1	San Miguel Community Services District	YES	NO	59	--	--	--	--	59
11	SMMWC_1	San Miguelito MWC	YES	NO	--	--	--	--	76	76
12	TCSD_2	Templeton CSD	YES	YES	--	--	--	--	14	14
13	GNR_2	--	NO	NO	--	--	--	--	25	25
14	GNR_8	--	NO	NO	135	--	--	--	--	135
15	GNR_9	--	NO	NO	205	--	--	--	--	205
16	GNR_11	--	NO	NO	469	--	--	--	--	469
17	GNR_12	--	NO	NO	70	--	--	--	--	70
18	GNR_14	--	NO	NO	36	--	--	--	--	36
19	GNR_15	--	NO	NO	53	--	--	--	--	53
20	GNR_16	--	NO	NO	--	--	2	--	20	22
21	GNR_17	--	NO	NO	154	--	--	--	--	154
22	GNR_18	--	NO	NO	56	--	--	--	--	56
23	GNR_20	--	NO	NO	34	--	--	--	--	34
24	GNR_21	--	NO	NO	39	--	--	--	--	39
25	GNR_22	--	NO	NO	31	--	--	--	--	31
26	GNR_25	--	NO	NO	--	--	--	--	46	46
Total					**1,910**	**92**	**2**	**35**	**778**	**2,817**

[2] SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/

Table 4.14 Groupings of Domestic Wells Detailed Summary

No.	Well Group ID	Number of Domestic Wells in Group	Area (acres)	Well Density (Wells per Acre)	Consolidation Type	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Receiving Public Water System Name	Receiving System No. Connections	Receiving System SAFER Status[1]	Total Capital Cost of Consolidation[2]	Available Funding[2]	Met Funding Viability?
1	CAGUD_1	166	856.02	0.19	Route	1.09	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	602	Not At-Risk	$7,054,000	$15,936,000	YES
2	CAGUD_2	413	1129.45	0.37	Route	0.67	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$11,358,000	$39,648,000	YES
3	CAGUD_3	52	275.10	0.19	Route	2.61	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$8,485,000	$7,200,000	NO
4	CPRWD_1	330	826.00	0.40	Route	0.28	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	$8,540,000	$31,680,000	YES
5	CPRWD_2	181	320.95	0.56	Route	2.22	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$10,285,000	$17,376,000	YES
6	CPRWD_3	30	174.03	0.17	Route	1.02	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$3,913,000	$7,200,000	YES
7	CPRWD_4	28	200.93	0.14	Route	0.43	City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	$2,358,000	$7,200,000	YES
8	GSWCEDNA_1	41	101.65	0.40	Route	1.68	Golden State Water Company - Edna	10,822	Potentially At-Risk	$5,854,000	$7,200,000	YES
9	GSWCEDNA_2	52	310.40	0.17	Route	2.10	Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk	$7,166,000	$7,200,000	YES
10	SMCSD_1	59	288.24	0.20	Route	2.90	San Miguel Community Services District	602	Potentially At-Risk	$9,369,000	$7,200,000	NO
11	SMMWC_1	76	384.30	0.20	Route	2.00	San Miguelito MWC	907	Not At-Risk	$7,438,000	$7,296,000	NO
12	TCSD_2	14	62.72	0.22	Route	2.33	Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	$6,931,000	$7,200,000	YES
13	GNR_2	25	202.04	0.12	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	GNR_8	135	253.70	0.53	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	GNR_9	205	170.35	1.20	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	GNR_11	469	1194.60	0.39	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	GNR_12	70	663.34	0.11	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	GNR_14	36	28.78	1.25	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
19	GNR_15	53	375.18	0.14	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	GNR_16	22	204.23	0.11	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	GNR_17	154	1332.21	0.12	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	GNR_18	56	295.57	0.19	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	GNR_20	34	297.46	0.11	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	GNR_21	39	212.00	0.18	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
25	GNR_22	31	35.62	0.87	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	GNR_25	46	305.97	0.15	Does not meet distance viability	>3 Miles	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] **State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard**: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

[2] The total capital costs and available funding estimates presented in this table are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and are best used for comparing the relative viability of projects to one another. They do not reflect site-specific engineering analysis or account for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints that may significantly affect feasibility or actual project costs. Additional project development will be necessary to produce accurate cost projections suitable for design, funding, and/or construction uses. Cost and funding estimates are based on SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* (described in Section 3). https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Figure 4.6. Groupings of Joining Domestic Wells (North County)

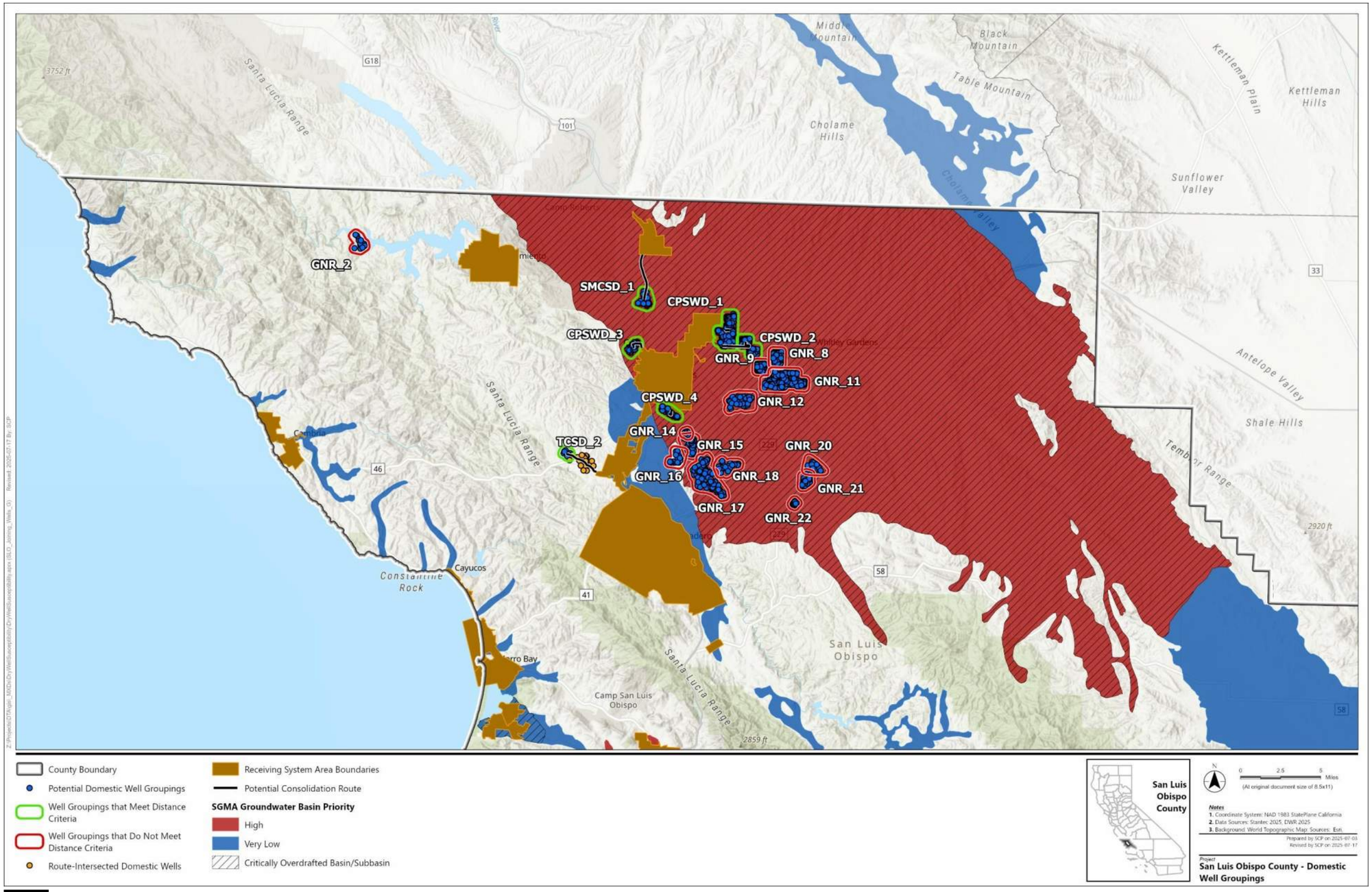
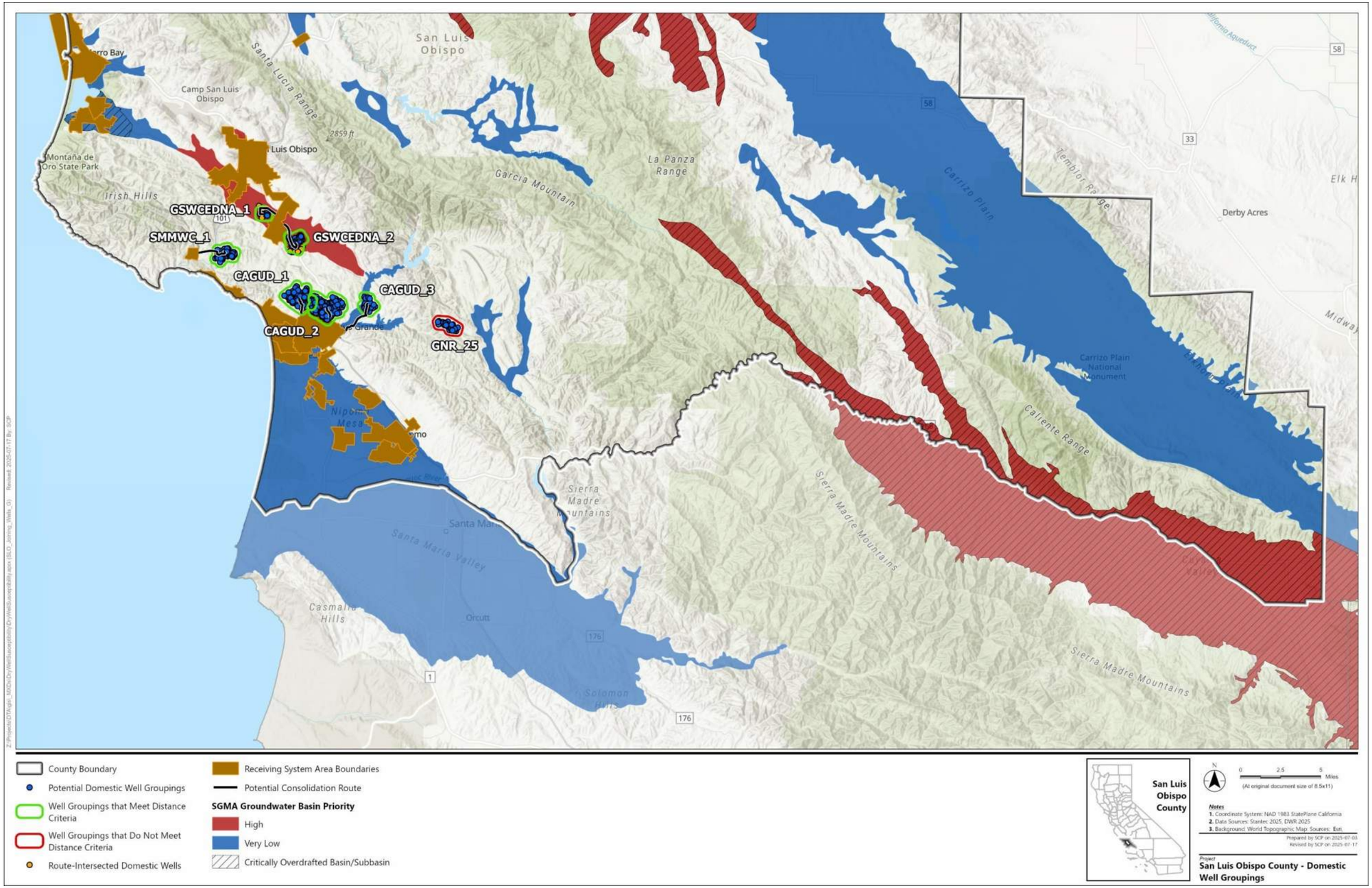


Figure 4.7. Groupings of Joining Domestic Wells (South County)



4.1.3.2 Ungrouped Domestic Wells

As shown in Table 4.15, of the 12,358 domestic wells in the County were not grouped, there were:

- 8,834 domestic wells that could not be consolidated with a receiving public water system,
- 1,530 domestic wells that intersect a receiving public water system,
- 1,656 domestic wells that could be routed ≤0.38 miles to receiving public water system, and
- 288 domestic wells that could route-intersect (are within ≤0.25 miles of) a potential consolidation route between a joining public water system and receiving public water system.
- 50 domestic wells that could route-intersect (are within ≤0.25 miles of) a potential consolidation route between a joining group of domestic wells and receiving public water system.

Table 4.15 Joining Ungrouped Domestic Wells Distance Viability

Description		Count	Distance Viability Criteria
Total Ungrouped Domestic Wells		**12,358**	--
Not Within Viable Consolidation Distance		**8,834**	>0.38 miles to receiving system or consolidation route
Within Viable Consolidation Distance		**3,524**	≤0.38 miles to receiving system or consolidation route
	Intersected	1,530	• No distance criteria. Assumed distance was zero.
	Routed	1,656	• Individual well is ≤0.38 miles to receiving system
	Route-Intersected Joining Public Water System	288	• Individual well is ≤0.25 miles to joining system's consolidation route
	Route-Intersected Joining Group	50	• Individual well is ≤0.25 miles to joining group's consolidation route

As shown in Table 4.16, of the 3,524 domestic wells that met the distance viability criteria, 1,868 also met the funding viability criteria described in Section 3.4. Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9 illustrate the geographic distribution of ungrouped domestic wells, color-coded by whether they met the distance and funding criteria.

Table 4.16 Joining Ungrouped Domestic Wells Funding Viability

Description	Count	Funding Viability Criteria
Total Ungrouped Domestic Wells within Viable Consolidation Distance	**3,524**	--
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria	1,656	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria	1,868	Total Capital Cost < $150,000

Table 4.17 and Table 4.18 provide a more detailed summary of the ungrouped domestic wells that met the distance and funding criteria, organized by receiving public water system, consolidation type, and groundwater basin. Receiving public water systems consolidated with the most viable wells would include City of Paso Robles Water Division (receiving 391 wells) and Atascadero Mutual Water Company (receiving 438 wells). Well locations used in this Plan were based on well completion reports, which may be inaccurate and not reflect the actual well locations. As described in Section 3.3.1, since the exact location of well locations is unknown, a conservative assumption was made that all routed wells were located 0.38 miles from the receiving public water system. As a result, none of the routed wells met the funding criteria. Therefore, further analysis will be required to determine the exact locations of these wells and the funding viability of routing these domestic wells less than 0.38 miles to the nearest receiving public water systems.

