From the Desk of Julie Tacker
P.O. Box 6070, Los Osos, CA 93412

County of San Luis Obispo
Department of Public Works
1050 Monterey, Room 207
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Attention: Mark Hutchinson

January 30, 2009

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, LOS OSOS WATERWATER PROJECT (LOWWP)
State Clearinghouse No. 2007121034

Dear Mr. Hutchinson,

As a longtime resident, homeowner, business owner and former elected official in Los Osos my comments and concerns on the Los Osos Wastewater Project Draft Environmental Impact Report are meant to be constructive. I am hopeful to shape the project in a favorable way.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or clarifications.

Sincerely,

Conservation Considerations

The document suggests the project would "Mandate that property owners retrofit their bathrooms with all low-flow fixtures, including toilets prior to hooking up their buildings to the sewer."

How would such a program be implemented? It is our experience at 528-FLOW that a bathroom package (i.e. High Efficiency Toilet, low-flow showerhead and faucet aerator) installed by a licensed plumber can cost approximately $500.00 per bathroom. Most homes have two bathrooms; this is additional to the exterior costs associated with hook-up (depending on the collection system chosen for the project the on-lot costs could be significant).

It is also our estimate that to retrofit the necessary homes in Los Osos within the project area will cost approximately $3.5 million, the line item in the Fine Screening report is insufficient in that regard.) I am of the opinion, an ordinance with staff available for enforcement is necessary to "mandate" fixture retrofit. The administrative costs are unknown.

Revegetation at Broderson

The mitigation measure in the County's DEIR is not only costly to the wastewater project initially, but also as reoccurring maintenance related to the project. This measure invites the Morro shoulderband snail back to the site that will have reoccurring disturbance as part of the leachfield maintenance. Beyond utility workers and engineers, biologists would also have to be employed to monitor the maintenance of the leachfield. To "take" on an ongoing basis seems counter productive to the species.

Success of the revegatation may be encumbered by the leachfield itself. Analysis of the Broderson leachfield omits statements made in the LOCSD 2001 FEIR related to the moisture content of revegetated plants near the leachlines (Bio-21, see Attachment I).

This leachfield may need emergency attention during early operation as the leachfield begins start up (could be years) which would disturb the newly planted habitat and may have no time to enlist the services of a certified snail biologist (i.e. nights, weekends, other emergency situations).

It is also a distinct possibility that the disposal method will change at that site in the future (i.e. dry wells) to revegetate the site restricts uses and may trigger the need for additional permitting (i.e. taking years and costing tens of thousands of dollars).

Why is California Native Plant Society referenced as an agency to oversee the revegetation? CNPS is not a governing body and as such should not be relied on as a source for approval of the mitigation at the Broderson site.

Groundwater Basin -- Aquifer Recharge

The current studies underway by the Los Osos purveyors (Los Osos Community Services District, Golden State Water Company and S&T Mutual), upper basin safe yield (Task I) and creek compartment analysis (Task II) should be completed and incorporated into the project before finalizing the EIR. The results may suggest additional opportunities for dealing with treated wastewater (i.e. summertime recharge in or at Los Osos Creek may be a tool for groundwater management). These studies are due back from the consultant in just a few months. These studies may trigger the need for costly amendments and/or supplemental documents. It seems prudent to wait and incorporate the results into the DEIR rather than proceed without the information.

Currently, the County's project defers groundwater management to the purveyors to perform infrastructure and pumping regime improvements. This methodology is flawed by the very fact that the purveyors are incapable of increasing rates to accomplish the tasks necessary to manage the basin safely. The simple fact that the LOCSD is a political body that will swing with the pendulum of "growth" or "no growth" may in fact keep the District from funding future management scenarios simply because improving water resources may lead to development. The District does not have land use authority and could restrain water resources to hamstring future development. We have witnessed resource constraints used to curtail development in the past, what is to keep it from happening again.

Furthermore, citizens in Los Osos are well aware of the 218 protest process and similarly to a failed rate increase in Cambria last year it is likely rate payers could halt the LOCSD from further increases, making if difficult to carry out improvements necessary

to secure a safe basin yield. Golden State Water Company has raised their rates over 50 percent over the last year, having begrudgingly gone through the difficult Public Utilities Commission process. This process will continue to be difficult for GSWC and may make improvements to the basin difficult to fund.

