# 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

FINAL

SEPTEMBER 2021

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 3

WSC

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
ZONE 3

# 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

**SEPTEMBER 2021**


Prepared by Water Systems Consulting, Inc.

WSC

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# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AB | Assembly Bill |
| AC | Advisory Committee |
| AF | Acre-Feet |
| AFY | Acre-Feet per Year |
| APW | Advanced Purified Water |
| ATF | Advanced Treatment Facility |
| AWWA | American Water Works Association |
| BMP | Best Management Practice |
| BOS | Board of Supervisors |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CCWA | Central Coast Water Authority |
| Contract Agency | Contracting Retail Water Agency |
| County | San Luis Obispo County |
| CSA | County Service Area |
| CSD | Community Services District |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| DDW | Division of Drinking Water |
| District | San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District |
| DMM | Demand Management Measure |
| DRA | Drought Risk Assessment |
| DWR | Department of Water Resources |
| ERP | Emergency Response Plan |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| ET | Evapotranspiration |
| ETo | Evapotranspiration |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| Guidebook | Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook |
| HCP | Habitat Conservation Plan |
| IDRS | Interim Downstream Release Schedule |
| IRWM | Integrated Regional Water Management |
| Kwh | kilowatt-hours |

| | |
|---|---|
| Legislature | State of California Legislature |
| LRRP | Low Reservoir Response Plan |
| LWTP | Lopez Water Treatment Plant |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level |
| MG | Million Gallons |
| MGD | Million Gallons per Day |
| MWC | Mutual Water Company |
| PG&E | Pacific Gas and Electric Company |
| PIWC | Partners in Water Conservation |
| RRWSP | Regional Recycled Water Strategic Plan |
| RUWMP | Regional Urban Water Management Plan |
| RWQCB | Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| SB X7-7 | Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition |
| SLO | San Luis Obispo |
| SMGB | Santa Maria Groundwater Basin |
| SSLOCSD | South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District |
| SWRCB | State Water Resources Control Board |
| SWRP | Stormwater Resources Plan |
| TAC | Technical Advisory Committee |
| UWMP | Urban Water Management Plan |
| WSCP | Water Shortage Contingency Plan |
| WTP | Water Treatment Plant |
| WWTP | Wastewater Treatment Plant |
| Zone 3 | Flood Control Zone 3 |

# Executive Summary

**This section summarizes the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 3. This summary describes the fundamental purposes of the UWMP, including water service reliability, challenges ahead, and strategies for managing risks to water reliability.**

The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) prepared this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) Zone 3 (Zone 3). Zone 3 of the District funds the operations of the Lopez Project, which includes Lopez Reservoir and Dam, Lopez Terminal Reservoir, Lopez Water Treatment Plant (LWTP), and the water transmission system, which conveys wholesale water to its contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies).

This UWMP was prepared in compliance with California Water Code (CWC) requirements for UWMPs following guidance from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and is intended to be the long-term water resources planning reference for Zone 3.

IN THIS SECTION

## Purpose and Organization of the Plan

This UWMP provides DWR with a detailed summary of present and future water resources and demands within the Zone 3 service area and assesses Zone 3 water resource needs. Specifically, the UWMP provides water supply planning for a 25-year planning period, in five-year increments, and identifies water supplies needed to meet existing and future demands. The demand analysis identifies supply reliability under three hydrologic or rainfall conditions: an average (or normal) year, a single-dry year, and multiple-dry years.

Zone 3 previously prepared UWMPs in accordance with DWR's five-year planning cycle. This 2020 UWMP serves as an update to the 2015 UWMP and complies with new requirements and regulations.

## Outreach and Engagement

Zone 3 is a wholesale supplier, supplying Lopez Project water to its Contract Agencies. During the development of this UWMP, Zone 3 coordinated with its Contract Agencies and other neighboring stakeholders to inform these agencies of Zone 3's efforts and activities, gather high-quality data, and coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives. Zone 3 provided a public review period for the Draft UWMP and held a public hearing to solicit input from stakeholders.

**Notifications were sent to the following Contract Agencies and stakeholders:**

### Contract Agencies

- City of Arroyo Grande
- City of Pismo Beach
- City of Grover Beach
- Oceano Community Services District (CSD)
- County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department, County Service Area (CSA) 12

### Additional Stakeholders

- Avila Beach CSD
- Port San Luis Harbor Office
- County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building Department

These notifications also included information regarding Zone 3's preparation of the 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

## Service Area Description

Lopez Reservoir is located in the Arroyo Grande Creek watershed, Zone 3 was created to fund, maintain, and operate Lopez Reservoir to provide for municipal and agricultural water supplies and recreation. Zone 3 manages the operations of the Lopez Project, which includes Lopez Reservoir and Dam, Lopez Terminal Reservoir, LWTP, and the water transmission system. The project provides surface water supplies to the Cities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, and Grover Beach; Oceano CSD; and CSA 12. CSA 12 subcontracts Zone 3 water to Avila Beach CSD, Port San Luis Harbor District, Avila Valley Mutual Water Company, and residential property owners located in the Avila Beach region. Zone 3 is a zone of benefit of the County's Flood Control and Water Conservation District, which is operated, maintained and administered by the County's Department of Public Works.

The Lopez Reservoir covers an area of about 918 acres and is located primarily within the Arroyo Grande Creek drainage area, consisting of a 67 square mile (43,000 acre) watershed that drains into Lopez Reservoir. The Lopez Dam was built to provide an additional water supply to reduce the reliance on groundwater and provide recreation opportunities. The dam and reservoir were constructed on Arroyo Grande Creek, approximately 8 miles upstream from the community of Arroyo Grande and approximately 13 miles from the mouth of the creek, where it discharges to the Pacific Ocean. The Arroyo Grande Creek watershed provides habitat for fish and wildlife species, including anadromous steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and California red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*). Both are listed for protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Steelhead habitat is restricted to the reach of Arroyo Grande Creek from Lopez Dam to the Pacific Ocean. A map of Zone 3's service area is shown in Figure ES-1.

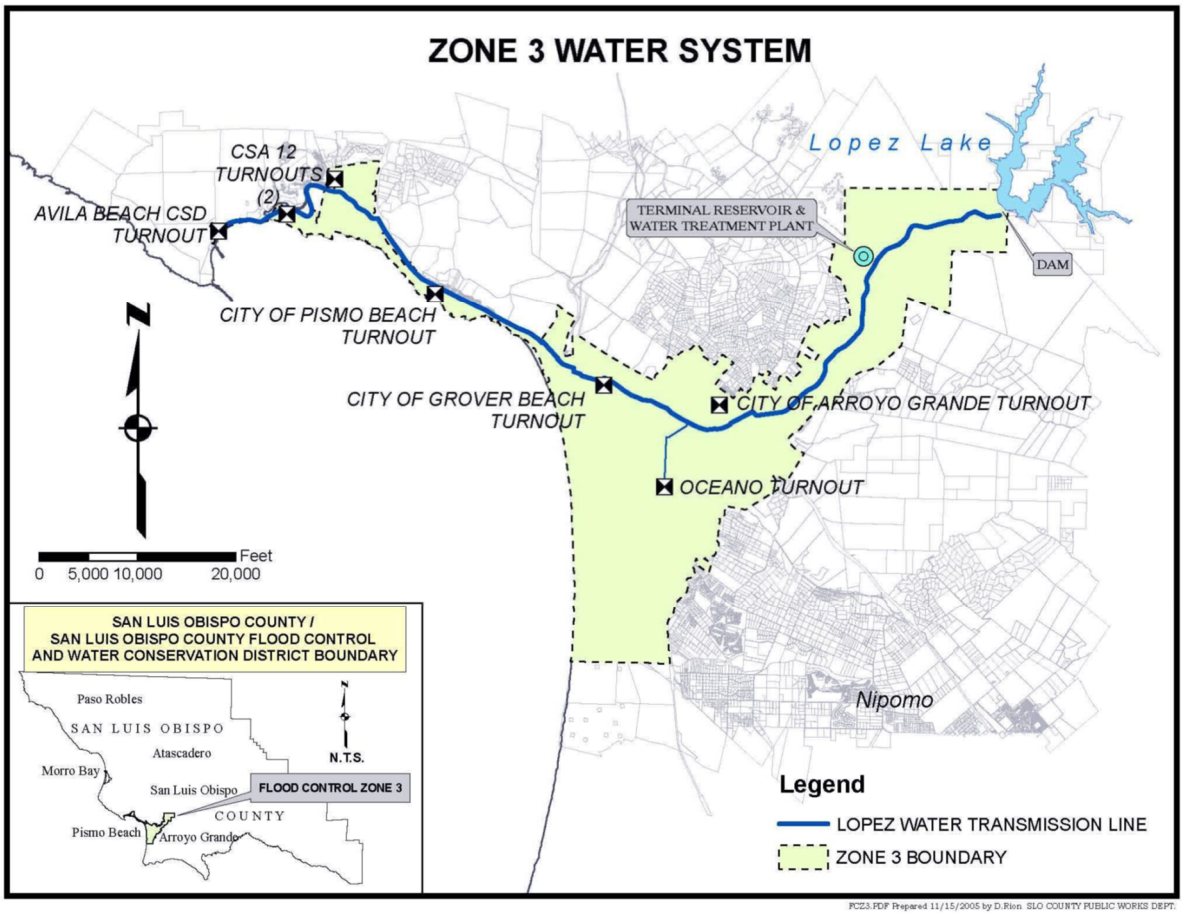


**Figure ES-1. Service Area Boundary Map**

## Water Demands

Total water use within the Zone 3 service area is composed of Lopez Reservoir sales of potable water to its Contract Agencies and raw water releases to Arroyo Grande Creek. Raw water from Lopez Reservoir is treated at the LWTP and delivered to the Contract Agencies. Zone 3 contracts 4,530 acre-feet per year (AFY) of the safe yield to its Contract Agencies as a supplemental water supply for their retail demands. While Zone 3 does not supply raw or recycled water to its Contract Agencies, it does discharge raw water to the Arroyo Grande Creek for habitat conservation and groundwater recharge. Zone 3 reserves up to 4,200 AFY of the safe yield for downstream releases to maintain flows and support environmental and agricultural needs along Arroyo Grande Creek. The releases are adjusted (increased or decreased) as necessary in response to changing agricultural needs, changes in weather conditions, and/or other factors that may influence surface flows within the creek system. The adaptive management of downstream releases has generally resulted in annual releases of less than 4,200 acre-feet (AF); the remaining water has been periodically offered to the Contract Agencies as surplus water. The total water delivered to the Contract Agencies in 2020 was 4,264 AF, with a surplus supply of 611 AF sold. For information regarding water demand within each Contract Agency's service area, please refer to their individual UWMPs.