Figure 4.8. Ungrouped Joining Domestic Wells (North County)

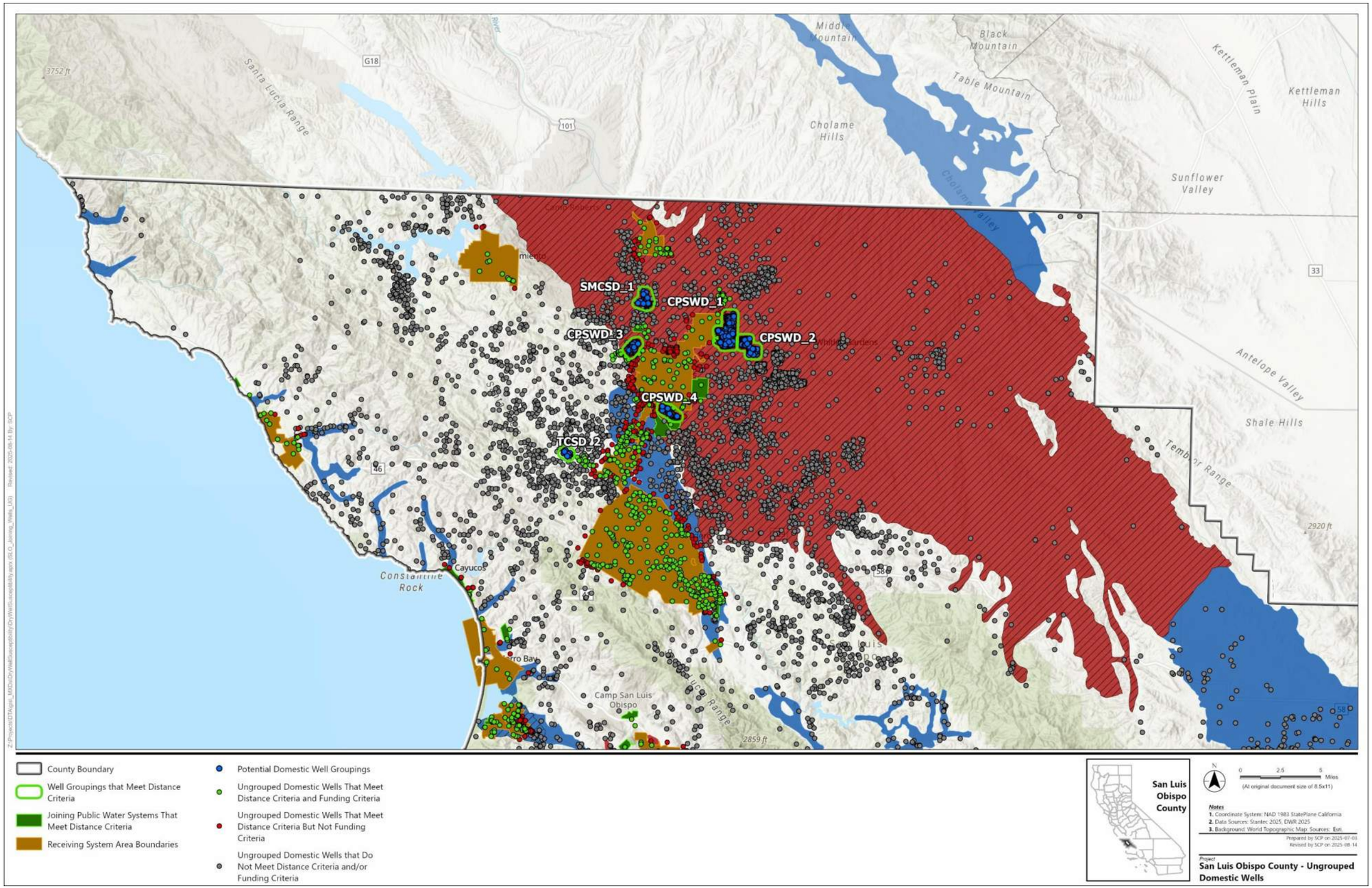


Figure 4.9. Ungrouped Joining Domestic Wells (South County)

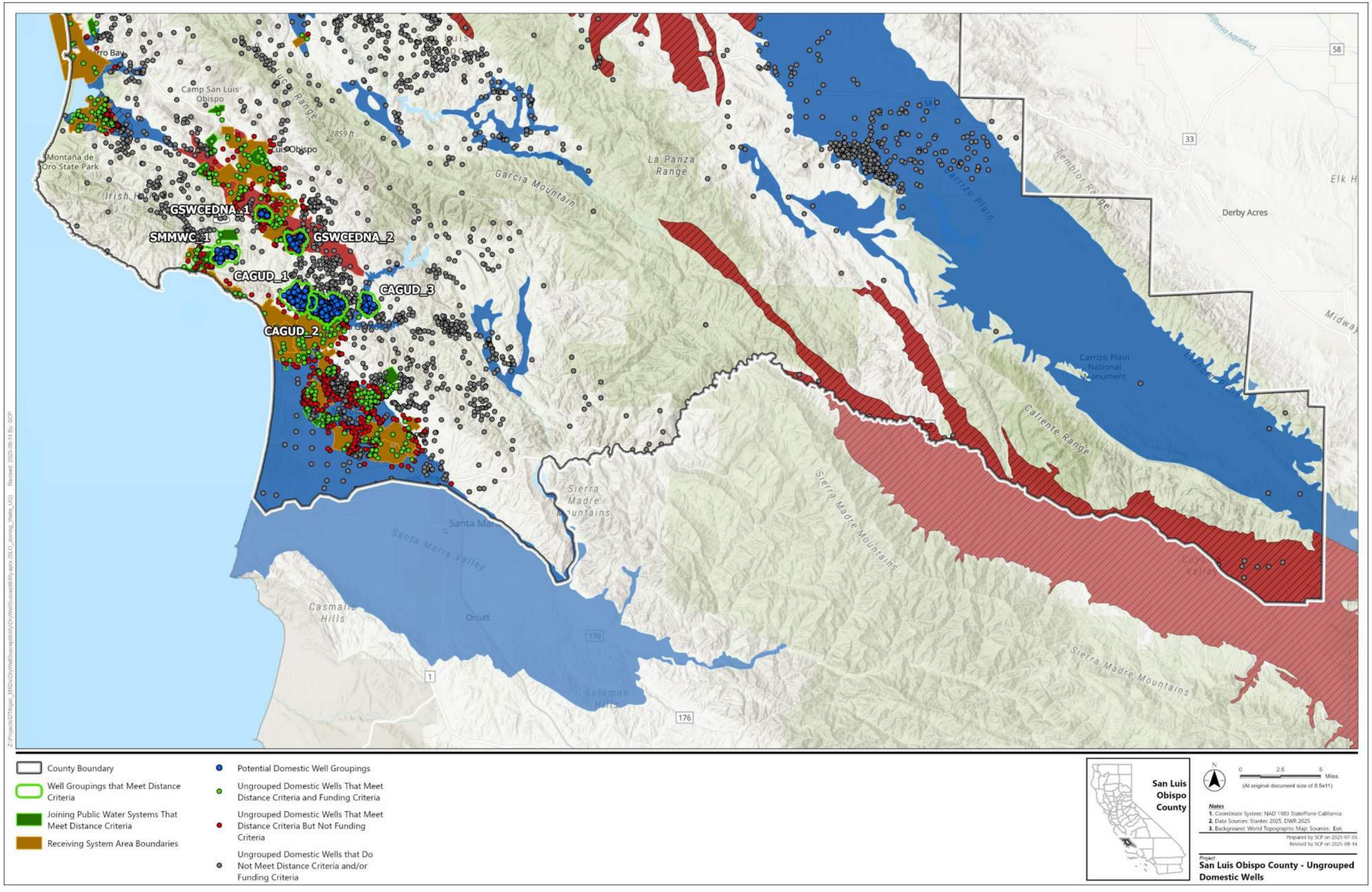


Table 4.17 Ungrouped Domestic Wells that Meet Distance and Funding Criteria Summarized by Consolidation Type

Receiving Public Water System			No. Joining Domestic Wells that Meet Distance and Funding Criteria				
Public Water System	**No. Connections**	**SAFER Status[1]**	**Routed**	**Intersected**	**Route-Intersected Joining Public Water System**	**Route-Intersected Group of Domestic Wells**	**Total**
Golden State Water Company - Los Osos	2,683	At-Risk	--	39	--	--	39
Heritage Ranch CSD	1,963	At-Risk	--	9	--	--	9
Los Osos Community Services District	2,776	At-Risk	--	46	--	--	46
Morro Bay PW Dept - Water Division	5,892	At-Risk	--	16	4	--	20
Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk	--	55	5	3	63
San Miguel Community Services Dist.	907	Potentially At-Risk	--	42	--	17	59
SLO CSA #10a - Cayucos	784	Potentially At-Risk	--	3	--	--	3
Atascadero Mutual Water Co	10,961	Not At-Risk	--	424	3	--	427
Atascadero State Hospital	875	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
Cambria Comm Services District	4,034	Not At-Risk	--	16	6	--	22
Cayucos Beach Mutual Water Company	778	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	--	65	24	--	89
City Of Grover Beach Public Works Department	4,999	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	--	201	117	--	318
Golden State Water Company - Nipomo	1,492	Not At-Risk	--	32	--	--	32
Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	--	90	5	--	95
Morro Rock Mutual Water Co	650	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	--	178	32	--	210
Oceano Comm Services District	2,207	Not At-Risk	--	31	--	--	31
Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk	--	15	3	--	18
San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	--	79	27	--	106
San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	--	11	4	--	15
SLO CWWD No. 23 - Santa Margarita	506	Not At-Risk	--	2	--	--	2
Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	--	161	--	30	191
Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	--	15	58	0	73
Total			**0[2]**	**1,530**	**288**	**84**	**1,868**

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html
[2] Well locations were based on well completion reports, which may be inaccurate. Since the exact location of wells locations was unknown, a conservative assumption was made that all routed wells were 0.38 miles from the receiving public water system. As a result, none of the routed wells met the funding criteria.

Table 4.18 Ungrouped Domestic Wells that Meet Distance and Funding Criteria Summarized by Groundwater Basin

Receiving Public Water System			No. Joining Domestic Wells that Meet Distance and Funding Criteria										
Public Water System	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	Los Osos Valley - Los Osos Area (Critical Overdraft, Very Low Priority[2])	Salinas Valley - Paso Robles Area (High Priority, Critical Overdraft[2])	San Luis Obispo Valley (High Priority[2])	Santa Maria River Valley - Santa Maria (Very Low Priority[2])	Morro Valley (Very Low Priority[2])	Santa Rosa Valley (Very Low Priority[2])	Santa Maria River Valley - Arroyo Grande (Very Low Priority[2])	Salinas Valley - Atascadero Area (Very Low Priority[2])	San Simeon Valley (Very Low Priority[2])	Fractured Rock	Total
Golden State Water Company - Los Osos	2,683	At-Risk	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	39
Heritage Ranch CSD	1,963	At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	9
Los Osos Community Services District	2,776	At-Risk	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46
Morro Bay PW Dept - Water Division	5,892	At-Risk	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	10	20
Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk	--	--	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	63
San Miguel Community Services District	907	Potentially At-Risk	--	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
SLO CSA #10a - Cayucos	784	Potentially At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
Atascadero Mutual Water Co	10,961	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	355	427
Atascadero State Hospital	875	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cambria Comm Services District	4,034	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	5	13	22
Cayucos Beach Mutual Water Company	778	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	20	--	--	16	--	--	53	89
City Of Grover Beach Public Works Department	4,999	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	--	242	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	42	318
Golden State Water Company - Nipomo	1,492	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Golden State Water Company- Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	95	--	--	--	--	--	--	95
Morro Rock Mutual Water Co	650	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	175	--	--	--	--	--	35	210
Oceano Comm Services District	2,207	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	31
Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	14	18
San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	106
San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	15
SLO CWWD No. 23 - Santa Margarita	506	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2
Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130	--	61	191
Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	73	--	--	--	--	--	--	73
Total			**82**	**301**	**93**	**430**	**10**	**4**	**16**	**237**	**5**	**690**	**1,868**

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html
[2] SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/

4.1.4 Summary of Physical Consolidation Results

An evaluation of the 83 public water systems in the County resulted in the classification of 25 systems as potential receiving systems and 58 systems as potential joining systems. Of the 58 joining systems, 43 systems met the distance and funding viability criteria. As shown in Table 4.19, of the 43 joining public water systems that met the distance and funding viability criteria, six have a Failing SAFER status and ten have a At-Risk SAFER status. As shown in Table 4.20, receiving public water systems that would consolidate with the greatest number of public water systems include City of Paso Robles Water Division (receiving 10 public water systems), San Luis Obispo Water Department (receiving 8 water systems), San Miguelito MWC (receiving 4 water systems), and City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division (receiving 4 water systems).

Of the 27 SSWSs within the County, eight met the distance and funding viability criteria. As shown in Table 4.19, all eight of these SSWSs have a high WSVE 2024 Water Quality Risk. As shown in Table 4.20, of these eight that met the distance and funding viability criteria, four would consolidate with Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge, two would consolidate with San Luis Obispo Water Department, one would consolidate with Woodlands Developments, and one would consolidate with Nipomo Commercial services District.

Of the total 15,175 domestic wells identified within the County, it was determined that 2,817 wells could form 26 groupings. As shown in Table 4.19, of the 26 total groupings, nine groupings (1,255 wells) met the distance and funding viability criteria. Of these nine groups, four (569 wells) are in the Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) groundwater basin, and two (92 wells) are in SLO (Edna) Valley groundwater basin, which both have a High Priority SGMA status. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) basin is also critically overdrafted. As shown in Table 4.20, of the nine groups that met the distance and funding criteria, four (569 wells) would consolidate with the City of Paso Robles Water Division, two (579 wells) would consolidate with the City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division, two (93 wells) would consolidate with the Golden State Water Company-Edna, and one (14 wells) would consolidate with Templeton CSD.

As shown in Table 4.19, of the 12,358 domestic wells in the County that were not grouped, 1,868 met the distance and funding threshold. Of these 1,868 ungrouped wells, 301 wells are in the Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) groundwater basin, 93 wells are in SLO (Edna) Valley groundwater basin, and 82 wells are in the Los Osos Valley (Los Osos Area) groundwater basin. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) and SLO (Edna) Valley are High Priority groundwater basins. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) and Los Osos Valley (Los Osos Area) are critically overdrafted groundwater basins. As shown in Table 4.20, receiving public water systems that would consolidate with the most wells include the City of Paso Robles Water Division (receiving 318 wells), Atascadero Mutual Water Company (receiving 427 wells), Nipomo Community Services District (receiving 210), and Templeton CSD (receiving 191 wells).

Figure 4.10 through Figure 4.15 provide detailed views of physical consolidation opportunities involving public water systems, SSWSs, and domestic wells near the four receiving public water systems with the greatest number of viable potential consolidations (i.e., those that meet both distance and funding criteria).