Biological Resources

Maritime Chaparral is omitted from the list of plant communities that occur and may be impacted within the project study area.

Additionally, the plan to excavate the Broderson site will take 12 acres not 8 acres as identified, including the access road to the leachfield. This was identified in the 2005 Coastal Commission Revocation Request and admitted by the LOCSD during the permitting process. What has changed? Why does the County only admit to 8 acres of disturbance at the Broderson site in this document?

The potential loss of habitat associated with the preferred project impacts on Red-legged frog would constitute the need for an additional Section 7 permit.

Page 5.5-12 paragraph 2

"If not properly constructed, operated and maintained, there is the potential for breakage and leakage in the pipelines of the collection system releasing ***untreated sewage*** *into the environment."*

This comment misstates the quality of wastewater that would be released in a STEP/STEG spill. STEP tanks perform primary treatment of wastewater, settling out solids. "Untreated" waste includes paper, grease, and kitchen waste while septic effluent does not.

Exhibit 5.5-2 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetland

The wetland map for the community is incomplete. Key wetlands were identified as part of the LOCSD project in 2005 that are not incorporated in this document. Furthermore, there are wetland indicators (new plants; i.e. willow and bog thistle are among them) at the Tri-W site, within the area identified for the preferred project lift station.

Additional surveys should take place at the corner of 18th St. and Paso Robles Ave., Los Olivos Ave. and Mountianview Ave., Pasadena Dr. and Santa Ysabel Ave., Doris Ave. and Rosina Ave. (near Monarch Grove Elementary School), on the South side of Ramona Ave. and Pine Ave. There are likely others that have been overlooked, as a suggestion, to overlay the flood prone area map will highlight likely wetlands.

Where there are wetlands there is need for dewatering. With dewatering comes Baker Tanks and the associated impacts of their unsightly staging. There is also the need to analyze impacts from the dewatering in those areas identified.

Related to the Tonini site, the Jurisdictional Waters/Wetland map fails to mark the westerly spring flowing down-slope into the proposed spray field area. For that matter, the document fails to adequately characterize the large drainage ways that cris-cross the

Tonini site and the risks associated with run-off from overspray and stormwater. Impacts would be realized ultimately in Morro Bay. Tonini Google Earth Arieal Photo, Attachment II, Drainage Concern photo, Attachment III, Drainage Concern, Attachment IV.

Level of Significance Prior to Mitigation 5.11.5

Identifies Table 5.12-1 and should identify 5.11-1

Section 6: Growth Inducing Impacts

While land use principals and policies should drive development the public on the whole sees resource availability as a nexus to growth. It would be prudent to develop a "donut easement" or deed restrict the Tonini parcel and transmission lines to and from it to preclude any other services/uses be provided by the facility. For example, the Millennium High School in Watsonville California was required by the California Coastal Commission to develop what was coined "The Watsonville Straightjacket by coastal planner Steve Monowitz. (I can provide a copy of the staff report if necessary).

While not discussed in the body of the document, engineers for the County have stated in public meetings that the Tonini home site could be broken off in a "public lot" and sold to recoup money for the project. While this is a nice idea, it is growth inducing to the neighborhood and combines land uses that will no longer be appropriate (i.e. wastewater treatment and residential).

Wastewater Treatment Site Alternatives

This commenter objects to the similar sites used for this "co-equal analysis". The Cemetery, Branin and Gaccomazzi sites only differ slightly. The similarities of these parcels hardly provide alternatives for the community. To have been prudent the document would have analyzed sites with different profiles and a multitude of options. As written, the consultant short changes the County and the public a real alternatives analysis.

The Tonini site did not receive Technical Advisory Pro/Con analysis. This averted the public process set forth by the County for Los Osos residents to participate in. The Supplemental Notice of Preparation was released on June 30, 2008 just before the TAC went on summer hiatus.

Gorby – proximity to the LOCSD boundary alleviates growth inducing concerns. The site is visually screened by land formation and topography (nestled in a box canyon). The site is currently developed with barns and outbuildings that could easily be reused or redeveloped as part of a treatment facility.

The elimination of Gorby from co-equal analysis due to an "unwilling seller" should not drive public works away from analyzing the site (it doesn't in necessary projects as seen in the recent condemnation of Nacimento Pipeline conveyance).