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3's water deliveries are determined by the safe yield of Lopez Reservoir which is 8730 AFY; therefore, projected water deliveries are equal to the Contract Agency's entitlement. **Table ES-1** provides projected water use data for Zone 3 in five-year increments through 2045, broken down by Contract Agency.

**Table ES-1. DWR 4-1W Actual Demands for Water**

| USE TYPE | ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION | LEVEL OF TREATMENT WHEN DELIVERED | 2020 VOLUME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies | Lopez Entitlement Usage | Drinking Water | 4,264 |
| Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies | Lopez Surplus Usage | Drinking Water | 611 |
| Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat | Downstream Releases | Raw Water | 2,958 |
| | | **TOTAL:** | **7,833** |

## Demand Management Measures

The District has been actively promoting water conservation throughout the County — making conservation a California way of life — by participating in public outreach events, distributing educational material to schools, placing conservation billboards throughout the County that emphasize water conservation as a California way of life, and designating a conservation coordinator. The District funds conservation efforts through its Flood Control General Fund. Following the 2016 drought, Zone 3 of the District reaffirmed its commitment to promoting water conservation by continuing to support the efforts of its five Contract Agencies.

## Water Supplies

The source of water for Zone 3 is exclusively surface water from Lopez Reservoir. The Lopez Reservoir has a storage capacity of approximately 49,388 AF and provides water for municipal supply, recreational, and environmental uses. The safe yield of Lopez Reservoir is 8,730 AFY, which reflects

the sustainable water supply year over year under all hydrologic conditions. The safe yield is derived from two historical studies: the Lopez Project Hydrology Review conducted in June 1962 and the Hydrologic Balance of Arroyo Grande Groundwater Basin study conducted in November 1962. The safe yield of the project has been confirmed recently via reservoir operations modeling using historical data since the dam was constructed. The reservoir is operated to stay within the safe yield. Approximately 52% of the safe yield of the reservoir (4,530 AFY) has been apportioned by agreements to the Contract Agencies. The remaining 4,200 AFY is reserved for agricultural and environmental downstream releases.

Zone 3 does not purchase or import supplemental water, extract groundwater, or supplement with recycled water and does not plan to in the foreseeable future. Zone 3 was established to operate the Zone 3 water supply system and is a wholesale supplier with no retail water customers.

**In addition to Lopez Project water, Zone 3 Contract Agencies have the following other sources:**

**City of Pismo Beach:** State Water, Groundwater

**City of Arroyo Grande:** Groundwater

**City of Grover Beach:** Groundwater

**Oceano CSD:** State Water, Groundwater

**Avila Beach CSD/CSA 12:** State Water

Zone 3's water supplies for past, current, and projected demands are shown in **Table ES-2**.

**Table ES-2. Water Supplies for Past, Current, and Projected (AFY)**

| | 2015[2] | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Pismo Beach | 803 | 892 | 892 | 892 | 892 |
| Oceano CSD | 273 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 303 |
| City of Grover Beach | 720 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| City of Arroyo Grande | 2,061 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 |
| CSA 12 | 220 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| Downstream Releases | 3,800 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Available Surplus[1] | 0 | 1,803[3] | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **7,877** | **10,533** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** |

1) As presented in Table 6-1, it is assumed that in the future, 4,200 AFY will be reserved for downstream releases and no surplus water will be available to Contract Agencies. When less water is released from Lopez Reservoir for downstream releases and/or contractors do not use their full entitlement, surplus water may be made available to Contract Agencies.

2) In 2015, Zone 3 was operating at 10% reduced entitlements in accordance with the LRRP.

3) Surplus water made available to the Contract Agencies from the previous year (2019).

## Water Supply Reliability

Every urban water supplier is required to assess the reliability of its water service to its retail agencies under normal, dry, and multiple-dry years hydrologic conditions, as well as the drought risk over the next five years. Various factors may impact reliability of supplies, such as legal, environmental, water quality, and climatic. These factors can result in impacts to water reliability that are immediate (facility failures), near-term (State Water Project limitations), or long-term (climate change), and therefore should be considered in future planning. The impacts of these factors on reliability increase under single-dry and multiple-dry year hydrologic patterns. Zone 3 recently completed reservoir modeling that included an evaluation of potential impacts to climate change on Lopez Reservoir with respect to inflow, evaporation, and other conditions.[1] The findings of the model indicated an increase in inflow due to climate change of approximately 10%.

The Lopez Reservoir is a very reliable water supply source. Surface water tributaries to the Lopez Reservoir are primarily Arroyo Grande Creek and several other watershed area creeks. Therefore, continuing droughts are always a potential constraint on Zone 3's water source. Historically, Zone 3 has been able to deliver full entitlements to Contract Agencies, except during the longest drought periods on record (2015/2016), when the District was operating Zone 3 in accordance with certain policies and procedures set forth in the Low Reservoir Response Plan (LRRP) developed by Contract Agencies and District staff in 2014.[2] In response to the ongoing drought conditions and declining reservoir levels, entitlements were reduced by 10% in 2015 through April 2017.

In December 2020, the water levels in the Lopez Reservoir dropped to just below 20,000 AF, which is one of the two triggers in the LRRP. Discussions between Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies are currently ongoing about whether to request that the District again operate Zone 3 pursuant to LRRP provisions. As part of the completion of this UWMP, Zone 3 has completed a comprehensive WSCP as its proposed plan to address reliability in the event of a water shortage. Zone 3's 2020 WSCP is presented in **Chapter 8**. Expected water supply reliability for normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years through 2045 is discussed below, followed by a drought risk assessment for 2021 to 2025.

During an average water year, the Lopez Project is able to reliably deliver the contract entitlements, totaling 4,530 AFY to Contract Agencies, and reserve up to 4,200 AFY for downstream releases. The municipal entitlements to Lopez Reservoir will remain constant at 4,530 AFY through the year 2045, unless changes to future water supply conditions limit or enhance Zone 3's ability to provide entitlements to the Contract Agencies. Recently completed reservoir modeling predicts that Zone 3 will continue to be able to provide Contract Agency entitlements under anticipated future conditions.[3]

Based on historic data (1969–2020), the average storage in Lopez Reservoir is 37,300 AF. **Figure ES-2** shows the historical storage in the Lopez Reservoir (1968–2020). Based on the calculated average water supply, 2007 was determined to be the representative normal year for the supply reliability assessment for Zone 3. The single-dry year is defined as the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the supplier. The five-consecutive-year drought is defined as the driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier (CWC Section 10612). For the water supply reliability assessment,

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[1] (Western Hydrologics, 2021)

[2] Prior to development of the LRRP in 2014, the District adopted the Interim Downstream Release Schedule (IDRS) dated July 20, 2006. The IDRS includes a conceptual-level LRRP which consists of a methodology to assess near-term reservoir levels and a set of example actions *that could be taken* to mitigate the impacts of low reservoir levels. The purpose of the 2014 LRRP is to provide a more concrete plan that the District will implement when the Lopez Reservoir drops below 20,000 AF and the Board of Supervisors declares an emergency related to Zone 3. However, the District never adopted the 2014 LRRP. Rather, on December 16, 2014, the District Board adopted Resolution No. 2014-377 adopting certain policies and procedures set forth in the LRRP in response to the last drought. Thus, the Board would need to take similar action in connection with future droughts, i.e. the 2014 LRRP does not become "automatically enacted."

Zone 3 used the five-consecutive-year dry period based on the lowest average water supply available in Lopez Reservoir. **Table ES-3** summarizes how such dry years may impact water deliveries.