Table 4.19. Summary of Joining Systems by Distance and Funding Criteria Viability and Status

Joining System	System Status/Basin Status		Total	Does Not Meet Distance or Funding Criteria	Meets Distance Criteria but Not Funding Criteria	Meets Both Distance and Funding Criteria
Public Water Systems	**Total**		**58**	**13**	**2**	**43**
SAFER Status[1]	Failing		9	3	--	6
	At-Risk		10	--	--	10
	Potentially At-Risk		3	1	--	2
	Not At-Risk		28	7	2	19
	Not Assessed		8	2	--	6
State Small Water Systems	**Total**		**27**	**19**	**0**	**8**
WSVE 2024 Water Quality Risk[2]	High		25	17	--	8
	Medium		1	1	--	--
	Low		1	1	--	--
Grouped Domestic Wells[4]	**Total**	**(No. Groupings)**	**26**	**14**	**3**	**9**
		(No. Wells)	**2,817**	**1,375**	**187**	**1,255**
SGMA Basin Priority Status[3]	High	(No. Groupings)	18	11	1	6
		(No. Wells)	2,002	1282	59	661
	Very Low	(No. Groupings)	1	--	1	--
		(No. Wells)	37	2	35	--
	Fractured Rock	(No. Groupings)	7	3	1	3
		(No. Wells)	778	91	93	594
Ungrouped Domestic Wells[4]	**Total**		**12,358**	**8,629**	**1,656**	**1,868**
SGMA Basin Priority Status[3]	High		3,193	2,495	229	394
	Very Low		2,924	1,205	896	784
	Fractured Rock		6,241	4,929	531	690

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

[2] State Water Resources Control Board 2024 Water Quality Risk. Based on available historic groundwater data, and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality at individual SSWSs. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?url=https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portalserver/rest/services/Hosted/Water_Quality_Risk_2024_ARM/FeatureServer/2&source=sd

[3]. Based on SGMA status of groundwater basin, and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality at individual wells. SGMA Basin Prioritization Dashboard: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bp-dashboard/final/

[4] Well locations were based on well completion reports, and exact location of wells was unknown. A conservative assumption was made that all routed ungrouped wells were located 0.38 miles from the receiving public water system. As a result, none of the routed wells met the funding criteria. Further analysis is recommended to verify feasibility.

Table 4.20. Summary of Joining Systems that Meet Distance and Funding Criteria by Type and Receiving System

Receiving Public Water Systems			Joining Systems that Meet Distance and Funding Criteria				
Receiving System Name	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	Public Water Systems	SSWSs	Grouped Domestic Wells[2]		Ungrouped Domestic Wells[2]
					(No. Groupings)	(No. Wells)	
Atascadero Mutual Water Co	10,961	Not At-Risk	1	--	--	--	427
Atascadero State Hospital	875	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
Cambria Comm Services District	4,034	Not At-Risk	1	--	--	--	22
Cayucos Beach Mutual Water Company	778	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division	6,854	Not At-Risk	4	--	2	579	89
City Of Grover Beach Public Works Dept	4,999	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	--
City Of Paso Robles Water Division	10,822	Not At-Risk	10	--	4	569	318
Golden State Water Company - Edna	602	Potentially At-Risk	1	--	2	93	63
Golden State Water Company - Los Osos	2,683	At-Risk	1	--	--	--	39
Golden State Water Company - Nipomo	1,492	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	32
Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge	966	Not At-Risk	2	4	--	--	95
Heritage Ranch CSD	1,963	At-Risk	--	--	--	--	9
Los Osos Community Services District	2,776	At-Risk	--	--	--	--	46
Morro Bay PW Dept - Water Division	5,892	At-Risk	1	--	--	--	20
Morro Rock Mutual Water Co	650	Not At-Risk	1	--	--	--	--
Nipomo Comm Services District	4,512	Not At-Risk	1	1	--	--	210
Oceano Comm Services District.	2,207	Not At-Risk	3	--	--	--	31
Pismo Beach Water Department	5,335	Not At-Risk	2	--	--	--	18
San Luis Obispo Water Department	17,012	Not At-Risk	8	2	--	--	106
San Miguel Community Services District	907	Potentially At-Risk	--	--	--	--	59
San Miguelito MWC	685	Not At-Risk	4	--	--	--	15
SLO CWWD No. 23 - Santa Margarita	506	Not At-Risk	--	--	--	--	2
SLO CSA #10a - Cayucos	784	Potentially At-Risk	--	--	--	--	3
Templeton CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	1	--	1	14	191
Woodlands Development	1,544	Not At-Risk	2	1	--	--	73
Total			**43**	**8**	**9**	**1,225**	**1,868**

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

[2] Well locations were based on well completion reports, and exact location of wells was unknown. County records also differ from data maintained by the State. Future reconciliation of these datasets will require additional planning to implement strategies that address water shortage risks. Further analysis is recommended to verify feasibility.

Figure 4.10. Domestic Well Physical Consolidation Results Near City of Paso Robles Water Division

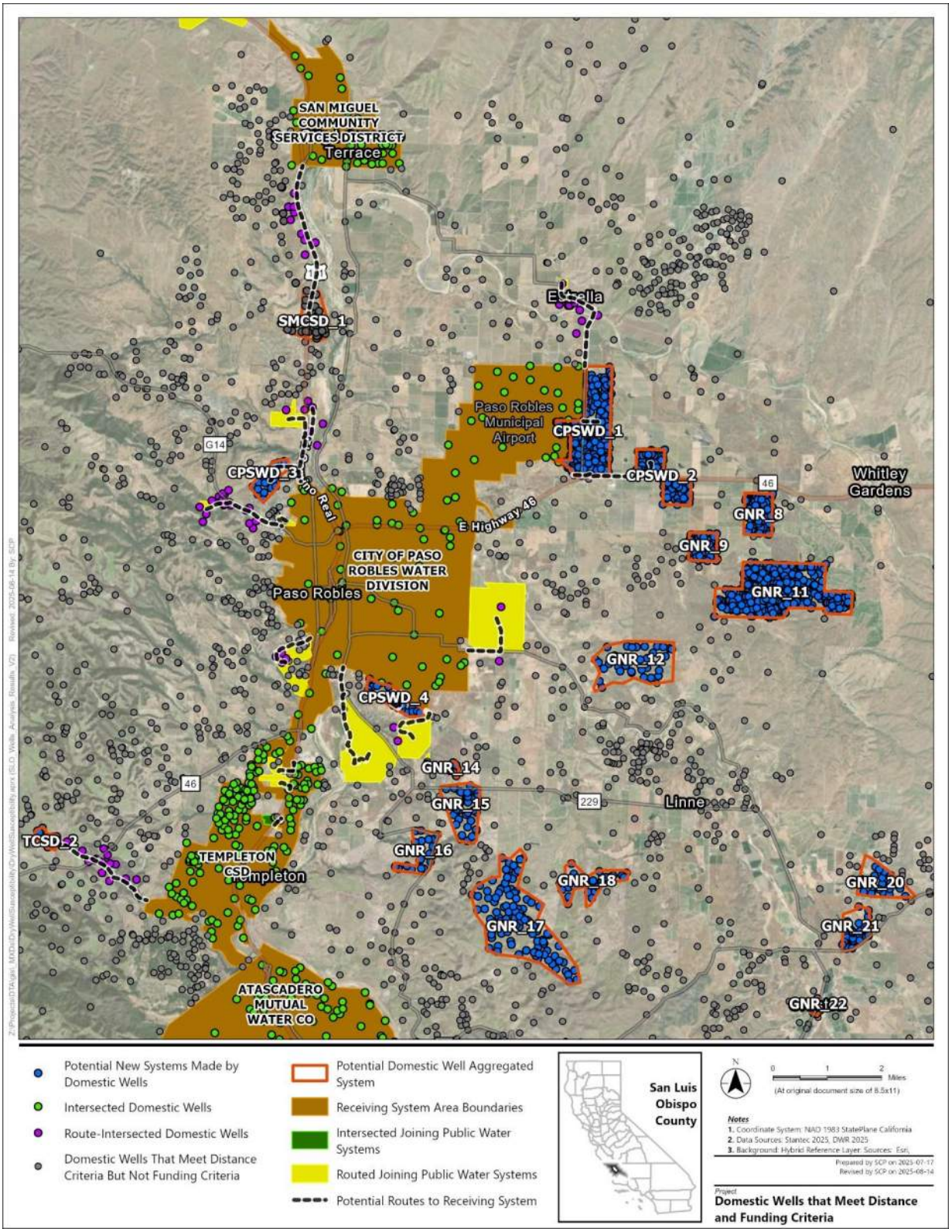


Figure 4.11. Domestic Well Physical Consolidation Results Near San Luis Obispo Water Department

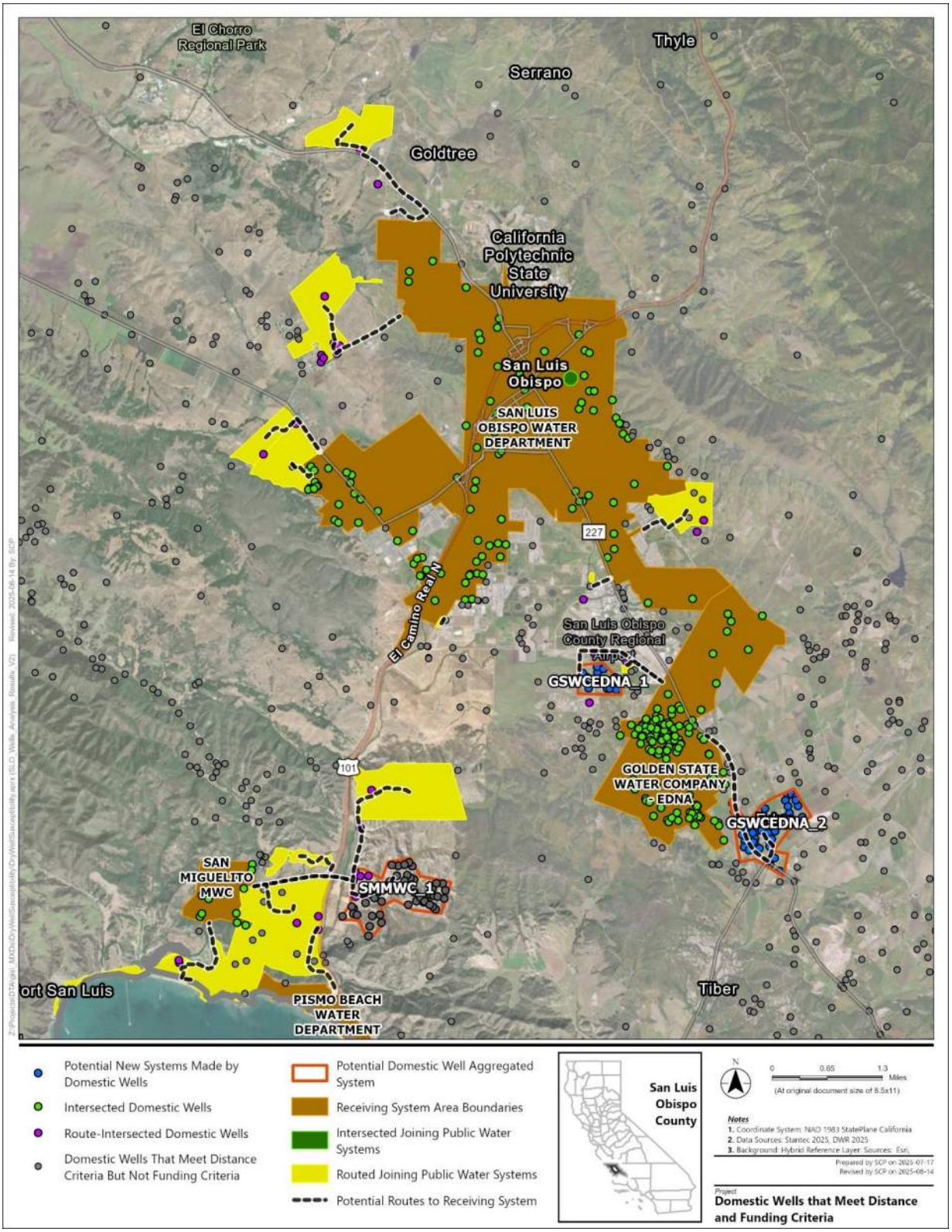


Figure 4.12. SSWS Physical Consolidation Results Near San Luis Obispo Water Department

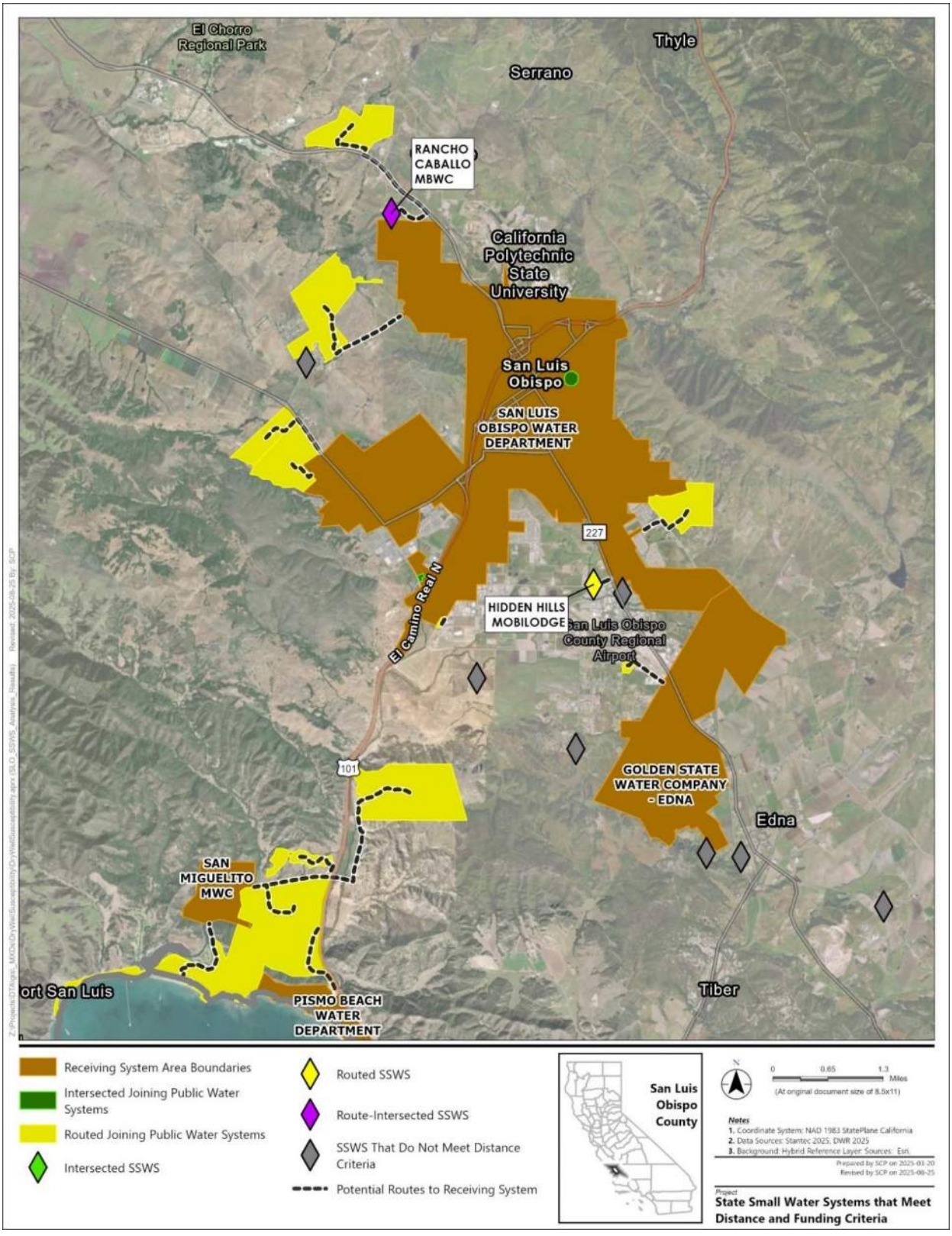


Figure 4.13. Domestic Well Physical Consolidation Results Near City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division