The current Creek Compartment analysis being conducted by the purveyors may prove positive for the Gorby site in that its proximity to the creek and the Paso Formation surfaces there may prove beneficial for disposal of treated wastewater in either direct discharge into the creek or percolation ponds (lesser regulations) adjacent to the creek. Summertime recharge at that location should be considered.

Phasing of construction to begin treatment facility as a last phase would allow the Gorby's to stay close the existing equine business over 1-2 years.

Ag Reuse

The Tonini site is two miles beyond the Los Osos Groundwater Basin boundary, too far from the agricultural interest's ideal for reuse. Agricultural that should be targeted for exchange overlie the Los Osos Basin. To alleviate the current pumping, these farms should be provided treated wastewater for an lieu recharge scheme.

Public Agencies

Please clarify the context in which the following individuals were consulted:

The LOCSD has not employed Bruce Buel as General Manager since February 2006.

In conversations with LOCSD Utilities Manager, George Milanes, Mr. Milanes was never contacted by DEIR staff.

George Gibson left San Luis Obispo County Public Works staff in December 2006.

Environmental Coordinator, Ellen Rognas was married some 15 years ago, her married name is Carroll.

References

The 2001 LOCSD, Crawford, Multari & Clark FEIR was mentioned twice.

Visual Analysis

The visual analysis in Appendix N mistakenly states the Santa Lucia Mountains as the northern range from the setting of the project sites analyzed. The document overlooks the unique 1,000,000-year-old landmark volcanic Morros, stretching from Morro Rock to Islay Hill in San Luis Obispo, due north of the Los Osos Valley. These peaks are scenically protected in the Estero Area Rural plan. The Estero Area rural planning area recently underwent changes from the Board of Supervisors and was adopted by the California Coastal Commission on January 6, 2009. The new Area Standards in the rural Estero Area Plan adopted identify Los Osos Valley Road, Turri Road and South Bay Blvd. as Sensitive Resource Area's (scenic corridors). Reference document; Page 6-13 Estero Area Update, cites SRA and Scenic corridor, Board of Supervisors-Approved Plan, November 2004, Approved for Submittal to the California Coastal Commission November 2, 2004, Amended July 18, 2006. Also, please refer to

Estero Area Update and see July 10, 2008 Adopted Coastal Commission Staff Report (Th 16b).

With regard to the Tonini site, it is at the foothill of Hollister Peak, arguably the most scenic of the nine Morros volcanic peaks. Hollister Peak stands just over 1400 feet above sea level (see attached summary authored by Sierra Club, Attachment V)

The Morros Plan has been underway since the early 1970's (see attached covers A Specific Plan for Preservation of the Morros 1972, Morros Area Constraints Analysis 2001, The Morros Area Specific Plan 2004, Attachment VI). The combined effort of community members from Morro Bay, Los Osos (including Pandora Nash-Karner, 2003,) property owners within the Los Osos and Chorro Valley's, specific property owners in the Morros and consultants Crawford, Multari & Clark has generated thousands of pages of documentation in anticipation of the Morros Specific Plan be adopted by the Board of Supervisors and in light of the Ag and Open Space Element has not been adopted by the Coastal Commission the draft plan encourages conservation easements "in perpetuity".

Development of the Tonini site, even at ground level would have a visual impact, forever marring the hilly terrain with an industrial facility. Where no obstruction of surrounding scenery is today, it is arguable that the site developed at 22-32 acres in magnitude would in fact impact the visual serenity of the Tonini site.

To be credible, the DEIR preparer should be sent back to give a full visual simulation. Please provide a thorough analysis, including night-time simulation, before concluding there is no Class I impact. Take into account the views from all sides of the proposed facility, paying special attention to from the corner of LOVR and Turri Rd. where most traffic (average15,000 cars per day, SLO County Traffic Count attachment VII) would view the facility from. (Suggested vantage point photo attached attachment VIII).

The visual impacts of building a pump station to the Tri-W site are understated in the DEIR. The document suggests that the building (20'L x 10'W x 17'H) would blend into the neighboring architecture. It is unclear what neighborhood the building would reflect. The Red Barn, Los Osos School House, Skateboard Park, South Bay Community Center, Los Osos Library, St. Elizabeth Ann Seaton Catholic Church, Los Osos Chamber of Commerce and multi-family housing that surround the site are all very different in their architecture. The previous project at that site intended to build "wave wall" facades on the buildings, attempting to mask them as sand dunes, unlike anything in Los Osos. Placement of the pump station near Los Osos Valley Rd. would block a public view as recognized by the California Coastal Commission. The previous project at that site purposely attempted to bury buildings to avoid impeding public views.

