2009 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

Board of Supervisors

Frank Mecham, District 1
Bruce Gibson, District 2
Adam Hill, District 3
Khatchik Achadjian, District 4
James Patterson, District 5

San Luis Obispo County
Department of Planning and Building

Kami Griffith, Assistant Director
Chuck Stevenson, AICP, Long Range Planning Division Manager
James Caruso, Senior Planner, Project Manager
Jennifer Jimenez, Mapping & Graphics Specialist

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

This is the 2009 edition of the Resource Management System's (RMS) Annual Summary Report (ASR). This report is based on existing information gathered from service providers, county agencies, reports from state or regional agencies, environmental impact reports for major projects, research for the Land Use Element Update Program, and personal communications with agency staff. Additional resource information is provided by staff of the incorporated cities, community services districts, school districts, other special districts and private water companies.

ABOUT THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Resource Management System (RMS) provides information to guide decisions about balancing land development with the resources necessary to sustain such development. It focuses on, 1) Collecting data, 2) Identifying resource problems and 3) Recommending solutions. When a resource deficiency becomes apparent, three courses are possible to avoid jeopardizing public health or welfare: the resource capacity may be expanded, conservation measures may be introduced to extend the availability of unused capacity, or development may be restricted or redirected to areas with remaining resource capacity. Hence, the RMS addresses development in terms of appropriate distribution, location, and timing rather than growth versus no-growth. The RMS uses three alert levels called levels of severity (LOS) to identify differing levels of resource deficiencies. Level I is the first alert level and occurs when sufficient lead time exists either to expand the capacity of the resource, or to decrease the rate at which the resource is being depleted. Level II identifies the crucial point at which some moderation of the rate of resource use must occur to prevent exceeding the resource capacity. Level III occurs when the demand for the resource equals or exceeds its supply and is the most critical level of concern. The County should take a series of actions to address resource deficiencies before Level III is reached.

The RMS also lists a variety of steps which can be taken by the Board of Supervisors when it is determined that a resource has reached a particular level of severity. These are referred to as "action requirements," and they are found in the body and appendix of this report. It is important to distinguish between "recommended" levels of severity and levels of severity that have been certified by the Board of Supervisors. All levels of severity are, initially, recommendations proposed by staff, based on information provided by the various service providers. These recommended levels of severity should be taken as general indicators of declining resource availability. The "action requirements" are not invoked in response to recommended levels of severity. If the Board of Supervisors determines that a particular resource situation is not being dealt with adequately, or that a failure to act could result in serious consequences, it sets in motion the certification process. The certification process involves the completion of a Resource Capacity Study (RCS) which investigates the

resource issue in more detail than the preliminary analysis which resulted in the "recommended" level of severity. The RCS is the subject of public hearings by the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors. If the Board of Supervisors certifies a level of severity, the appropriate “action requirements” are implemented.

The ASR considers the following services and measures of the adequacy of those services:

Service	Measure
Water Supply	Safe Yield/Extractions
Water Systems	Percent of capacity
Sewer Systems	Percent of capacity
Roads	Level of Service Vehicle/Capacity
Schools	Enrollment/Capacity
Air Quality	State Standards

SUMMARY OF LEVELS OF SEVERITY

PLANNING AREA	COMMUNITY	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SYSTEM	SEWER	ROADS	SCHOOLS	AIR QUALITY
South County	Avila Beach					III	
	Arroyo Grande					III	
	San Luis Obispo				III	III	
	Nipomo Mesa	III				III	II
	Pismo Beach					III	
	Oceano					III	
	Grover Beach					III	
North County	Atascadero					III	II
	Paso Robles					III	II
	San Miguel		II				
	Santa Margarita		III				
	Shandon					III	
	Templeton					III	
	Heritage Ranch						
North Coast	Cambria	III				III	
	Cayucos						
	CSA10A		III				
	M.R. Mutual		II				
	P.R. Beach		II				
	Los Osos	III	III	III			
	Morro Bay						
	San Simeon	III	III			III	
Groundwater Basins	Cuyama Valley	III					
	Los Osos	***III***					
	Morro-Chorro	III					
	North Coast	III					
	Paso Robles	I					
	San Luis Creek	I					
	Nipomo Mesa Water Cons. Area	***III***					

Entries in ***bold/underline/italic*** indicate levels of severity certified by the Board of Supervisors.

The RMS defines levels of severity for each resource. The criteria used to determine levels of severity for each resource are as follows:

Resource	Level of Severity 1	Level of Severity 2	Level of Severity 3
Water Supply	When projected water demand over the next nine years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.	When projected water demand over the next seven years equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.	When projected water demand equals or exceeds the estimated dependable supply.
Water System	When the water delivery system is projected to be operating at design capacity within seven years.	When the water delivery system is projected to be operating at design capacity within the next five years.	When the water delivery system reaches its design capacity.
Sewage	When projected peak flow equals the treatment plant design capacity within six years.	When projected peak flow equals the treatment plant design capacity within five years.	When projected peak flow equals or exceeds the treatment plant design capacity.
Sewage Collection System	Level of Severity I occurs when the projected flow in two years of any portion of the delivery system is 75% of its capacity.	Level of Severity II occurs when any portion of a sewage delivery system is operating at 75% of its capacity.	Level of Severity III occurs when peak flows reach 100% of capacity.
Roads	When traffic projections indicate that roadway level of service “D” will occur within five years.	When traffic projections indicate that roadway level of service “D” will occur within two years.	When calculation of exiting traffic flows indicate as roadway level of service “D””.
Schools	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within seven years.	When enrollment projections reach school capacity within five years.	When enrollment equals or exceeds school capacity.
Air Quality	See page I-6		

ROADS:

The ability of streets and roads to carry vehicular traffic depends upon several factors. The number of traffic lanes, surrounding terrain, existence of roadway shoulders, and number of other vehicles all affect the capacity of roads. The 2000 Highway Capacity Manual, published by the Transportation Research Board, sets standards for these and other factors which determine traffic "levels of service" (LOS). Levels of service ranging from level "A" to "F" are defined as follows:

LOS "A" Free flow: Unlimited freedom to maneuver and select desired speed;

LOS "B" Stable flow: Slight decline in freedom to maneuver;

LOS "C" Stable flow: Speed and maneuverability somewhat restricted;

LOS "D" Stable flow: Speed and maneuverability restricted. Small increases in volume cause operational problems;

LOS "E" Unstable flow: Speeds are low; freedom to maneuver is extremely difficult. Driver frustration is high during peak traffic periods;

LOS "F" Forced flow: Stoppages for long periods. Driver frustration is high at peak traffic periods.

AIR QUALITY CRITERIA

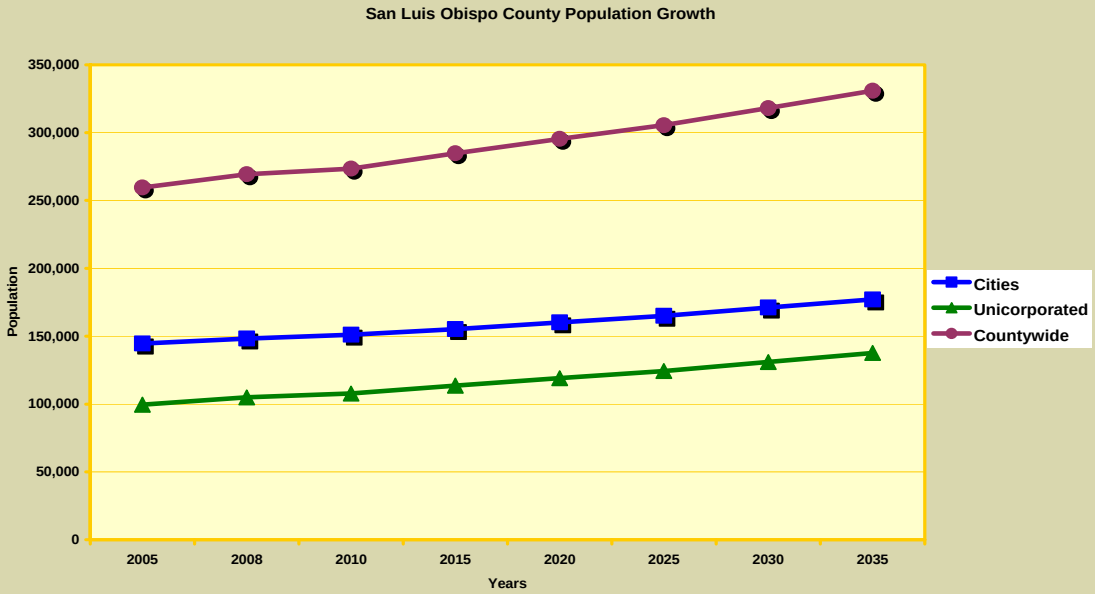
Level of Severity I	Level of Severity II	Level of Severity III
Air monitoring shows periodic but infrequent violations of the state ozone standard, with no area of the county designated by the state as a non-attainment area.	Air monitoring shows one or more violations per year of the state ozone standard and the county, or a portion of it, has been designated by the state as a non-attainment for ozone.	Air monitoring at any county monitoring station shows a violation of the federal ozone standard on one or more days per year for three consecutive years.
Emissions in the planning area approach 75% of the designated threshold level and are projected to reach 100% within the next five years even with implementation of all emissions reduction strategies identified in the Clean Air Plan.	Emissions in the planning area reach 90% of the designated threshold and are projected to reach 100% within the next 3 years.	Emissions in the planning area equal or exceed a pollutant threshold level determined by the regional ozone modeling.
At least 50% of the available emissions reductions in the planning area have been utilized through the implementation of the emissions control measures approved through the CAP.	At least 75% of the available emissions reductions in the planning area have been utilized through implementation of emission control measures approved through the CAP.	All ozone control measures approved through the CAP have already been implemented in the planning area.

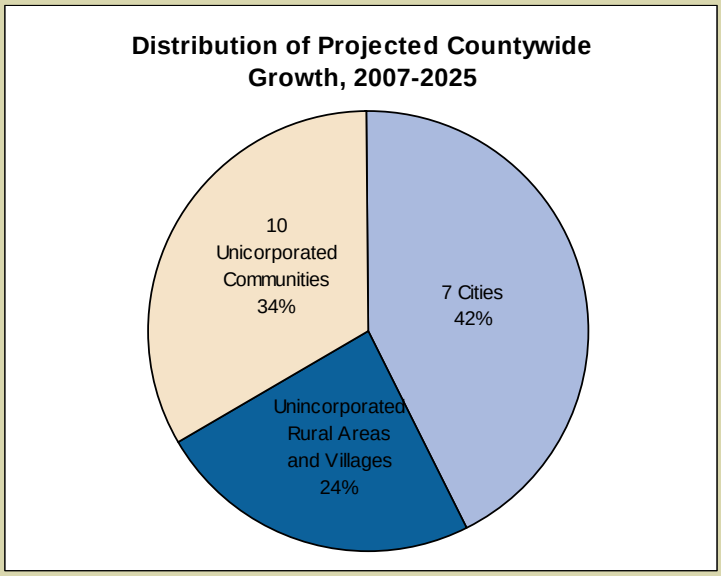
U.S. HIGHWAY 101:

In 2009, the Board of Supervisors directed staff to include the condition of U.S. Highway 101 in the ASR. The report on Highway 101 is divided into North and South County sections and is found in those chapters of this ASR. The information on needed improvements on U.S .Highway 101 is derived from SLOCOG's Route 101 North County Corridor Study. Identified improvements in 101"s South County corridor are also from SLOCOG.

COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

	2005	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Cities	144,546	148,303	151,064	155,230	160,250	165,040	171,040	177,100
Unincorporated	99,457	104,969	107,752	113,552	119,080	124,382	130,980	137,660
Countywide	259,574	269,336	273,446	284,846	295,394	305,486	318,084	330,824





The population data for both cities and unincorporated areas were collected from the Department of Finance (DOF). Population estimates for the unincorporated areas were further adjusted for local conditions by the County of San Luis Obispo Dept of Planning and Building.

URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING PERMITS 2000-2009

Final Year	Rural	Urban	Total	% of Urban Dwelling Units
2000	277	493	778	63
2001	230	651	985	66
2002	366	521	891	58
2003	327	541	871	62
2004	437	683	1231	55
2005	372	661	1039	64
2006	385	521	910	57
2007	283	512	804	64
2008	304	422	785	54
2009	54	72	127	56
Total, 2000-2009	3135	5077	8421	60%

The urban/rural distribution of building permits has averaged close to 60% urban and 40% rural over the last 10 years. The urban/rural distribution of building permits will become one of the measures of the success of strategic growth and consistency with scenarios

developed as part of the San Luis Obispo Council of Government's Preliminary Sustainable Communities Strategy (PSCS) effort. The preliminary scenarios of the urban/rural distribution of building permits as part of the PSCS are:

Scenario	Overall Urban - Rural		New Development Urban - Rural	
Scenario 1 (Business as Usual)	57%	43%	46%	54%
Scenario 2	61%	39%	66%	34%

The table shows that a business-as-usual scenario (Scenario 1) results in an urban/rural distribution of building permits of 57% urban and 43% rural in the year 2035. Scenario 2 would result in a distribution of 61% urban and 39% rural. In order to reach this, new development from 2010 to 2035 would have to be 66% urban and 34% rural.

RESOURCES

Our county's cities, unincorporated communities and rural areas face serious resource and infrastructure challenges. These challenges include protection of groundwater levels, securing new water supplies, constructing water distribution facilities, and improving major circulation facilities such as freeway interchanges. As people continue to be drawn to this area due to its rural character, quality of life and coastal location, a more focused effort will be needed to address these resource and infrastructure issues.

The following community profiles describe the state of our communities and track their important infrastructure and resource needs. The primary resource and infrastructure needs relate to water supply (ground and surface water) and transportation. They include improvements such as pipelines, roads and freeway interchanges.

Some of our communities and rural areas have both long and short-term resource and infrastructure needs. In the case of water supply, additional supplies are potentially available to some areas, but are not being used to the fullest extent (e.g., available State and Lake Nacimiento project water is not fully allocated). Providing for resource and infrastructure needs will require both good policy choices and funding of important infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This ASR makes recommendations for actions in unincorporated communities. The Annual Resource Summary Report does not include recommended actions in the cities, as the County lacks jurisdiction in those areas. However, this ASR identifies the resources

available to the cities.

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2009:

The following are new recommendations for this 2009 Annual Summary Report. The first recommendation addresses water system issues in a portion of Cayucos. The other recommendations were prepared by a subcommittee of the Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC) and unanimously adopted by the WRAC. The Board of Supervisors directed staff to include all of the WRAC recommendations in this ASR.

Cayucos Water System

Establish LOS III for the CSA 10A water system with the following recommended actions:

a. Design system improvements to address fire flow issues.

b. Develop infrastructure funding plan to implement system improvements.

c. Perform fire flow analysis.

WRAC Recommendations *(adopted by the Board of Supervisors)*

1. The process to issue well permits should be modified. Well permits are issued by the Division of Environmental Health. Permits for new nonagricultural wells located in groundwater basins at LOS I, II or III (or basins whose safe yield is not known or wells in fractured formations) should be subject to the following requirements as amendments to Title 8 of the County Code:

a. semi-annual measurements by the Department of Public Works.

b. installation of flowmeters on all new wells (excluding replacement wells).

c. enroll in the Flood Control and Water Conservation District's (District) well-measurement program.

d. record water use and other information monthly and report semi-annually on a District-provided form.

These recommendations are similar to adopted COSE policies (WR 2.2.2, WR 2.2.3, WR 2.2.5) and are recommended for "Immediate" implementation.

2. Water use reporting of water by purveyors in support of the RMS is spotty at times. A lack of this type of basic information makes it difficult to analyze water use and to determine proper levels of severity for groundwater. The County should, either through its police powers or through the authority of the District, require all water purveyors (including mutual water companies) with over 10 connections to record water use and other information monthly and report semi-annually on a County-provided form.

This recommendation is similar to COSE WR 2.2.4. Implementation in the COSE is "Immediate".

3. *Conditions should be established requiring wells associated with discretionary land use permits in groundwater basins in LOS I, II or III (or basins whose safe yield is not known or wells in fractured formations) to be a part of the District's water well level monitoring program.*

This recommendation will be part of ongoing work to comprehensively amend the Resource Management System.

4. *The WRAC continues to be especially concerned with sea water intrusion in the coastal groundwater basins. The County should review the placement, effectiveness and possible expansion of the coastal sentry well program, especially in South County and Los Osos where sea water intrusion has already been documented. Investigation of sea water intrusion needs to be a high priority for the County, to the extent of their authority to address the specific situation.*

The Los Osos and Nipomo Mesa groundwater basins are currently in overdraft. Los Osos is experiencing sweater intrusion. Limited funding and staffing resources are in place to address the issue in these two areas. Additional work on potential seawater intrusion programs will require additional resources.

5. *Water planning and policy development requires close coordination between County departments. The WRAC recognizes that this coordination is akin to a three-legged stool: Public Works, Planning & Building, and Public Health (as the issuer of well permits). These three departments of the County need to increase their efforts to coordinate the County's approach to water issues. To begin coordination, the Health Dept-issued well permits should be subject to review for consistency with ASR action recommendations, Resource Capacity Studies, and County General Plan policies of the COSE.*

COSE policies address this issue (WR 2.2.2, WR 2.2.3). Implementation is "Immediate".

6. *The WRAC recognizes the efforts of vineyards to manage their water usage; however, recent efforts in North County have shown that we possess poor information on water use. In order to gather more data, voluntary well metering, monitoring and reporting should be encouraged.*

7. *The County should institute a three-phased approach to stream gauges:*

    a. *Continue gathering data from the stream gauges in place, refurbishing those in need of repair.*

    b. *Make a list of strategic places where stream gauge data would be effective and no gauges are in place.*

    c. *Make a phased-in schedule for funding and installing the needed gauges over a 3-5 year period.*

8. *The District shall continue to implement its Data Enhancement Plan with respect to well monitoring, and consider establishing an independent automated observation well program for groundwater basins with levels of severity (LOS) I, II, or III.*

9. *The report should include a map of the entire county showing the areas covered, and not covered, for water supply findings.*

SOUTH COUNTY

The South County consists of four cities: Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach, and San Luis Obispo, and three unincorporated communities: Avila Beach, Nipomo Mesa Area, and Oceano. Each resource will be discussed on a community basis except those that are a regional resource. Regional resources are those that cross community boundaries and are shared between communities such as schools, roads and wastewater treatment.