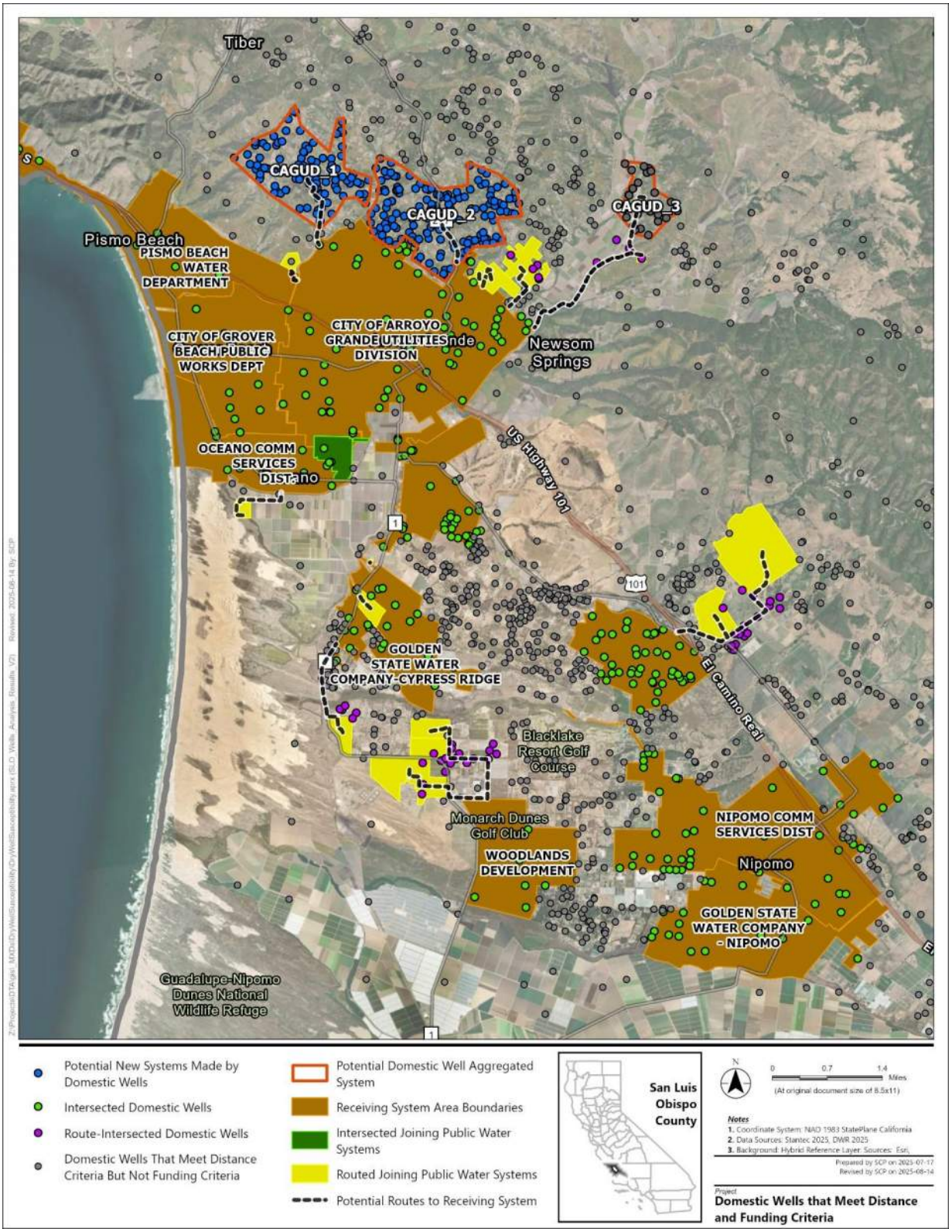


Figure 4.14. SSWS Physical Consolidation Results Near City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division

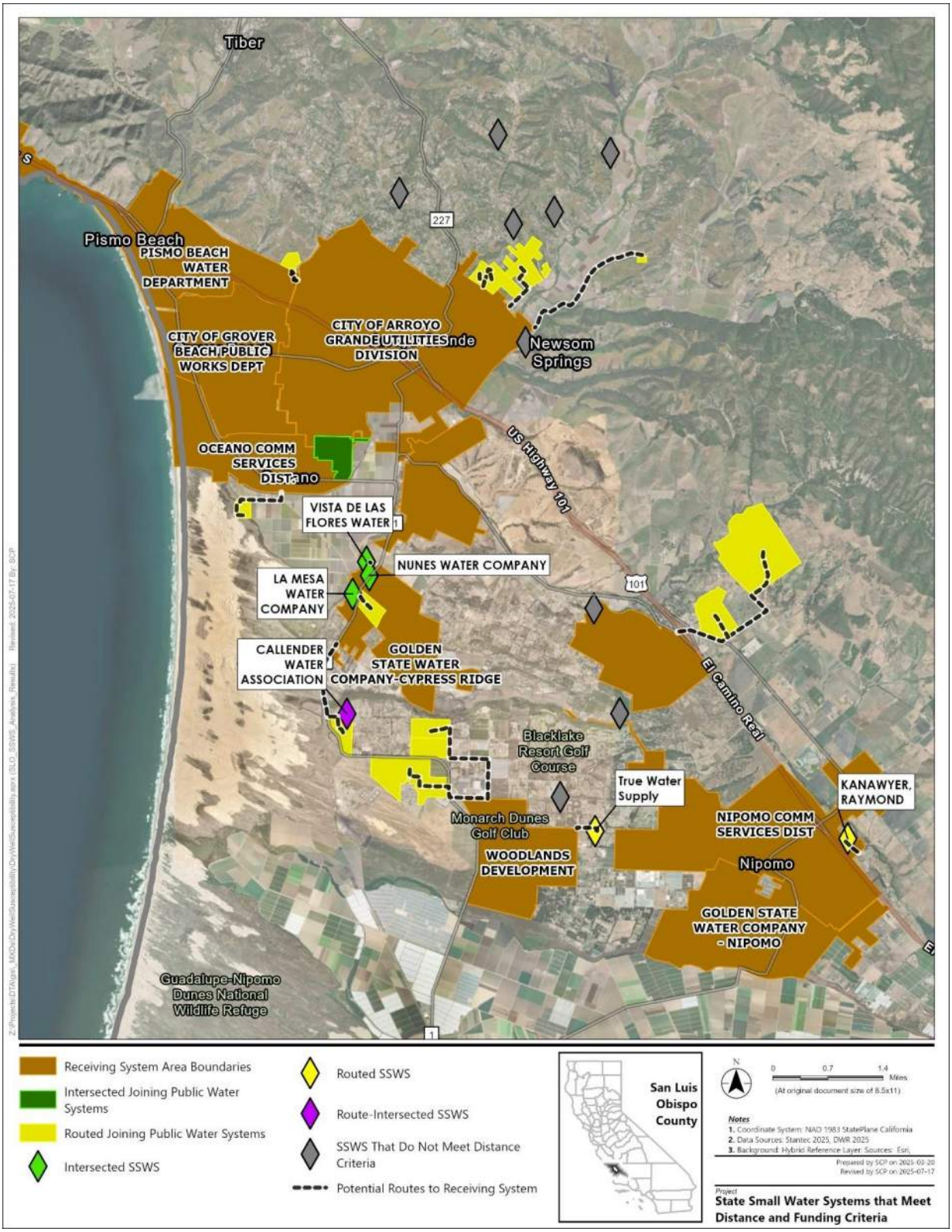
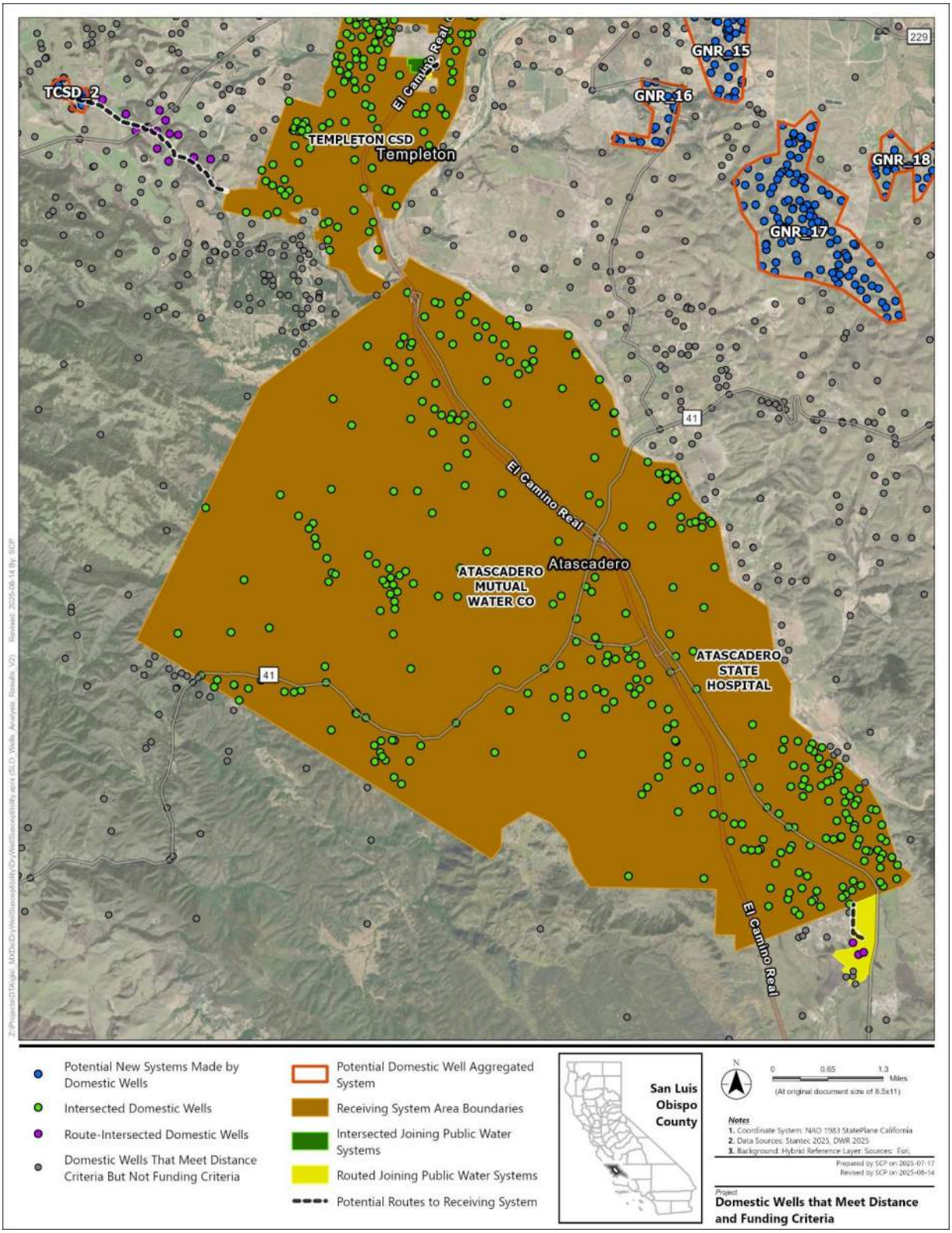


Figure 4.15. Domestic Well Physical Consolidation Results Near Atascadero Mutual Water Company



4.2 Managerial Consolidation

When physically connecting to a larger system is cost-prohibitive due to distance, the County can explore options like managerial consolidation or informal water partnerships between neighboring communities. Even though the physical infrastructure remains unchanged, the larger utility may agree to assume managerial control, regulatory duties, and service responsibilities. In such arrangements, the smaller system is formally dissolved and no longer holds legal responsibility for water service. For instance, a small water system that has historically relied on volunteer staff may recognize the need for more stable long-term management. Table 4.21 summarized the benefits and challenges of managerial consolidation.

Table 4.21. Benefits and Challenges of Managerial Consolidation

Benefits	Challenges
Lower capital costs since no new infrastructure is needed and allows smaller systems to retain existing infrastructure.	Requires administrative restructuring or legal agreements.
Enables professional management of operations, billing, and regulatory compliance.	Lack of water supply redundancy or quality improvements. Wouldn't solve supply reliability or contamination issues.
Rapid implementation compared to physical consolidation projects.	Potential community resistance due to loss of local control.
Maintains service continuity with minimal disruption.	Dependence on larger system's willingness and capacity to manage another system.

As described in Section 2.3.1, Technical, Managerial, and Financial (TMF) Capacity is a risk indicator category associated with SAFER status. An analysis of the SWRCB's SAFER Dashboard reveals that there are only two public water systems within the County – Halcyon Water System (Failing) and Ada's Lodges (At-Risk) – that have a High Risk TMF capacity. Note that TMF Capacity is not necessarily the sole reason why the systems were found to be Failing and At-Risk. In addition to TMF Capacity, these systems were found to have high risk indicators in other categories (e.g., accessibility, water quality, affordability).

According to the SAFER Dashboard, "TMF is the ability of a water system's administrators to plan for, achieve, and maintain long term compliance with drinking water standards, thereby ensuring the quality and adequacy of the water supply. This includes adequate resources for fiscal planning and management of the water system."[39] Relevant TMF capacity indicators include:

- **Operating Ratio** – Operating Ratio is a measure of whether a water system's revenues are sufficient to cover the costs of operating the water system. A high-risk level under this indicator correlates to an Operating Ratio of less than 1.
- **Day Cash on Hand** – Days cash on hand is the estimated number of days a water system can cover its daily operations and maintenance costs, relying only on their current cash or liquid reserves. A high-risk level under this indicator correlates to less than 30 days cash on hand.
- **Monitoring and Reporting Violations** – A monitoring violation occurs when a water system fails to report water quality test results in a timely manner to the regulatory agency or fails to provide

[39] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024-needs-assessment.pdf

certification that mandated information was provided to the public. A high-risk level under this indicator correlates to one or more monitoring and reporting violations over the last three years.