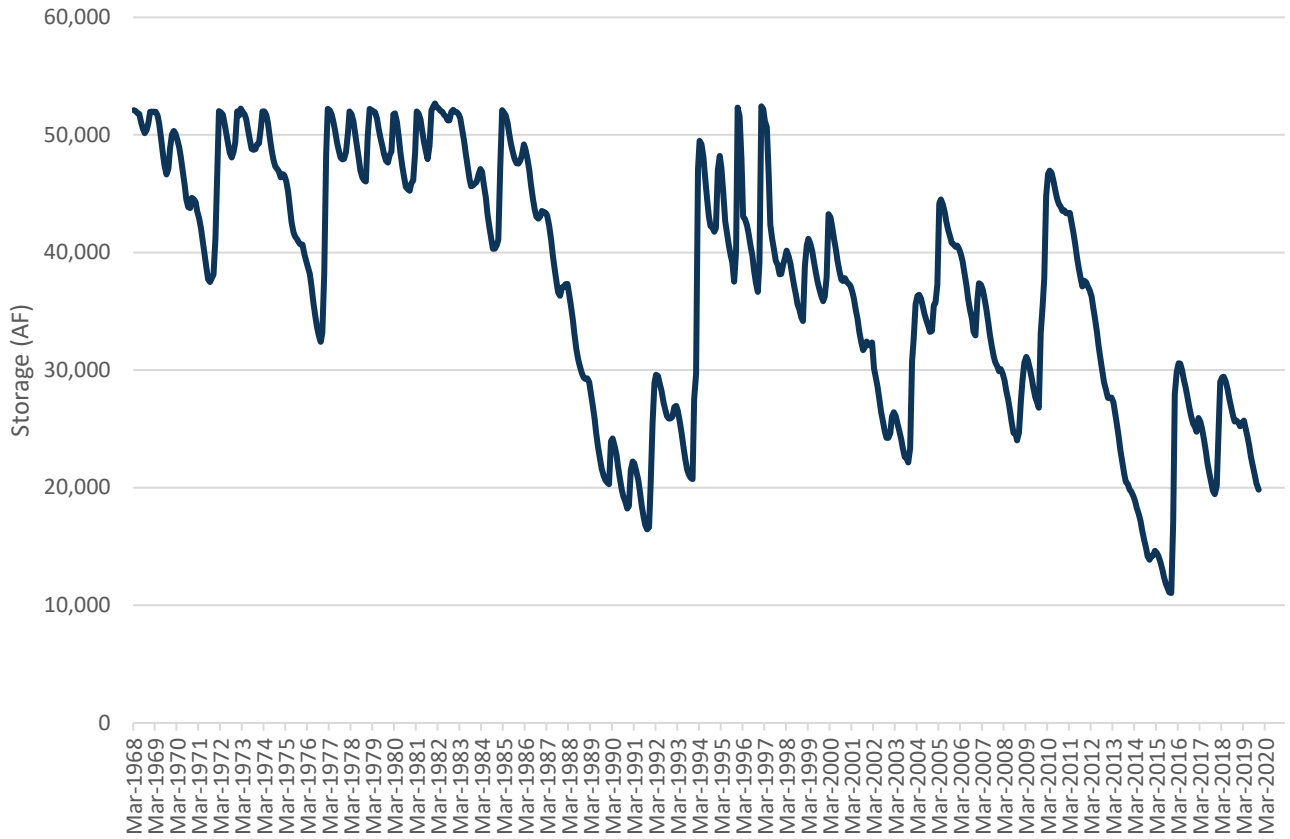


**Figure ES-2. Lopez Reservoir Storage 1968-2020**

**Table ES-3. DWR 7-1W Basis for Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)**

Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.

| | | AVAILABLE SUPPLY IF YEAR TYPE REPEATS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR TYPE | BASE YEAR | VOLUME AVAILABLE[1] | PERCENT OF AVERAGE SUPPLY |
| Average Year | 2007 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Single-Dry Year | 2016 | 7,877 | 90%[2] |
| Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year | 2012 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year | 2013 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year | 2014 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year | 2015[3] | 7,877 | 90% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year | 2016 | 7,877 | 90% |

[1] Volume available equates to the municipal diversions and downstream releases.

[2] Municipal diversion reduced by 10% or (453 AF) and downstream releases reduced by 9.5% (400 AF) in accordance with the reduction strategy of the LRRP.

[3] Contract Agencies Voluntarily reduced prior to the LRRP 15,000 AF trigger.

## Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Zone 3 has completed a comprehensive WSCP to meet CWC Section 10632. The WSCP is a proposed strategic plan that has been developed by Zone 3 to prepare for and respond to water shortages. A water shortage is when available water supply is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time. A water shortage may occur due to several reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). The Zone 3 WSCP provides an updated water supply availability assessment and proposed plan to respond to actual conditions that include elements of Zone 3's LRRP. This level of detailed planning and preparation will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

Zone 3's WSCP shortage levels are based on the water supply shortage action levels defined in the LRRP. The water supply shortage reduction response strategies are defined in **Chapter 8** and include the initial prescribed municipal diversions (deliveries to the Zone 3 Contractors) and the maximum downstream release reductions. The reduction and recovery triggers tie the amount of water within Lopez Reservoir to the Contract Agencies entitlement reductions and downstream releases and provide an initial framework for water supply planning. The proposed WSCP includes an adaptive management component that provides flexibility to modify the initial prescribed actions based on specific drought conditions.

The WSCP may be implemented when the total volume of water in the Lopez Reservoir falls below 20,000 AF and the Board of Supervisors declares a water shortage emergency related to Zone 3 and takes formal action by resolution outlining those specific procedures set forth in the LRRP that will be implemented. This is consistent with the action taken by the District in 2014 with respect to the LRRP during the last drought.

**The initial prescribed actions under the WSCP are as follows:**

- Mandatory reductions in entitlement water deliveries as set forth in **Table 8-1** in **Chapter 8**
- Reductions in downstream releases as set forth in **Table 8-2** in **Chapter 8**
- No new allocations of surplus water from unreleased downstream releases
- Extension of time that Contract Agencies can take delivery of existing unused entitlement water by allowing storage throughout the duration of the Drought Emergency Declaration, subject to evaporation losses if the water is not used in the year originally allocated

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 1 Introduction

**This chapter provides an overview of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 3 and the purpose and organization of this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.**

IN THIS SECTION

- About Zone 3
- California Water Code
- UWMP Organization
- Relation to Other Efforts

The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) prepared this 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3). Zone 3 of the District funds the operations of the Lopez Project, which includes Lopez Reservoir and Dam, Lopez Terminal Reservoir, Lopez Water Treatment Plant, and the water transmission system, which conveys wholesale water to its contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies).

The Lopez Dam was built as a water supply for the communities due to concerns for long-term viability of the groundwater basin. Under the Davis-Grunsky Act of 1960, the District received a grant to provide recreational facilities as a secondary purpose of the dam. Staff of the San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department perform the day-to-day operations and maintenance of Zone 3 facilities and support other related efforts.

The communities that serve Zone 3 contract water from the Lopez Reservoir include the Cities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, and Grover Beach; Oceano Community Services District (CSD); and County Service Area (CSA) 12. CSA 12 subcontracts Zone 3 water to Avila Beach CSD, Port San Luis Harbor District, Avila Valley Mutual Water Company, and residential property owners located in the Avila Beach region.

The normal UWMP submittal cycle requires that UWMPs be prepared and adopted by each urban water supplier and then submitted to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). California Water Code (CWC) specifically states that the California Environmental Quality Act does not apply to the preparation and adoption of UWMPs (CWC Section 10652).

## 1.1 The California Water Code

In 1983, the State of California Legislature (Legislature) enacted the UWMP Act. The law required an urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or serving more than 3,000 acre-feet per year to adopt an UWMP every five years for periods ending in years five and zero, demonstrating water supply reliability under normal and drought conditions. Suppliers are required to update UWMPs at least once every five years on or before July 1 in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update. The UWMP Act applies to wholesale and retail suppliers.

Since the original UWMP Act was passed, it has undergone significant expansion, particularly since Zone 3's previous UWMP was prepared in 2015. Prolonged droughts, groundwater overdraft, regulatory revisions, and changing climatic conditions affect the reliability of each water supplier, as well as the statewide water reliability overseen by DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Legislature. Accordingly, the UWMP Act has grown to address changing conditions, and the current requirements are found in Sections 10610–10656 and 10608 of the CWC.

DWR provides guidance for urban water suppliers by preparing an UWMP Guidebook (Guidebook)[4] , conducting workshops, developing tools, and providing program staff to help water suppliers prepare comprehensive and useful water management plans, implement water conservation programs, and understand the requirements in the CWC. Suppliers prepare their UWMPs in accordance with the requirements and submit to DWR. DWR then reviews the plans to make sure they have addressed the requirements identified in the CWC and submits a report to the Legislature summarizing the status of the plans for each five-year cycle. The Guidebook finalized in March 2021 was used to complete this 2020 UWMP.

The purpose of this UWMP for Zone 3 is to evaluate long-term resource planning and establish management measures to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future demands. The UWMP provides a framework to help water suppliers maintain efficient use of urban water supplies, promote conservation programs and policies, ensure that sufficient water supplies are available for future beneficial use, and provide a response mechanism during drought conditions or other water supply shortages.

**The UWMP is a valuable planning tool used for multiple purposes, including:**

- Providing a standardized methodology for water utilities to assess their water resource needs and availability
- Serving as a resource to the community and other interested parties regarding water supply and demand, conservation, and other water-related information
- Providing a key source of information for cities and counties when considering approval of proposed new developments and preparing regional long-range planning documents, such as city and county General Plans
- Informing other regional water planning efforts

CWC Section 10632 also includes updated requirements for suppliers to prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). The WSCP documents a supplier's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition if one occurs because of drought or other impacts on water supplies. In the 2015 UWMP cycle, the WSCP was part of the UWMP. For the 2020 update, the WSCP is required to be a standalone document so that it can be updated independently of the UWMP but must be

[4] (Department of Water Resources, March 2021)

referenced in and attached to the 2020 UWMP. The WSCP is described in Chapter 8 of this UWMP and serves as the standalone WSCP.

## 1.2 UWMP Organization

The UWMP has been prepared for Zone 3 in accordance with the DWR Guidebook. The UWMP includes references to the CWC. Below is a summary of the information included in the various chapters of the District's 2020 UWMP:

### Chapter 1 — Introduction

Provides a discussion on the importance and extent of the agencies' water management planning efforts

### Chapter 2 — Plan Preparation

Provides information on the wholesale agency's process for developing the UWMP, including efforts in coordination and outreach

### Chapter 3 — System Description

Provides maps of the service area, a description of the service area and climate, the public water system, and the agency's organizational structure and history

### Chapter 4 — Water Use Characterization

Describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses within the agency's service area

### Chapter 5 — Senate Bill X7-7 Baseline, Targets, and 2020 Compliance

Focused on retail providers meeting Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SB X7-7) goals, provides discussion on support from the wholesale agency to Contract Agencies to meet goals

### Chapter 6 — Water Supply Characterization

Describes and quantifies supply availability.

### Chapter 7 — Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Describes the water service reliability through at least a 20-year planning horizon and includes the drought risk assessment for the next five years

### Chapter 8 — Water Shortage Contingency Plan

Provides the staged plan for dealing with water shortages, including a catastrophic supply interruption, and serves as the standalone WSCP.

### Chapter 9 — Demand Management Measures

Describes efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand on water supply, specifically addressing several demand management measures

### Chapter 10 — Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

Describes the steps taken to adopt and submit the 2020 UWMP and to make it publicly available, including a discussion of Zone 3's plan to implement the 2020 UWMP

### Appendices

Includes supporting documents

## 1.3 UWMPs in Relation to Other Efforts

This UWMP characterizes water use, estimates future demands and supply sources, and evaluates supply reliability for normal, single-dry, and five consecutive dry years. The UWMP also requires a standalone WSCP, which is provided in **Chapter 8**.

In addition to the 2020 UWMP, the District is involved in several other internal and external planning efforts. The District collaborates with a variety of stakeholders to achieve coordination and consistency between various planning documents locally and regionally.