Contents

Regional Services

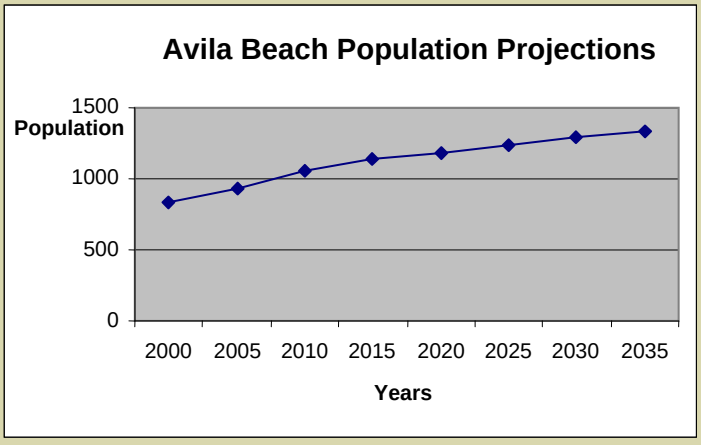
AVILA BEACH

Avila Beach is of the 10 unincorporated urban areas in the County. It includes four geographic areas: the town, the adjacent Avila Valley, the San Luis Bay Estates development and Port San Luis. Water is provided by a community services district, several mutual water companies and private, individual wells. Water sources include the State water project and County Service Area 12 (Lopez Lake). There appears to be adequate water and infrastructure for the small amount of future development planned for the area. With the recent completion of the San Luis Bay Drive Bridge, no major road improvements are needed in the future.

POPULATION

The population within the urban reserve line has fluctuated in the past due to development moratoria and the soil and groundwater remediation project in the town of Avila Beach.

In addition, the San Luis Bay Estates development has been largely built out under the current general plan designations. Relatively small population increases are expected through 2030.



.

Avila Beach/Valley Population Estimate/Projections							
2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
833	933	1,058	1,139	1,185	1,230	1,285	1,335

WATER SYSTEMS

The Avila Beach area has several water purveyors:

Avila Beach Community Services District serves the town area;

San Miguelito Mutual Water Co primarily serves San Luis Bay Estates and some development along San Luis Creek;

Bassi Ranch Mutual Water Co serves the Bassi Ranch cluster development on the north side of San Luis Bay Drive;

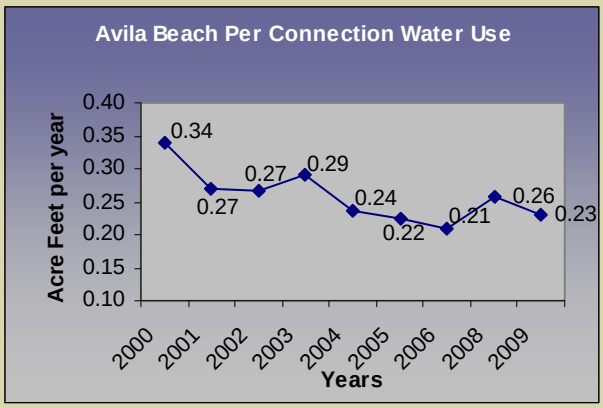
Avila Beach Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
54.1	75.9	79.4	93.1

Avila Estates Mutual Water Co serves Avila Valley Estates on the south side of San Luis Bay Drive.

Port San Luis services it's water needs separately is located at the end of Avila Beach Drive.

Other development in the Avila Valley relies on individual groundwater wells. Larger users include Avila Hot Springs and Sycamore Mineral Springs.

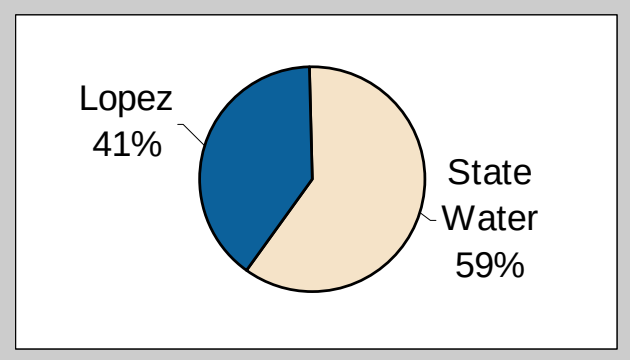
The only water purveyor in the area that participates in the voluntary program to report water use is the Avila Beach CSD. The other purveyors have not cooperated with the program.



Avila Beach CSD AF/Y								
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
54.1	45.9	46.5	51.6	49.4	47.8	50.9	75.9	76.7

WATER SUPPLY (AVILA CSD ONLY)

Water supply for the Avila Beach area include Lopez Lake and State water (transferred through the Lopez pipeline), Water supplies are adequate for build-out.

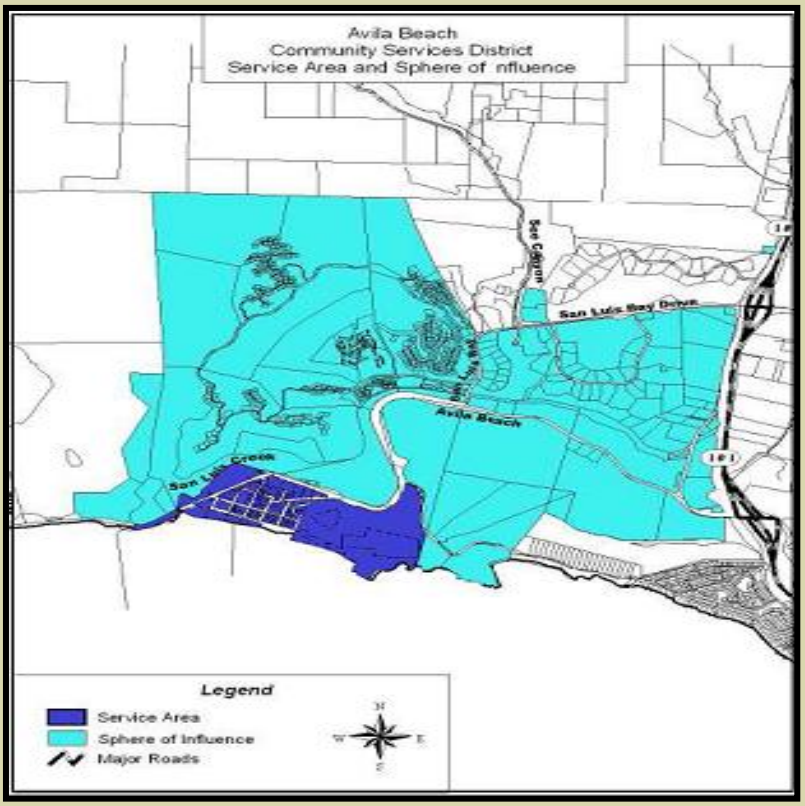


Total water supply =168 acre feet per year (AFY)

WATER RATES (AVILA CSD ONLY)

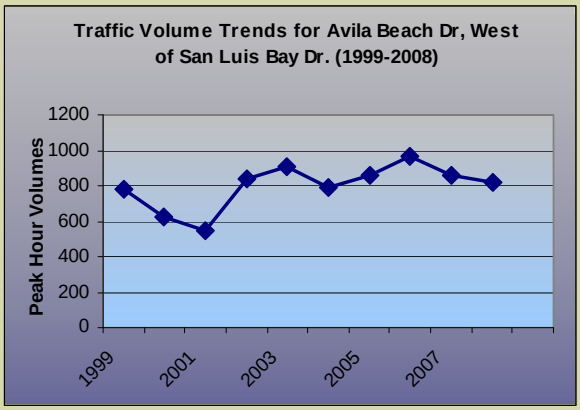
Avg. Single Family Use: 3,740 gallons/Mo.

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $39.50/Mo.



ROADS

Avila Beach Drive. The Level of Service on Avila Beach Drive is measured on off-peak days due to spikes in traffic volumes during limited summer weekends. Traffic volumes measured in May and September show that Avila Beach Drive operates at LOS A and is in no need of widening. The recent construction of the new bridge at the intersection of Avila Beach Drive and San Luis Bay Drive should be the final road improvement in the Avila Valley area.



SEWAGE

Facilities:

There are two wastewater providers in the Avila Beach area: the Avila Beach Community Services District (Avila Beach CSD) serves the town and the Port and the San Miguelito Water Company serves the San Luis Bay Estates area. The eastern portion of the Avila Valley contains rural, hotel and recreational developments that are served by either the wastewater providers or on-site septic systems. Existing development such as Avila Valley Estates (Tract 699), Sycamore Mineral Springs and the Avila Hot Springs should be served by one of the wastewater providers due to on-site wastewater limitations.

The Avila Beach CSD's Sphere of Influence includes all of Avila Valley east to the freeway and all of Avila Valley Estates that is currently served by San Miguelito Water Co. A single wastewater provider for the entire area including the town, San Luis Bay states and the unsewered Avila Valley areas such as Avila Valley Estates may be preferable to the separate wastewater providers and individual septic systems.

Operational Issues:

None.

Capacity:

According to the Avila Beach CSD, the wastewater treatment plant currently operates at 27% of capacity. Peak summer flows are at 56% of capacity. The District has recently seen an increase in waste strength that may affect design capacity. The District is studying whether or not the existing plant can handle the higher waste strength at the design flow capacity of 0.2 million gallons per day

Levels of Severity:

The Avila Beach CSD Wastewater Treatment Plant operates at 27% capacity. This does not meet LOS levels.

SCHOOLS

Students attend Bellevue Santa Fe, a charter school located in the Avila Valley. 147 students attend this charter school, which has a maximum enrollment of 150 students. The Avila Valley area is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The area has adequate water resources to reach build out. The use of a single wastewater provider for the entire area should be studied and seriously considered.

Avila Beach	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

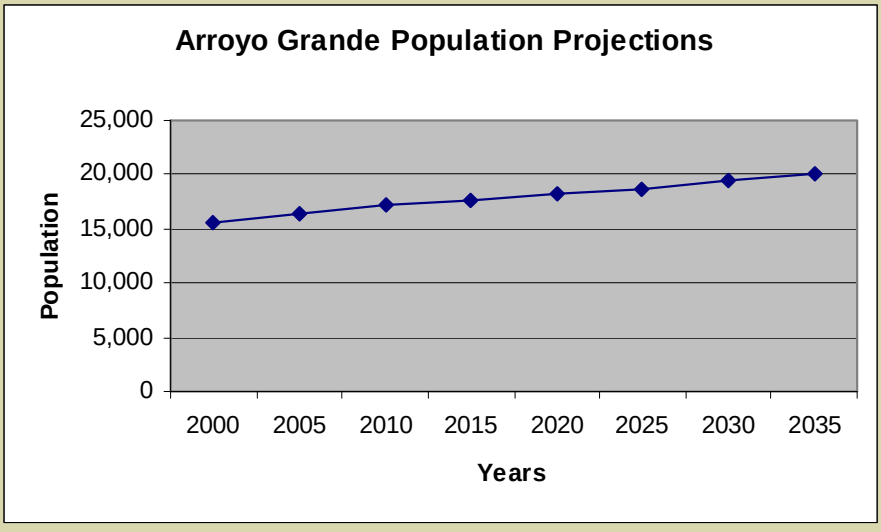
ARROYO GRANDE

Arroyo Grande is one of the seven incorporated cities in the county, and covers 5.45 square miles. It is located between prime agricultural lands and the Pacific Ocean. Arroyo Grande is a full-service city providing both water and sewer service. The City's public schools are served by the Lucia Mar Unified School District.

The City's major infrastructure issues are building an interchange at El Campo Road and US Highway 101, and bringing in additional water supplies to supplement water from Lopez Lake and groundwater.

POPULATION

The City's 2010 population is projected at 17,140, reflecting an increase of 8.8 percent since 2000. This population growth represents a growth rate of approximately 1% per year over that time. Future population growth in the City will be restricted by infrastructure, water and land availability.

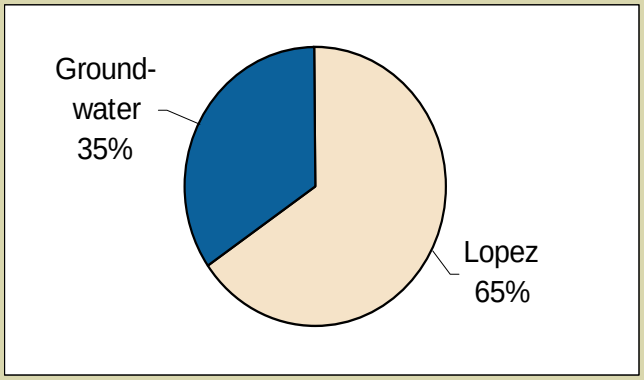


Arroyo Grande Population Estimates/Projections							
2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
15,641	16,339	17,140	17,640	18,200	18,730	19,400	20,080

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water sources include groundwater from the northern portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and surface water from Lopez Lake. The City uses its entire allocation from Lopez Lake and uses groundwater to complete its supply. The City has started to look into additional water sources for the future such as desalination of sea water. A partnership with Grover Beach and/or Oceano to develop new water supplies is being studied.

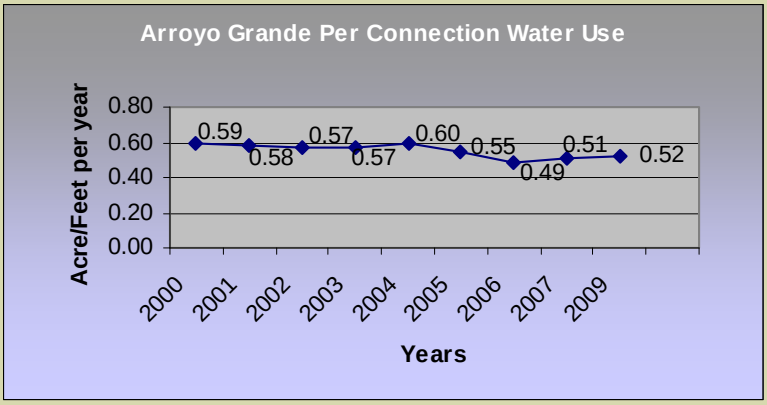
In response to both long-term and short-term water supply concerns, the City has instituted mandatory water conservation measures. A citywide toilet retrofit program is also underway to reduce water use.



Arroyo Grande Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	2008	2010	2020
3,333.5	3,475.1	3,533.0	3,845.0

WATER USE

Water use per-connection in the City was constant from 2000 to 2005. Water use has been constant or tending slightly downward since 2006.



Arroyo Grande Total Water Use AF/Y								
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2009**
3333.5	3365.2	3406.5	3466.7	3649.5	3380.7	3075	3245	3332.7

WATER RATES

Avg Single Family Use: 23,936 gallons/bi-monthly

Avg. Single Family Bill: $129.44/bi-monthly ($65/mo)

ROADS

Halcyon Road (South of Arroyo Grande Creek): Public Works is working on a project to install roundabouts at the Halcyon Road and Highway 1 intersections near the Arroyo Grande Creek. Public Works had planned to widen Halcyon Road to include a southbound climbing lane; however, the Board of Supervisors did not select any further improvements to the roadway. LOS D will continue in the future without additional widening or the climbing lane project.

SEWAGE

Wastewater treatment service is provided to the City by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District. The City maintains the sewer lines and sends sewage to the wastewater treatment plant in Oceano. The community of Oceano and the City of Grover Beach also use this wastewater treatment plant.

Levels of Severity:

The South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District operates at 60% capacity. This does not meet any LOS levels.

SCHOOLS

Arroyo Grande is part of the Lucia Mar School District. There are eight schools within the City: three elementary, two middle, and two high schools. Further information on the Lucia Mar School District is found near the end of the South County section of this report.

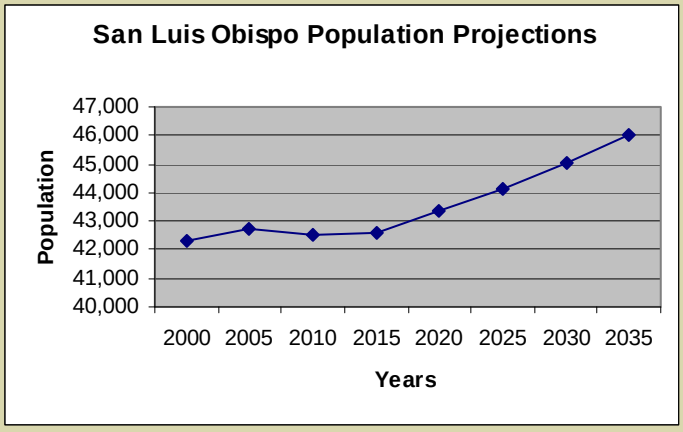
SAN LUIS OBISPO

San Luis Obispo is the County seat and the most populous of the seven cities in the county. The City's economy, as in most of the county, is bolstered by tourism and agricultural-based industries. The service industry is also a prominent part of its economy.

San Luis Obispo is a full-service city providing water, sewer and all other public services. The City lies within the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. The City has a diversified water supply that includes three surface water sources and reclaimed water from the City's wastewater treatment plant. Major interchange improvements on US Highway 101 are needed at Los Osos Valley Road (LOVR) and Prado Road.

POPULATION

As of January 2010, the City's population was approximately 44,750. The total population growth rate from the year 2000 to 2010 was approximately .5%. The year 2020 population estimate is 43,370. Buildout population is approximately 57,000.



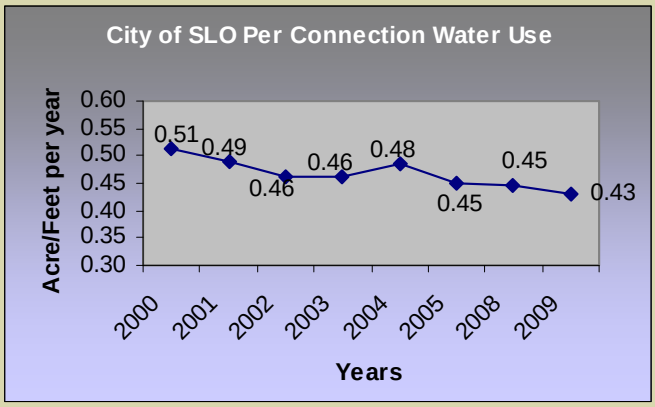
City of SLO Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
44,174	44,619	44,750	42,590	43,370	44,120	45,060	46,000

Population figures based on SLOCOG 2009 and do not include "group quarters"

WATER SUPPLY

The City of San Luis Obispo has a diverse water supply. Water sources include Santa Margarita Lake, Whale Rock reservoir, a water reuse project, a small amount of groundwater and Lake Nacimiento water. These sources will be adequate for full development under the City's general plan.

WATER USE



City of SLO Total Water Use AF/Y							
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2008**	**2009**
6121	5886	6032	5969	6239	6093	6374	6157

WATER RATES

Avg Single Family Water Use: 6,732 gallons/mo.

Avg Single Family Water Bill: $46.93/mo

ROADS

Tank Farm Road (West of State Route 227): This portion of Tank Farm Road will be widened to four lanes as described in the Airport Area Specific Plan. The project will increase the capacity of the roadway and the corridor is expected to operate at LOS C or better assuming existing volumes. The San Luis Obispo Fringe Road Improvement Fees would fund a portion of the widening. Proposed area development would implement portions of the widening project.