- **Operator Certification Violations** – Water systems that do not have an appropriately certified water treatment or distribution operator will receive an operator certification violation. A high-risk level under this indicator correlates to 1 or more operator certification violations over the last three years.
- **Total Net Annual Income** – A high risk level under this indicator correlates to a net annual income of less than $0.

Table 4.22 provides a summary of the Public Water Systems with a High Risk TMF Capacity (Halcyon Water System and Ada's Lodges) and their indicator scores under the TMF Capacity category.

Table 4.22. County of San Luis Obispo Public Water Systems with a High Risk TMF Capacity

Public Water System Name	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	TMF Capacity Indicators[1]				
			Operating Ratio	Days Cash on Hand	Monitoring and Reporting Violations	Operator Certification Violations	Total Net Annual Income
Halcyon Water System	46	Failing	Missing	Missing	High Risk	No Risk	Missing
Ada's Lodges	1	At-Risk	High Risk	No Risk	High Risk	No Risk	High Risk

[1] **State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard**: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html

Another set of potential candidates for managerial consolidation includes the 14 domestic well groupings that are situated more than three miles from the nearest receiving public water system and the 3 domestic well groups that were located less than 3 miles from the nearest receiving public water system but did not meet the funding criteria for physical consolidation (identified in Section 4.1.3.1). See Table 4.13 as well as Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7 for the number of wells and geographic locations of these groupings that are too far from a public water system to be physically consolidated and/or did not meet the funding criteria. While direct infrastructure connections may be unfeasible for these areas, managerial consolidation offers a possible alternative.

Under such an arrangement, a new public water system would be formed to provide administrative and regulatory oversight, operational support, and possibly emergency response coordination – without requiring construction of new distribution infrastructure. These efforts would still require significant coordination, legal agreements, and long-term planning, but may offer a more attainable path to improved service and compliance for remote domestic well communities.

According to the *DWR County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook*, counties may facilitate targeted discussions among involved parties to establish a common understanding and solidify the willingness of the partnership moving forward. These potential partnerships should be continuously cultivated to ensure effective coordination and information sharing over time.

4.3 Emergency Interties

An emergency intertie is considered a short-term response measure that counties may rely on during water shortage emergencies. An emergency intertie is a physical interconnection between water systems that allows for the emergency transfer or delivery of water from one system to another, such as during drought conditions or contamination incidents. In the case of a water shortage emergency (or an incident with water quality contamination), an intertie can be vital to an area experiencing a water shortage event; however, the activation of such an intertie for water sharing should be based on the terms and conditions of an operating agreement established between these entities prior to the water shortage event.

Counties are typically not signatories to these agreements unless they operate as water purveyors. Instead, the County can serve as facilitators or conveners, helping to bring systems together but not taking on operational responsibility for implementation. In many cases, interties (especially temporary, above-ground installations) can be rapidly deployed and are highly effective during short-term supply interruptions. Furthermore, establishing an intertie may help initiate discussions around future consolidation between larger public water systems and nearby SSSWSs or domestic well groupings. Table 4.23 summarizes the benefits and challenges of emergency interties.

Table 4.23. Benefits and Challenges of Emergency Tie-Ins

Benefits	Challenges
Provides a quick and cost-effective way to supply water during droughts or contamination events.	Requires a pre-existing operating agreement to be activated.
Encourages coordination between neighboring systems and can serve as a precursor to potential consolidation.	May require infrastructure upgrades or compatibility adjustments for long-term use.
Improves regional preparedness for short-term water supply disruptions.	Participation is voluntary; counties cannot compel water systems to participate.
Counties can help facilitate agreements and foster regional strategies.	Does not address long-term water supply or quality issues and is not a substitute for permanent solutions.

One of the risk indicators under the Accessibility category in the SAFER Dashboard is “Absence of Interties.” According to the SAFER Dashboard, the “presence of interties is assumed to reduce the risk of a water outage by allowing water systems to switch sources and even governance structure support, if needed.”[40] A high-risk level under this indicator correlates to 0 interties. No Risk correlates to 1 or more interties.

As shown in Table 4.24, of the 19 joining public water systems within the County that are Failing or At-Risk, none have 1 or more interties (No Risk). All the Failing or At-Risk public water systems have no existing interties (High Risk). The distance to the nearest receiving public water system displayed in Table 4.24 was determined via the GIS analysis described Section 3 for physical consolidation. Therefore, for systems that were determined to be more than 3 miles to the nearest receiving system, the “Nearest Receiving Public Water Systems” provided in Table 4.24 is unknown.

[40] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/definitions/absense-of-interties.html

Table 4.24. Failing and At-Risk Joining Public Water Systems with and without an Emergency Intertie

No.	Public Water System Name	No. Connections	SAFER Status[1]	Absence of Interties SAFER Indicator[1]	Distance (Miles)[2]	Nearest Receiving Public Water Systems[2]
1	Carrisa Plains Elementary	1	Failing	High Risk	>3 Miles	Unknown
2	Green River Mutual Water Co.	124	Failing	High Risk	>3 Miles	Unknown
3	Halcyon Water System	46	Failing	High Risk	Intersects	Oceano Comm Services District
4	Higuera Apartments	24	Failing	High Risk	0.07	San Luis Obispo Water Department
5	Ken Mar Gardens	49	Failing	High Risk	Intersects	Oceano Comm Services Dist.
6	Nacimiento Water Company	663	Failing	High Risk	>3 Miles	Unknown
7	Resthaven Mobile Home Park	80	Failing	High Risk	1.54	City Of Paso Robles Water Division
8	Rim Rock Water Company	25	Failing	High Risk	1.03	Nipomo Comm Services District
9	Woodland Park Mutual Water Co	163	Failing	High Risk	1.33	Woodlands Development
10	Ada's Lodges	1	At-Risk	High Risk	1.44	City Of Paso Robles Water Division
11	Almira Water Association	20	At-Risk	High Risk	1.02	City Of Paso Robles Water Division
12	Bassi Ranch Mutual Water Co.	27	At-Risk	High Risk	1.51	San Miguelito MWC
13	Branch Elementary School	1	At-Risk	High Risk	1.86	City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division
14	Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company	42	At-Risk	High Risk	1.23	City Of Paso Robles Water Division
15	Mustang Springs Mutual Water	16	At-Risk	High Risk	0.33	City Of Paso Robles Water Division
16	Pleasant Valley Elementary	1	At-Risk	High Risk	1.97	City Of Paso Robles Water Division
17	Rancho Colina Mobile Home Park	127	At-Risk	High Risk	1.20	Morro Bay Pw Dept - Water Division
18	S & T Mutual Water Company	179	At-Risk	High Risk	Intersects	Golden State Water Company - Los Osos
19	San Simeon CSD	206	At-Risk	High Risk	2.22	Cambria Comm Services District

[1] State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html
[2] Determined via GIS analysis described Section 3 for physical consolidation. Distance measured along roadways between the receiving public water system and the joining system. Results of GIS analysis for physical consolidation are discussed in Section 4.1.

5 Implementation Considerations

According to the DWR *County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook*, counties typically do not have the authority to mandate system consolidation without a justifiable cause (e.g., failing system performance). However, the County can take a proactive role by building awareness, offering technical and financial assistance, and facilitating discussions among stakeholders to encourage voluntary progress. Coordination between potential project participants should include evaluating project feasibility, such as actual consolidation costs, possible required capital improvements, and long-term O&M needs, establishing a shared understanding, and solidifying the willingness of the partnership moving forward. Consolidation or other drought resilience actions will only advance with the established understanding and willingness of all involved parties.

The purpose of this section is to guide the County in fostering meaningful and ongoing public engagement throughout the development and implementation of the DRP, providing technical and financial assistance to SSWSs and domestic wells, and implementing monitoring and reporting practices to reduce water shortage risks. The following subsections summarize the recommendations of the *DWR County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook.*[41]

5.1 Public Communication and Engagement

As the County develops and implements its County DRP, the County and Task Force should actively create various outreach materials to disseminate information to the public and engage potential stakeholders, particularly domestic well owners and SSWSs. Since outreach to domestic well owners and small water systems is already happening through state and regional programs – such as the Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) and SGMA – counties are encouraged to align their efforts with these existing initiatives. Various outreach tools include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Website** – The County currently has a centralized webpage with County DRP documents, SB 552 information, meeting agendas, and FAQs, available at: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/departments/public-works/current-public-works-projects/senate-bill-552-drought-planning-for-small-water-supplies-rural-communities-0606e3d889042ed72f18b49910cc11c2. The County should review, maintain, and regularly update this site to ensure that all information remains accurate and current. To better support SSWSs and domestic well owners, the site could be expanded to include step-by-step guidance for both system operators and well owners, including how to comply with drought planning requirements, how to initiate and navigate the consolidation process, and how to find technical and financial assistance. The site could provide redacted samples of successful grant or consolidation applications to help applicants understand required content.
- **Informational Materials** – Use fact sheets (online or printed), presentation slides, listservs, and calendar notices for public events to inform the public about SB 552, drought risks, and available resources. These materials can be shared via social media, direct emails to SSWS, door-to-door

[41] https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Water-Use-And-Efficiency/Urban-Water-Use-Efficiency/SB-552/DWR_Final_Guidebook_20230313_ADA_508_v5.pdf

outreach, utility bill inserts, and postcards. The County may share maps of areas that are likely to have wells run dry or experience water shortages.

- **Communication and Engagement (C&E) Plan** – Create a C&E Plan for the public to provide near- and long-term outreach strategies, tools, and timelines related to the County DRP development and implementation. This C&E Plan should provide an overview of the purpose of the C&E Plan, who is responsible for conducting the public outreach, and identify key audiences for the outreach (e.g., SSWSs and domestic well users vulnerable to drought-related challenges). The C&E Plan should also outline public engagement opportunities, explain how public input will be incorporated, and describe how the County will keep the public informed of DRP progress.

When providing information to the public, the material should be brief, visually clear, and translated into languages commonly spoken in the County. Using infographics where possible can make information easier to understand. The following information and practices should be considered when sharing information with the public:

- Clarify SB 552 and the compliance process. Explain the purpose and importance of SB 552 in plain language.
- Describe the County DRP, who is developing the County DRP, and how it relates to local and regional plans. Explain how the County DRP will benefit local stakeholders.
- Explain how the public can participate in both the development and implementation of the County DRP, when there will be opportunities to participate (e.g., reviewing the draft plan), and how input will be used.
- Share resources to SSWSs and domestic well users during drought or water shortage events, including where to find support before an emergency occurs or when wells go dry.
- Regularly review and improve outreach efforts throughout DRP development and implementation.

Outreach activities help inform, engage, and collect feedback during the County DRP development, adoption, and implementation. Public outreach activities also assist the county in collecting information important to short- and long-term water supply planning. The County may choose to provide outreach via the following activities:

- **Board of Supervisors Briefings** – County staff should provide regular updates on DRP status and outreach activities at public meetings. The primary purpose of these briefings is to update the governing body on the County DRP and the next steps, and to respond to questions from the Board of directors.
- **Public Meetings and Workshops** – Public meetings and workshops are another venue to educate the public about SB 552, the County DRP, and water shortage resources. If there are any public meetings, they should be recorded (i.e., video recording) and posted on the county website. This allows those who are unable to attend to stay informed.
- **Community Presentations** – The County may conduct presentations to existing civic, nonprofit, school/ parent groups, and other community organizations to build and maintain awareness about SB 552 and the County DRP. Presentations may be provided upon request by organizations or stakeholder groups and then scheduled as time allows for all involved.
- **In-Person Outreach at Events** – The County can attend community events to hand out materials and engage in conversations about SB 552 and the DRP. This could be in the form of a booth at a farmers' markets, fair, or festival.

5.2 Assistance for SSWS and Domestic Well Communities

The process of system consolidation is often not straightforward, and the associated cost implications and ratepayer impacts cannot be overlooked. Counties cannot control the budgets of other entities, and many users of SSWSs or domestic wells may require technical assistance and funding to be able to afford long-term consolidation solutions. Therefore, implementing the County DRP will require collaboration between water systems and well owners, the County, State agencies, and federal agencies.

It is very important that the consideration of long-term O&M costs be identified and discussed among parties for a shared understanding before applications for technical or financial. In some cases, the County may conclude that certain areas are not yet ready for consolidation and emergency water supply may be the only viable option during drought or water shortage events

According to the DWR *County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook,* SB 552 requires the Commission on State Mandates to determine if the costs for local agencies to comply with SB 552 are reimbursable by the State. Until the determination is completed, counties are encouraged to use existing funds, identify new funding sources, and seek federal and State assistance.

5.2.1 County Assistance Programs

Where resources allow, the County should create local assistance programs to provide technical or financial help to SSWSs and domestic well owners applying for grants, installing new wells, or rehabilitating existing wells (including deepening and other equipment improvement, such as lowering the well pump). The County should understand the limits of their funding sources to assess how much support they can sustainably provide. Without consistent funding, the County's assistance may be limited or short-term. To support funding coordination, the County's Task Force should discuss funding options at every standing meeting and consider partnering with GSAs and regional entities.

5.2.2 State Assistance Programs

State agencies like the DWR and the SWRCB offer technical and financial assistance, subject to available funds and directives. These programs can help the County implement short- and long-term actions to reduce water shortage risks. According to the DWR *County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook*, the following are examples of potential State technical assistance and funding opportunities:

- **DWR** offers grants and loans for drought relief, planning, implementation, and other authorized purposes.
- **SWCRB** also offers grants and loans, including:
    - **The Countywide and Regional Funding Program**, through which counties are eligible to develop a program for SWRCB funding that supports risk assessments and interim or long-term solutions, including some administrative costs, for SSWSs and domestic wells.
    - **Emergency Financial Assistance Program**, which supports drought funding, typically for water systems but is sometimes applicable to domestic wells.
    - **Consolidation and Regionalization Incentives** for larger public water systems that will expand their service area to include smaller water systems or domestic wells.

  - **Emergency Drought Funding**, which are typically focused on responding to water system emergencies, rather than domestic wells, but may be relevant in some cases.
  - **Direct Technical Assistance**, which is prioritized to help develop projects benefiting small, disadvantaged communities (DACs) and low-income households.
- **Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program**, which provides funding for local, regional, and tribal adaptation and resilience planning and projects.

Note that the above is not a complete list of potential funding opportunities and potential State funding availability is subject to change. Therefore, the County should regularly search the California Grants Portal, where most of the State funding is advertised, using terms like “drinking water,” “domestic well,” or “small community water systems” to find current opportunities.