Cultural Resources

The historical analysis of the Los Osos Valley is understated in its importance to the development of the California Mission system. The "Great Grizzly Hunt" that took place in the Los Osos Valley in 1772 is mentioned in Appendix H, from a historical perspective the impacts are arguably Class I and unmitigatable.

The Tri-W project was required to get approval signatures for the LOCSD"s cultural mitigation plan from the most likely descendants. Mary Trejo, Tribal Elder, refused to sign. Will the County have similar difficulty?

Air Quality

The Air Quality section of the document fails define the regime associated with decommissioning septic tanks. These impacts were deeply scrutinized in April 2006 by the Air Pollution Control District when analyzing the potential enforcement proposed by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board in relation to bi-monthly pumping of septic tanks of the entire Prohibition Zone. The impact to air quality of multiple truck trips was so burdensome that the CCRWQCB backed away from that proposed enforcement action. The impacts in decommissioning the community septic systems (regardless of the collection system chosen) will be significant. These impacts are stated in the transcript of the April 28, 2006 CCRWQCB hearing by APCD spokesman Larry Allen.

Decommissioning at a rapid rate must also be analyzed from a septage handling capacity. Currently the closest facility to accept septage is in Santa Maria, their facility has had recent incidents where haulers were turned away due to upsets in biology at the plant. It is important to analyze that plants ability to accept the septage from Los Osos septic systems and at what interval.

It is my recollection that the Tri-W project was to decommission the entire community over the course of one (1) year and that Santa Maria could not possibly accept it at that rate. The impact to the rest of the County was never analyzed as part of the Tri- W project, haulers will be less available to serve outlying parts of the County that use septic systems during this time frame. What are the impacts to those areas that will be underserved?

Construction Staging

The document fails to analyze or identify staging areas within the community. This same failure to analyze staging areas became a legal CEQA challenge in the Tri-W project spearheaded by Concerned Citizens of Los Osos. Neighboring property owners were outraged by early morning start up and late into the evening wind down of construction workers and equipment.

The document erroneously states that the LOCSD graded the "Walker" site on the corner of Pismo Ave. and South Bay Blvd., that work was done by the property owner and/or the Montana based contractor who leased the property for staging. That grading became part of an enforcement investigation; I do not know the outcome.

Staging of Baker tanks for dewatering of trenches was not analyzed in the document. Staging these large tanks in neighborhoods with high groundwater is of concern; these neighborhoods tend to have narrow streets and few vacant parcels to stage on (should the project get permission from the owner and/or clearance from USFWS).

These tanks are large and would obstruct views for both traffic and those of the scenic neighborhoods in which high groundwater tends to be the case i.e. Cuesta-by-the- Sea, Pasadena Dr., El Moro Ave (school crossings), among others.

Water removed from trenches is likely polluted by septic effluent (thus the need for the sewer i.e. CCRWQCB). What will be done with the polluted groundwater? There was use of that water during construction by for dust control during the Tri-W project, if the water is indeed polluted by septic runoff, then the water would need treatment before any dust control uses were implemented. Certainly testing of the water for pathogens would be prudent.

Noise

There is little ambient noise at the proposed treatment site currently, especially at night. Most noise at the site is associated with seasonal use of tractors and harvest equipment.

During construction there will be tremendous noise and once construction is complete there will be ongoing noise associated with pumps and aeration and the mowing of grass associated with the spray fields. There will be continuous hum from equipment 24 hours per day. This is significant to the neighbors and to the visitors that enjoy Turri Road and should be considered a Class I impact of the project.

Land Use and Planning

The recent adoption (January 7, 2009, California Coastal Commission, Oceanside, CA, took final action) of Title 23 changes need incorporation into the DEIR. Please see July 10, 2008 Adopted Coastal Commission Staff Report (Th 16b).

Additional Concerns

While the DEIR speaks to Environmental Justice and there being no significant impact. I would like to draw attention to the business community of Los Osos. No matter the household income of some 4,769 homes faced with funding the project, all will have $250+/- per month less disposable income. That translates to some $15 million per year taken out of the Los Osos economy. Businesses already struggling to cover on-lot and hook-up costs, will also be faced with the monthly costs and an extreme hit to their daily profits as residents spend less in their establishments as they struggle to make their own ends meet. Please consider this request to seek small business subsidy funds to assist the local economy through the financial crisis they will face.