Los Osos Valley Road (West of Foothill): County Public Works recently completed the five year update of the Los Osos Circulation Study. Widening of Los Osos Valley Road to four

lanes is included in the study; however, no funding is currently available for the project. Los Osos Valley Road is approaching LOS D volumes, 1436 in 2009. The point at which a Level of Service D is reached is 1475. Volumes are projected to reach 1494 in 2011 and 1585 in 2014.

SEWAGE

Facilities: The City's wastewater treatment plant produces tertiary-treated effluent. A water re-use project delivers this high quality water throughout the southern part of the City for landscaping purposes. As a result, a total of 1000 acre-feet of reusable water will be available every year. The treatment plant also discharges clean water to San Luis Obispo Creek for habitat maintenance purposes.

Operation Issues: None

Capacity Increases: The City's Master Plan is almost complete. The Master Plan includes increasing the treatment's capacity to 5.5 MGD.

Levels of Severity: The City's current plant capacity is 5.2 MGD. The plant is operating at 92.3% of its capacity.

SCHOOLS

San Luis Obispo is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. For more details on this school district, see the discussion near the end of this South County section of the report.

NIPOMO MESA AREA

The Nipomo Mesa consists of Nipomo, one of the 10 unincorporated urban areas, and the unincorporated rural Nipomo Mesa area. Together, the area has seen the highest growth rate of any unincorporated area of the county for the past decade. The Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA) is part of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin and has been a key area considered in the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin adjudication lawsuit. The area will need additional supplies (referred to as "supplemental water") to bring the groundwater basin back into balance. The Mesa area currently is in a Level of Severity III for water supply.

The large number of water purveyors in the Nipomo Mesa area creates difficulties in areas of water conservation and supplemental water. Water purveyors include the public Nipomo Community Services District, private for-profit companies such as Golden State Water Company, and many private water companies. Each operates under its own set of rules, is regulated by different entities and has different purposes. Cooperative efforts among the larger purveyors occur through a technical group established as a result of the groundwater adjudication lawsuit.

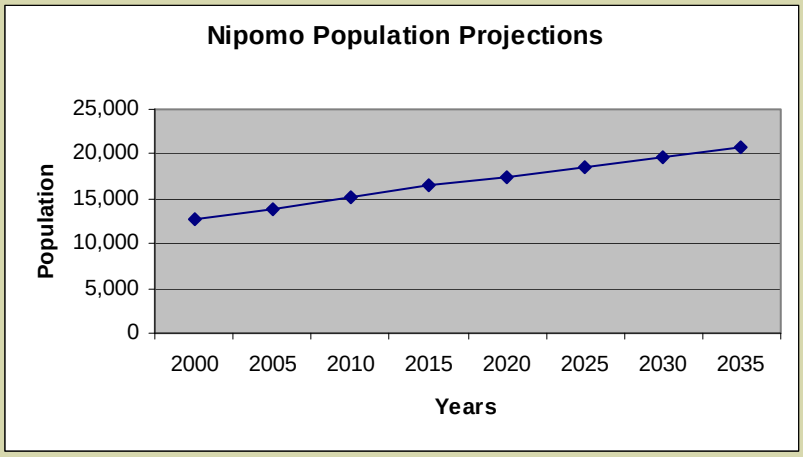
Roads are a second infrastructure need in the area. A major Highway 101 interchange is being planned at Willow Road. Financing of the Willow Road extension and interchange has been progressing for several years. In addition to the interchange, Willow Road will be extended from Pomeroy Road to Foothill Road. A future interchange may be considered at Southland Drive

Wastewater service is provided by the Nipomo Community Services District within the Nipomo Urban Services Line. Other wastewater providers include Rural Water Company's Cypress Ridge wastewater plant and the Woodlands.

POPULATION

The population of the Nipomo area has increased approximately 17.3% from the year 2000 to 2010. Population is expected to grow another 13.4% through the year 2020. Buildout is not expected to be reached by 2030 showing a projected population of 19,648.

The Nipomo Community Services District provides water and wastewater service to approximately 25% of the Mesa area's population. The remainder of the area is served by other water providers, individual wells and individual septic systems.



Nipomo Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
12,612	13,789	15,256	16,417	17,423	18,444	19,648	20,822

WATER SUPPLY

The entire Nipomo Mesa area is dependent on groundwater. No surface water is brought to the Mesa from any of the five surface water projects that supply the county with potable water. This dependency on groundwater is problematic for this growing area.

Groundwater is used by all of the water purveyors in the NMWCA. These purveyors include the Nipomo Community Services District (NCSD), the private, for-profit Golden State Water Company and many private not-for-profit mutual water companies. The number of water purveyors and the lack of a clear regulatory structure is one of the water resource concerns within the NMWCA.

Total water use represents purveyor production from Golden State, Rural Water Co., and NCSD. Actual total water use was estimated by the NCSD to have exceeded 10,500 AF in 2007.

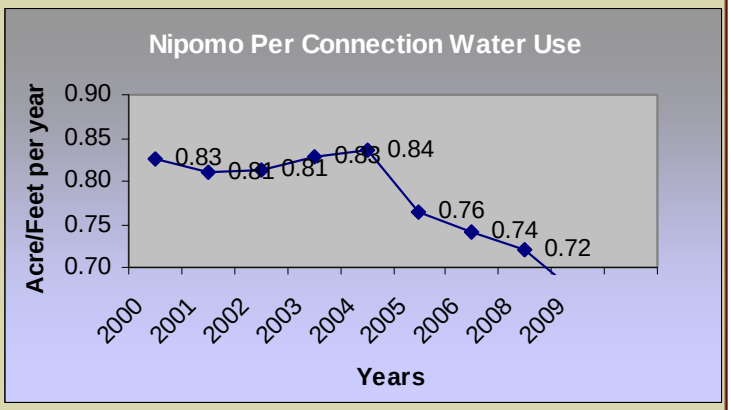
The Nipomo area is in a certified Level of Severity III (LOS III) for water supply. The LOS III was first established in 2005 after preparation of a Resource Capacity Study (RCS). The RCS states: "Since current and projected pumping beneath the Nipomo Mesa exceeds inflow (natural recharge plus subsurface inflow), the Nipomo Mesa portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin is currently in overdraft and projections of future demand indicate

increasing overdraft." The focus of the RCS and subsequent work is the Nipomo Mesa Water Conservation Area (NMWCA—please refer to the map at the end of this section on the Nipomo Mesa Area).

The Board of Supervisors reconsidered the recommended LOS III and decided to certify the LOS III in 2007. The Board directed the preparation of water conservation ordinances for the NMWCA. In addition, the Nipomo Community Services District has taken the lead to bring new water resources to the NMWCA. The District will construct a pipeline from Santa Maria to Nipomo. The pipeline will deliver 2500 acre feet of water per year to be shared by:

- Woodlands 415 af
- Rural Water Co. 208 af
- Golden State Water Co. 208 af
- Nipomo CSD 1,664 af

The District has also taken a lead role in water efficiency and conservation measures. In approving the 2004 Sphere of Influence Update, LAFCO placed conditions on the NCSD's water service. One of the conditions was the institution of a water conservation program that would reduce per connection water use by 15%. The "core" activities that would be relied on heavily to reach this conservation goal are:



- A multi-tiered conservation rate structure.
- Public education and outreach measures
- Technical assistance (e.g. leak detection, water audits).

According to LAFCO, water conservation efforts since 2004 have reduced water use:

Year	AF Pumped	Connections	AFY/Connection	AF/Connection Reduction (2004)	% Reduction since 2004
2004	2908	3751	0.76		
2005	2794	3879	0.72	-7%	-7%
2006	2706	3995	0.68	-5%	-12%
2007	2856	4077	0.70	-3%	-10%
2008	2755	4092	0.67	-4%	-13%
2009	2698	4138	0.65	-3%	-16%

Larger Purveyors	
Nipomo Community Services District	Rural Water Company
Golden State Water Company	Woodlands Water Company
Smaller Purveyors	
Arroyo Grande Mushroom Farm	Blacklake Canyon Water Supply
Callender Water Association	County Hills Estates
Greenhard Farms	Heritage Lane Mutual Water Co.
Hetrick Water Company	Ken Mar Gardens
La Mesa Water Company	Rancho Nipomo Water Company
Guadalupe Cooling	Clearwater Nursery
Cuyama Lane Water Company	Dana Elementary School
La Colonia Water Association	Laguna Negra Mutual Water Co.
Mesa Mutual Water Company	Rim Rock Water Compay
Santa Maria Speedway	Speedling, Inc
True Water Supply	

Water Purveyors in the Nipomo Area

These smaller purveyors do not report water use. See recommendations in the Introduction to expand reporting requirements.

WATER RATES:

Nipomo Golden State:

Avg. Single Family Water Usage: 21,879 gallons/mo

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $41.54/mo

Nipomo CSD:

Avg. Single Family Water Usage: 32,520 gallons/bi-monthly

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $110.44/bi-monthly ($55.22/mo)

ROADS

Teft Street is the only road in the Nipomo Mesa area that is part of the RMS reporting system. The County Department of Public Works tracks the current service levels of roads and forecasts their future service levels. The current Teft Street traffic volume (peak hour) is 1723 average daily trips (ADT). The point at which a Level of Service D is reached is 2815 ADT. Expected traffic level in 2015 is 1902 ADT.

Sewage

The primary sewage treatment provider in the Nipomo Mesa area is the Nipomo Community Services District. According to the District, the Southland wastewater treatment plant operates at approximately 63% of capacity. The district has improved their monitoring of flow volumes, providing a more accurate calculation of percent capacity than in the past. Last year the district had over stated their flow, showing a LOS of II.

Operational issues include occasional BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) limit violations during settling pond maintenance. BOD is a basic measure of how well a plant is operating. A plant upgrade Master plan is in preparation with upgrade construction expected to begin in 2010.

There are two other wastewater treatment plants operating in the Nipomo Mesa area. The Woodlands development has a tertiary level plant that produces water used for golf course and median landscape irrigation. Another tertiary level plant is located at Cypress Ridge. This plant has seen 19 violations of their waste discharge permit in 2008. The rest of the Nipomo Mesa area relies on septic systems for domestic waste disposal.

SCHOOLS

The Nipomo Mesa Area is served by the Lucia Mar School District. For more details about this school district, please see discussion near the end of this South County section of the report.

There are four schools located within the Nipomo Mesa area:

Dana Elementary
Dorothea Lang Elementary
Nipomo Elementary
Nipomo High School

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Continue the limitation on the number of dwelling units for the Nipomo Mesa area for the year 2008-09 through the County's Growth Management Ordinance to 1.8% of the number of units existing in the area as of June 30, 2008.

2. At this time, a building moratorium is not considered an appropriate action for the Nipomo Mesa area. The Board adopted water conservation measures in the NMWCA in calendar year 2008 and will review the status of the programs in calendar year 2010. The Board may direct changes to the program once that review is completed in 2010.

3. Continue to implement water conservation measures adopted by the Board in 2008. Report back on the status of the programs in calendar year 2010.

4. New non-agricultural development in the NMWCA shall not result in a net increase in water use unless a supplemental water fee is in place.

5. Expand discussions with water purveyors in the NMWCA and include water rate structure, supplemental water supplies and expansion of small community water systems.

Nipomo Mesa Area	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity	III				III	II

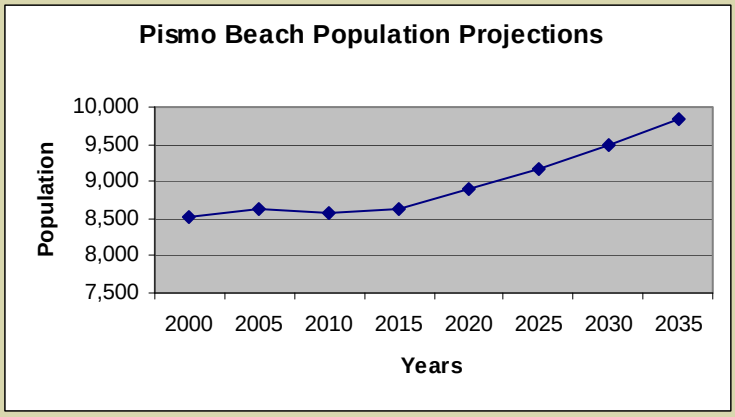
PISMO BEACH

Pismo Beach is one of the seven incorporated cities in the county. It covers a total area of 13.4 square miles, only 3.6 square miles of which is land. Pismo Beach is a part of the "five cities" in the South County. Its location on the coast results and the number of visitor serving uses such as hotels and restaurants adds to its permanent year round population.

Pismo Beach is a full-service city providing water and sewer service. Public schools are provided by the Lucia Mar School District. The City seeks to annex lands adjacent to its southeastern border. Additional water resources are necessary for the annexations to proceed.

POPULATION

The City's population grew at less than 1% per year from 2000 to 2010. Population growth in the future may be effected by proposed annexations on the southeast portion of the City. In addition to this permanent population, the City has a high number of visitor serving uses such as hotels and restaurants. Water use, wastewater flows and traffic conditions are all affected by these uses and which are not reflected in population figures.



Pismo Beach Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
8,524	8,636	8,570	8,620	8,900	9,170	9,500	9,840

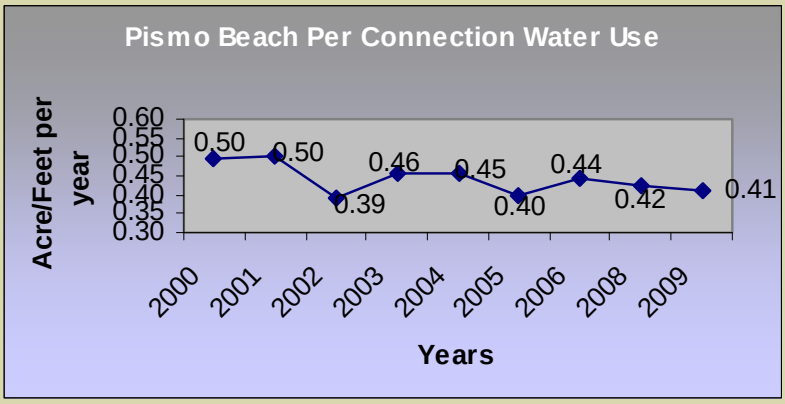
WATER SUPPLY

The City has a diverse water supply from Lopez Lake, State water and groundwater. Additional water supplies will be needed for the proposed annexations in the southeast portion of the City.

Total water supply= 2,269 acre feet per year (AFY)

Pismo Beach Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	**2008**	**2010**	**2020**
2,148.0	2,017.9	2,051.5	2,232.7

WATER USE



Pismo Beach Total Water Use AF/Y								
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
2148	2120.6	2150.2	2153.4	2247.4	2135.1	2112.2	2017.9	2125

*Population Projections are based on Household Size

WATER RATES

Avg. Single Family Water Use: 14,292 gallons/Bi-monthly

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $150/Bi-monthly ($75.00/mo)

ROADS

Level of Service for roads in the Pismo Beach area are found at the end of the South County sub-region section.

SEWAGE

Facilities:
The City operates its own wastewater collection and treatment system. A 5 mile long pipeline brings treated wastewater to the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District treatment plant in Oceano. Effluent from both plants is then sent through an ocean outfall pipeline.

Operational Issues:

None.

Increases in Capacity:

None.

Levels of Severity:

The City of Pismo Beach Wastewater Treatment System operates at 23% capacity. This is a low capacity level and is not at LOS.

SCHOOLS

The City is located within the Lucia Mar School District. See the District information at the end of the South County sub region.

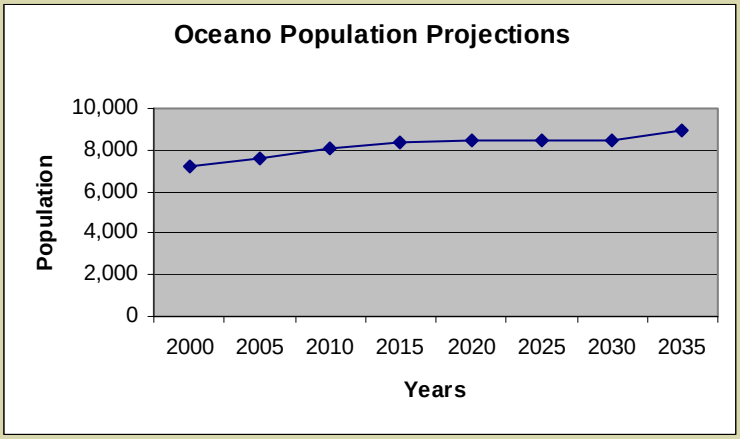
OCEANO

This unincorporated community is served by the Oceano Community Services District. The community's water sources include Lopez Lake, State Water and groundwater. Wastewater service is provided by South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District and shared with other south county cities. Oceano serves as the main entrance to the Nipomo-Oceano Dunes complex and the Oceano Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Park.

POPULATION

Oceano Population Projection							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
7,244	7,614	8,098	8,377	8,462	8,470	8,504	8,918

New development in Oceano will continue to be chiefly infill of vacant or under utilized parcels. The community is surrounded by incorporated cities, the Dunes complex and agricultural lands.

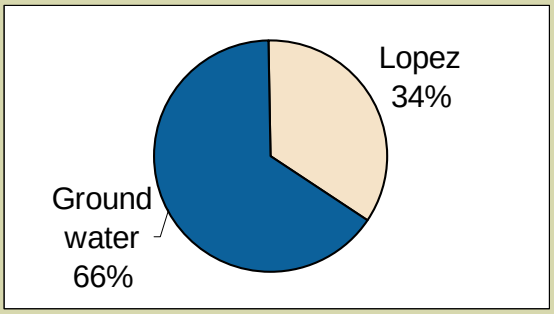


WATER SUPPLY

The community's water supply includes State Water, Lopez Lake and groundwater. The groundwater is part of the "Northern Cities" area of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. Neighboring cities are starting to plan for additional water supplies.

WATER USE

Oceano Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY			
2000	**2008**	**2010**	**2020**
911.3	889.8	907.7	992.7



WATER SOURCES

The community sources of water include a 303 acre foot/year allotment from Lopez Lake that is fully used each year. In addition, the community has a 750 acre-foot/year allocation from the State Water project. Another 900 afy is from the groundwater basin.

WATER RATES

Current Rates: Oceano has a tiered rate based on consumption.

Avg. Water Use for Single Families: 17,728 gallons/Bi-monthly

Avg. Water Bill for Single Families: $108.69/Bi-monthly ($54.34/mo)

ROADS

Roads are discussed in the South County Roads section on page 2-31 of this report.

SEWAGE

Wastewater treatment is provided by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District. The service is shared with the cities of Grover Beach and Arroyo Grande.

Operational Issues:

None

Levels of Severity:

The South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District operates at 60% capacity. This capacity level does not operate at LOS.