5.2.3 Federal Assistance Programs

Federal programs also offer grants and loans to support water reliability and drought resilience. Key programs include:

- **The U.S Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Program**, which offers technical and financial assistance to rural communities. Note that certain grants target the needs of individual well owners. While counties aren’t eligible for such assistance, the County can help promote and support applications.
- **The Bureau of Reclamation’s WaterSMART Program**, which funds planning and implementation projects for water purveyors and other eligible parties to improve their water supply reliability and drought resilience.
- **The National Integrated Drought Information System**, which provides funding opportunities related to drought

The above list is not a complete list of available federal assistance programs, and counties should explore additional opportunities to enhance their capacity to implement drought resiliency projects. The County can register with the Grants.gov program to receive updates regarding actives grants and their specifications.

5.2.4 Additional Resources for Both State and Federal Assistance

Similar to the California Grants Portal, the California Financing Coordinating Committee (CFCC) Funding Fairs is another way counties can learn about available State and federal funding opportunities. The CFCC website provides a detailed list of State, federal, nonprofit, and other funding programs that counties are strongly encouraged to explore for additional opportunities. Agencies like the DWR, SWRCB, California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, California Department of Housing and Community Development, Reclamation, and USDA are among CFCC members.

5.3 Monitoring and Reporting Practices

To help reduce water shortage risks for these domestic wells, the County operates a groundwater level monitoring program composed of volunteer well owners, as well as certain well owners who may be required to participate in the coastal zone. This program records water levels and monitors changes in

groundwater conditions at various locations. In adjudicated basins and SGMA-managed areas, monitoring results are reported to the State's database. The County is working toward developing a method to publicly report well level trends without compromising confidentiality for non-adjudicated groundwater areas. This monitoring program supports the County in filling data gaps and characterizing water shortage risks for SSWSs and domestic wells.

The County could strengthen its groundwater monitoring program by maintaining and expanding its network to ensure more comprehensive geographic coverage, particularly in underrepresented rural areas. Increased participation from SSWSs and domestic well owners could be encouraged through targeted outreach and incentives. The DWR can continue to provide technical assistance for the installation and maintenance of monitoring wells as needed.

The County should also make efforts to establish a trusted relationship with their residents to encourage reporting water shortage occurrence or dry well conditions. In addition to the social vulnerability that could affect this important reporting, the fear of impacting real estate values of their properties is also a significant barrier, because a county could mark the property unsafe for occupancy due to lack of reliable water for health and safety use. The County should consult with their legal counsel(s) and planning department for possible accommodation and adequate messaging to their residents to enable them to notify the County more freely regarding their dry well condition and to seek assistance.

6 Conclusion

Residents, businesses, and visitors to the County rely heavily on groundwater from alluvial basins and extensive fractured rock areas as their primary water source. This supply is supplemented by surface water from rivers and reservoirs as well as imported water via the State Water Project. According to domestic well and water system data provided by the County, there are 83 public water systems, 27 SSWSs, and 15,175 domestic (private) wells in the County. It should be noted that County records differ from data maintained by the State of California; however, the State is working with the County to make their records consistent with County records. Reconciliation of these datasets in the future will contribute to additional planning to implement strategies that address water shortage risks

Three groundwater basins in the County have been classified as High Priority under SAFER, and three basins have been classified as critically overdrafted under SGMA. Groundwater quality concerns largely include agricultural-related constituents in the north and south of the County, seawater intrusion in the County's coastal aquifers, and decreasing groundwater levels. To mitigate drought and water shortage risks in the County, three conceptual strategies were evaluated: physical consolidation, managerial consolidation, and emergency interties.

Physical consolidation involves connecting smaller or failing systems, such as public water systems, SSWSs, or domestic wells, to nearby, more resilient public water systems. Guided by DWR's *County Drought Resilience Plan Guidebook* and SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology*, this Plan identified physical consolidation opportunities for smaller public water systems, SSWSs, domestic wells, and groupings of domestic wells with eligible receiving public water systems. Using a GIS analysis of routes along existing roads, candidate joining systems were selected based on SAFER status, system size, and modeled distance criteria for three types of consolidation (intersect, route, and route-intersect).

Capital costs of consolidation were calculated based on the SWRCB's review of projects funded by the SWRCB, consultations with knowledgeable staff, water systems, venders, manufacturers, and service providers, literature review, and public feedback. Funding viability was then evaluated using thresholds defined in the Intended Use Plan. It is important to note that the capital cost and available funding estimates presented in this Plan are conceptual in nature and intended solely for planning-level assessment. They do not incorporate site-specific factors, such as localized regulatory requirements, political considerations, or infrastructure constraints, which may significantly influence project feasibility and final implementation costs. This analysis provides an initial framework for identifying and prioritizing potential consolidation opportunities.

An evaluation of the 83 public water systems in the County resulted in the classification of 25 "receiving public water systems" (have any SAFER status other than "Failing" and greater than 500 service connections) and 58 "joining public water systems" (have less than 1,000 service connections if "Failing" or less than 500 service connections if any other SAFER status).

Of the 58 joining public water systems, 45 met the distance viability criteria (≤3 miles to receiving system). As shown in Table 6.1, of these 45 joining public water systems that met the distance viability criteria, 43 also met funding viability criteria. Six of the systems that meet that distance and funding criteria have a Failing SAFER status, and ten systems have an At-Risk SAFER status. As summarized in Table 4.20,

receiving public water systems that would consolidate with the greatest number of public water systems include City of Paso Robles Water Division (receiving 10 public water systems), San Luis Obispo Water Department (receiving 8 water systems), San Miguelito MWC (receiving 4 water systems), and City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division (receiving 4 water systems).

Table 6.1. Summary of Viable Joining Public Water Systems

Description		Count	Viability Criteria
Total Joining Public Water Systems within Viable Consolidation Distance		**45**	≤3 miles to receiving system
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria		2	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria		43	• If > 75 service connections, Total Capital Cost < [Number of Connections] x [$96,000/connection] • If < 75 service connection, Total Capital Cost < $7.2 million
SAFER Status	Failing	6	--
	At-Risk	10	--
	Potentially At-Risk	2	--
	Not At-Risk	19	--
	Not Assessed	6	--

Of the total of 27 SSWSs identified within the County, eight met the distance viability criteria (≤0.38 miles to receiving system or ≤0.25 miles to consolidation route). As shown in Table 6.2, all eight also met the funding viability criteria and have a high WSVE 2024 Water Quality Risk. As summarized in Table 4.20, of the eight that met the funding viability criteria, four would consolidate with Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge, two would consolidate with San Luis Obispo Water Department, one would consolidate with Woodlands Developments, and one would consolidate with Nipomo Commercial services District.

Table 6.2. Summary of Viable Joining State Small Water Systems

Description		Count	Viability Criteria
Total Joining SSWSs within Viable Consolidation Distance		**8**	• If routed, ≤0.38 miles to receiving system • If route-intersected, ≤0.25 miles to consolidation route
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria		0	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria		8	• Total Capital Cost < $2 million
WSVE 2024 Water Quality Risk	High	8	--
	Medium	0	--
	Low	0	--

Table 6.3 and Table 6.4 summarize the At-Risk or Failing public water systems and SSWSs that meet the criteria for potential consolidation based on both distance and funding feasibility, respectively.

Table 6.3 Distance- and Funding-Viable At-Risk or Failing Public Water Systems

Joining Public Water System Name	Joining Public Water System Total No. Connections	Joining Public Water System Name SAFER Status[1]	Consolidation Type	Distance (Miles) to Nearest Receiving Public Water System	Nearest Receiving Public Water System Name	Receiving Public Water System SAFER Status[1]	Total Capital Cost[2]	Estimated Available Funding	Funding Viability
Ada's Lodges	1	At-Risk	Route	1.44	**City Of Paso Robles Water Division**	Not At-Risk	$4,361,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Branch Elementary School	1	At-Risk	Route	1.86	**City Of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division**	Not At-Risk	$5,449,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Pleasant Valley Elementary	1	At-Risk	Route	1.97	**City Of Paso Robles Water Division**	Not At-Risk	$5,714,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Mustang Springs Mutual Water	16	At-Risk	Route	0.33	**City Of Paso Robles Water Division**	Not At-Risk	$1,833,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Almira Water Association	20	At-Risk	Route	1.02	**City Of Paso Robles Water Division**	Not At-Risk	$3,703,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Higuera Apartments	24	Failing	Route	0.07	**San Luis Obispo Water Department**	Not At-Risk	$1,333,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Rim Rock Water Company	25	Failing	Route	1.03	**Nipomo Comm Services District**	Not At-Risk	$3,825,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Bassi Ranch Mutual Water Co.	27	At-Risk	Route	1.51	**San Miguelito MWC**	Not At-Risk	$5,106,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Gran Cielo Mutual Water Company	42	At-Risk	Route	1.23	**City Of Paso Robles Water Division**	Not At-Risk	$4,702,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Halcyon Water System	46	Failing	Intersect	0.00	**Oceano Comm Services Dist.**	Not At-Risk	$1,526,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Ken Mar Gardens	49	Failing	Intersect	0.00	**Oceano Comm Services Dist.**	Not At-Risk	$1,591,000	$7,200,000	Yes
Resthaven Mobile Home Park	80	Failing	Route	1.54	**City Of Paso Robles Water Division**	Not At-Risk	$6,346,000	$7,680,000	Yes
Rancho Colina Mobile Home Park	127	At-Risk	Route	1.20	**Morro Bay Pw Dept - Water Division**	At-Risk	$6,491,000	$12,192,000	Yes
Woodland Park Mutual Water Co	163	Failing	Route	1.33	**Woodlands Development**	Not At-Risk	$7,608,000	$15,648,000	Yes
S & T Mutual Water Company	179	At-Risk	Intersect	0.00	**Golden State Water Company - Los Osos**	At-Risk	$4,423,000	$17,184,000	Yes
San Simeon CSD	206	At-Risk	Route	2.22	**Cambria Comm Services District**	Not At-Risk	$10,840,000	$19,776,000	Yes

[1] **State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard**: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html
[2] The total capital costs and available funding estimates presented in this table are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and are best used for comparing the relative viability of projects to one another. They do not reflect site-specific engineering analysis or account for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints that may significantly affect feasibility or actual project costs. Additional project development will be necessary to produce accurate cost projections suitable for design, funding, and/or construction uses. Cost and funding estimates are based on SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* (described in Section 3). https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Table 6.4 Distance- and Funding-Viable At-Risk or Failing State Small Water Systems

Joining State Small Water System Name	Joining SSWS No. Connections	Joining SSWS 2024 Water Quality Risk[1]	Consolidation Type	Distance (Miles) to Nearest Receiving Public Water System	Route-Intersected Joining Public Water System Name	Nearest Receiving Public Water System Name	Receiving Public Water System SAFER Status[2]	Total Capital Cost[3]	Estimated Available Funding	Funding Viability
La Mesa Water Company	6	High	Intersect	0.00	--	**Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge**	Not At-Risk	$654,803	$2,000,000	Yes
Nunes Water Company	12	High	Intersect	0.00	--	**Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge**	Not At-Risk	$785,481	$2,000,000	Yes
Vista De Las Flores Water	12	High	Intersect	0.00	--	**Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge**	Not At-Risk	$785,481	$2,000,000	Yes
Kanawyer, Raymond	4	High	Route	0.23	--	**Nipomo Comm Services District**	Not At-Risk	$1,313,244	$2,000,000	Yes
True Water Supply	7	High	Route	0.31	--	**Woodlands Development**	Not At-Risk	$1,578,376	$2,000,000	Yes
Callender Water Association	7	High	Route-Intersect	--	Callender Grove Mutual Water	**Golden State Water Company-Cypress Ridge**	Not At-Risk	$139,923	$2,000,000	Yes
Hidden Hills Mobilodge	12	High	Route	0.21	--	**San Luis Obispo Water Department**	Not At-Risk	$1,448,556	$2,000,000	Yes
Rancho Caballo MBWC	13	High	Route-Intersect	--	California Mens Colony	**San Luis Obispo Water Department**	Not At-Risk	$254,418	$2,000,000	Yes

[1] State Water Resources Control Board 2024 Water Quality Risk. Based on available historic groundwater data, and is not intended to depict actual groundwater quality condition at any given SSWS.
https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?url=https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portalserver/rest/services/Hosted/Water_Quality_Risk_2024_ARM/FeatureServer/2&source=sd
[2] **State Water Resources Control Board SAFER Dashboard**: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html
[3] The total capital costs and available funding estimates presented in this table are conceptual estimates intended solely for preliminary planning purposes and are best used for comparing the relative viability of projects to one another. They do not reflect site-specific engineering analysis or account for localized regulatory, political, or community constraints that may significantly affect feasibility or actual project costs. Additional project development will be necessary to produce accurate cost projections suitable for design, funding, and/or construction uses. Cost and funding estimates are based on SWRCB's *Physical Consolidation Cost Estimate Methodology* (described in Section 3). https://water.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/documents/needs/2024/2024costassessment-physical-consolidation.pdf

Of the total 15,175 domestic wells identified within the County, it was determined using a GIS density-based cluster analysis and minimum density criteria (1 well per 10 acres) that 2,817 wells could form 26 groupings. Of the 26 total groupings, 12 groups (1,442 wells) met the distance viability criteria (≤3 miles to receiving system). As shown in Table 6.5, of those 12 groupings, nine groups (1,255 wells) also met the funding viability criteria. Of these nine groups, four (569 wells) are in the Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) groundwater basin, and two (92 wells) are in SLO (Edna) Valley groundwater basin, which both have a High Priority SGMA status. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) basin is also critically overdrafted. As shown in Table 4.20, of the nine groups that met the distance and funding criteria, four (569 wells) would consolidate with the City of Paso Robles Water Division, two (579 wells) would consolidate with the City of Arroyo Grande Utilities Division, two (93 wells) would consolidate with the Golden State Water Company-Edna, and one (14 wells) would consolidate with Templeton CSD.

Table 6.5. Summary of Viable Joining Domestic Well Groupings

Description		Well Count	Group Count	Viability Criteria
Total Domestic Well Groupings within Viable Consolidation Distance		**1,442**	**12**	≤3 miles to receiving system
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria		187	3	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria		1,255	9	• If > 75 wells, Total Capital Cost < [Number of Connections] x [$96,000/connection] • If < 75 wells, Total Capital Cost < $7.2 million
SGMA Priority Status	High	661	6	--
	Very Low	0	0	--
	Fractured Rock	594	3	--

Of the 12,358 domestic wells in the County that were not grouped, 3,679 met the distance viability criteria (≤0.38 miles to receiving system or consolidation route). As shown in Table 6.6, of these wells that met the distance viability criteria, 2,023 also met the funding viability criteria. Of these 2,023 ungrouped wells, 355 are in the Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) groundwater basin, 94 are in SLO (Edna) Valley groundwater basin, and 82 are in the Los Osos Valley (Los Osos Area) groundwater basin. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) and SLO (Edna) Valley are High Priority groundwater basins under SGMA, so a total of 449 wells that met the distance and funding criteria are located within High Priority basins. The Salinas Valley (Paso Robles Area) and Los Osos Valley (Los Osos Area) are critically overdrafted groundwater basins, so a total of 437 wells that met the distance and funding criteria are located within critically overdrafted basins. As shown in Table 4.20, receiving public water systems that would consolidate with the most ungrouped wells include the City of Paso Robles Water Division (receiving 391 wells), Atascadero Mutual Water Company (receiving 438 wells), Nipomo Community Services District (receiving 226), and Templeton CSD (receiving 219 wells).