FINAL Environmental Impact Report

For The

Los Osos Community Services District

WASTEWATER FACILITIES PROJECT

SCH# 9911103

Certified March 1, 2001

Prepared by:

Crawford Multari & Clark ASSOCIATES

SD has eliminated the leach field site.

it Habitat. The Morro endangered species. en seen in the project ial for this species to (Class I). Refer to the

Powell property as a and no mitigation is

ong with mitigation he impact to a level of

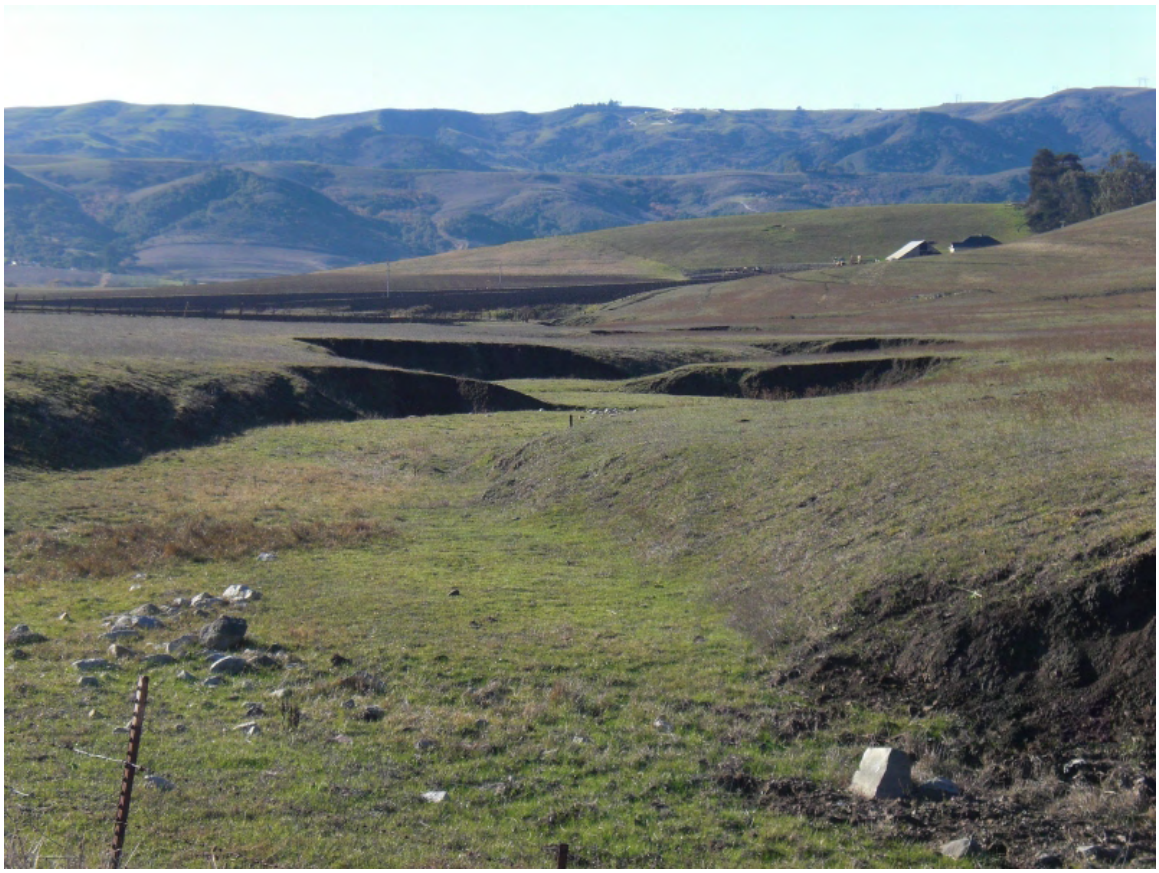
posed for leach fields rom prior cultivation. peas. The soil type, ort the re-colonization rity for biological and archaeological resources, the LOCSD has eliminated the Powell property from consideration as a disposal leach field site.