**Documents that were leveraged in preparation of this UWMP are:**

- 2015 Zone 3 UWMP[5]
- 2014 Low Reservoir Response Plan
- County of San Luis Obispo Planning & Building Department Population Projections Data (Medium)
- 2019 Integrated Regional Water Management Plan[6]
- San Luis Obispo County Emergency Response Plan(s)
- San Luis Obispo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- 2016 Lopez Dam and Levee Evacuation Plan
- 2020 Cloud Seeding Annual Report
- 2009 Solar Energy Evaluation for the Lopez Water Treatment Plant

## 1.4 UWMPs and Grant or Loan Eligibility

For a water supplier to be eligible for DWR grants or loans, it must have a current UWMP on file that meets the requirements set forth by the CWC. The supplier must also maintain a current UWMP throughout the term of any grants or loans received. Zone 3 has prepared this 2020 UWMP under guidance from the DWR Guidebook.[7]

## 1.5 Demonstration of Consistency with the Delta Plan for Participants in Covered Actions

Zone 3 does not have a contract to receive water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through the State Water Project. Its sole responsibility is to provide Lopez Reservoir water to its Contract Agencies. Certain Zone 3 member Agencies are subcontractors to the District for State Water. However, since Zone 3 does not have a contract for State Water through the State Water Project, this assessment with the Delta Plan has not been completed by Zone 3.

[5] (San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2020)

[6] (San Luis Obispo County, 2019)

[7] (Department of Water Resources, March 2021)

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 2 Plan Preparation

**Chapter 2 provides information on the process for developing the Urban Water Management Plan, including efforts in coordination and outreach.**

Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3) was transparent during the development of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and actively engaged stakeholders, cities, counties, water agencies, and the public to both seek and distribute water use, supply, and reliability information to strengthen the ability to assess and plan for the region's water future.

IN THIS SECTION



## 2.1 Plan Preparation

Zone 3 prepared this 2020 UWMP in accordance with California Water Code (CWC) based on the Department of Water Resources (DWR) UWMP Guidebook (Guidebook) and will submit it to DWR.

## 2.2 Basis for Preparing a Plan

The UWMP Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009 require all wholesale and retail urban water suppliers to prepare an UWMP every five years. The Guidebook prepared by DWR summarizes the information required in the 2020 UWMPs.

This UWMP reports solely on the Zone 3 service area. Each contracting retail water agency (Contract Agency) was notified of the preparation of the UWMP, and each Contract Agency that is required to prepare an UWMP will do so for its service area. Zone 3 will continue to support each Contract Agency in public outreach and water conservation efforts. Zone 3 has prepared this UWMP as an individual wholesale supplier, as indicated in **Table 2-1**.

Water volume is represented in units of acre-feet per year, unless otherwise noted, and data is presented on a calendar year basis. DWR tables presenting this information are provided in **Table 2-1** and **Table 2-3** below.

**Table 2-1. DWR 2-2 Plan Identification**

| TYPE OF PLAN | MEMBER OF RUWMP | MEMBER OF REGIONAL ALLIANCE | NAME OF RUWMP OR REGIONAL ALLIANCE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Individual UWMP | No | | |

**Table 2-2. DWR 2-3 Agency Identification**

| TYPE OF SUPPLIER | YEAR TYPE | FIRST DAY OF YEAR | | UNIT TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DD | MM | |
| Wholesaler | Calendar Years | 01 | 01 | Acre Feet (AF) |

## 2.3 Coordination and Outreach

Zone 3 coordinated with multiple neighboring and stakeholder agencies to prepare the 2020 UWMP. Coordination efforts were conducted to do the following:

- Inform stakeholders of Zone 3's efforts and activities
- Gather high-quality data for use in developing this UWMP
- Coordinate planning activities with other related regional plans and initiatives

Zone 3 is a wholesale supplier that provides water supplies to its Contract Agencies. As part of the development process, Zone 3 informed the Contract Agencies of Lopez Reservoir's projected water supplies during the Technical Advisory Committee and Advisory Committee meetings during the development of the UWMP and requested projected demands from the Contract Agencies.

**The UWMP was developed as a tool for Zone 3 to coordinate efforts with its Contract Agencies and other regional planning efforts, which include the following:**

- Northern Cities (groundwater) Management Area
- Nipomo Mesa (groundwater) Management Area
- Countywide Water Master Plan
- Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

CWC Section 10621 requires that suppliers notify cities and counties to which they serve water that the UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) are being updated and reviewed. The CWC specifies that this must be done at least 60 days prior to the public hearing. To fulfill this requirement, Zone 3 sent letters of notification of preparation of the 2020 UWMP and 2020 WSCP to cities and counties within Zone 3's service area 60 days prior to the public hearing.

Notifications were sent to the Cities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, and Grover Beach; Oceano Community Services District; County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Department; and CSA 12 Subcontractors. Copies of the 60-day notification letters are attached as Appendix A. The notifications to cities and counties are further discussed in Chapter 10 and reported in Table 10-1.

To fulfill the requirements of CWC Section 10642, Zone 3 made the 2020 UWMP and 2020 WSCP available for public review and held a public hearing on September 28, 2021. Notice of the public review hearing is attached as Appendix C. In addition, Zone 3 maintained a copy of the 2020 UWMP and 2020 WSCP in its office prior to the public hearing.

The Final 2020 UWMP and WSCP was adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on September 28, 2021. Copies of the Adoption Resolutions are included in Appendix B. Copies of the Final 2020 UWMP and WSCP were sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and other appropriate agencies within 30 days of adoption.

Zone 3 plans to implement the 2020 UWMP as described unless significant changes occur between the adoption of the 2020 UWMP and the 2025 UWMP. If such significant changes do occur, Zone 3 will amend and readopt the UWMP, as required by the CWC.

## 2.3.1 Wholesale and Retail Coordination

As noted previously, Zone 3 coordinates with its Contract Agencies to project available water supplies in increments of five years, from 2020 through 2045 and for normal, single, and five consecutive dry years. **Table 2-3** provides a list of Contract Agencies served by Zone 3.

**Table 2-3. DWR 2-4W Water Supplier Information Exchange**

Supplier has informed 10 or fewer other water suppliers of water supplies available in accordance with Water Code Section 10631. Complete the table below.

| WATER SUPPLIER NAME |
|---|
| City of Pismo Beach |
| City of Arroyo Grande |
| City of Grover Beach |
| Oceano Community Service District |
| CSA-12 |

3

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# System Description

**Chapter 3 provides a description of Zone 3's system, including a map of the service area, a description of the service area and climate, and the organizational structure and history.**

In accordance with California Water Code (CWC) Section 10631, Chapter 3 provides a description of the various elements of water supply and demand with a geographical context within the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) Zone 3 service area. The Chapter provides a detailed description of Zone 3's service area, climate, and current and projected population and discusses new 2020 CWC requirements that addresses socioeconomic and land use factors that may affect water management planning. Climate change impacts are a new requirement as part of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and are discussed in this section.

IN THIS SECTION

- Service Area
- Climate Change
- Population Growth

# 3.1 General Description

San Luis Obispo County (County) is located on the Central Coast of California, bounded on the north by Monterey County, on the south by Santa Barbara County, on the east by Kern County, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The County has 3,300 square miles of land,[8] 100 miles of coastline, and over 260,000 residents. Agriculture, tourism, and recreation are the principal sectors of the local economy. The County was formed in 1850 as one of California's original counties.

## 3.1.1 History

During the 1780s, Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa priests farmed vegetables and wheat at the mouth of Lopez Canyon. In the 1870s, Jesus Lopez and his wife homesteaded 320 acres, living off the land as a farmer and woodcutter. The current location of the Lopez Reservoir and Recreation area was part of an old Spanish land grant given to Jose Villavicencia. This property was later sold to the Steele brothers in 1871. A number of ranches and dairies, and a schoolhouse, were operated on the property thereafter.

The US Army Corps of Engineers first considered a reservoir and water supply project located in Lopez Canyon in 1917. In 1952, the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) entered into an agreement with the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to investigate the potential water resources of the County. The conclusions of the six-year water resources investigation, presented in a 1958 DWR report, revived interest in the Lopez Project among the South County water agencies.

## 3.1.2 Service Area

Zone 3 was created to operate the Lopez Project and deliver water supplies to the five contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies). The Lopez Dam was built to provide an additional water supply to reduce the reliance on groundwater and provide recreation opportunities, which was a requirement of the State grant. Zone 3 is part of the District and administered by the County's Department of Public Works.