SCHOOLS

The community lies within the Lucia Mar Unified School District, which is discussed in the Schools section of the South County sub-region.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

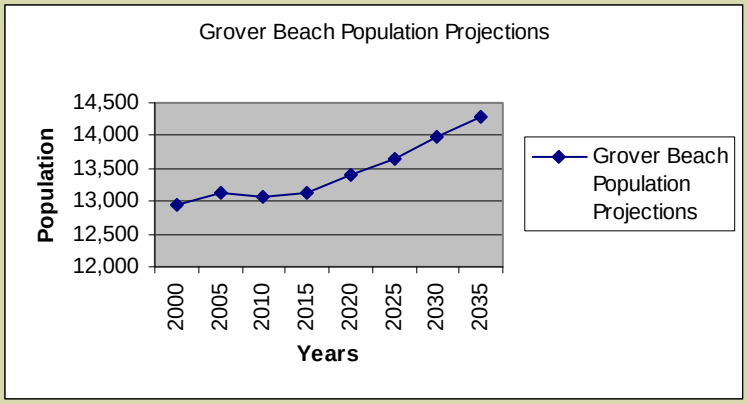
Oceano	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

GROVER BEACH

Grover Beach is one of the seven incorporated cities in the county, consisting of 2.25 square miles. It is also a part of the "five cities" located in the South County. The City provides water service to its residents and is served by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District's wastewater treatment plant. The community's schools are provided by the Lucia Mar School District.

POPULATION

The Department of Finance population data for Grover Beach shows a year 2000 population of 12,941, a year 2010 population of 13,070, and a year 2020 population of 13,390. This represents a growth rate of approximately .5% per year. Buildout population is estimated at 16,000 persons. Buildout will be reached after the year 2030.



Grover Beach Population Estimates/Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
12,941	13,136	13,070	13,120	13,390	13,650	13,970	14,290

WATER SUPPLY

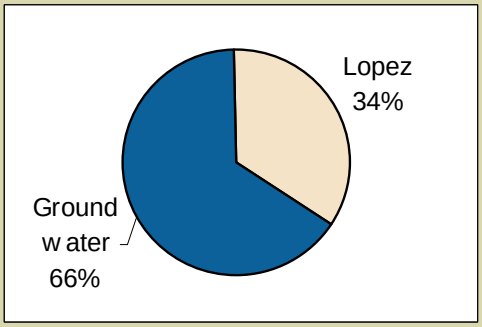
Grover Beach's water sources are similar to those of the City of Arroyo Grande. Approximately 1,200 acre feet/year of the City's water is groundwater from the Arroyo

Grande sub-basin of the Santa Maria groundwater basin. The other 800 acre feet/year is the City's allotment of Lopez Lake water.

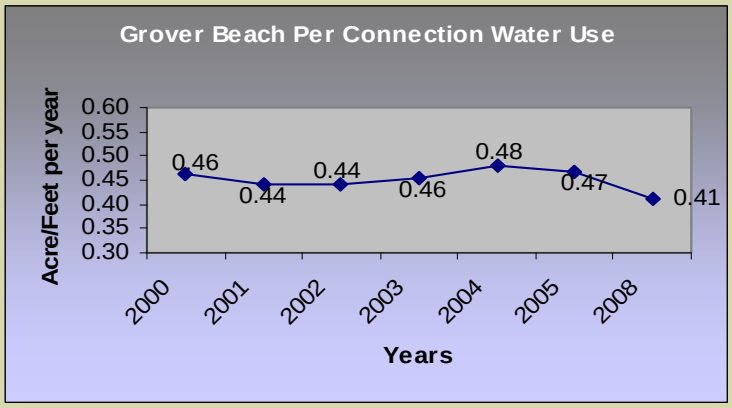
According to the City's Urban Water Management Plan (2005), an additional 800 acre feet/year of water is needed for the City to reach its ultimate population.

The City uses its entire 800 acre-foot allocation from Lopez Lake. The City also has an "agreement" with other water users in the sub basin allowing it to use a maximum of 1,428 acre feet/year of groundwater.

The 2005 Urban Water Management Plan looks to a future desalination facility for its long-term supplemental water source. In the short term, water transfers from other local water purveyors are planned



Water Use: Grover Beach did not report water use this year.



ROADS

No roads in the County RMS system are located in the city limits of Grover Beach. See the sub regional roads section at the end of the South County portion of this report.

SEWAGE

Wastewater treatment service is provided to the city by the South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District. The City maintains the sewer lines and sends sewage to the wastewater

treatment plant in Oceano. The community of Oceano and the City of Arroyo Grande also use this wastewater treatment plant.

Operational Issues:

None

Increases in Capacity:

Rehabilitation and a retrofit of the No. 2 Digester completed in 2009; Energy Services Project, planning underway as of February, 2010; Grease to Cogeneration Station, scheduled to be completed 2010; Replacement and relocation of the centrifuge, scheduled to be completed 2011/2012; Primary Treatment Redundancy, scheduled for 2011/2012.

Levels of Severity:

The South San Luis Obispo County Sanitary District operates at 60% capacity. This capacity level does not operate at LOS.

SCHOOLS

Grover Beach is part of the Lucia Mar School District. Please see the Schools section of the South County Sub-region. There are two schools located within the City:

- Grover Beach Elementary
- Grover Heights Elementary

SOUTH COUNTY SCHOOLS

The following tables reflect last year's schools data.

Lucia Mar Unified
Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity, 2008-09

School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment / Capacity	LOS
Five Cities Elem (9)	3,991	4,454	111.60%	III
5-Cities Middle (2)	1,210	1,043	86.20%	
Aroyo Grande H.S.	1,500	2,233	148.90%	III
Nipomo Elem (2)	1,200	1,060	88.30%	
Nipomo Middle	600	622	103.70%	III
Nipomo H.S.	1,025	1,220	119.00%	III
Lopez H.S.	250	145	58.00%	

San Luis Coastal Unified
Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity, 2008-09

School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment / Capacity	LOS
Los Osos Elem (2)	897	726	80.9%	
Los Osos Middle	750	364	48.5%	
Morro Bay H.S.	1,030	908	88.2%	
Morro Bay Elem (1)	529	418	79.0%	
SLO Area Elem (7)	2,707	2,265	83.7%	
Laguna Middle	800	707	88.4%	
San Luis H.S.	1,550	1,523	98.3%	III
Pacific Beach H.S	90	62	68.9%	

South County Air Quality

Ozone

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State hourly average ozone standard is 0.09 ppm. The State adopted an 8-hour average ozone standard of 0.07 ppm in 2006. Exceedences of the hourly ozone standard since 2000 are summarized in the following

table:

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Grover Beach[1]	None	None	None	None	None	None	N/A	N/A
Nipomo	None	None	None	1	None	None	None	None

1. Grover Beach ozone monitoring terminated August 30, 2005..

PM10

Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the South County have exceeded the State 24-hour average PM10 standard of 50 ug/m3 on numerous occasions in the past several years and the annual standard of 20 ug/m3. Exceedences of the 24-hour standard since 2000 are summarized in the following table.

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nipomo	None	2	2	4	2	None	1	2
San Luis Obispo	None	None	None	1	None	None	1	None
Mesa to Hwy 1	7	8	5	4	9	1	4	7
Ralcoa[1]	15	2	22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hillview[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	13

1. Ralcoa PM10 monitoring terminated in 2002
2. Hillview started as a research station in 2004 and became a reporting station in 2006.

SOUTH COUNTY PARTICULATE MATTER STUDY

Historical ambient air monitoring on the Nipomo Mesa has documented atypical concentrations of airborne particulate matter compared to other areas of San Luis Obispo

County and other coastal areas of California. These historical measurements show that the California health standard for PM10 (airborne particles with a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less) is regularly exceeded in many locations on the Nipomo Mesa.

To better understand the extent and sources of these unusually high concentrations of particulate pollution on the Nipomo Mesa, the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLO APCD) has conducted comprehensive air monitoring studies in that region. The Phase 1 South County Particulate Matter (PM) Study began in 2004 and utilized filter-based manual particulate samplers measuring both PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations at 6 monitoring sites located throughout the Mesa. Samples were collected over a one year period and analyzed for mass and elemental composition; meteorological measurements of wind speed and direction were also performed at numerous locations in the study area. Data from the Phase 1 study showed air quality on the Nipomo Mesa exceeds the state 24-hour PM10 health standard at one or more monitoring locations on over one quarter of the sample days.

Elemental analysis of PM2.5 filter samples demonstrated that on these high particulate days, the largest fraction of particles are composed of the wind blown crustal material containing silicon, iron, aluminum, and calcium. Meteorological data showed that high wind events entraining crustal particulate from the dune fields at the Oceano Dunes State Recreational Vehicle Area (SRVA) upwind of the Nipomo Mesa area and transporting them inland as the likely cause; data from a directional PM10 sampler on the Mesa that only operated on high wind days strongly supported this conclusion. Further analysis of Phase 1 study data was unable to provide a conclusive determination on whether off-road vehicle (OHV) activity in the SVRA played a role, either direct or indirect, in the particulate pollution observed on the Nipomo Mesa.

The Phase 1 Study Report was presented to the SLO APCD Board of Directors in March of 2007. The SLO APCD Board directed that a follow-up study (Phase 2) be conducted with the primary goal of determining if OHV activity on the SVRA played a role in the high particulate levels measured on the Nipomo Mesa; a secondary goal of the study was to determine what, if any, particulate impacts on the Mesa are due to fugitive dust from the petroleum coke piles at the ConocoPhillips Refinery complex.

The Phase 2 Study design involved three independent investigations using a broad array of technologies and measurement techniques to better understand the source(s) and activities responsible for the observed particulate pollution problem on the Nipomo Mesa. Determining the role of OHV activity on the SVRA was a key focus of the study, so it was important to conduct measurements and analyses both within and downwind of the dunes at the SVRA, as well within and downwind of “control site” dunes north and south of the SVRA where off road vehicles are not allowed, to evaluate the differences between them. PM and meteorological measurements downwind of the refinery coke piles and agricultural fields on

the Mesa were also a necessary design element to determine potential contributions from those areas. Further, since the Phase 1 study showed that high PM concentrations on the Mesa occur primarily on high wind days, it was critical to ensure that study measurements captured the high wind events that typically occur during the early spring and late fall months. The field measurement phase of the study was conducted from January 2008 through March 2009.

The information in Phase 2, combined with the results of Phase I, lead to the following major findings:

- The airborne particulate matter predominantly impacting the region on high episode days does not originate from an offshore source.
- Neither the petroleum coke piles at the ConocoPhillips facility nor agricultural fields or activities in and around the area are a significant source of ambient PM on the Nipomo Mesa.
- The airborne particulate matter impacting the Nipomo Mesa on high episode days predominantly consists of fine sand material transported to the Mesa from upwind areas under high wind conditions.
- The primary source of high PM levels measured on the Nipomo Mesa is the open sand sheets in the dune areas of the coast.
- The open sand sheets subject to OHV activity on the SVRA emit significantly greater amounts of particulates than the undisturbed sand sheets at the study control sites under the same wind conditions.
- Vegetated dune areas do not emit wind blown particles; the control site dunes have significantly higher vegetation coverage than is present at the SVRA.

The major findings resulting from detailed analysis of the diverse and comprehensive data sets generated during the Phase 1 and Phase 2 South County PM Studies clearly lead to a definitive conclusion: OHV activity in the SVRA is a major contributing factor to the high PM concentrations observed on the Nipomo Mesa.

There are two potential mechanisms of OHV impact. The first is direct emissions from the vehicles themselves, which includes fuel combustion exhaust and/or dust raised by vehicles moving over the sand. Elemental analysis of study data shows combustion exhaust particles are not a significant component in the samples during high concentration periods. However, analysis of SVRA vehicle activity data does show a weak relationship between high PM10 concentrations and high vehicle activity. This indicates a very small direct emissions impact from OHV activity caused by wind entrainment of dust plumes raised by vehicles moving across the open sand. While significant, the study data shows this is not the major factor responsible for the high PM levels downwind from the SVRA.

The second potential mechanism of impact from OHV activities involves indirect emission impacts. Offroad vehicle activity on the dunes is known to cause de-vegetation, destabilization of dune structure and destruction of the natural crust on the dune surface. All

of these act to increase the ability of winds to entrain sand particles from the dunes and carry them to the Mesa, representing an indirect emissions impact from the vehicles. The data strongly suggests this is the primary cause of the high PM levels measured on the Nipomo Mesa during episode days.

On March 24, 2010, the SLO APCD Board accepted the South County Particulate Matter Study and its findings and directed the APCD staff to write a letter to inform State Parks of their action and to encourage State Parks' specific cooperation. In addition, direction was provided to the APCD staff to investigate the next action steps to be taken and to the APCD Counsel to investigate and report back on the APCD Board's regulatory authority on this matter.

At the May 19, 2010 APCD Board meeting, further action was taken to direct staff to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement between APCD, SLO County and State Parks to develop and implement a Particulate Matter Reduction Plan for the SVRA. Simultaneously APCD staff was also directed to proceed with the development of a Fugitive Dust Rule to address the South County PM issue. As this process is not completed yet, it is recommended that Planning and Building Department staff work with the APCD in the next year to determine the Level of Severity on the Nipomo Mesa

Recommendation

The Resource Management System Air Quality criteria for determining Levels of Severity are focused on emissions and the amount the area shows violations of the state 03 standard, and not PM10. As part of the 2010 Annual Resource Summary report, the Department of Planning and Building will work with the SLO APCD to determine the appropriate Level of Severity for PM10. This will be reported in the 2010 Annual Resource Summary.

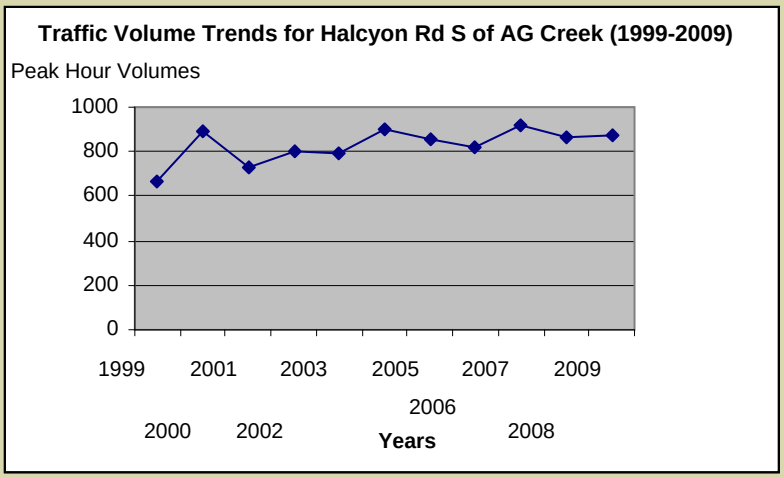
SOUTH COUNTY ROADS

The following roadways have been added to the Level of Severity list for the South County as they operate at LOS D volumes: Halcyon Rd, Los Osos Valley Rd, and Tank Farm Rd.

2009 RMS Levels of Service South County Roads

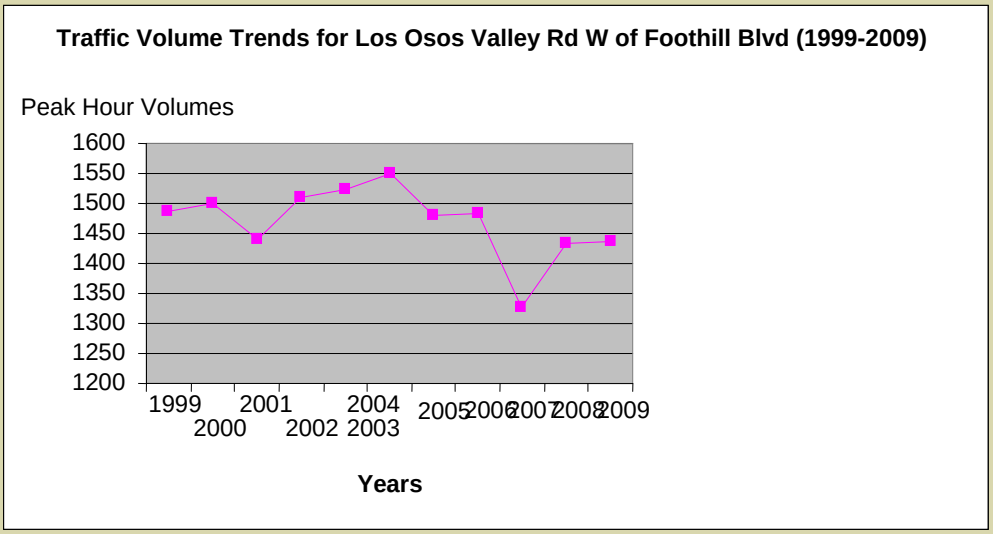
Roadway	Location	LOS D Volume	PM Peak Hour Volume		
			2009	2011	2014
Corbett Canyon Road	North of Arroyo Grande City Limits	909	230	239	254
Halcyon Road	North of Camino del Rey	898	493	513	544
Halcyon Road	South of Arroyo Grande Creek	904	870	905	**961**
Lopez Drive	South of Orcutt Road	886	335	349	370
Los Berros Road	South of El Campo Road	978	596	620	658
Los Osos Valley Road	West of Foothill Boulevard	1475	1436	**1494**	**1585**
Los Ranchos Road	West of State Route 227	968	578	601	638
O'Connor Way	North of Foothill Road	1084	213	222	235
Paso Robles Street	East of State Route 1	970	125	130	138
Price Canyon Road	South of State Route 227	995	810	843	894
Tefft Street	West of Mary Avenue	2815	1665	1732	1838

Halcyon Road (South of Arroyo Grande Creek) - Projected to surpass the LOS D PM Peak Hour Volume in 2011 (905 trips), and increases in 2014 to 961 trips. Level of Service D is reached is 904.

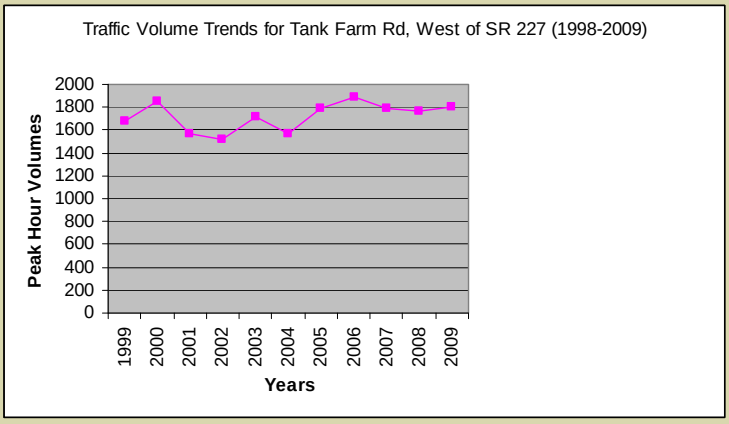


The Los Osos Valley Road- Los Osos Valley Road's ADT is approaching LOS D PM Peak

Hour Volumes. Level of Service D is reached at 1475 ADT. Volumes are projected to reach 1494 in 2011 and 1585 in 2014.