Impact BIO-21: **Long-term operation of leach fields could result in the disturbance of Coastal Scrub habitats from increased groundwater elevations. However, ground water modeling conducted by Metcalf and Eddy (1996) indicate that operation of the disposal system would not significantly affect ground water levels within the root zone below the site. However, plants growing directly above the leach lines may encounter higher soil moisture content. Therefore, this impact is considered significant but mitigable (Class II). Refer to the February 2001 Final EIR page 282.**

Mitigation: Mitigation BIO-9 Avoid or Minimize Disturbance of Special-Status Plants Located Within and Adjacent to the Perimeter of the Project Site Construction Zone. Implement the following measures prior to and during construction to avoid or minimize unnecessary disturbance of special-status plants occupying the vicinity of the project site.

- Retain a qualified botanist to conduct focused surveys for special-status plant species during the appropriate flowering periods for the various species that are known to occur or have potential to occur within the construction zone of the project site, based on the presence of suitable habitat.
- Clearly map and identify each individual or groups of special-status plants observed during the focused survey with highly visible flagging. Morro Manzanita located in the southern


Image © 2009 DigitalGlobe
© 2009 Tele Atlas
Google
35°18'44.38" N 120°46'46.29" W elev 27 m Jul 2, 2004 Eye alt 1.24 km



Hollister Peak

Hollister Peak Viewed From Highway 1

Hollister Peak was inhabited by the Chumash Indians when Father Junipero Serra established the Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolsa in 1772. After the Mexican revolt in 1822, the mission lands were secularized and divided among preferred Mexican citizens.

The rancho encompassing Hollister Peak was called Rancho San Luisito and was granted to Judge Jose Guadalupe Cantua in 1841. Guadalupe Cantua added on to the San Luisito Adobe in 1841 and portions of the adobe still stand on the Cuesta College campus. It is now known as the Hollister Adobe as the Joseph Hollister family moved to this ranch and into the adobe in 1866.

At that time the spectacular mountain was known as Cerro Alto or High Mountain. It has also been known as the Morro Twin. In 1884 the U.S. Coast and Geological Survey named it Hollister Peak for the family who lived at the base of the mountain. Three generations of the Hollister family were raised in the old expanded ranch house until financial difficulties in 1907 required the sale of portions of the ranch. The Hollister family continued to own property at the base of the peak until the 1950's or 60's.

The Canet family were also long time property owners and residents on the land around Hollister Peak. The Canet family cemetery is still situated on the property. The 50 graves represent many generations of the Canet family.

Before the turn of the century a Swiss immigrant, Battista Tomasini bought land on the northern half of Hollister Peak. It was later farmed by his grandson Warren. When Warren Tomasini was killed in the 1965 wreck of the ocean liner Yarmouth Castle, his brother Homer A. Tomasini took over the operation. He remains the owner today.

In the 1970's P.G.E. built some huge transmission line towers along the south eastern foothills which adjoin Hollister. Recently a new owner, J.