It should be noted that since the exact location of well locations is unknown, a conservative assumption was made that all routed wells were located 0.38 miles from the receiving public water system. As a result, none of the routed wells met the funding criteria. Therefore, further analysis will be required to determine the exact locations of these wells and the funding viability of routing them to the nearest receiving public water systems.

Table 6.6. Summary of Viable Joining Ungrouped Domestic Wells

Description		Count	Viability Criteria
Total Ungrouped Domestic Wells within Viable Consolidation Distance		3,524	• If routed, ≤0.38 miles to receiving system • If route-intersected, ≤0.25 miles to consolidation route
Does Not Meet Funding Viability Criteria		1,656	Total Capital Cost exceeds the below criteria
Meets Funding Viability Criteria		1,868	Total Capital Cost < $150,000
SGMA Priority Status	High	394	--
	Very Low	784	--
	Fractured Rock	690	--

Where physical connection is not feasible, especially for remote systems, managerial consolidation may offer a lower-cost alternative by transferring operational and regulatory responsibilities to a larger utility without constructing new infrastructure. Potential candidates for managerial consolidation include the public water systems within the County with a High Risk TMF Capacity (Halcyon Water System and Ada's Lodges), the 14 domestic well groupings that are situated more than three miles from the nearest receiving public water system, and the 3 domestic well groups that were located less than 3 miles from the nearest receiving public water system but did not meet the funding criteria for physical consolidation. See Table 6.7 for a summary of the domestic well groupings that do not meet the distance and/or funding criteria.

Table 6.7. Summary of Non-Viable Domestic Wells Groupings (Managerial Consolidation Opportunities)

No.	Group ID	No. Wells in Group	Number of Wells in Group by SGMA Status		
			High Priority	Very Low Priority	Fractured Rock
1	CAGUD_3	52	--	35	17
2	SMCSD_1	59	59	--	--
3	SMMWC_1	76	--	--	76
4	GNR_2	25	--	--	25
5	GNR_8	135	135	--	--
6	GNR_9	205	205	--	--
7	GNR_11	469	469	--	--
8	GNR_12	70	70	--	--
9	GNR_14	36	36	--	--
10	GNR_15	53	53	--	--
11	GNR_16	22	--	2	20
12	GNR_17	154	154	--	--
13	GNR_18	56	56	--	--
14	GNR_20	34	34	--	--
15	GNR_21	39	39	--	--
16	GNR_22	31	31	--	--
17	GNR_25	46	--	--	46
Total		**1,562**	**1,341**	**37**	**184**

Emergency interties provide a temporary solution during droughts or contamination events, enabling short-term water transfers between systems with pre-established agreements. Of the 19 joining public water systems within the County that are Failing or At-Risk, none have any interties.

Implementation of drought resilience strategies in the County will require proactive coordination, stakeholder engagement, and targeted technical and financial support. While the County cannot mandate consolidation without a justifiable cause (e.g., failing system performance), it can facilitate voluntary progress through discussions about project feasibility among involved parties, establishing a common understanding, and solidifying the willingness of partnerships moving forward. Effective public communication, including a website, public meetings and workshops, and/or a formal Communication and Engagement Plan will be essential for building awareness and encouraging participation. The County should assist communities in navigating the County, State, and federal funding and technical assistance opportunities. To mitigate drought and water shortage risks, the County is also encouraged to build on existing groundwater monitoring efforts to track water levels and identify risks.

Appendices

Appendix A Capital Cost Estimate Equations

Routed Public Water Systems

$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$286}{LF}\ X\ (GIS\ Measured\ Length + 1{,}000\ LF\ Buffer))$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060/connection)$$
$$+ Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437/connection)$$
$$+ Administration\ Cost\ (15\%\ of\ Construction\ Costs) + CEQA\ Costs\ (\$100{,}000)$$
$$+ Contingency\ (20\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services\ (15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

Intersected Public Water Systems

$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$286}{LF}\ X\ 1{,}000\ LF)$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060/connection)$$
$$+ Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437/connection)$$
$$+ Administration\ Cost\ (15\%\ of\ Construction\ Costs) + CEQA\ Costs\ (\$25{,}000)$$
$$+ Contingency\ (20\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services\ (15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

$$Routed\ SSWSs = Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$286}{LF} X\ (GIS\ Measured\ Length + 1{,}000\ LF\ Buffer))$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060/connection)$$
$$+ Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437/connection)$$
$$+ Administration\ Cost(15\%\ of\ Construction\ Costs) + CEQA\ Costs\ (\$100{,}000)$$
$$+ Contingency(20\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services\ (15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

Intersected SSWSs

$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$286}{LF}\ X\ 1{,}000\ LF)$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060/connection)$$
$$+ Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437/connection)$$
$$+ Administration\ Cost(15\%\ of\ Construction\ Costs) + CEQA\ Costs\ (\$25{,}000)$$
$$+ Contingency(20\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services\ (15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

$$Routed - Intersected\ SSWSs$$
$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060/connection)$$
$$+ Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437/connection) + Contingency\ (20\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services\ (15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

$$Routed\ Ungrouped\ Domestic\ Wells$$
$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$150}{LF}\ x\ 0.38\ miles\ \ x\ 5280\ \frac{LF}{mile})$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060) + Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services(15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

$$Intersected\ Ungrouped\ Domestic\ Wells$$
$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$150}{LF}\ x\ 200\ LF)$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060) + Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services(15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

$$Route - Intersected\ Ungrouped\ Domestic\ Wells$$
$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060) + Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services(15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

$$Routed\ Grouping\ of\ Domestic\ Wells$$
$$= Regionally\ Adjusted\ Pipeline\ Cost\ (\frac{\$286}{LF}\ X\ (GIS\ Measured\ Length + 1{,}000\ LF\ Buffer))$$
$$+ Regionally\ Adjusted\ Service\ Line\ Cost\ (\$8{,}060/connection)$$
$$+ Connection\ Fees\ (\$5{,}437/connection)$$
$$+ Administration\ Cost\ (15\%\ of\ Construction\ Costs) + CEQA\ Costs\ (\$100{,}000)$$
$$+ Contingency\ (20\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Planning\ and\ Construction\ Costs\ (10\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$
$$+ Engineering\ Services\ (15\%\ of\ Total\ Cost) + Inflation\ (3.1\%\ of\ Total\ Cost)$$

Appendix B Public Water Systems Capital Cost Estimates

Joining System Water System Name	Consolidation Status	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Assumed Pipe Length (LF)	Additional Buffer (LF)	Total Assume Pipe	Receiving Water System Name	Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost	Connection Fees	Regionally Adjusted Service Line Cost	Adminstrative Cost	CEQA for Route Consolidation	CEQA for Intersect Consolidation	Treatment Cost	Additional Source	Contingency	Inflation	Planning & Construction	Engineering Services	Total Cost	Available Funding	Funding Viability
ADA'S LODGES	Route	1.44	7603.89	1000	8603.89	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 2,460,712	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 370,316	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 588,905	$ 91,280	$ 294,452	$ 441,679	$ 4,361,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
AFUERA DE CHORRO WATER COMPANY	Route	0.67	3558.57	1000	4558.57	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 1,303,752	$ 135,925	$ 201,500	$ 225,788	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 393,393	$ 60,976	$ 196,696	$ 295,045	$ 2,913,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
ALMIRA WATER ASSOCIATION	Route	1.02	5403.14	1000	6403.14	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 1,831,298	$ 108,740	$ 161,200	$ 298,875	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 500,023	$ 77,503	$ 250,011	$ 375,017	$ 3,703,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
ANZA VINEYARD ESTATES MUTUAL WATER CO	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
AVILA BEACH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT	Route	1.23	6488.66	1000	7488.66	SAN MIGUELITO MWC	$ 2,141,757	$ 2,109,556	$ 3,127,280	$ 790,356	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 1,653,790	$ 256,337	$ 826,895	$ 1,240,342	$ 12,246,000	$ 37,248,000	YES
AVILA VALLEY MUTUAL WATER CO	Route	0.76	4038.24	1000	5038.24	SAN MIGUELITO MWC	$ 1,440,936	$ 152,236	$ 225,680	$ 249,992	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 433,769	$ 67,234	$ 216,884	$ 325,327	$ 3,212,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
BARON CANYON MUTUAL WATER CO.	Route	2.82	14901.95	1000	15901.95	SAN MIGUELITO MWC	$ 4,547,958	$ 135,925	$ 201,500	$ 712,419	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 1,139,560	$ 176,632	$ 569,780	$ 854,670	$ 8,438,000	$ 7,200,000	NO
BASSI RANCH MUTUAL WATER CO.	Route	1.51	7971.68	1000	8971.68	SAN MIGUELITO MWC	$ 2,565,901	$ 146,799	$ 217,620	$ 417,528	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 689,570	$ 106,883	$ 344,785	$ 517,177	$ 5,106,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
BEAR VALLEY WATER COMPANY	Route	0.97	5115.67	1000	6115.67	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 1,749,083	$ 97,866	$ 145,080	$ 284,124	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 475,231	$ 73,661	$ 237,615	$ 356,423	$ 3,519,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
BRANCH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Route	1.86	9838.40	1000	10838.40	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	$ 3,099,783	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 466,177	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 735,891	$ 114,063	$ 367,946	$ 551,919	$ 5,449,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
CALIFORNIA MENS COLONY	Route	2.31	12202.01	1000	13202.01	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 3,775,775	$ 65,244	$ 96,720	$ 580,874	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 923,723	$ 143,177	$ 461,861	$ 692,792	$ 6,840,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
CALLENDER GROVE MUTUAL WATER	Route	1.35	7118.40	1000	8118.40	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY-CYPRESS RIDGE	$ 2,321,861	$ 201,169	$ 298,220	$ 393,012	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 662,852	$ 102,742	$ 331,426	$ 497,139	$ 4,908,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
CANYON CREST MUTUAL BENEFIT WC	Route	0.40	2131.80	1000	3131.80	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	$ 895,695	$ 293,598	$ 435,240	$ 199,640	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 384,835	$ 59,649	$ 192,417	$ 288,626	$ 2,850,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
CARRISA PLAINS ELEMENTARY	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
CHAMISAL VINEYARDS	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
COASTAL CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	Route	0.23	1227.70	1000	2227.70	PISMO BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 637,121	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 96,777	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 169,479	$ 26,269	$ 84,740	$ 127,109	$ 1,255,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
COUNTRY HILLS ESTATES	Route	0.70	3669.66	1000	4669.66	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	$ 1,335,523	$ 141,362	$ 209,560	$ 231,763	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 403,642	$ 62,564	$ 201,821	$ 302,731	$ 2,989,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
CRESTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
EDNA VALLEY RANCH EAST	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
GARDEN FARMS C.W.D.	Route	0.50	2635.86	1000	3635.86	ATASCADERO MUTUAL WATER CO	$ 1,039,857	$ 636,129	$ 943,020	$ 297,432	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 603,287	$ 93,510	$ 301,644	$ 452,466	$ 4,467,000	$ 11,232,000	YES
GRAN CIELO MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	Route	1.23	6471.05	1000	7471.05	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 2,136,721	$ 228,354	$ 338,520	$ 371,286	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 634,976	$ 98,421	$ 317,488	$ 476,232	$ 4,702,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
GREEN RIVER MUTUAL WATER CO.	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
H2O, INC	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
HALCYON WATER SYSTEM	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	OCEANO COMM SERVICES DIST.	$ 286,000	$ 250,102	$ 370,760	$ 98,514	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	$ 206,075	$ 31,942	$ 103,038	$ 154,556	$ 1,526,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
HIGUERA APARTMENTS	Route	0.07	359.91	1000	1359.91	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 388,934	$ 130,488	$ 193,440	$ 87,356	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 180,044	$ 27,907	$ 90,022	$ 135,033	$ 1,333,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
IRISH HILLS MUTUAL WATER CO	Route	0.31	1650.72	1000	2650.72	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 758,105	$ 315,346	$ 467,480	$ 183,838	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 364,954	$ 56,568	$ 182,477	$ 273,715	$ 2,702,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
KEN MAR GARDENS	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	OCEANO COMM SERVICES DIST.	$ 286,000	$ 266,413	$ 394,940	$ 102,141	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	$ 214,899	$ 33,309	$ 107,449	$ 161,174	$ 1,591,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
LAGUNA NEGRA MUTUAL WATER CO.	Route	1.65	8695.42	1000	9695.42	WOODLANDS DEVELOPMENT	$ 2,772,889	$ 157,673	$ 233,740	$ 450,994	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 743,059	$ 115,174	$ 371,530	$ 557,295	$ 5,502,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
LAS VENTANAS RANCH	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
LAUREATE WATER COMPANY	Route	1.49	7845.78	1000	8845.78	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 2,529,892	$ 38,059	$ 56,420	$ 387,947	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 622,464	$ 96,482	$ 311,232	$ 466,848	$ 4,609,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
LOS ROBLES MOBILE HOME ESTATES	Route	0.31	1616.49	1000	2616.49	TEMPLETON CSD	$ 748,315	$ 869,920	$ 1,289,600	$ 305,687	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 662,705	$ 102,719	$ 331,352	$ 497,028	$ 4,907,000	$ 15,360,000	YES
MESA DUNES MOBILE HOME ESTATES	Route	0.21	1099.99	1000	2099.99	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY-CYPRESS RIDGE	$ 600,598	$ 1,701,781	$ 2,522,780	$ 468,507	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 1,078,733	$ 167,204	$ 539,367	$ 809,050	$ 7,988,000	$ 30,048,000	YES
MONTE SERENO MUTUAL BENEFIT WATER	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
MUSTANG SPRINGS MUTUAL WATER	Route	0.33	1743.94	1000	2743.94	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 784,767	$ 86,992	$ 128,960	$ 137,059	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 247,556	$ 38,371	$ 123,778	$ 185,667	$ 1,833,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
NACIMIENTO WATER COMPANY	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
PACIFIC DUNES RANCH	Route	0.92	4847.76	1000	5847.76	OCEANO COMM SERVICES DIST.	$ 1,672,460	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 252,078	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 407,607	$ 63,179	$ 203,803	$ 305,705	$ 3,018,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
PLAYA DULCE	Route	0.98	5179.88	1000	6179.88	PISMO BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 1,767,444	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 266,326	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 429,453	$ 66,565	$ 214,727	$ 322,090	$ 3,180,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
PLEASANT VALLEY ELEMENTARY	Route	1.97	10381.83	1000	11381.83	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 3,255,205	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 489,490	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 771,638	$ 119,604	$ 385,819	$ 578,729	$ 5,714,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
RANCHO COLINA MOBILE HOME PARK	Route	1.20	6342.64	1000	7342.64	MORRO BAY PW DEPT - WATER DIVISION	$ 2,099,995	$ 690,499	$ 1,023,620	$ 468,542	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 876,531	$ 135,862	$ 438,266	$ 657,398	$ 6,491,000	$ 12,192,000	YES
RANCHO NIPOMO WATER COMPANY	Route	2.24	11845.81	1000	12845.81	NIPOMO COMM SERVICES DIST	$ 3,673,901	$ 244,665	$ 362,700	$ 605,490	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 997,351	$ 154,589	$ 498,676	$ 748,013	$ 7,385,000	$ 7,200,000	NO
RANCHO SALINAS MBWC	Route	1.53	8059.24	1000	9059.24	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 2,590,942	$ 108,740	$ 161,200	$ 412,821	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 674,741	$ 104,585	$ 337,370	$ 506,055	$ 4,996,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
RESTHAVEN MOBILE HOME PARK	Route	1.54	8147.91	1000	9147.91	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 2,616,302	$ 434,960	$ 644,800	$ 489,165	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 857,045	$ 132,842	$ 428,523	$ 642,784	$ 6,346,000	$ 7,680,000	YES
RIM ROCK WATER COMPANY	Route	1.03	5430.58	1000	6430.58	NIPOMO COMM SERVICES DIST	$ 1,839,146	$ 135,925	$ 201,500	$ 306,097	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 516,534	$ 80,063	$ 258,267	$ 387,400	$ 3,825,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
S & T MUTUAL WATER COMPANY	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - LOS OSOS	$ 286,000	$ 973,223	$ 1,442,740	$ 259,311	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	$ 597,255	$ 92,574	$ 298,627	$ 447,941	$ 4,423,000	$ 17,184,000	YES
SAN SIMEON CSD	Route	2.22	11739.07	1000	12739.07	CAMBRIA COMM SERVICES DIST	$ 3,643,375	$ 1,120,022	$ 1,660,360	$ 795,560	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 1,463,864	$ 226,899	$ 731,932	$ 1,097,898	$ 10,840,000	$ 19,776,000	YES
SANTA YSABEL RANCH MWC	Route	2.34	12336.47	1000	13336.47	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 3,814,230	$ 826,424	$ 1,225,120	$ 755,902	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 1,344,335	$ 208,372	$ 672,168	$ 1,008,251	$ 9,955,000	$ 14,592,000	YES
SLO CSA NO. 12 - AVILA BEACH	Route	0.67	3518.52	1000	4518.52	SAN MIGUELITO MWC	$ 1,292,297	$ 108,740	$ 161,200	$ 218,025	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 376,052	$ 58,288	$ 188,026	$ 282,039	$ 2,785,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
SLO CSA NO. 16 - SHANDON	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
SLO CWD NO. 10 - CAYUCOS WTP	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	MORRO ROCK MUTUAL WATER CO	$ 286,000	$ 16,311	$ 24,180	$ 46,527	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	$ 79,604	$ 12,339	$ 39,802	$ 59,703	$ 589,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
SPANISH LAKES MUTUAL WATER CO	Route	1.13	5965.99	1000	6965.99	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 1,992,273	$ 244,665	$ 362,700	$ 353,246	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 610,577	$ 94,639	$ 305,288	$ 457,933	$ 4,521,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
STRASBAUGH, INC	Route	0.53	2792.56	1000	3792.56	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - EDNA	$ 1,084,672	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 163,910	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 272,416	$ 42,224	$ 136,208	$ 204,312	$ 2,017,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
TALLEY FARMS LABOR HOUSING	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
TERRA DE ORO WATER COMPANY	Route	0.21	1106.62	1000	2106.62	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	$ 602,495	$ 92,429	$ 137,020	$ 110,927	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 208,574	$ 32,329	$ 104,287	$ 156,431	$ 1,544,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
TIGER WATER SUPPLY	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 286,000	$ 16,311	$ 24,180	$ 46,527	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	$ 79,604	$ 12,339	$ 39,802	$ 59,703	$ 589,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
TOYOTA SAN LUIS OBISPO	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 286,000	$ 5,437	$ 8,060	$ 44,109	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	$ 73,721	$ 11,427	$ 36,861	$ 55,291	$ 546,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
VARIAN RANCH MUTUAL WATER	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
WALNUT HILLS MUTUAL WATER CO	Route	0.46	2412.44	1000	3412.44	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	$ 975,959	$ 125,051	$ 185,380	$ 174,201	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 312,118	$ 48,378	$ 156,059	$ 234,089	$ 2,311,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
WOODLAND PARK MUTUAL WATER CO	Route	1.33	7026.72	1000	8026.72	WOODLANDS DEVELOPMENT	$ 2,295,642	$ 886,231	$ 1,313,780	$ 541,413	$ 100,000	--	--	--	$ 1,027,413	$ 159,249	$ 513,707	$ 770,560	$ 7,608,000	$ 15,648,000	YES