Tank Farm Road- Surpasses LOS D PM Peak Hour Volumes, 1806 in 2009. The point at which a Level of Service D is reached is 1152. Volumes are projected to reach 1879 in 2011 and 1994 in 2014



Other Roads

Price Canyon Road: Pending funding, construction will commence in 2010. The Price Canyon Road improvements will construct the first ¾ mile section west of State Route 227 and includes bridge widening. Public Works continues actively pursuing construction of the Willow Road Interchange to provide relief at the Tefft Street Interchange

Highway 101

Project Title	Improvement	Date
SLO Ops 1a Southbound	climbing lane from N SLO Creek Bridge-N Shell Beach Rd	FY 2008
SLO Ops 1a Northbound	off rp reconfiguration at Avila Rd undercrossing	FY 2008
SLO Ops 1b Northbound	aux lane from Oak Park to 4th St	FY 2010
SLO Ops 1b Northbound	aux lane from Bello to Mattie Rd	FY 2011
SLO Ops 1b Southbound	aux lane from Halcyon to Grande Ave.	FY 2012
SLO Ops 1c Northbound	aux lane from Grande Ave to Brisco Rd.	FY 2013
SLO Ops 1c Northbound	aux lane from Brisco Rd. to Oak Prk Blvd	FY 2014
Santa Maria River Bridge	widen north and southbound bridges ; add bike path	unknown
Rehab Roadway (SHOPP)	S of Sante Fe Bridge to N of Reservoir Canyon Rd.	FY 2009
Los Berros	median barrier from Los Berros Rd N to S Traffic Wy off-rp	2010
Cuesta Grade North	retaining wall from 3.4-3.7 miles S of Rte 58	FY 2012
Rehab & widening (SHOPP)	rehab rdwy and widen bridge from SLO Crk Bridge to Madonna Rd	unknown
Collision Reduction (SHOPP)	install guardrail, crash cushion, & treatment upgrades in Pismo Beach	underwy
Los Osos Valley Rd. Interchange	widen overcrossing & realign on/off rps	FY 2013
Willow Rd. Interchange	create interchange w/ N & S on/off rps	FY 2010

NORTH COUNTY

The North County consists of the Cities of Atascadero and Paso Robles, and the unincorporated communities of San Miguel, Santa Margarita, Shandon, and Templeton. Each resource will be discussed on a community basis except those that are a regional resource. Regional resources include schools, roads and air quality.

Contents

Regional Services

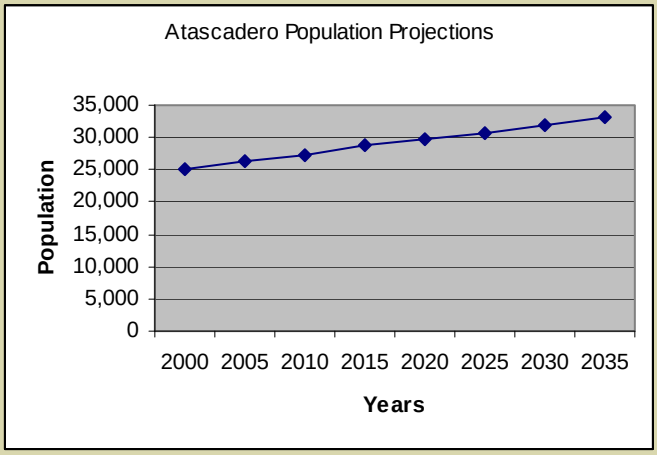
Atascadero

The City of Atascadero is 24.3 square miles in size. Traffic flow and interchange capacity on Highway 101 through Atascadero is an issue during peak hours, as many residents commute to work in Paso Robles or San Luis Obispo.

The City of Atascadero is served by the Atascadero Mutual Water Company (AMWC), and is within the Atascadero Unified School District. Freeway interchange improvements and water from the Nacimiento Pipeline Project will address the City's infrastructure needs.

POPULATION

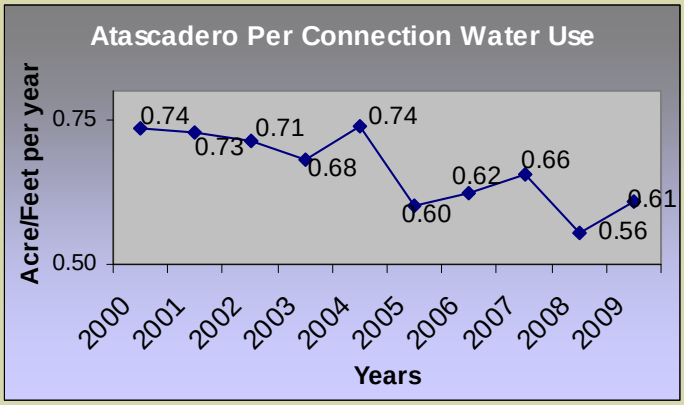
The City's population grew by approximately 8.8% from 2000 to 2010 and is projected to continue growing at a similar rate between 2010 and 2020.



Atascadero Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
24,945	26,196	27,360	28,860	29,860	30,810	32,000	33,200

WATER SUPPLY

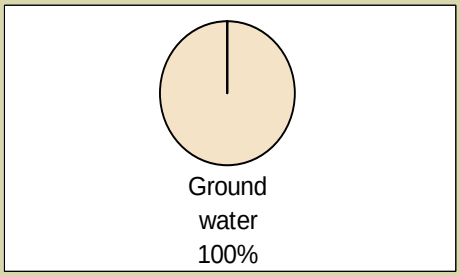
The AMWC'S water sources are groundwater including underflow of the Salinas River. The Company has contracted for 2,000 acre feet/year of Lake Nacimiento project water. The AMWC serves water to the City and a portion of the unincorporated territory south of the City.



Atascadero Total Water Use AF/YR									
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
6458	6354.7	6457	6288	6977	5843	6115	66850	6590	6194

WATER SOURCES

The AMWC gets its entire water supply from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and the underflow of the Salinas River. The underflow is part of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and is included in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Resource Capacity Study (RCS) currently being developed by the County.



The company has also contacted for a share of the Nacimiento Water Project. Full delivery of the 2000 acre-feet per year when the Company's groundwater wells are not sufficient to meet demand.

WATER RATES (2008)

The City's water rates are relatively low when compared with the rest of the cities and communities in the county. Atascadero's rates are approximately 44% of the countywide average cost of water. Communities that rely on groundwater generally have lower water rates than communities that rely on imported water due to the costs of delivering imported water.

Atascadero Mutual Water Company has tiered rates. The average cost of water is $39.88/month with an average yearly usage of approximately 276,000 gallons (0.83 acre feet/year).

SEWAGE

Facilities:

Wastewater service is provided by the City within the city limits. The south Atascadero unincorporated area that is served by the mutual water company does not have sewer service.

Operational Issues:

The city has issues meeting discharge requirements for TDS, chloride, and sodium during August, 2008.

Capacity:

The City of Atascadero's Wastewater Treatment Plant operates at 47% capacity.

SCHOOLS

The City is served by the Atascadero Unified School District. Six of the nine are within the City:

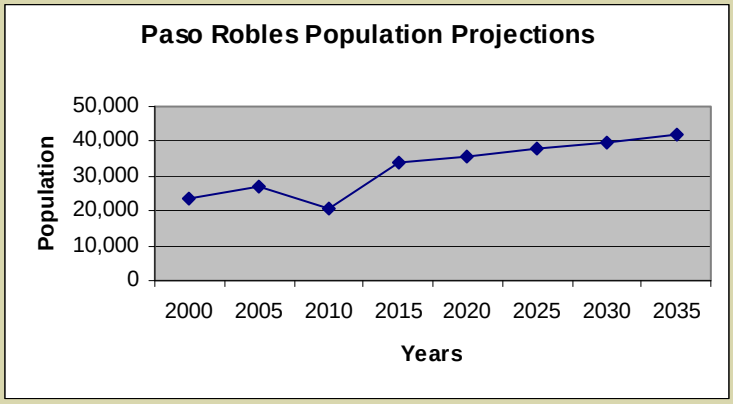
- Atascadero Elementary (4)
- Atascadero Jr. High
- Atascadero H.S

PASO ROBLES

The incorporated city of Paso Robles consists of 17.33 square miles of land. Paso Robles is known for the wine industry, which drives both the local tourism and agriculture industries. Paso Robles is a full-service City providing water and sewer with public schools provided by the Paso Robles Unified School District. The City has major circulation improvements to complete at Highway 101 West and East. These are "big ticket" improvements that must be designed and funded in order for the City to meet its general plan build out. In addition, the City will take 4,000 acre feet of Nacimiento water each year. Nacimiento water will supplement the groundwater and Salinas River underflow currently used by the City.

POPULATION

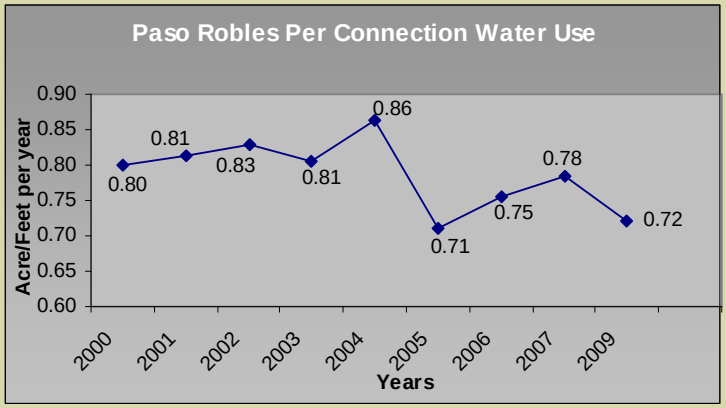
The City's population is expected to grow to approximately 35,880 by the year 2020. That reflects a 14.6% increase over the 2010 estimated population. Water supplies from groundwater, Salinas River underflow and Nacimiento will serve the population.



Paso Robles Population Projections							
2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
23,370	27,108	30,650	34,000	35,880	37,670	39,920	42,190

WATER SUPPLY

The City of Paso Robles is the largest city or community in the county that has historically completely depended on groundwater. This groundwater dependence is now in conflict with groundwater needs of the expanded irrigated agriculture regime in the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. Several recent and ongoing water studies have shown this large groundwater basin to be in a state of rapid decline over a large area. The City has contracted for 4,000 acre feet per year of Nacimiento project water. This additional supply may lessen the groundwater basin declines in the future and will allow the City to meet its urban expansion goals.



Paso Robles total water use decreased by 9.6% from 2007 to 2009.

Paso Robles Total Water Use AF/Y							
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2009
6,373	6598	7,074	7,145	7,929	7,444	8,130	7353

Total Water Supply=7,353 AF

WATER RATES

Avg. Water Use: Not Available

Avg. Bill for Single Family: $69/bi-monthly ($34.50/mo)

SEWER

Capacity Increases:

No planned increase in capacity. Current status includes upgrades to improve treatment to meet discharge requirements.

Levels of Severity:

The treatment plant operates at 59% capacity. Based on the operating level of capacity the city's treatment plant is not listed as severe.

SCHOOLS

The Paso Robles Unified School District consists of twelve schools, all of which are within the City:

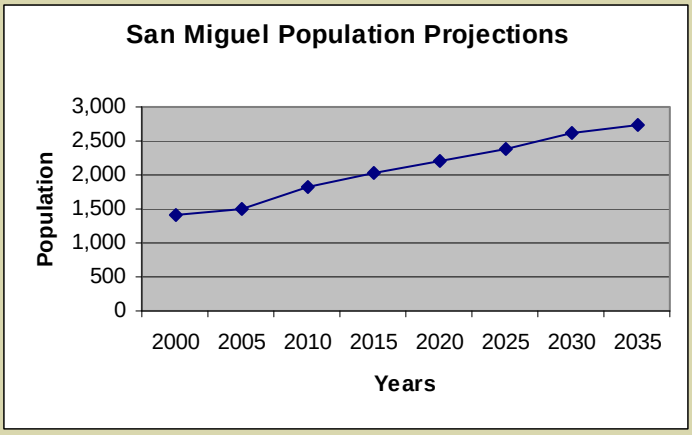
- Six elementary
- Two middle schools
- Three high schools

SAN MIGUEL

The community of San Miguel is served by the San Miguel Community Services District. Its water source is groundwater from the Paso Robles groundwater basin. Water levels in portions of the basin south of the town are in a state of decline. The CSD chose not to participate in the Nacimiento water project.

POPULATION

The community has recently gone through an effort to change land use designations. The effort revised both residential and commercial land use designations in the center of town. A portion of Mission Street in the community's downtown has been improved with sidewalks and lighting. The community's population is expected to grow by as much as 17% by 2020.



San Miguel Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
1,420	1,492	1,838	2,026	2,204	2,391	2,610	2,746

WATER SUPPLY

The Paso Robles Groundwater basin supplies the community's water needs. The San Miguel CSD reports approximately 345 afy of water was used in fiscal year 08-09. The CSD expects all of its future supply to be from the groundwater basin as the community is remote from any water project such as the Nacimiento Water Project.

The San Miguel CSD has reported water use for the past years:

Year	Water pumped	Connections	AF/Connection
2008-09	345 acre feet	697	0.49 afy
2007-08	317 acre feet	702	0.45 afy
2006-07	345 acre feet	677	0.51 afy

WATER RATES

Avg. Water Use: 3,303 gals/monthly

Avg. Bill for Single Family: $110.78 bi-monthly ($55.39/mo)

ROADS

There are no roads within the Community that are operating at a LOS of I or above. Please refer to the sub-regional roads discussion at the end of the North County section for further information.

SEWER

The San Miguel CSD provides wastewater service to the community of San Miguel. The San Lawrence Terrace are, located ion the east side of the Salinas River, is served by individual septic systems. The wastewater treatment plant average flow is equal to 60% of capacity.

SCHOOLS

The Community is within the San Miguel Joint Union School District. The District consists of two schools:

- Lillian Larsen K-8
- Cappy Culver Elementary

Please refer to the Schools discussion at the end of the North County section.

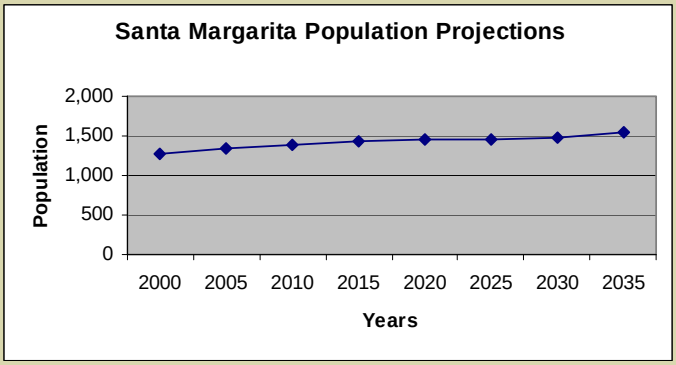
San Miguel	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity		II				

SANTA MARGARITA

Santa Margarita is served by groundwater through County Service Area 23 (CSA 23). There have been historical water supply concerns in town, as the shallow well is subject to seasonal fluctuations in groundwater levels. A Resource Capacity Study (RCS) is planned to better understand the dynamics of the water supply to the community and the surrounding Santa Margarita Ranch. The town is within 8 miles of the employment center of San Luis Obispo. Future plans for infrastructure projects should consider establishing a more dense community with expanded wastewater and water services to support a greater population and density.

POPULATION

With its present infrastructure, the community is not expected to grow in the next decade. The build out of any approved development on the Santa Margarita Ranch will have infrastructure consequences for the town. Joint community-ranch water and drainage projects are examples of a cooperative approach to infrastructure issues. CSA 23 has discussed these issues with the ranch owners, but continued discussions are needed and recommended.



Santa Margarita Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
1,279	1,335	1,394	1,432	1,450	1,458	1,475	1,552

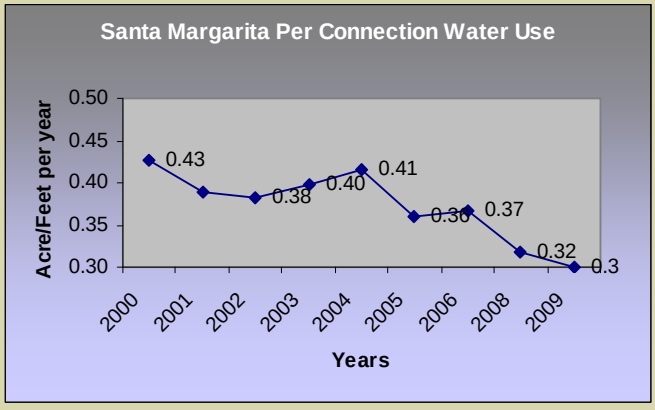
WATER SOURCES

The water supply for the community is provided by two wells. The primary source is a high producing well in a shallow formation subject to seasonal fluctuations. The secondary well is in a low producing formation and is used in combination to meet the demands of the community during hot weather periods and for operational flexibility. The two wells are capable of meeting the community's current needs (CSA 23) however, an additional source of water is needed since the back up well in the low producing formation is incapable of meeting the needs of the town by itself should the main well fail for some reason (Title 22 requirement).

At this time the community is currently evaluating alternatives for a small additional supply to meet drought reliability. Those options are a connection to State Water or Nacimiento Water for 5 acre feet per year with an exchange agreement with a water contractor that would allow the water to be banked and withdrawn only when it is needed. The concept of drought reliability is a new element of the County's Master Water Plan update that is currently in progress. Future efforts should focus on obtaining an additional water source or increase the amount of State Water or Nacimiento water contracted in order to meet Title 22 requirements as well as provide for build out and future ranch development. The goal should be to leave groundwater for the agricultural uses in the area as envisioned by Policy AG11 of the Agriculture Element of the General Plan.

WATER SUPPLY

The town receives all of its water from groundwater. See discussion above on additional water supply for drought reliability.



Santa Margarita Total Water Use AF/Y								
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
212	199	201	198	218	187	203	197	186

WATER RATES

Avg. Single Family Water Use: 15,858 gallons/Bi-Monthly

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $89.23/Bi-Monthly ($44.61)

ROADS

No local roads are part of the RMS reporting program. Future development of the Santa Margarita Ranch may require road improvements on State Highway 58 and 101

SEWER

Santa Margarita relies on individual septic systems for wastewater service. Septic failures have occurred in the town. Future development of the Santa Margarita ranch may ultimately require construction of a community wastewater system. The future system may be used by existing development. Community-wide water and wastewater system improvements would allow the area to development with strategic growth principles.

SCHOOLS

The Community is served by the Atascadero Unified School District. There are two elementary schools within Santa Margarita: Carrisa Plains and Santa Margarita Elementary. For further information on schools in the North County, please refer to the Schools discussion at the end of this section.

Santa Margarita	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity		III				

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) Maintain the LOS III for water system.

2) Conduct a Resource Capacity Study (RCS) to help identify future water supply needs and water source options.