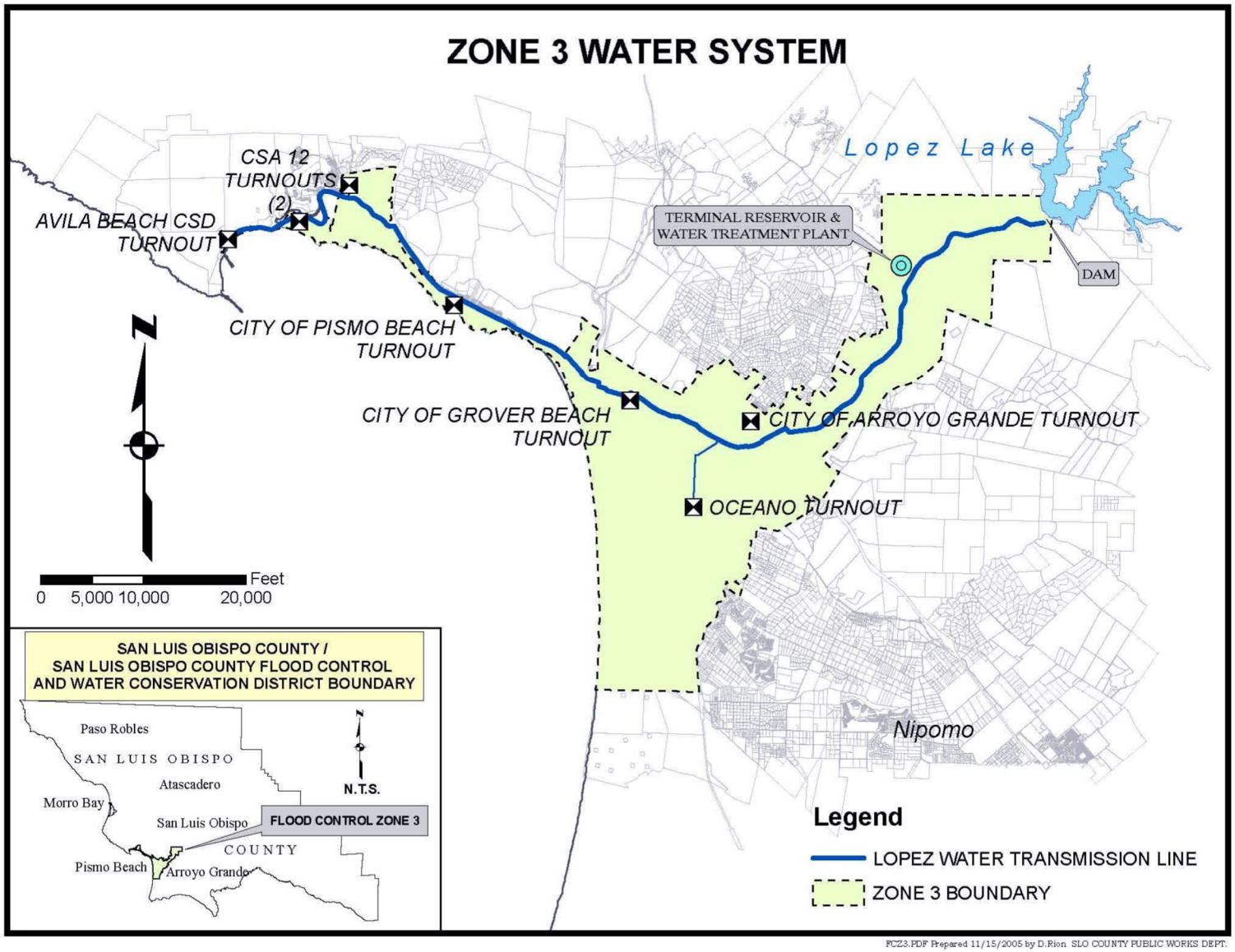
Zone 3 operates Lopez Reservoir, in the Arroyo Grande Creek watershed (**Figure 3-1**), for municipal and agricultural water supplies and recreation. Lopez Reservoir provides recreational opportunities, including boating, waterskiing, and recreational fishing. The Arroyo Grande Creek watershed provides habitat for fish and wildlife species, including anadromous steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and California red-legged frogs (Rana aurora draytonii). Both are listed for protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Steelhead habitat is restricted to the reach of Arroyo Grande Creek from Lopez Dam to the Pacific Ocean (**Figure 3-1**), a distance of about 13 miles.

**Lopez Project operations and maintenance include:**

- Operation of a regional water treatment plant, including filter backwash water disposal and water sampling activities
- Routine maintenance of the Lopez Dam, Terminal Reservoir, and distribution system, including maintenance of a concrete perimeter channel around the Terminal Reservoir
- Seasonally varying water releases to Arroyo Grande Creek for groundwater recharge and habitat and wildlife purposes

[8] (San Luis Obispo Council of Governments, October 1999)

**Figure 3-1. Service Area Boundary Map**



## 3.2 Service Area Boundary Maps

A map of Zone 3's service area is shown in **Figure 3-1**. As noted previously, Zone 3 delivers potable water to its Contract Agencies. Each Contractor supplies water to its retail customers within its service areas.

## 3.3 Service Area Climate

The climate of Zone 3 is coastal, with mild and dry summers, cool winters, and an annual average of 20.7 inches of precipitation based on data collected at the Lopez Reservoir. During the summer months, coastal fog helps reduce irrigation requirements by decreasing evapotranspiration (ETo). The normal year ETo for the Zone 3 area is approximately 42 inches[9].

**Table 3-1. Lopez Reservoir Average Monthly Climate Data**

| MONTH | AVERAGE PRECIPITATION (INCHES)[1] | AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°F)[2] | AVERAGE ETO (INCHES)[3] |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4.7 | 52.2 | 2.2 |
| February | 4.1 | 52.4 | 2.5 |
| March | 3.8 | 53.7 | 3.5 |
| April | 1.3 | 56.0 | 4.5 |
| May | 0.4 | 59.3 | 5.0 |
| June | 0.1 | 62.6 | 4.7 |
| July | 0.0 | 66.2 | 5.0 |
| August | 0.0 | 66.7 | 4.4 |
| September | 0.2 | 66.5 | 3.7 |
| October | 1.0 | 63.3 | 3.4 |
| November | 2.1 | 56.6 | 2.4 |
| December | 3.2 | 51.8 | 1.9 |
| **AVERAGE MONTHLY** | **1.7** | **59.0** | **3.6** |
| **AVERAGE YEARLY** | **20.7** | **59.0** | **42.0** |

1) Precipitation data collected by Zone 3 at the Lopez Reservoir (record data March 1968 – December 2020)

2) Temperature data collected from PRISM (record data March 1968 – December 2020). https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/

3) ETo data collected from California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station #202 Nipomo (record data June 2006 – December 2020). https://cimis.water.ca.gov/

9 (CIMIS, 2021)

# 3.4 Service Area Population and Demographics

This section describes the service area of Zone 3 as a wholesale supplier, including current and projected population estimates, land usage, and other potential factors affecting Zone 3's water management planning.

## 3.4.1 Service Area Population

Zone 3 is a wholesale water provider. Details regarding housing, employment, demographics, and so forth will be addressed by the Contract Agencies in their corresponding UWMPs.

In the past 10 years, the County has grown at an annual rate of 3%. Much of the new population will occur in the North county, especially in the Atascadero and Paso Robles areas, and in Nipomo in the South County, where more housing is projected to be built. Estimates of current and projected population within the Zone 3 service area is estimated in **Table 3-2**. Zone 3 used annual growth rate projections provided by the County's Planning and Building Department and applied to Zone 3's service area population from the DWR Population Tool.[10]

**Table 3-2. DWR 3-1W Current and Projected Population**

| POPULATION SERVED | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avila Beach CSD | 1,449 | 1,483 | 1,517 | 1,544 | 1,579 | 1,593 |
| Oceano | 7,204 | 7,565 | 7,943 | 8,113 | 8,300 | 8,370 |
| Arroyo Grande | 17,380 | 18,023 | 18,546 | 18,954 | 19,162 | 19,291 |
| *Grover Beach* | *13,115* | *13,522* | *13,860* | *14,109* | *14,233* | *14,297* |
| Pismo Beach | 7,932 | 8,376 | 8,711 | 8,955 | 9,089 | 9,170 |
| **TOTAL** | **47,081** | **48,968** | **50,576** | **51,675** | **52,364** | **52,722** |

## 3.4.2 Other Social, Economic, and Demographic Factors

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 does not evaluate social, economic, and demographic factors with management of Lopez Reservoir entitlements to the Contract Agencies. For further description of how these factors impact supply management in Zone 3's service area, refer to the Contract Agencies' UWMPs.

# 3.5 Land Uses within Service Area

Land use within the service area boundary of Zone 3 is managed by the Contract Agencies and the County. Zone 3 will support the land use authorities with land use evaluations and characterization of their population, demographics, and land uses. For further description, refer to the Contract Agencies' UWMPs.

[10] (Department of Water Resources, 2021)

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# 4 Water Use Characterization

**Chapter 4 describes and quantifies the current and projected water uses within the Flood Control Zone 3 service area.**

This chapter provides a detailed characterization of the past, current, and projected water use for Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3). The analysis was completed with considerations of anticipated growth, regulatory requirements, and climate conditions.

IN THIS SECTION

- Non-potable vs. Potable Water Use
- Past, Current, and Projected Water Use
- Climate Change

## 4.1 Non-potable Versus Potable Water Use

Raw water from Lopez Reservoir is treated at Lopez Water Treatment Plant (LWTP), and potable water is delivered to the five contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies). Zone 3 also discharges raw water to the Arroyo Grande Creek for habitat conservation and groundwater recharge. Zone 3 does not provide recycled or raw water to its Contract Agencies.

## 4.2 Past, Current, and Projected Water Use by Sector

The projected water demand in Zone 3 is equivalent to the water entitlements for each Contract Agency. For specific information regarding water demand by land use category please refer to the Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) prepared by the Contract Agencies.

### 4.2.1 Water Use Sectors Listed in Water Code

#### Sales to Other Agencies

Lopez Project water entitlements for the five Contract Agencies are provided in **Table 4-1**.

**Table 4-1. Zone 3 Contract Entitlements**

| CONTRACT AGENCY | CONTRACT VOLUME |
|---|---|
| City of Pismo Beach | 892 |
| Oceano CSD | 303 |
| City of Grover Beach | 800 |
| City of Arroyo Grande | 2,290 |
| CSA 12 | 245 |
| **TOTAL:** | **4,530** |

### 4.2.2 Water Use Sectors in Addition to Those Listed in Water Code

#### Transfers

Currently, State Water is conveyed (wheeled) through the Zone 3 system to the City of Pismo Beach, Oceano Community Services District (CSD), and Subcontractors of County Service Area (CSA) 12, all of whom have State Water entitlements. Treated State Water enters the Zone 3 system just downstream of the LWTP via the Coastal Branch of the State Water Pipeline and is delivered to the aforementioned agencies with service via the Zone 3 Pipeline.

The San Luis Obispo County (County) Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) has completed two separate hydraulic studies to determine if additional capacity exists in the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) State Water Pipeline for supplemental water deliveries to CCWA subscribers, including Contract Agencies (served via the Lopez Pipeline). The first hydraulic study focused specifically on the Lopez Pipeline, while the second hydraulic study modeled the entire Coastal Branch Pipeline delivery system. Results indicate the potential for a marginal increase in deliveries of approximately 12% (+/-300 acre-feet per year [AFY]).

#### Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat

Zone 3 reserves up to 4,200 AFY for downstream releases to Arroyo Grande Creek to maintain varying flows in Arroyo Grande Creek, environmental needs, and agricultural interests along Arroyo Grande Creek.