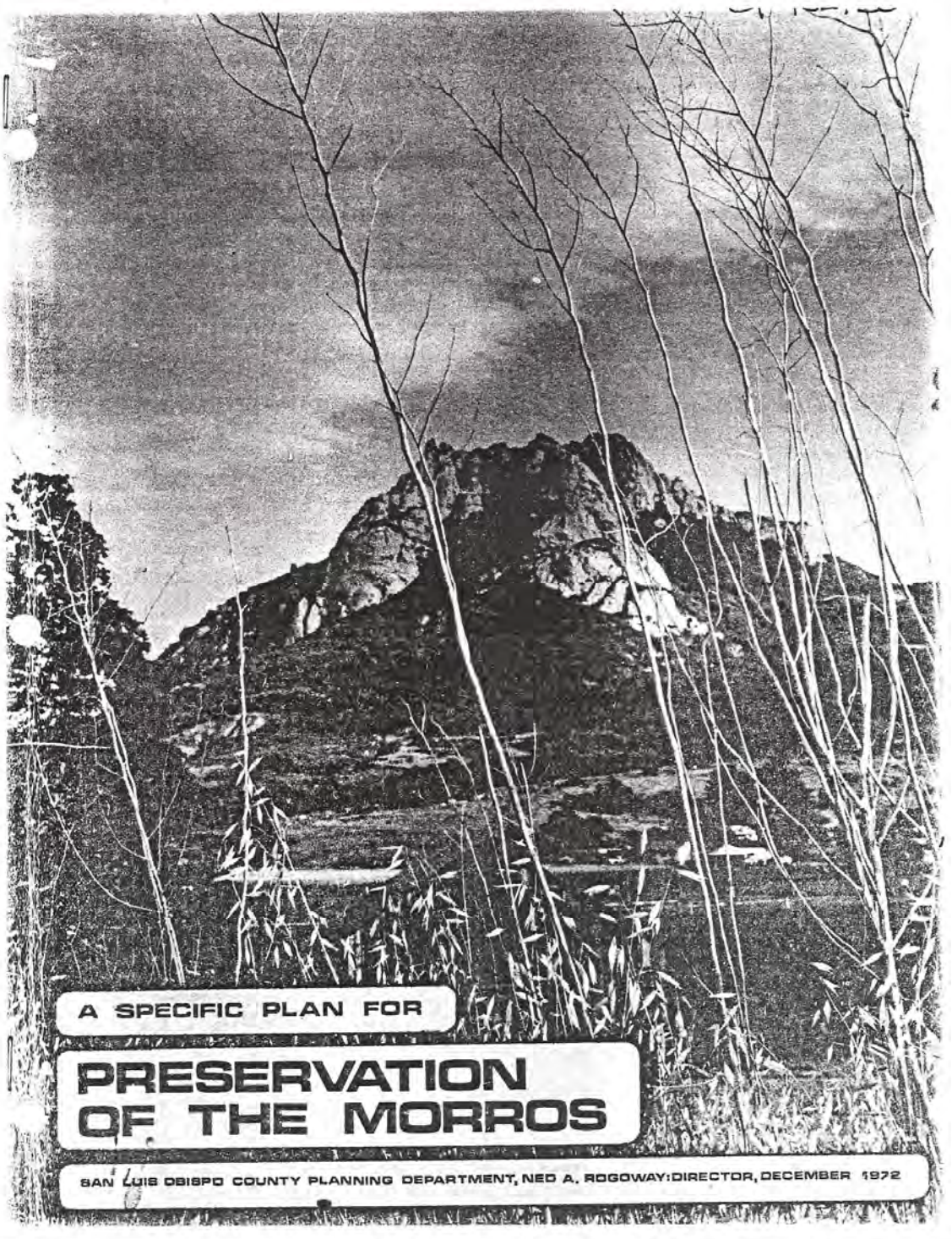
Hammons of Missouri, submitted a development plan for the property along Highway 1 and in the lower foothills of Hollister Peak. The plan calls for a golf course, motels, restaurants, and convention center. There was much opposition expressed by the local citizens and the plan was rejected by the Board of Supervisors.

In the late 1990s 576 acres of Hollister Peak was purchased by the Buckingham Family, which includes the portion of Hollister Peak's back side adjoining Morro Bay State Park.

Hollister Peak is not open to the public to climbing, or hiking of any kind. There has been several discussions as to what uses the peak could serve. It has been thought by many that this peak should remain undisturbed as an ecological reserve, and just to admire as it is.

Hollister Peak remains a majestic masterpiece created by mother nature. It often looks like a dinosaur as it towers 1,404 feet above the ocean. As quoted by the H.W. Fairbanks, Description of the San Luis Quadrangle, 1904.

"The rock is so steep that in can be scaled at only one point. Hollister Peak rises from a base but a little above tide water to a height of over 1,400 feet, and projects on its northern face almost vertical cliffs."	**H.W. Fairbanks, 1904**



A SPECIFIC PLAN FOR

PRESERVATION OF THE MORROS

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT, NED A. ROGOWAY: DIRECTOR, DECEMBER 1972

MORROS AREA · CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

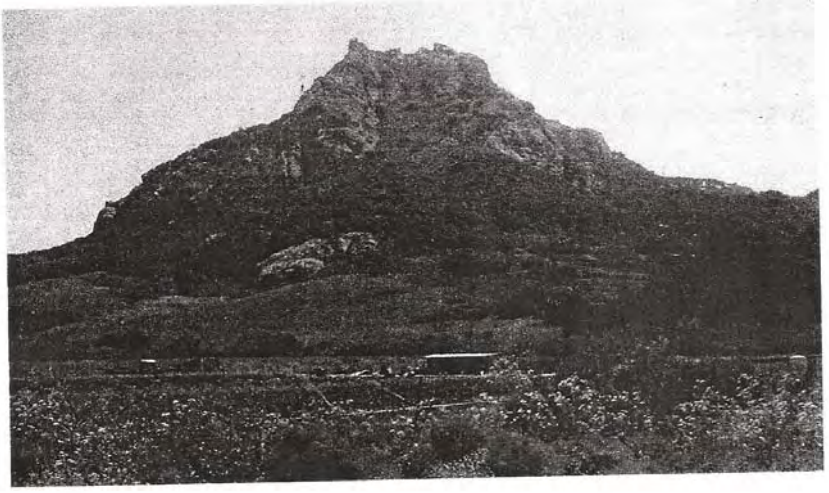
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