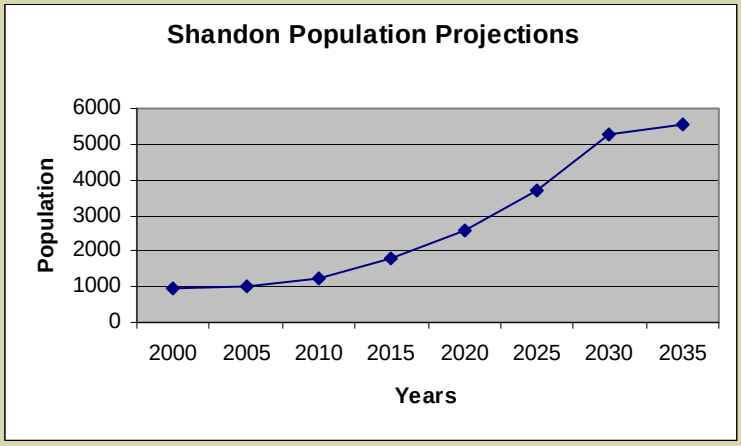
3) Monitor the progress of the development of the Santa Margarita Ranch. Phase in water and road improvements that are needed for the proposed level of development on the ranch.

SHANDON

A specific plan update is being prepared for the small community of Shandon. The plan may result in an ultimate population of 8,000 residents. Water would be provided to the expanded population from the town's State water allocation, along with existing groundwater. However, groundwater levels in the Paso Robles groundwater basin west of town have been falling. Increased development under the future community plan may require substantial work on State Highway 46 to enter and exit the highway from town. The specific plan will address infrastructure phasing and financing requirements.

POPULATION

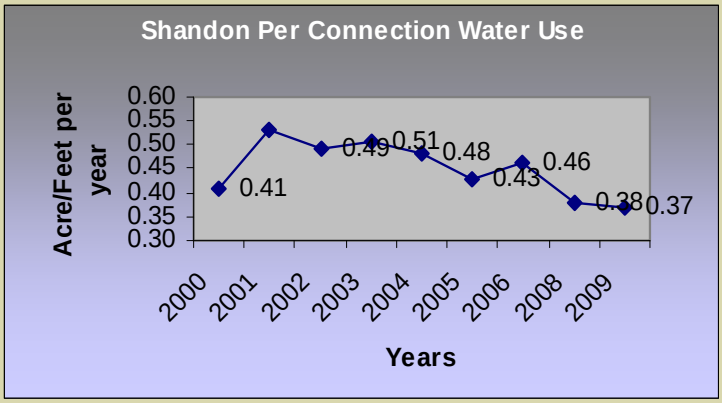
Future population growth in the community will be directed by the Specific Plan currently in preparation. The Plan includes a build out population of 8,000 persons.



Shandon Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
979	1,029	1,258	1,818	2,589	3,679	5,260	5,534

WATER SUPPLY

The town is served by groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin through CSA 16. The water system has two wells. The town has a 100 acre foot/ year allocation to State Water. However, the town has not used that water and sale of some portion of the allocation has been discussed.



Shandon Total Water Use AF/Y								
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
99.9	129.8	143.4	150	153.9	147.3	156.3	125.2	122

* The 2009 figure is based on total water delivery

WATER SOURCES

Present water supply is from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The Basin has seen a decline in water levels along the Highway 48 corridor from 1980 to 2007. A groundwater management plan for the Paso Robles basin is currently in preparation. The plan should address the declining water levels in the basin.

WATER RATES

Avg. Family Water Use: 3,241 gallons/Bi-Monthly

Avg Family Water Bill: $100/Bi-Monthly ($50.00/mo)

ROADS

No roads in the area are part of the reporting system.

SEWER

There is no centralized sewer system in the town. All wastewater disposal is from septic systems. The proposed Specific plan will call for the construction of a new wastewater plant

SCHOOLS

The Community is served by the Shandon Unified School District. There are two schools within Shandon:

- Shandon Elementary
  Shandon high/ middle school

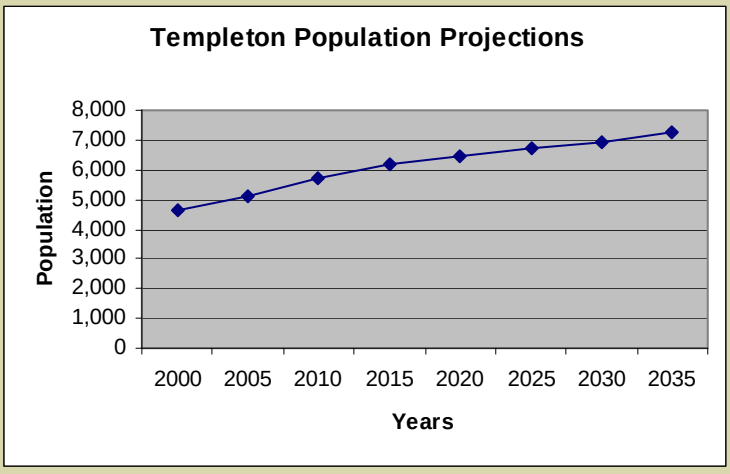
Recommendations: None

TEMPLETON

The local Templeton Community Services District provides water to the community from groundwater, Salinas River underflow and reclaimed water. The Services District has a 240 acre foot per year allocation from the Lake Nacimiento water project (under construction). A major road improvement at N. Main Street and Highway 101 is planned. A low growth rate will continue in the urban area. The town is divided by US Highway 101 with the older, more dense area of the town located east of the freeway. The west side is a sprawling area of one acre parcels and low density development. A major freeway interchange project has just been completed at Las Tablas Rd and another one is underway at Vineyard Drive.

POPULATION

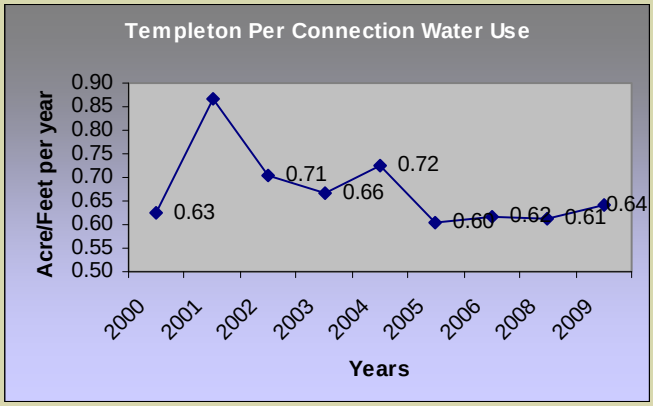
The community saw a steady growth rate in the years 2000 to 2010. Population growth averaged under 2% per year. A similar growth rate is expected through 2020.



Templeton Population Projections							
2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
4,607	5,087	5,683	6,176	6,459	6,737	6,899	7,259

WATER SUPPLY

The community is served by the Templeton Community Services District. A majority if the town's water supply is either groundwater or Salinas River underflow.



Total Water Supply=1,641 AF/Yr

Templeton Total Water Use AF/Y								
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009
1259.8	1314.7	1473.9	1459.5	1688.9	1437.8	1539.8	1558.4	1641

WATER RATES

Avg. Water Use: 30,294 gallons/mo

Avg. Monthly Water Bill: $41.27/mo

ROADS

**See the end of this section

SEWER

Facilities:

Wastewater from the town is treated at two locations, the TCSD Meadowbrook wastewater plant and the City of Paso Robles.

Capacity Increases:

No planned increases or improvements at this time.

Levels of Severity:

This treatment plant operates at 29% capacity. No LOS.

SCHOOLS

The community is within the Templeton Unified School District. There are five schools in the Community:

- Templeton Elementary
- Vineyard Elementary
- Templeton Middle
- Templeton High School
- Eagle Canyon High School

Templeton	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity					III	

HERITAGE RANCH

Historically, Heritage Ranch was considered a "vacation" rental area with a large part-time population. The Heritage Ranch CSD suggests that this is no longer the case and estimates that approximately 30% of the water connections can be considered part-time. Most homes in the community are now occupied by full-time residents. Until recently, the homes (subdivisions) at Heritage Ranch were small mobile or modular homes. However, newer subdivisions consist of 1/4-acre to one-acre lots developed with 2,500 to 4,000 square-foot homes, according to the CSD. This is indicative of a significant shift from part-time to permanent residents.

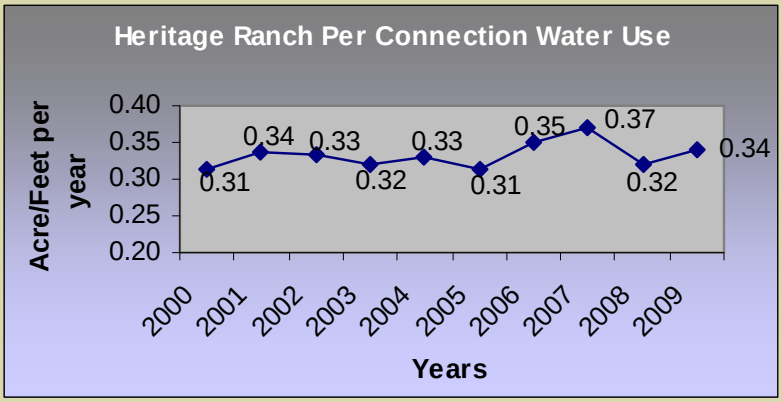
POPULATION

Due to its increasing permanent residential population, Heritage Ranch is discussed in its own section in this report, even though it is considered a "village" rather than an "urban area" by the County General Plan. Since the community has historically been a small village, population estimates are usually included as a part of the Lake Nacimiento population.

WATER SUPPLY

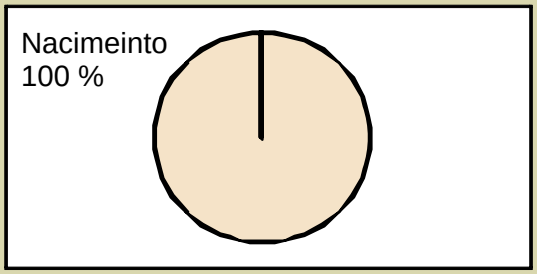
1,100 acre feet/year of water from the Lake is reserved for Heritage Ranch. Of that amount, 889 AFY is under contract with the County Public Works Department for the District. The additional 211 AFY is under contract with a private developer who owns land in Heritage Ranch.

Heritage RanchTotal Water Use AF/Y								
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
484	493	479	507	550	585	625	616	564



WATER SOURCE

Lake Nacimiento is the community's only source of water. The reservoir is currently at approximately 60% of capacity.



WATER RATES

The cost of water for the community is based on a fixed fee, and is well below the average countywide cost. The Heritage Ranch CSD is planning on amending its rate plan at the end of the year (2009), and is considering adopting a tiered rate structure. The tiered rate structure is seen as a financial incentive, on the demand side, to conserve water.

Avg. Single Family Water Use: 10,472 gallons/Bi-Monthly

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $55.40i-Monthly ($27.20/mo)

SEWER

The wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 0.4 million gallons/day. The plant operates at approximately 50% of capacity.

SCHOOLS

The North County is served by seven different school districts:

- Templeton Unified
- Shandon Unified
- San Miguel Joint Union
- Paso Robles Public Schools
- Atascadero Unified
- Pleasant Valley Joint Union
- Phillips Elementary

North County Schools

Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity (RLOS), 2008-09

District	School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment / Capacity	LOS
Templeton Unified	Templeton Elem.	955	872	91.3%	III
	Templeton Middle	545	523	96.0%	III
	Templeton H.S.	720	794	110.3%	III
Shandon Unified	Shandon Elementary	140	146	104.3%	III
	Parkfield Elementary	27	14	51.9%	
	Shandon Jr/Sr H.S.	124	149	120.2%	III
San Miguel Joint Union	K-5 and K-8	690	566	82.0%	
Paso Robles	Paso Robles Elem (6)	2,930	2,899	98.9%	II
	Paso Robles Mdl (2)	1,170	1,497	127.9%	III
	Paso Robles H.S.	1,836	2,111	115.0%	III
Atascadero Unified	Atascadero Elem (4)	1,708	1,820	106.6%	III
	Atascadero Jr. High	1,086	714	65.7%	
	Atascadero H.S.	1,824	1,521	83.4%	I
	Charrisa Plains K-8	53	25	47.2%	
	Creston Elementary	40	111	277.5%	III
	Santa Margarita Elem	358	329	91.9%	
Pleasant Valley Union	Pleasant Valley School	104	137	132%	III

ROADS

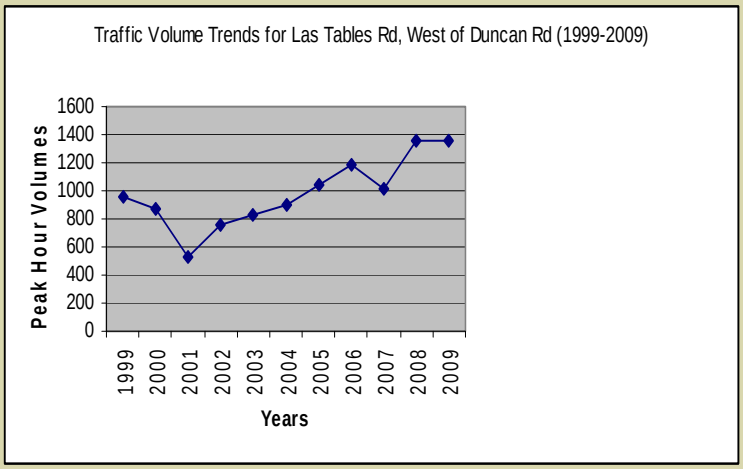
The following roadways have been added to the Level of Severity list for the North County as they operate at LOS D volumes: Las Tablas Rd.

2009 RMS Levels of Service North County

Roadway	Location	LOS D Volume			
			2009(1)	2011	2014
Las Tablas Road	West of Duncan Road	1446	1359	1414	**1500**
Mission Street	North of US Highway 101	974	374	389	413
Nacimiento Lake Drive	East of Chimney Rock Road	902	421	438	465
Ramada Drive	South of State Route 46	978	413	430	456
Vineyard Drive	West of State Route 46	905	193	201	213

*Shaded area for Las Tablas Rd. indicates traffic volume levels exceed LOS D (PM Peak Volume Traffic)

Las Tablas (West of Duncan): The Templeton Circulation Study includes a project to widen Las Tablas to five lanes for a quarter mile west of US Highway 101. The project would be funded by regional monies. The signalized intersections at Bennett Way and the Highway 101 ramps operate at LOS C or better under build out conditions. The point at which a Level of Service D is reached is 1446. It is projected that Las Tablas Road will exceed this volume in 2014, reaching a volume of 1500.



Construction: Vineyard Drive: Construction on the Vineyard Drive interchange was completed in 2009. The project widened the bridge and Vineyard Drive between Bennett

Way and Main Street to three lanes (two travel lanes and one center turn lane) with bike lanes.

US HIGHWAY 101

Location	Need	Improvement	Status
Tassajara Intersection	Improve Ops/Safety	Improve median left turn lane and acceleration lane/upgrade guardrail	Short-Range
Rosario n/b on-ramp	Improve Ops	Close ramp or increase acceleration lane length	Short-Range
101/46 West	Improve I/S capacity	Phase I of 101/46 W intersection reconstruction	Short-Range
101/46 East	Increase Capacity	Reconstruct/relocate ramp	Short-Range

Location	Need	Improvement	Status
Curbaril s/b on-ramp	Improve Operations	Lengthen ramp acceleration lane	Mid-Range
San Anselmo s/b on-rp	Improve Operations	Lengthen ramp acceleration lane or construct aux lane	Mid-Range
San Ramon s/b on-rp	Improve Operations	Lengthen ramp acceleration lane	Mid-Range
San Ramon n/b on-rp	Improve Operations	Lengthen ramp acceleration lane	Mid-Range
San Ramon to Main	Improve Operations	Lengthen decel lanes at 4 off-ramps	Mid-Range
San Ramon/101/46 W	Improve Operations	Install ramp meters at qualifying signalized I/C's	Mid-Range
Vineyard/Las Tablas I/C	Improve Operations	Lengthen accel lanes at 3 on-ramps	Mid-Range
Las Tablas I/C	Improve I/S capacity	Widen Undercrossing/re-align ramps	Mid-Range
Main St I/C	Improve I/S capacity	Widen Overcrossing/re-align ramps	Mid-Range
101/46 W Interchange	Improve I/S capacity	Reconstruct rp Intersections (phase II, III, IV)	Mid-Range
Spring St.	Improve Operations	Lengthen Acceleration/Deceleration at 3 ramps	Mid-Range
At-grade intersections	Improve Operations	Install/lengthen acceleration and deceleration lanes	Mid-Range

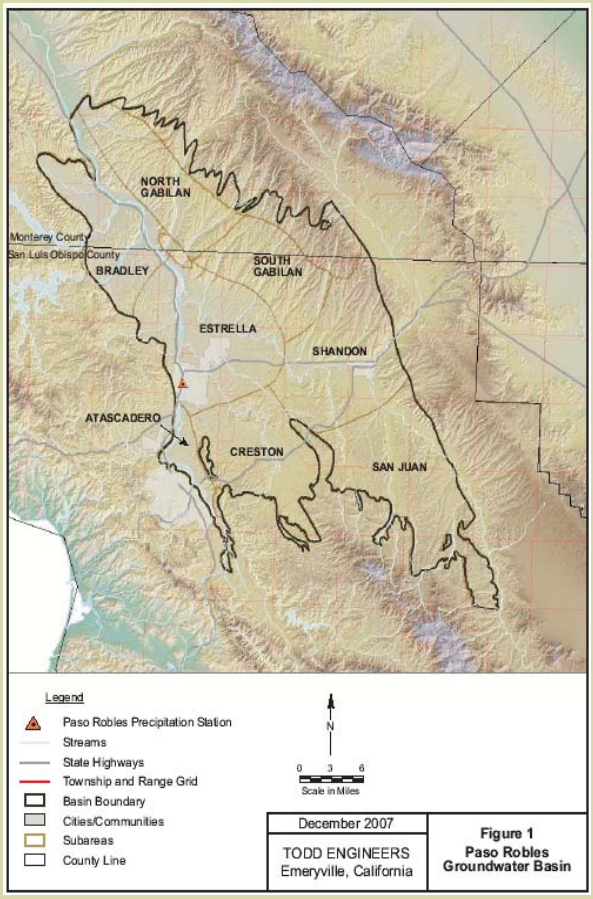
Location	Need	Improvement	Status
San Diego & San Rafael	Improve Operations	Close or reconstruct s/b on-ramps	Long-Range
Traffic Wy/San Anselmo	Improve Capacity	Close Rosario on-ramp, construct n/b climbing lanes	Long-Range
Vineyard I/C (phase II)	Improve I/S capacity	Widen overcrossing to 6 lanes	Long-Range
At-grade intersections	Improve Operations	Construct interchange, modify at-grade intersections	Long-Range
10th St. s/b on-ramp	Improve Operations	Relocate s/b on-ramp to 10th St. interchange	Long-Range

Location	Need	Improvement	Status
Cuesta OH/Santa Barb	Improve Capacity	Widen SR 101 to 6 lanes w/HOV (Phase II)	*Long-Range
Tassajara to 101/58 I/C	Improve Local Circulation	Construct W Frontage btw Tassajara and Rte 58	*Long-Range
101/58 I/C	Improve Operations	Reconstruct Interchange	*Long-Range
Santa Barb/101/41 I/C	Improve Capacity	Widen SR 101 to 6 lanes w/HOV (Phase II)	*Long-Range
101/41 I/C/San Ramon	Improve Capacity	Widen SR 101 to 6 lanes w/HOV (Phase I)	*Long-Range
Santa Rosa/101/41 I/C	Improve Operations	Construct 4 aux lanes	*Long-Range
Vineyard, Las Tablas, Main	Improve Operations	Construct 4 aux lanes	*Long-Range
Ramon to 101/46 W	Improve Capacity	Widen freeway to 6 lanes w/HOV (Phase I)	*Long-Range
101/46 W to 101/46 E	Improve Operations	Widen SR 101 to 6 lanes w/HOV (Phase I)	*Long-Range
Pine St. Underpass	Improve Operations	Reconstruct Underpass	*Long-Range

PASO ROBLES GROUNDWATER BASIN

In 2000, the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (SLOCFC&WCD) contracted with a consultant to conduct a study of the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin. The study was completed in February 2005. The study includes creation of a model to simulate groundwater flow and water quality in the basin. The model provides a quantitative tool to refine the estimate of perennial yield and evaluate existing and future hydraulic and water quality trends across the basin, including changing groundwater level elevations, well yields and natural and artificial recharge. The study also identifies options for comprehensive or localized management of the basin. Since the completion of the Fugro studies, additional pumping and basin updates have been prepared by Todd Engineers. The Todd Pumping Update (Todd 2008) from 2008 and the 2009 Resource Capacity Study by the Department of Planning and Building have brought basin conditions up to the present time. The 2009 RCS is being revised based on information from a new Fugro study of basin conditions. The current Fugro study (Fugro 2010 in draft) updates the water balance table for the years 1996-2006.