## 4.2.3 Past Water Use

Zone 3 is a wholesale agency and not required to quantify past water use. As a wholesale agency, Zone 3's past water use is equivalent to the Contract Agency entitlements. Only when Zone 3 was operating under the Low Reservoir Response Plan (LRRP) did Contract Agencies have reduced entitlements. The LRRP is discussed further in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

## 4.2.4 Distribution System Water Losses

The UWMP Guidebook does not require this section to be completed by wholesale suppliers.

## 4.2.5 Current Water Use

In 2020, the total water delivered to the Contract Agencies included surplus water, as shown in **Table 4-2**. Surplus water is calculated for each water year by subtracting from the safe yield of the reservoir the quantity of water released downstream and the quantity of entitlement deliveries. Based on the calculation there may be surplus water available to the Contract Agencies at the end of the year that they can be used in the following year. Surplus water is discussed further in **Chapter 6**.

**Table 4-2. DWR 4-1W Actual Demands for Water**

| USE TYPE | ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION | LEVEL OF TREATMENT WHEN DELIVERED | 2020 VOLUME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies | Lopez Entitlement Usage | Drinking Water | 4,264 |
| Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies | Lopez Surplus Usage | Drinking Water | 611 |
| Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat | Downstream Releases | Raw Water | 2,958 |
| | | **TOTAL:** | **7,833** |

## 4.2.6 Projected Water Use

**Table 4-3** provides projected water use data for Zone 3 in five-year increments through 2045. The projected water deliveries are based on each Contract Agency's entitlement. Zone 3 single dry year supply and demand comparison matches normal year's supply and demand as the safe yield does not change. Both normal year and single dry year data is reported in **Chapter 7**.

**Table 4-3. DWR 4-2W Projected Demands for Water**

| | PROJECTED WATER USE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USE TYPE | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
| Sales/Transfers/Exchanges to Other Agencies | 4,530 | 4,530 | 4,530 | 4,530 | 4,530 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wetlands or Wildlife Habitat | | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| | **TOTAL:** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** |

Supplemental **Table 4-4**Table 4-5Table ES- provides a summary of the current and projected water deliveries to each Contract Agency through 2045.

**Table 4-4. Contract Water Deliveries**

| CONTRACT AGENCY | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Pismo Beach | 1,045 | 892 | 892 | 892 | 892 | 892 |
| Oceano CSD | 664 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 303 |
| City of Grover Beach | 789 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| City of Arroyo Grande | 2,242 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 |
| CSA 12 | 136 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| **TOTAL:** | **4,875**[1] | **4,530** | **4,530** | **4,530** | **4,530** | **4,530** |

[1]Surplus Water from 2019 is included in the 2020 total water deliveries.

## 4.2.7 Characteristic Five-Year Water Use

As a wholesale supplier with fixed Lopez entitlements, Zone 3's expected water use is equal to the Contract Agency entitlements. **Table 4-5** provides the total gross water use in five-year increments without drought conditions.

**Table 4-5. DWR 4-3W Total Gross Water Use**

| | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potable and Raw Water From Table 4-1W and 4-2W | 7,833[1] | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| Recycled Water Demand* From Table 6-4W | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TOTAL WATER DEMAND:** | **7,833** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** |

[1]Surplus Water from 2019 is included in the 2020 total water use.

# 4.3 Water Use for Lower Income Households

UWMP Guidebook does not require this section to be completed by Wholesale Agencies.

## 4.4 Climate Change Considerations

The County recognizes that global climate change will have significant impacts locally and throughout California unless significant steps are taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Disrupted precipitation patterns are one of the anticipated impacts that may affect water supplies. In May 2010, the County adopted a GHG Inventory (Inventory) and Forecast as part of the Conservation and Open Space Element of the General Plan[11]. The County Board of Supervisors originally adopted the Energy Wise Plan, or Climate Action Plan, in November 2011 and updated it in 2016.[12] The Climate Action Plan update reported overall GHG emissions have decreased approximately 7% between 2006 and 2013. The reduction in emissions is primarily due to community-wide emissions focused on transportation and mobile sources. Both plans demonstrate the County's continued commitment to addressing the challenges of climate change by reducing local GHG emissions and preparing the County to adapt to a changing climate. The Climate Action Plan also outlines the County's approach to reducing GHG emissions through a number of goals, measures, and actions that provide a road map to achieving the County's GHG reduction target of 15% below baseline levels by 2020.

Zone 3 recently completed supplemental reservoir modeling to determine impacts due to proposed changes to the Zone 3 water supply contracts. The County's consultant, Western Hydrologics, performed additional modeling that included an evaluation of potential impacts due to climate change on Lopez Reservoir with respect to inflow, evaporation, and other conditions.[13] The adjusted hydrology for climate change was developed using data from the California Water Commission's dataset for Water Storage Investment Program application.[14] The modeling scenarios were performed with historical meteorology and climate change-adjusted meteorology using climate change assumptions centered at the year 2070. The results from the climate change modeling indicated in **Table 4-6** show an increase in inflow due to climate change.

**Table 4-6. Climate Change Adjusted Annual Average Inflows**

| | HISTORIC INFLOW (1969-2018), AFY | CLIMATE CHANGE ADJUSTED INFLOW, AFY | DIFFERENCE, AFY | DIFFERENCE, % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lopez Lake | 15,867 | 17,367 | 1,500 | 9.5% |
| Arroyo Grande Creek Basin | 21,792 | 24,502 | 2,710 | 12.4% |

[11] (County of San Luis Obispo, n.d.)

[12] (San Luis Obispo County, 2016)

[13] (Western Hydrologics, 2021)

[14] (data.ca.gov, n.d.)

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# 5 Senate Bill X7-7 Baseline, Targets, and 2020 Compliance

**Flood Control Zone 3 provides support to its retail Contractors through measures, programs, and polices discussed in this chapter to help achieve their 2020 Targets.**

**Chapter 5** in the UWMP Guidebook focuses on retail suppliers meeting SBX7-7 goals.

As a wholesale agency, Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3) has completed an assessment of its ongoing and proposed future measures, programs, and policies that will support the contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies) to meet their SB X7-7 goals.

Demand Management Measures (DMM) for Zone 3 are further discussed in **Chapter 9**.

IN THIS SECTION

# 5.1 Updated Calculations from the 2015 UWMP to the 2020 UWMP

As a wholesale water supplier, Zone 3 supplies potable water to retail water agencies that distribute water to their customers for consumptive use. Of the few Contract Agencies for Zone 3 that are required to prepare UWMPs (Cities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, and Grover Beach), none rely solely on Zone 3 water; they use a combination of Zone 3 water, State Water, and/or groundwater. As such, per capita baseline data for the Zone 3 water is not available. It is the responsibility of each Contract Agency that is required to prepare an UWMP to provide this information as part of its UWMP updates. Zone 3 has completed an assessment of its present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies that will help the Contract Agencies achieve SB X7-7 water use reduction targets.

## 5.1.1 Update of Target Method

Within Zone 3, retail agencies provide direct outreach programs to their consumers and to the general public. Zone 3 participates in the countywide Partners in Water Conservation (PIWC) group. Through its affiliation with PIWC, Zone 3 proportionally contributes financially to a water-wise water conservation website aimed at increasing the public's water conservation awareness.[15] Additionally, the District conducts public outreach in the press and at Farmers' Markets within Zone 3. When prudent, such as during times of drought, the District contributes financially to promote water conservation through public service announcements and direct mail campaigns.

## 5.1.2 Policies That Encourage Demand Reduction within the Zone 3 Service Area

Zone 3 supports its Contract Agencies through its own public outreach program and/or by assisting in funding or attending the Contract Agencies' outreach programs. On June 28, 2012, the District, by staff assignment in Procedural Memorandum AD-42, designated a conservation coordinator. Funding is allocated during the annual budget process to be used by the conservation coordinator to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to meet the coverage requirements for maintaining Assembly Bill (AB) 1420 compliance. AB 1420 (Stats. 2007, ch. 628) amended the UWMP Act, California Water Code (CWC) 10610 et seq., to require, effective January 1, 2009, that the terms of and eligibility for any water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), State Water Resources Control Board, or California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA) or its successor agency (collectively referred to as "Funding Agencies") , be conditioned on the implementation of the water Demand Management Measures (DMMs) described in CWC Section 10631(f). For the purpose of AB 1420, BMPs are equated with DMMs. Water management grants and loans include programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability and water supply augmentation. This funding includes, but is not limited to, funds made available pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 75026 (Integrated Regional Water Management [IRWM] Program).

[15] (GardenSoft, n.d.)

## 5.1.3 Recycled Water Programs within the Service Area

Zone 3 does not currently provide wholesale recycled water supplies to its Contractors. The District has identified implementing recycled water projects as one of the key strategies in the 2012 Master Water Plan and the 2019 IRWM Plan for providing long-term water reliability and supply for the entire San Luis Obispo County.[16] The 2014 Regional Recycled Water Strategic Plan (RRWSP) is one of the implementation projects funded by the San Luis Obispo IRWM Plan through the Round 2 IRWM Regional Planning Grant from DWR.[17]

The RRWSP's approach builds upon the technical information developed by each agency. This work also updates relevant information for previously identified projects and identifies potential modifications to those projects to lower costs while maintaining potential benefits. The RRWSP identifies high-priority projects based on costs and benefits and defines critical next steps for each project. The RRWSP also addresses policy, regulatory, permitting, legal, and funding/financing considerations for different types of recycled water projects.

**The RRWSP covers region-wide recycled water opportunities and has focused evaluations within four study areas:**

- Morro Bay
- Nipomo Community Services District (CSD)
- Northern Cities—Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach, Oceano CSD, and South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District (SSLOCSD)
- Templeton CSD

Although Zone 3 currently does not operate any recycled water programs, some of the Contract Agencies are currently working on developing an indirect potable reuse program through the Central Coast Blue Project. Central Coast Blue is a regional recycled water project in the planning and design phase that will develop a sustainable water supply and help protect the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin (SMGB). The project consists of advanced treatment of water from the Pismo Beach wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in phase I; SSLOCSD WWTP in phase II, if it is deemed feasible and necessary; and injection of the purified effluent into the SMGB to reduce the risk of seawater intrusion and improve water supply sustainability for the region. Currently, the water from both WWTPs is being treated and discharged to the ocean. Tasks related to the development of the project that were performed prior to and throughout 2020 include feasibility study analysis, preliminary design, pilot plant development and operation, funding appropriation, cost/benefit sharing analysis, groundwater modeling, aerial geophysics investigation, and environmental review.