NOVEMBER 2001

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING

THE MORROS AREA SPECIFIC PLAN

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY



INTERNAL DRAFT FOR THE MORROS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 2004

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND BUILDING

Location No	Road Name	Nearest Cross Stree	Date	A D T	AM Peak	AM Peak Volume	PM Peak	PM Peak Volume	Peak Day	Volume
4150	Los Berros Rd	W of Highway 101 SB ramps	05-Oct-04	7606	700	759	1600	677	Wed	7606
4990	Los Berros Rd	E of Stanton Rd	06-Oct-05	5708	715	517	1530	503	Thurs	5708
4990	Los Berros Rd	S of El Campo Rd	06-Jun-06	6350	700	583	1700	632	Tue	6350
4990	Los Berros Rd	S of El Campo Rd	02-Nov-05	6483	700	584	1700	595	Wed	6483
4990	Los Berros Rd	S of El Campo Rd	07-Sep-08	5753	700	455	1600	547	Fri	6488
4990	Los Berros Rd	S of El Campo Rd	30-Jul-06	6125	1130	466	1630	609	Fri	6551
8530	Los Berros Rd	25' S of Milton St	05-Sep-05	5782	700	627	1700	622	Fri	6879
8530	Los Berros Rd	25' S of Milton St	01-Nov-06	7846	900	816	1600	615	Thurs	7890
3360	Los Olivos Ave	W of Tenth St	19-Aug-08	1087	1100	105	1400	107	Wed	1138
7350	Los Olivos Ave	W of South Bay Blvd	15-Aug-06	2625	730	227	1615	254	Tues	2668
3040	Los Osos Valley Rd	E of Foothill Blvd	11-Sep-07	21279	800	1577	1700	1795	Thurs	21372
3050	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Foothill Blvd	30-Jul-06	14781	715	1193	1645	1483	Fri	16084
3050	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Foothill Blvd	09-Nov-06	17119	800	1277	1700	1717	Wed	17119
3050	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Foothill Blvd	08-Jun-06	17888	800	1465	1700	1596	Thur	17888
3050	Los Osos Valley Rd	West of Foothill Blvd.	07-Sep-08	13834	800	1160	1700	1435	Fri	15547
3160	Los Osos Valley Rd	E of Pecho Rd	25-Jul-06	7737	1145	710	1700	724	Tues	7902
3170	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Bush Dr	11-Sep-07	12099	800	944	1700	1147	Thurs	12498
3180	Los Osos Valley Rd	E of Ninth St	19-Aug-08	16105	1100	1196	1700	1406	Tues	16307
6340	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Clark Valley Rd	25-Jul-06	16648	730	1211	1700	1635	Tues	16649
6340	Los Osos Valley Rd	@ Los Osos Creek	15-Aug-06	18363	1130	1266	1645	1809	Wed	18824
6340	Los Osos Valley Rd	E of South Bay Blvd	25-Jul-06	17108	745	1269	1700	1642	Thurs	17143
6910	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of South Bay Blvd	11-Sep-07	16272	700	1401	1700	1370	Tues	16561
8510	Los Osos Valley Rd	1.2 miles W of Foothill Blvd	23-May-04	14085	700	1277	1700	1504	Fri	16516
8510	Los Osos Valley Rd	1.2 miles W of Foothill Blvd	02-Aug-05	14965	800	1106	1700	1481	Fri	16344
8510	Los Osos Valley Rd	1.2 miles W of Foothill Blvd	29-Nov-06	14646	100	1254	1900	1301	Thurs	14861
8510	Los Osos Valley Rd	1.2 miles W of Foothill Blvd	20-Aug-07	14563	1000	1106	2000	1328	Fri	15198
9490	Los Osos Valley Rd	W of Palisades Ave	22-Aug-06	9690	1130	718	1645	883	Tues	9761