Extent of the Basin. The Paso Robles Ground -water Basin covers 790 square miles from the Garden Farms area south of Atascadero to as far north as San Ardo in Monterey County, and from the Highway 101 corridor as far east as Shandon. About 80 percent of the basin—640 square miles—is located in San Luis Obispo County. The basin studies have found a pumping depression that is located to the east of the City of Paso Robles and north and south of State Highway 46. This area has been identified as the Estrella Area of Special Concern ion the 2009 RCS. Approximately 65% of the water pumped from the basin is used for agriculture.



The Paso Robles Groundwater Basin includes one hydrologically distinct sub basin, the Atascadero Sub basin. This sub basin is located roughly long the Salinas River from the south end of Paso Robles south toward the community of Garden Farms.

Groundwater Users

There are five different groundwater "users" included in the supply/demand analysis:

- Agriculture
- Municipal
- Rural
- Small Community Systems
- Small Commercial Systems (e.g. golf courses, wineries, institutional uses)

Water use by user group was estimated by Todd and was based on 2006 data:

Groundwater User	1997	2000	2006
Net Agriculture	49,683 afy	56,551 afy	58,680 afy
Urban	13,513	14,629	15,665
Rural	9,400	9,993	10,891
Small Community	---	----	594
Small Commercial	1,465	1,465	2,323
Total	**74,061**	**82,638**	**88,154**

The safe yield of the basin (also referred to as the perennial yield or sustainable yield) was estimated by Fugro (2003) at 97,700 acre-feet/year. The Todd Pumping Report and the RCS determined that the Basin is not currently in overdraft, but is very close. Fugro has completed another focused study (Fugro 2010) of the basin that extends the water balance table from the 2002 report through the years 1998-2009. Fugro estimates that withdrawals from the basin are at 99% of safe yield in 2009.

As noted above, the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin contains one hydrologically distinct sub basin – the Atascadero sub basin. Unlike the Paso Robles basin, the sub basin's primary users are municipal pumpers such as the City of Paso Robles and the Atascadero Mutual Water Co. The safe yield of the sub basin was estimated by Fugro at 16,400 acre-feet/year. Todd 2008 estimated the pumping in the sub basin:

Atascadero Subbasin Pumping, 2006 (Todd 2008)		
Groundwater User	**Amount (afy)**	**% of Total Sub-basin**
Agriculture	1,348	9%
Municipal	11,735	75%
Small Community	213	1.3%
Small Commercial	430	2.7%
Rural	1,819	12%
Total	**15,545**	**100%**

The 2009 Resource Capacity Study determined that the basin probably reached its safe yield in 2008 based on pumping forecasts. A revised RCS will be prepared for Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors review in mid 2010 using the new Fugro 2010 water balance report.

The County and the City of Paso Robles have commenced preparation of a Groundwater Management Plan. The goal of the Plan is to ensure the long term reliability of groundwater supplies.

AIR QUALITY

Ozone

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State ozone hourly average standard has been established as 0.09 ppm. Exceedences of the ozone standard since 2000 are summarized in the following table:

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atascadero	None	None	None	None	None	1	4	None
Paso Robles	None	None	None	1	None	1	7	None

Information for 2008/2009 is not yet available

PM10

Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the county have exceeded State standards on numerous occasions in the past several years.

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atascadero	2	2	2	1	None	None	None	None
Paso Robles	None	None	None	1	None	1	7	None

Information for 2008/2009 is not yet available

NORTH COAST

The North Coast area consists of the City of Morro Bay and four communities: Cambria, Cayucos, Los Osos, and San Simeon. Each resource will be discussed on a community basis except those that are a regional resource, such as schools, roads and sewage.

Contents

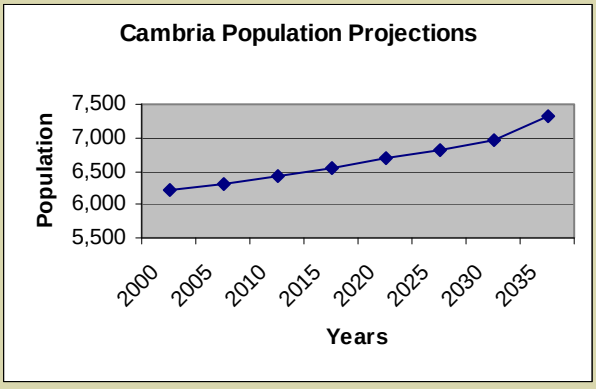
CAMBRIA

The unincorporated community of Cambria is completely dependent on a limited groundwater supply. Water and sewer service is provided by the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD). Cambria is within the Cambria Union Elementary and Coast Union Joint High School Districts.

The community's water supply has been in a Level of Severity III, the most critical level, for more than 10 years. On August 21, 2008 the CCSD certified a program-level Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for its water master plan. This plan calls for water conservation, use of recycled water for non-potable irrigation, and seawater desalination to augment its potable water supply. The District is currently working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete a geotechnical investigation to support development of a project-level Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for its proposed desalination project.

POPULATION

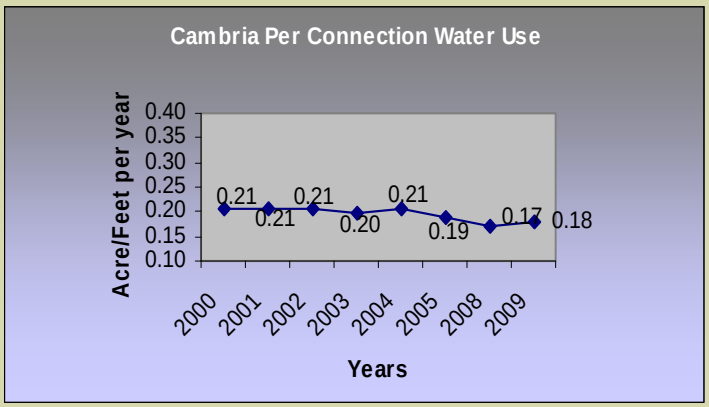
Several factors limit population growth in Cambria. Its isolated location results in potable water supplies that are limited to groundwater. In connection with its water master plan, the CCSD developed a buildout reduction program that has a maximum buildout goal equivalent to 4,650 existing and future residential connections. As part of its buildout reduction efforts, the CCSD administers a lot retirement and lot merger program. An ongoing "lot retirement" program will reduce both buildout and future water use.



Cambria Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
6,230	6,293	6,432	6,549	6,681	6,799	6,963	7,326

WATER SUPPLY

Cambria has a very limited water supply from the San Simeon and Santa Rosa groundwater basins associated with its two well fields. The CCSD has focused on seawater desalination for long-term drought protection and as a water supply for new development and existing users.



District water users use the least water per-connection of any water provider-served area in the County. This is a lower per-connection water use than the statewide average.

Cambria Total Water Use AF/Y							
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2008**	**2009**
793	811	817.3	778.6	820.9	755.1	677.5	706.2

WATER SOURCES

Reliance on groundwater in small coastal basins leaves the community vulnerable to drought. The CCSD Master Water Plan looks to seawater desalination, wastewater recycling and water demand management to address this concern.

WATER RATES

Current Rate: Cambria has a tiered water rate based on consumption.

Avg. Single Family Usage: 8, 976 gallons/Bi-Monthly

Avg. Single Family Bill: $60.12/Bi-Monthly ($30.06/mo)

ROADS

No roads in the community are at any level of severity.

SEWAGE

Sewer service is provided by the CCSD. The average dry weather flow, which is monitored May through October, is 60% of permanent plant capacity as of 2009.

SCHOOLS

Cambria Elementary: 85.3% of enrollment capacity. Due to the development moratorium in Cambria, the school is not expected to be overcrowded from population growth in the next seven years.

Cost Union High School: 59% of capacity.

Santa Lucia Middle School: 156% of enrollment capacity, resulting in a Level of Severity III.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Encourage continued implementation of water conservation measures in Cambria and San Simeon Acres.
2. Review new proposed landscaping plans for inclusion of water-efficient design elements.
3. Encourage voluntary lot mergers and other actions to support the CCSD buildout reduction program.
4. Encourage continued efforts to acquire alternative water supplies.
5. Facilitate and expedite, whenever possible, future permitting of CCSD water projects.

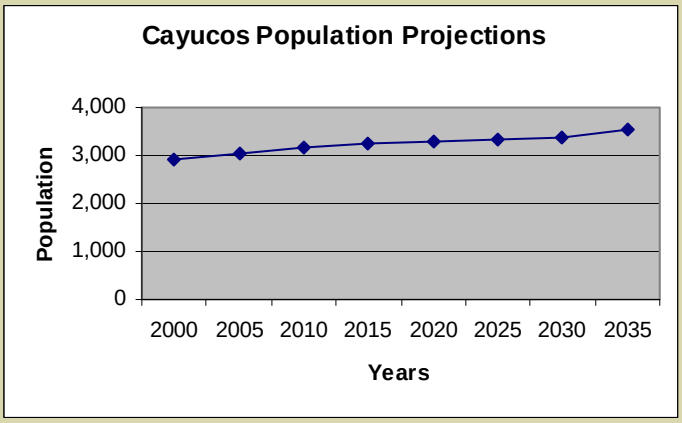
Cambria	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity	III				III	

CAYUCOS

Cayucos is served by three small water purveyors: the Morro Rock Mutual Water Company (MRMWC), the Paso Robles Beach Water Association (PRBWA) and County Service Area (CSA) #10A. The three water purveyors share the community's water treatment plant. CSA #10A plans to exchange Whale Rock water for Nacimiento water delivered to the City of San Luis Obispo. The mutual water companies do not plan to add to their supply.

POPULATION

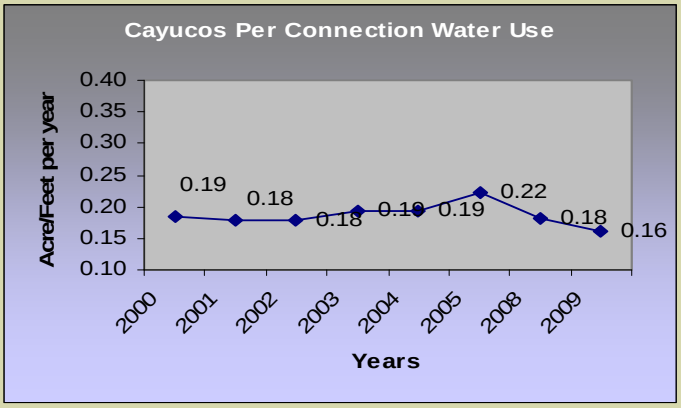
The community's population growth has averaged less than 1% per year and should continue to grow slowly in the future.



Cayucos Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
2,926	3,030	3,183	3,269	3,310	3,329	3,368	3,544

WATER SUPPLY

Over the past 10-15 years, total water production in the community has remained fairly constant at roughly 400 – 500 acre-feet per year (Estero Area Plan Update and current estimates). CSA 10A has restricted issuance of building permits since 1993 due to a water shortage emergency. However, the CSA has subscribed to 25 acre feet per year from the Nacimiento Water Project that will be available in 2010. Due to this increase in supply, the LOS III is removed.



Water deliveries in **acre feet/year** by each of the three purveyors since the year 2000 are:

Purveyor	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Current Allocation
PRBWA	168	159	161	165	169	156	156	163	*	*	222 afy
MRV	106	111	119	114	116	112	114	121	*	*	170 afy
CSA 10A	124	122	127	128	128	125	124	132	*	121	190 afy
Cemetery	14	15	15	16	15	13	15	15	*	*	18 afy
Total	412	407	421	422	428	406	409	432	*	404	600 afy

WATER SOURCES

The three water purveyors rely on an approximately 600 acre-foot entitlement from Whale Rock reservoir. CSA 10A has subscribed to an additional 25 acre feet of water from the Nacimiento Water Project.

WATER RATES

CSA 10A has a tiered water rate based on consumption. No information was received from the two mutual water companies that serve the town.

Avg. Single Family Usage: 8,751.6 gallons/Bi-Monthly

Avg. Single Family Bill: $88.80/Bi-Monthly

WATER SYSTEM

Recently, issues regarding adequacy of fire flow have been discussed by the Fire District and the Cayucos Citizen's Advisory Council (CCAC). The Fire District has approved new development in areas where fire flow is at least 500 gallons per minute with installation of a residential fire sprinkler system. Older development in the area have neither adequate fire flow nor do they have residential sprinklers as these structures predate the fire flow and sprinkler requirements.

The CCAC has recommended that no new will serve letters be issued unless 1000 gpm of fire flow is available. District staff notes that there are several inadequate 4" water lines and additional fire flow storage is needed in the area.

Water system levels of severity are based on the amount of time until a system reaches design capacity. A Level of Severity III should be established for the water system in the CSA 10A area as the water system can no longer deliver adequate water for fire protection.

SEWAGE

The Cayucos Sanitary District has an agreement with the City of Morro Bay to reserve a portion of the Morro Bay treatment plant capacity for sewage flow from Cayucos. The treatment plant's waiver to use secondary treatment is ending and the plant upgrade is in the design phase. The upgraded treatment plant will result in a higher level of treatment at the plant in the future and possible reuse of the highly treated effluent.

SCHOOLS

Cayucos is served by the Cayucos Elementary School District.

Cayucos Elementary: Currently at 77.9% of capacity. Planned improvements and an increase in capacity were completed in September 2009.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Planning and Building Department should continue to monitor water demand for the three systems, based on reports submitted by the water purveyors.

2. Continue conservation programs.

3. Continue to explore all possibilities for acquiring new water supplies.

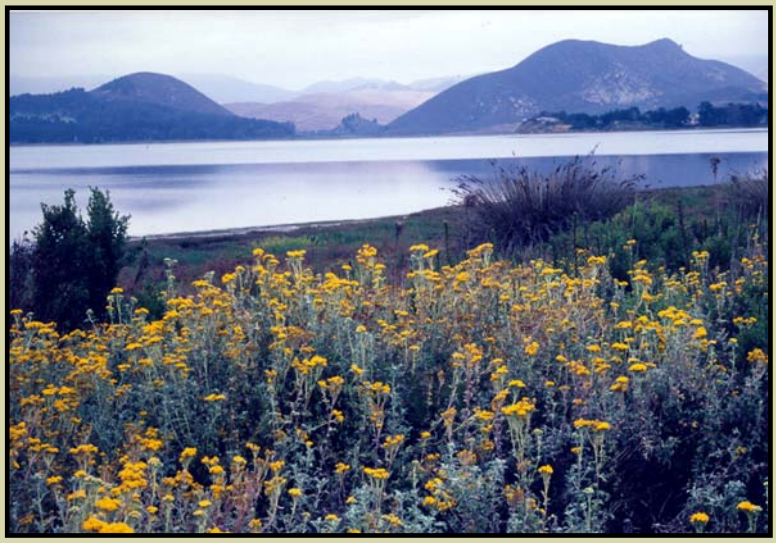
4. Maintain a certified LOS II for the MRMWC and the PRBWA areas.

5. Remove LOS III Water Supply for CSA 10A.

6. Establish LOS III for the CSA 10A water system with the following recommended actions:
   a. Design system improvements to address fire flow issues.
   b. Develop infrastructure funding plan to implement system improvements.
   c. Perform fire flow analysis.

Cayucos	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity		III CSA 10A				

LOS OSOS

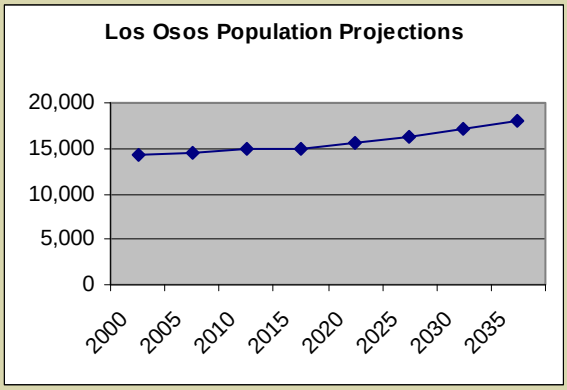


The community of Los Osos faces a serious water situation. Continued over-pumping of the lower portion of the Los Osos groundwater basin has led to seawater intrusion into the basin, which threatens the potable water supply. A Level of Severity III was certified for this basin in 2007 and has led to water conservation requirements by the County. The three water purveyors that serve the community and the County are in groundwater rights litigation (also known as groundwater adjudication). This legal action may result in a plan to address use of the groundwater basin.

The community also faces the need for a wastewater project, and the County is moving ahead with the design and permitting of a new wastewater project for the a portion of the urban area.

POPULATION

The population of Los Osos has increased slowly over the past decade. Projected future growth from 2015 to 2020 assumes that the wastewater project is completed and the groundwater overdraft issue is resolved.