[16] (San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 2020)

[17] (Cannon Associates, 2014)

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# 6 Water Supply Characterization

**Chapter 6 describes and quantifies the sources of water available to Flood Control Zone 3's supply portfolio and the anticipated actions to meet future water demands.**

The water supply characterization is an assessment of Flood Control Zone 3's (Zone 3's) water supply during a normal year, a single-dry year, a drought period lasting five consecutive years, and future projections through 2045. As part of the water supply analysis, this chapter includes a water service reliability and risk assessment of Lopez Reservoir to understand the effects of short- and long-term water management decisions.

IN THIS SECTION

# 6.1 Water Supply Analysis Overview

## 6.1.1 Specific Analysis Applicable to All Water Supply Sources

The source of water for Zone 3 is exclusively surface water from Lopez Reservoir. Zone 3 does not purchase or import supplemental water, extract groundwater, or supplement with recycled water and does not plan to in the foreseeable future. Zone 3 was established to operate the Lopez Project and does not supply to retail customers.

**In addition to Lopez Project water, Zone 3 contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies) have the following other sources:**

- **City of Pismo Beach:** State Water, Groundwater
- **City of Arroyo Grande:** Groundwater
- **City of Grover Beach:** Groundwater
- **Oceano Community Services District (CSD):** State Water, Groundwater
- **County Service Area (CSA) 12:** State Water (Subcontractors to CSA 12 have State Water contracts)

# 6.2 Urban Water Management Plan Water Supply Characterization

This section provides narratives that further quantifies water supply availability for Zone 3 as required under the California Water Code.

## 6.2.1 Purchased or Imported Water

Surface water from the Lopez Project is the sole source of water provided by Zone 3 and does not hold a contract for purchased or imported water. As mentioned earlier, State Water is wheeled through the Lopez Pipeline system to the Contract Agencies that have contracts for imported State Water.

## 6.2.2 Groundwater

Zone 3 is exclusively surface water from Lopez Reservoir and does not extract groundwater. Zone 3 does not plan to develop groundwater supplies as an additional source of water for the Zone 3 Contract Agencies. Zone 3 supports the efforts of its Contract Agencies to reduce overdraft by implementing conjunctive use projects to optimize and best manage their groundwater sources. Zone 3 is currently partnered with the County and the City Arroyo Grande to financially support the grant funded Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Arroyo Grande Creek subbasin which is downstream of the Lopez Dam. However, Zone 3 cannot control how much groundwater agencies extract from the groundwater basin and has limited authority in this regard. Several Zone 3 Contract Agencies — Cities of Grover Beach, Arroyo Grande, and Pismo Beach; Oceano CSD; and portions of CSA 12 — use groundwater as part of their municipal supply portfolio. Zone 3 expects that those agencies, which are required to prepare Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs), will provide detailed information

regarding groundwater resources in their respective UWMPs. Oceano CSD and the Cities of Grover Beach, Arroyo Grande, and Pismo Beach pump groundwater from the Northern Cities Management Area portion of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin (SMGB). Zone 3 staff will continue to work with its Contract Agencies to promote effective management of groundwater supplies within the region.

In 2012, the San Luis Obispo County (County) Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) prepared a comprehensive update to the original 1972 Master Water Plan, which had been previously updated in 1986 and 1998. The 2012 Master Water Report highlights major changes in the water resources picture for the County,[18] including construction of the State Water and Nacimiento pipelines, groundwater basin litigation, new water users, new water regulations, development of the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, and the completion of various local and subregional water management studies and plans. Development of the updated County Master Water Report in 2012 had an overall objective of ensuring effective and collaborative management of the County's water resources now and into the future and included detailed information regarding local member agencies' efforts to manage the local groundwater supplies.

[18] (Carollo, 2012)


## 6.2.3 Surface Water

Lopez Reservoir has a storage capacity of approximately 49,388 acre-feet (AF) and provides water for municipal supply, recreational, and environmental uses. Lopez Reservoir covers an area of about 918 acres and is located primarily within the Arroyo Grande Creek drainage area, consisting of a 67 square mile (43,000 acre) watershed that drains into Lopez Reservoir. The dam and reservoir were constructed on Arroyo Grande Creek, approximately 8 miles upstream from the Arroyo Grande community and approximately 13 miles from the mouth of the creek, where it discharges to the Pacific Ocean. Construction on the Lopez Project started in May 1967 and was completed in January 1969. The Lopez Dam is constructed of select fill materials with a length of 1,120 feet and a vertical height of 166 feet. A seismic retrofit of the dam was completed in 2002. A 20-inch diameter buried steel transmission main with a total length of 16 miles carries water from the dam to the 844 AF Terminal Reservoir. From the Terminal Reservoir, raw water undergoes treatment at the Lopez Water Treatment Plant (LWTP) before being delivered to the Contract Agencies through the Lopez Pipeline. The LWTP has the capacity to treat up to 6 million gallons per day (MGD).

As previously noted, the safe yield of Lopez Reservoir is 8,730 AFY, which reflects the sustainable water supply during drought conditions. The safe yield is derived from two historical studies: Lopez Project Hydrology Review conducted in June 1962 and Hydrologic Balance of Arroyo Grande Groundwater Basin conducted in November 1962. The 2013 Lopez Lake Spillway Raise Project Report reaffirmed the safe yield for Lopez Reservoir.[19] Zone 3 operates Lopez Reservoir based on the contracts with the agencies to stay within the defined safe yield. Of the 8,730 AFY of safe yield, 4,530 AFY (approximately 52% of the reservoir's safe yield) is entitled by agreements to the Contract Agencies. The remaining 4,200 AFY is reserved for downstream users, including releases to maintain stream flows and groundwater recharge. The releases are adjusted (increased or decreased) as necessary in response to changing agricultural needs, changes in weather conditions, and/or other factors that may influence surface flows within the creek system. The adaptive management of downstream releases has generally resulted in annual releases of less than 4,200 AF. Any unused safe yield (unused agency water plus unreleased water for downstream beneficial uses) is offered to the Contract Agencies each year as surplus water and can be purchased in the following water year. Zone 3's water supplies for past, current, and projected demands are shown in **Table 6-1**.

[19] (Stetson Engineers Inc., 2013)

**Table 6-1. Water Supplies for Past, Current and Projected (AFY)**

| | 2015[2] | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Pismo Beach | 803 | 892 | 892 | 892 | 892 |
| Oceano CSD | 273 | 303 | 303 | 303 | 303 |
| City of Grover Beach | 720 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| City of Arroyo Grande | 2,061 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,290 |
| CSA 12 | 220 | 245 | 245 | 245 | 245 |
| Downstream Releases | 3,800 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Available Surplus[1] | 0 | 1,803[3] | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **7,877** | **10,533** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** |

1) As presented in Table 6-1, it is assumed that in the future, 4,200 AFY will be reserved for downstream releases and no surplus water will be available to Contract Agencies. When less water is released from Lopez Reservoir for downstream releases and/or contractors do not use their full entitlement, surplus water may be made available to Contract Agencies.

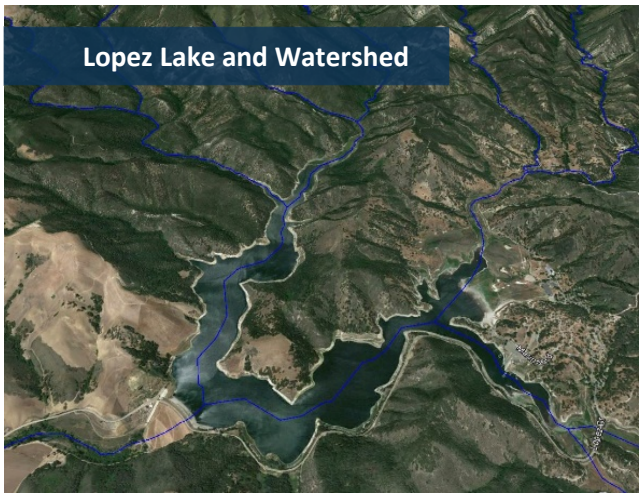
2) In 2015, Zone 3 was operating at 10% reduced entitlements in accordance with the LRRP.

3) Surplus water made available to the Contract Agencies from the previous year (2019).

## 6.2.4 Stormwater

Zone 3 recognizes stormwater as a potential source of water supply for the Contract Agencies. Beneficial reuses typically include blending with other water supplies for groundwater recharge, redirecting it into constructed wetlands or landscaping, or diverting it to a treatment facility for subsequent reuse. In their respective UWMPs, individual Contract Agencies will address whether they have or are developing beneficial ways to reuse stormwater.

A watershed-based approach to stormwater management would have multiple benefits for Zone 3, including recharged groundwater aquifers and enhanced local water supplies and water quality of the creek. Zone 3 and the City of Arroyo Grande completed a Stormwater Resources Plan (SWRP) for the Arroyo Grande Creek Watershed. The overarching purpose of this SWRP is to develop strategies to best manage the potential risks and opportunities presented by stormwater runoff within the Arroyo Grande Creek Watershed located downstream of Lopez Lake.




Zone 3 does not plan on implementing additional stormwater capture beyond what naturally flows to Lopez Reservoir. Zone 3 continues to encourage its Contract Agencies to develop additional reuse opportunities if they become available. New regulations for new development will also require stormwater management improvements to retain more stormwater on-site for additional percolation. In addition, The County and the City of Arroyo Grande are implementing the Storm Rewards Program, which promotes the capture and retention of rainwater on private property through use of rain barrels (https://www.stormrewards.org/).

## 6.2.5 Wastewater and Recycled Water

Zone 3 does not provide wastewater treatment or recycled water. As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 does not provide this source of water supply to its Contract Agencies.