Appendix C State Small Water Systems Capital Cost Estimates

Joining State Small Water System Name	Joining Small Water System ID	Total Service Connections	2024 Water Quality Risk	Basin Subbasin Name	Consolidation Status	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Assumed Pipe Length (LF)	Additional Buffer (LF)	Total Assume Pipe	Receiving Water System Name	Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost	Connection Fees	Regionally Adjusted Service Line Cost	Adminstrative Cost	CEQA for Route Consolidation	CEQA for Intersect Consolidation	CEQA for Route-Intersect Consolidation	Treatment Cost	Additional Source	Contingency	Inflation	Planning & Construction	Engineering Services	Total Cost	Available Funding	Funding Viability
ADELAIDE ESTATES	CA4000740	5	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
BLACK LAKE CANYON WATER SUPPLY	CA4000704	8	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
BLUE SKY WATER ASSOCIATION	CA4000639	13	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - ARROYO GRANDE	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
CALLENDER WATER ASSOCIATION	CA4000503	7	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	Route-Intersect		0.00	0	0.00	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY-CYPRESS RIDGE	$ -	$ 38,059	$ 56,420	--	--	--	$ -	--	--	$ 18,896	$ 2,929	$ 9,448	$ 14,172	$ 139,923	$ 2,000,000	YES
CIRCLE II	CA4000212	10	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
DEER VALLEY	CA4000587	8	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
EDNA RANCH - WEST	CA4000227	12	high	SAN LUIS OBISPO VALLEY	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
HERITAGE LANE WATER ASSOCIATION	CA4000754	8	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
HIDDEN HILLS MOBILODGE	CA4000632	12	high	Fractured Rock	Route	0.21	1133.24	1000	2133.24	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ 610,105	$ 65,244	$ 96,720	$ 106,024	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 195,619	$ 30,321	$ 97,809	$ 146,714	$ 1,448,556	$ 2,000,000	YES
JESPERSEN RANCH	CA4000816	0	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
KANAWYER, RAYMOND	CA4000822	4	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	Route	0.23	1213.15	1000	2213.15	NIPOMO COMM SERVICES DIST	$ 632,960	$ 21,748	$ 32,240	$ 99,780	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 177,346	$ 27,489	$ 88,673	$ 133,009	$ 1,313,244	$ 2,000,000	YES
LA COLONIA WATER ASSOCIATION	CA4000618	6	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
LA MESA WATER COMPANY	CA4000502	6	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY-CYPRESS RIDGE	$ 286,000	$ 32,622	$ 48,360	$ 50,154	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	--	$ 88,427	$ 13,706	$ 44,214	$ 66,320	$ 654,803	$ 2,000,000	YES
MAXWELLTON MUTUAL WATER	CA4000629	9	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
MUTUAL WATER COMPANY INC AKA: SLO TRIO	CA4000811	8	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
NEWSOM SPRINGS MUTUAL WATER CO	CA4000772	10	low	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
NORTH RIVER ROAD WATER SYSTEM	CA4000240	5	high	SALINAS VALLEY - PASO ROBLES AREA	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
NUNES WATER COMPANY	CA4000505	12	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY-CYPRESS RIDGE	$ 286,000	$ 65,244	$ 96,720	$ 57,408	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	--	$ 106,074	$ 16,442	$ 53,037	$ 79,556	$ 785,481	$ 2,000,000	YES
POLY RANCH WATER SUPPLY	CA4000599	7	high	SAN LUIS OBISPO VALLEY	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
QUIET OAKS WATER CO	CA4000813	8	medium	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
RANCHO CABALLO MBWC	CA4000801	13	high	Fractured Rock	Route-Intersect		0.00	0	0.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO WATER DEPARTMENT	$ -	$ 70,681	$ 104,780	--	--	--	$ -	--	--	$ 35,092	$ 5,439	$ 17,546	$ 26,319	$ 259,858	$ 2,000,000	YES
RANCHO OAKS MOBILE PARK	CA4000661	10	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
Rhodes Rancho	CA4000603	7	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
SAN LUIS WATER & POWER	CA4000635	12	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
SWEET SPRINGS MOBILE PARK	CA4000658	14	high	Fractured Rock	N/A		--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	--	--
True Water Supply	CA4000627	7	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	Route	0.31	1623.31	1000	2623.31	WOODLANDS DEVELOPMENT	$ 750,268	$ 38,059	$ 56,420	$ 121,003	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 213,150	$ 33,038	$ 106,575	$ 159,863	$ 1,578,376	$ 2,000,000	YES
VISTA DE LAS FLORES WATER	CA4000504	12	high	SANTA MARIA RIVER VALLEY - SANTA MARIA	Intersect	0.00	1000.00	0	1000.00	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY-CYPRESS RIDGE	$ 286,000	$ 65,244	$ 96,720	$ 57,408	--	$ 25,000.00	--	--	--	$ 106,074	$ 16,442	$ 53,037	$ 79,556	$ 785,481	$ 2,000,000	YES

Appendix D Domestic Well Groupings Capital Cost Estimates

Joining Well Group ID	Number of Wells in Group	Area (acres)	Density (wells/acre)	Consolidation Status	Distance (Miles) (GIS Analysis)	Assumed Pipe Length (LF)	Additional Buffer (LF)	Total Assume Pipe (LF)	Receiving Water System Name	Receiving Service Connections	Receiving FINAL SAFER STATUS	Regionally Adjusted Pipeline Cost (Grouped)	Connection Fees	Regionally Adjusted Service Line Cost	Adminstrative Cost	CEQA for Route Consolidation	CEQA for Intersect Consolidation	CEQA for Route-Intersect Consolidation	Treatment Cost	Additional Source	Contingency	Inflation	Planning & Construction	Engineering Services	Total Cost	Available Funding	Funding Viability
CAGUD_1	166	856.02	0.19	Grouping	1.09	5754	1000	6754	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	6,854	Not At-Risk	$ 1,931,735	$ 902,542	$ 1,337,960	$ 490,454	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 952,538	$ 147,643	$ 476,269	$ 714,404	$ 7,054,000	$ 15,936,000	YES
CAGUD_2	413	1129.45	0.37	Grouping	0.67	3547	1000	4547	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	6,854	Not At-Risk	$ 1,300,336	$ 2,245,481	$ 3,328,780	$ 694,367	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 1,533,793	$ 237,738	$ 766,896	$ 1,150,345	$ 11,358,000	$ 39,648,000	YES
CAGUD_3	52	275.10	0.19	Grouping	2.61	13791	1000	14791	CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE UTILITIES DIVISION	6,854	Not At-Risk	$ 4,230,208	$ 282,724	$ 419,120	$ 697,399	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 1,145,890	$ 177,613	$ 572,945	$ 859,418	$ 8,485,000	$ 7,200,000	NO
CPSWD_1	330	826.00	0.40	Grouping	0.28	1472	1000	2472	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	10,822	Not At-Risk	$ 707,007	$ 1,794,210	$ 2,659,800	$ 505,021	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 1,153,208	$ 178,747	$ 576,604	$ 864,906	$ 8,540,000	$ 31,680,000	YES
CPSWD_2	181	320.95	0.56	Grouping	2.22	11718	1000	12718	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	10,822	Not At-Risk	$ 3,637,425	$ 984,097	$ 1,458,860	$ 764,443	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 1,388,965	$ 215,290	$ 694,482	$ 1,041,724	$ 10,285,000	$ 17,376,000	YES
CPSWD_3	30	174.03	0.17	Grouping	1.02	5388	1000	6388	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	10,822	Not At-Risk	$ 1,826,842	$ 163,110	$ 241,800	$ 310,296	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 528,410	$ 81,903	$ 264,205	$ 396,307	$ 3,913,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
CPSWD_4	28	200.93	0.14	Grouping	0.43	2285	1000	3285	CITY OF PASO ROBLES WATER DIVISION	10,822	Not At-Risk	$ 939,374	$ 152,236	$ 225,680	$ 174,758	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 318,410	$ 49,353	$ 159,205	$ 238,807	$ 2,358,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
GSWCEDNA_1	41	101.65	0.40	Grouping	1.68	8881	1000	9881	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - EDNA	602	Potentially At-Risk	$ 2,825,936	$ 222,917	$ 330,460	$ 473,459	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 790,555	$ 122,536	$ 395,277	$ 592,916	$ 5,854,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
GSWCEDNA_2	52	310.40	0.17	Grouping	2.10	11083	1000	12083	GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY - EDNA	602	Potentially At-Risk	$ 3,455,629	$ 282,724	$ 419,120	$ 581,212	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 967,737	$ 149,999	$ 483,869	$ 725,803	$ 7,166,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
SMCSD_1	59	288.24	0.20	Grouping	2.90	15293	1000	16293	SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT	907	Potentially At-Risk	$ 4,659,723	$ 320,783	$ 475,540	$ 770,289	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 1,265,267	$ 196,116	$ 632,634	$ 948,950	$ 9,369,000	$ 7,200,000	NO
SMMWC_1	76	384.30	0.20	Grouping	2.00	10568	1000	11568	SAN MIGUELITO MWC	685	Not At-Risk	$ 3,308,514	$ 413,212	$ 612,560	$ 588,161	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 1,004,489	$ 155,696	$ 502,245	$ 753,367	$ 7,438,000	$ 7,296,000	NO
TCSD_2	14	62.72	0.22	Grouping	2.33	12300	1000	13300	TEMPLETON CSD	3,004	Not At-Risk	$ 3,803,813	$ 76,118	$ 112,840	$ 587,498	$ 100,000	--	--	--	--	$ 936,054	$ 145,088	$ 468,027	$ 702,040	$ 6,931,000	$ 7,200,000	YES
GNR_2	25	202.04	0.12	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_8	135	253.70	0.53	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_9	205	170.35	1.20	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_11	469	1194.60	0.39	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_12	70	663.34	0.11	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_14	36	28.78	1.25	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_15	53	375.18	0.14	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_16	22	204.23	0.11	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_17	154	1332.21	0.12	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_18	56	295.57	0.19	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_20	34	297.46	0.11	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_21	39	212.00	0.18	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_22	31	35.62	0.87	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)
GNR_25	46	305.97	0.15	Grouping	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Too Far (>3 miles)