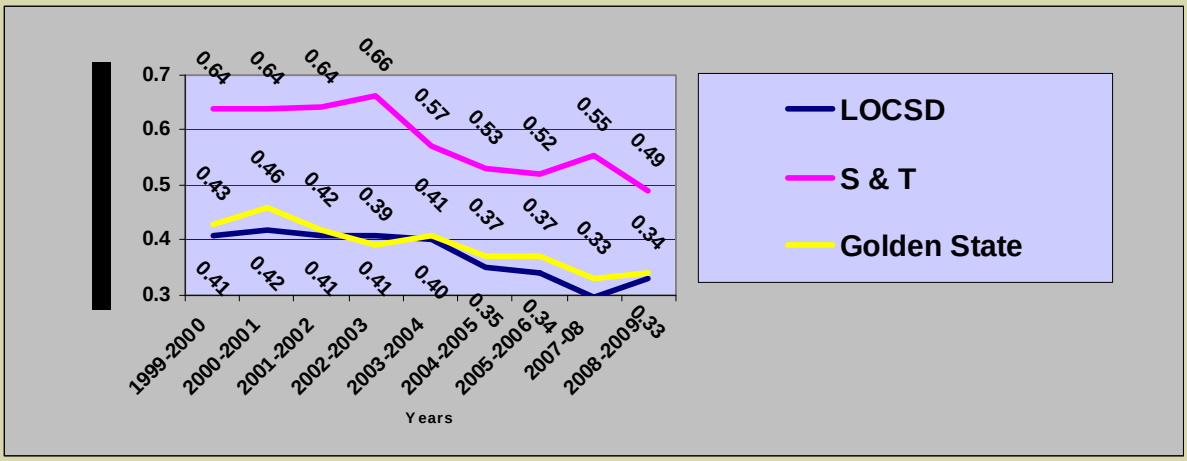
Los Osos Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
14,277	14,492	14,877	14,889	15,571	16,241	17,048	17,919

WATER SUPPLY

Los Osos is served by three water purveyors: the Los Osos Community Services District (LOCSD), Golden State Water Company and S&T Mutual Water Company. Total water supply is 2,074 acre-feet per year (AFY).

Los Osos Valley Groundwater Basin: A Level of Severity III has been certified by the Board for the groundwater basin. Water conservation ordinances have been adopted by the County for new development and upon sale of existing buildings. Water purveyors continue to study and implement changes in pumping patterns to address seawater intrusion. Ongoing groundwater adjudication discussions will result in updated pumping estimates and other basin data. Total basin demand, including private wells and estimated agricultural use, is currently estimated at approximately 3,400 AFY. This exceeds safe yield, with a current deficit of approximately 150 AFY. Safe yield in the lower aquifer is currently being exceeded, causing seawater intrusion in the lower aquifer.

The three water purveyors and the County have entered into an Interlocutory Stipulated Judgment (ISJ) as a result of the groundwater adjudication lawsuit filed by the Los Osos CSD. The ISJ requires the four parties to cooperate in assessing the state of the groundwater basin and to develop a Basin Management Plan.



On May 4, 2010, the agencies involved in the groundwater litigation released an update of the Los Osos Groundwater Basin analysis. The Groundwater Basin update provides a summary of recent basin management efforts including:

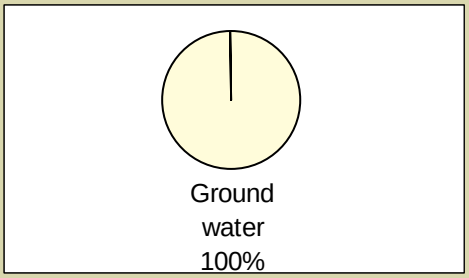
- Basin modeling shows that current water demand is within the basin's safe yield. Water purveyors need to redistribute well pumping between the upper and lower aquifers and from west to east in order to balance basin pumping.

- Seawater intrusion has accelerated following three years of drought.
- A peer review has found that technical groundwater analysis and modeling provides usable results and can be used to implement a Basin Management Plan.
- The Los Osos Wastewater Project will include several actions that benefit the water supply and be complementary to other basin management actions.
- The ISJ is investigating many potential actions to incorporate into the Basin Management Plan.

The update and associated documents are available for review at the Los Osos CSD and County Public Works websites (www.slocounty.ca.gov/pw/LOWWP.htm) or (www.losososcsd.org).

Los Osos Total Water Use Estimates/ Projections, AFY (for the 3 water purveyors)				
2000	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2020**
2,357.70	1,803.10	1,853.76	1,814.00	1,983.70

WATER SOURCES



Two water conservation ordinances are in effect. Title 8 requires retrofitting of structures upon sale. Title 19 requires new development to retrofit water fixtures in existing buildings in order to save twice the water that the new development will use. Other water conservation techniques, such as education and outreach, are being used by both the LOCSD and Golden State Water Company.

WATER RATES (Average Single Family Water Bill)

LOCSD:

$84 /Bi-monthly (Tiered rate) ($42/mo)

S&T Mutual Water:

$54/QTR (Flat rate)

Golden State:

No rate information

ROADS

South Bay Boulevard (South of State Park Road): The Los Osos Circulation Study includes widening of South Bay Boulevard from Los Osos Valley Road to the Urban Reserve Line. The project would increase the capacity of the roadway and improve operation to Level of Service C or better based on existing volumes. Funds from Los Osos Road Improvement Fees are necessary for the widening; however, the amount of funds are not sufficient due to a lack of community growth.

SEWAGE

The wastewater project continues in the design, permitting and environmental review phase. Currently, the Coastal Commission is reviewing the coastal permit for the treatment and collection system. A Level of Severity III has been in place since 1990.

SCHOOLS

Los Osos is within the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. Please see the discussion of schools at the end of the North Coast area section. There are three schools within the community:

- Baywood Elementary
- Monarch Gove Elementary
- Los Osos Middle School

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The LOCSD and other purveyors should consider adopting an aggressive water conservation program that would have the potential for achieving water savings significantly greater than the 8% conservation factor contained in the Water Management Plan. As water demand decreases, pumping from the lower aquifer should be commensurately reduced. Reducing pumping from the lower basin and ongoing water conservation and efficiency actions should be the focus of all purveyors and the Interloculatory Stipulated Judgment.

2. Water purveyors should pursue water recycling programs.

3. Water purveyors should implement all feasible conservation measures.

4. Water purveyors should periodically update estimates of agricultural and private domestic demand, as well as urban demand, to confirm water use estimates.

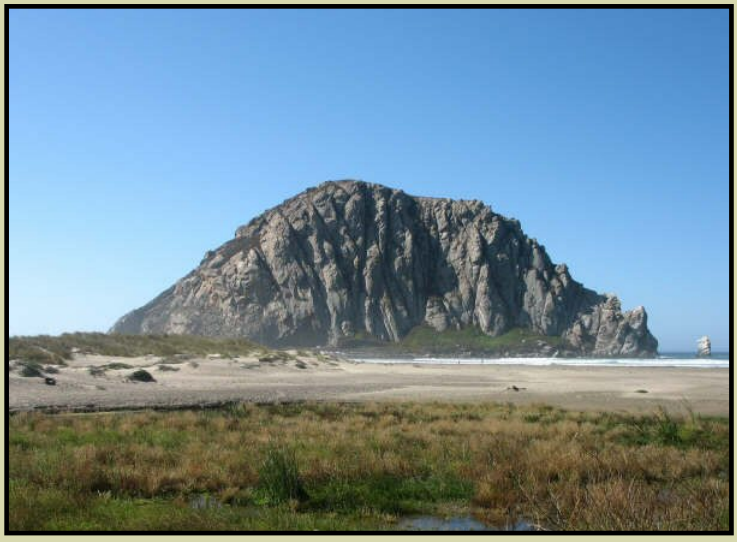
5. Water purveyors should implement changes in pumping patterns and monitor coastal wells to confirm that seawater intrusion is being slowed and, ultimately, halted.

6. Continue to implement water conservation programs adopted in 2008 and report the program status to the Board of Supervisors in calendar year 2010.

7. Continue to implement the recommendations of the report by Cleath Associates, upon which the LOCSD Water Management Plan is based.

Los Osos	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity	III	III	III			

MORRO BAY

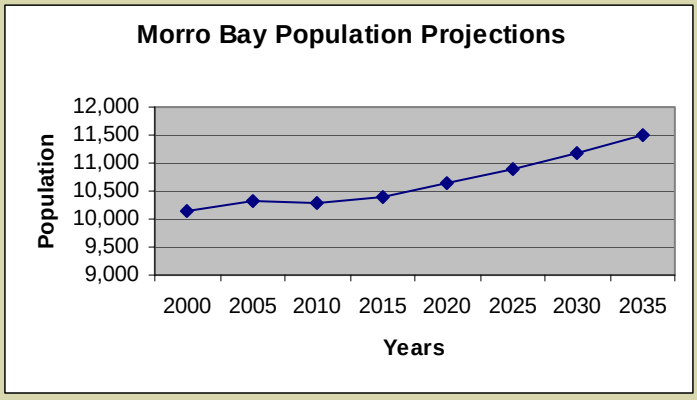


Morro Bay is one of seven cities and the only incorporated city in the North Coast area. The City covers six square miles. Tourism is the primary industry, and unlike other cities, the City includes a harbor.

The City provides sewer and water services. It is part of the San Luis Coastal Unified School District. The City has adequate water to continue the existing pattern of development within the City limits. A major wastewater treatment level upgrade is being pursued to bring the treatment plant up to the tertiary treatment level. This level of treatment will facilitate the use of effluent as part of the City's water sources. The wastewater treatment plant also treats wastewater from Cayucos Sanitary District.

POPULATION

Morro Bay's population has grown by approximately 2% from 2000 to 2010. The city's population is expected to grow 3% by 2020 and another 5% by 2030.

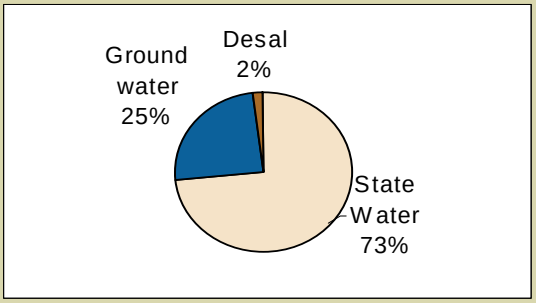


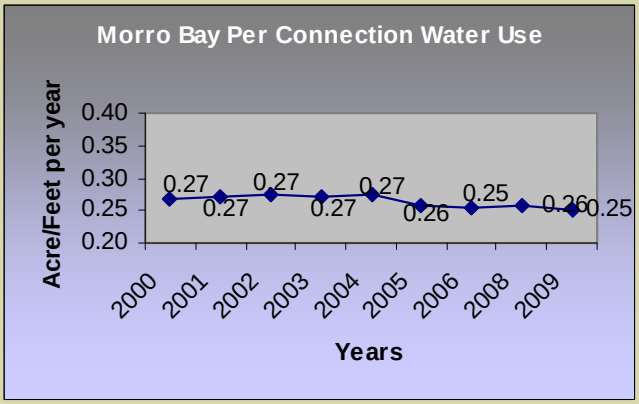
Morro Bay Population Projections							
2000	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**
10,152	10,338	10,300	10,400	10,650	10,890	11,190	11,500

WATER SUPPLY

The City receives water from a variety of sources: groundwater from Morro and El Chorro Creek underflows, State water via the Chorro Valley pipeline and desalinated sea water. The City's desalination plant provides water during the times that the State Water Project pipeline is undergoing annual maintenance.

Total water supply= 1,404 acre-feet per year (AFY)





Morro Bay Total Water Use AF/Y								
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2008**	**2009**
1371.6	1416.5	1437.0	1423.4	1474.9	1400.0	1384.3	1419.5	1368.8

WATER SOURCES

The City has a varied water supply that includes imported water, some groundwater and desalinated seawater.

WATER RATES

The City's tiered water rates are relatively high. Morro Bay has the second most expensive cost of water-28% higher than the countywide average.

Avg. Single Family Water Use: 5,236 gallons/mo

Avg. Single Family Water Bill: $68.92/mo

ROADS

North Coast roads are found at the end of the North Coast sub region section of this report.

SEWAGE

Facilities:

The City shares a wastewater treatment plant with the Cayucos Sanitary District. The shared treatment plant is located in Morro Bay near the Morro Bay Power Plant. This wastewater treatment plant has one of the few secondary treatment waivers in the State. The waiver allows the wastewater plant to dispose of primary- treated sewage through an outfall to the ocean. The secondary treatment waiver is being phased out over the next 4 years, and the plant will be upgraded to provide tertiary treatment. At that level of treatment, the wastewater effluent could be recycled to augment the City's water supply.

Operational Issues:

No Operational Issues.

Capacity Increases:

The City and the Cayucos Sanitary District are continuing to make progress on upgrading the wastewater treatment plant, which is scheduled to be completed by January 2014. The City and District anticipate beginning the design phase in February 2010, with construction scheduled for January 2012.

Level of Severity:

Morro Bay's sewer facilities operate at 66% of capacity. The projected peak flow will not equal the treatment plant capacity in six years. Based on this criterion, no Level of Severity is identified for sewer facilities.

SCHOOLS

The City is part of the San Luis Coastal School District. Please see the discussion of North Coast Area Schools following the section on San Simeon for information on this school district.

There are two schools within the City:

- Del Mar Elementary
- Morro Bay High School

SAN SIMEON

San Simeon is a small community on scenic Highway 1 serving both local residents and visitors. San Simeon's water supply is from groundwater and is provided by the San Simeon Community Services District (SSCSD). The community has been at a Level of Severity III for water supply—the most critical level—for several years. *No additional water supplies are readily available; no additional development is expected in the foreseeable future*. A development moratorium has been in place since 1991.

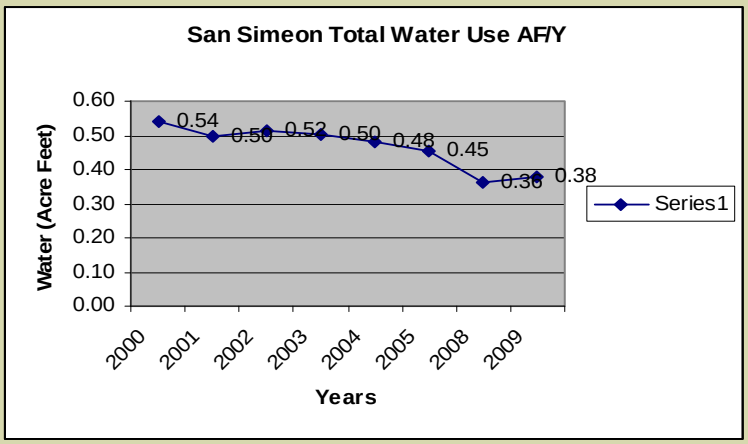
POPULATION

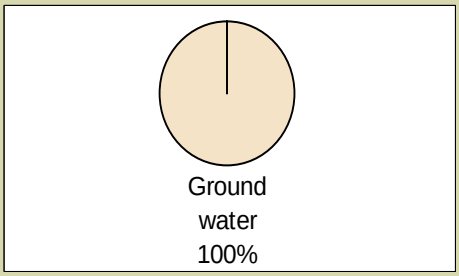
Not available at this time.

WATER SUPPLY

The community relies on two groundwater wells along Pico Creek. The dependable yield from this water source is estimated at between 120 and 130 acre-feet per year. Pumping from this source totaled 93 acre-feet in the year 2007-2008.

* The 2009 figure is based on total water delivery





San Simeon Total Water Use AF/Y							
2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2008**	**2009**
111.43	103.23	106.75	103.59	-	93.67	90.43087	85.56

WATER SOURCES

The SSCSD has studied the feasibility of supplemental water supplies including desalination, surface storage, wastewater reclamation and a cooperative agreement with the Cambria CSD. Securing additional water supplies for this isolated coastal community remains problematic.

WATER RATES

The community's water rates are 125% of the countywide average cost of water. Details regarding 2009 rates from the SSCSD were not available at the time this report was prepared.

ROADS

There are no roads in the community that are identified with a level of severity.

SEWAGE

Facilities:

The SSCSD operates a treatment plant for the community.

Operational Issues:

There are no operational issues facing the treatment plant.

Capacity Increases:

There are no plans to make improvements to increase capacity.

Levels of Severity:

The sewer treatment plant operates at 69% capacity**.**

SCHOOLS

San Simeon is part of the Coast Unified School District. Please see following section, North Coast Area Schools, for a discussion of that school district.

RECOMMENDATIONS**:**

1. Retain LOS III for water supply.

2. Continue the development moratorium.

3. Continue conservation activities.

San Simeon	(1)WTRSPL	(2)WTRSYS	(3)SWR	(4)RDS	(5)SCL	(6)AIR
Levels Of Severity	III	III				

NORTH COAST AREA SCHOOLS

Coast Unified School District:

Coast Unified serves two communities, San Simeon and Cambria. Schools within the District are:

- Cambria Elementary
- Santa Lucia Middle School
- Coast Union High School

Cayucos Elementary:

Cayucos Elementary is located in the community of Cayucos. Planned improvements and a capacity increase were completed in September 2009.

Coast Unified & Cayucos Elementary

Capacity, Enrollment, Recommended Levels of Severity, 2008-09

School	Capacity	Enrollment	Enrollment Capacity	LOS
Cambria Elementary	360	307	85.3%	
Santa Lucia Middle	103	161	156.3%	III
Coast Union H.S.	506	265	52.4%	
Cayucos Elementary	240	187	77.9%	

AIR QUALITY

Ozone

Ozone is formed in the atmosphere as a byproduct of photochemical reactions between various reactive organic compounds (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sunlight. The exhaust systems of cars and trucks produce about 50 percent of the county's ROG and NO_x emissions. Other sources include solvent use, petroleum processing, utility and industrial fuel combustion, pesticides and waste burning. The State ozone hourly average standard has been established as 0.09 ppm. Exceedences of the ozone standard since 1990 are summarized in the following table:

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Morro Bay	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

Information for 2008/2009 is not yet available

PM10

Particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) can be emitted directly from a source, and can also be formed in the atmosphere through chemical transformation of gaseous pollutants. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases can both participate in these reactions to form secondary PM10 products. Re-entrained dust from vehicles driving on paved roads is the single largest source of PM10 in the county. Dust from unpaved roads is the county's second largest source of PM10. PM10 measurements throughout the county have exceeded State standards on numerous occasions in the past several years.

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Morro Bay	None	None	1	1	None	None	None	None

Information for 2008/2009 is not yet available

NORTH COAST AREA ROADS

The following roadways have been added to the Level of Severity list for the North Coast as they operate at LOS D Peak Traffic Volumes: South Bay Boulevard.

2009 RMS Levels of Service North Coastal Area

Roadway	Location	LOS D Volume	PM Peak Hour Volume		
			2009(1)	2011	2014
Main Street (Cambria)	East of Pine Knolls Drive	1440	892	928	985
South Bay Boulevard	South State Park Road	967	**1410**	**1467**	**1557**
South Ocean Avenue	North of 13th Street	965	440	458	486

South Bay Boulevard (South of State Park Road): The roadway has surpassed the LOS D PM PHV (Peak Hr. Volume) in 2009 reaching 1410 trips. Volumes are projected to reach 1467 trips by 2011 and 1557 trips by 2014. Level of Service D is reached is 967 trips.