### Wastewater Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

Three wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) serve Zone 3 Contract Agencies:

- **South San Luis Obispo County Sanitation District (SSLOCSD) WWTP:** Serving the Cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, and Oceano CSD
- **City of Pismo Beach WWTP:** Serving the City of Pismo Beach
- **Avila Beach CSD WWTP:** Serving Avila Beach CSD and Port San Luis

#### SSLOCSD Collection System and WWTP

The SSLOCSD trunk sewer system collects wastewater from individual sewer collection systems in the Cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, and Oceano CSD. The SSLOCSD trunk sewer system is approximately 9 miles long, with varying mains between 18 and 30 inches in diameter. The SSLOCSD Plant is rated at 5 MGD. The WWTP provides secondary treatment using a fixed film reactor. The WWTP is also designed for a 9 MGD peak wet weather flow. Effluent is chlorinated and dechlorinated prior to discharge.

Plant effluent is discharged through the existing joint outfall line (with City of Pismo Beach WWTP) to the Pacific Ocean. This is a joint outfall shared between SSLOCSD WWTP and Pismo Beach WWTP (56%/44%, respectively). The combined capacity of this outfall is estimated at 16 MGD on a peak flow basis. The outfall extends approximately 4,000 feet offshore into about 60 feet of water depth. The WWTP currently serves a population of approximately 38,000 people.

#### City of Pismo Beach Collection System and WWTP

The collection system consists of 35 miles of gravity sewer ranging in diameter from 4 to 16 inches, over 450 manholes, 4.5 miles of sewer force mains, and nine lift stations. The Pismo Beach WWTP has capacity to treat an average of 1.9 MGD to secondary effluent standards. Currently, all effluent is discharged to the Pacific Ocean via the joint outfall shared with the SSLOCSD. The secondary process includes an oxidation ditch extended aeration process, followed by secondary clarification, chlorination and dechlorination. The WWTP currently serves a population of approximately 8,600.

#### Avila Beach CSD Collection System and WWTP

The collection system consists of approximately 9,300 linear feet of gravity sewer ranging in diameter from 4 to 10 inches, 40 manholes, and one lift station. The WWTP is a 0.2 MGD rated secondary plant using a fixed film reactor or trickling filter. Secondary effluent is chlorinated and dechlorinated prior to discharge through an ocean outfall. The outfall has a 12-inch diameter and extends approximately 540 feet beyond the Avila Pier. The WWTP currently serves approximately 500 people.

### Recycled Water Coordination

Some of the Contract Agencies (Oceano CSD and the Cities of Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, and Grover Beach) have partnered together on the Central Coast Blue Project. Central Coast Blue is a regional recycled water project in the planning and design phase that will develop a sustainable water supply and help protect the SMGB. The intent of Central Coast Blue is to enable Pismo Beach, partnering agencies, and the SSLOCSD to construct an advanced treatment facility (ATF) to produce advanced purified water to augment its water supply through injection to recharge the aquifer and develop a seawater intrusion barrier to improve water supply reliability for the area. Please refer to the Contract Agencies' UWMP for more detailed information about the current findings for use of recycled water.

### Potential, Current, and Projected Recycled Water Uses

In general, using unrestricted recycled water (defined by Title 22, California Code of Regulations as meeting a coliform bacteriological quality of 2.2 most probable number) for landscape/turf irrigation is a potential use in all three WWTP service areas. However, studies have shown that there are significant costs associated with pipeline and pump station infrastructure relative to irrigation demand.

The Central Coast Blue Project will provide the opportunity to capture treated WWTP effluent currently discharged to the ocean and put it toward beneficial reuse through ATF injection into the SMGB to prevent seawater intrusion. The first phase of Central Coast Blue consists of advanced treatment of water from the Pismo Beach WWTP. The second phase includes treating SSLOCSD WWTP, if that is deemed feasible and beneficial. Refer to the City of Pismo Beach UWMP for additional information.

As a wholesale entity, it is difficult to project to what extent a Contract Agency may employ recycled water projects in the coming years. As such, Zone 3 is not in the position to forecast the extent and timing of such reuse programs. Zone 3 supports and encourages optimization of water resources throughout the County and would encourage all Contract Agencies to develop recycled water programs where feasible, including Central Coast Blue.

## 6.2.6 Actions to Exchange and Optimize Future Recycled Water Use

Zone 3 does not have any specific plans for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Contract Agencies' service areas. However, Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies are currently evaluating contract modifications that would allow storage in Lopez Reservoir. Establishing storage rights for the Contract Agencies will promote multiyear conjunctive use strategies and promote the use of Recycled Water.

## 6.2.7 Desalinated Water Opportunities

The mission of Zone 3 is solely to serve water from Lopez Reservoir to its five Contract Agencies. The supply and safe yield of this reservoir (along with the Contract Agencies' conjunctive use of groundwater and State Water) is adequate to meet contract obligations. In March 2016, the District completed a Diablo Canyon Desalination Pipeline Feasibility Study that summarized the hydraulic feasibility and planning-level cost estimates for delivering desalinated water from Diablo Canyon Power Plant near Avila Beach to current Zone 3 Contractors along the Lopez Pipeline. [203]The project would deliver desalinated water (seawater treated at the Diablo Canyon Power Plan by filtration, ultraviolet exposure, and reverse osmosis) to the Lopez Pipeline and further diversify the Contract Agencies' water supply. The feasibility study identified upgrades to the Zone 3 conveyance system that would be required for the Lopez Pipeline to allow for additional capacity and higher pressures. The District Board

[3] (Water Systems Consulting, Inc., 2016)

of Supervisors (BOS) approved a $900,000 budget adjustment to carry out the next steps in the project, including preparation of an Environmental Impact Report and a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) application. However, these additional efforts are currently on hold due to the pending decommissioning of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

Previously, in 2008, the Cities of Arroyo Grande and City of Grover Beach and the Oceano CSD jointly participated in the detailed evaluation of a potential seawater desalination project to supplement their existing potable water sources. At that time, projections of water supply shortfalls in the region warranted a more detailed study and consideration of desalination (and recycled water) as a supplemental water supply. The 2008 Desalination Funding Study was funded by a Proposition 50 grant and was further advanced from a prior February 2006 initial desalination study.

Each of the agencies identified its desired allocation of production water from the desalination facility.

**The total capacity of the desalination plant study was for a yield of 2,300 AFY, with each agency's share in the plant capacity as follows:**

- **City of Arroyo Grande:** 750 AFY
- **City of Grover Beach:** 800 AFY
- **Oceano CSD:** 750 AFY

**The study revealed several opportunities and challenges associated with the development of a desalination facility, including:**

- How seawater would be collected through a series of on-beach gallery wells
- Impacts of pipeline construction on the beach and through environmentally sensitive areas (such as the lagoon)
- Site concerns and competing space requirements at the SSLOCSD WWTP
- Complex permitting process
- Extensive energy consumption
- High cost of water per AF

After careful consideration of the findings of the Desalination Feasibility Study, the participating agencies chose not to pursue this desalination project as a viable water supply alternative. However, the need for augmenting water supplies for the future is still a key concern.

## 6.2.8 Water Exchanges and Transfers

### Exchanges

In years that the annual yield of Lopez Reservoir exceeds the water deliveries and downstream releases, Contract Agencies are given the option to purchase surplus water (see 6.2.3). The current water supply contracts with the Agencies (Article 4[A], September 19, 2000, Water Supply Contracts) state as follows: "Surplus water shall be calculated for each water year by subtracting from the safe yield of the project an amount equal to the sum of the quantity of water released downstream during the immediately prior water year, which shall not exceed 4,200 AF unless legally required, and the quantity of entitlement water delivered to Zone 3 Contract Agencies during the immediately prior water year, excluding downstream releases and entitlement deliveries that occur during the period of time that the District determined that continuous spillway flow was occurring at Lopez Dam."[4]

[4] (San Luis Obispo County, September 19, 2000)

Each year, the District Board of Supervisors declares surplus water (unused safe yield from the previous year) available during any given water year. **Table 6-1** shows past, current, and projected available surplus amounts to Contract Agencies. It is important to state that Zone 3 provides the entitled amount to the Contract Agencies, and surplus water is not a guaranteed source of water from year to year. Ultimately, the Contract Agencies are responsible for obtaining additional water sources when demands exceed their entitlement.

The current Zone 3 contracts allow for surplus water to be made available to outside entities. However, selling surplus water to agencies that are not Contract Agencies is not practicable because typically there is not enough additional surplus water to warrant a sale. Additionally, there may be hydraulic limitations to the transmission line, making it impracticable.

The costs of the surplus water for Contract Agencies are very low compared to other potential water sources because they only pay for the treatment costs associated with the surplus water, and capital costs are excluded. Surplus water is not guaranteed every year, and it is unlikely surplus water will be available after a succession of dry years.

### Transfers

Transfer opportunities within Zone 3 consist of only State Water and conjunctive use of groundwater supplies. One key aspect to the ability to take advantage of State Water transfers is the capacity of the Zone 3 Pipeline. The District completed a hydraulic study to determine if additional capacity exists in this pipeline for supplemental water deliveries to the Contract Agencies. Subsequent to this initial study, a hydraulic model and detailed study was conducted by Zone 3 to assess hydraulic capacity in the entire Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) State Water delivery system. Both studies addressed hydraulic capacity relative to both State Water and Zone 3 Water delivery opportunities in the Lopez Pipeline. The most recent CCWA delivery system study and report were completed in 2012. Results indicate the potential for only a marginal increase in capacity for surplus deliveries of approximately 12% (approximately 300 AFY). However, Zone 3 is exploring options with CCWA to increase State Water delivery capacity via the CCWA delivery system.

### Emergency Interties

The Lopez Project is connected to the State Water Pipeline, which allows Zone 3 to deliver State Water to the Contract Agencies if it experiences supply interruption or a water treatment plant failure. Individual Contractors have emergency interties between their distribution systems that allow for the transfer of water during emergency conditions. Refer to the individual Agencies' UWMPs for details regarding their interties with other agencies.

## 6.2.9 Future Water Initiatives

Zone 3 does not expect future water supply projects or programs to provide a quantifiable increase to the agencies' water supply. However, each Contract Agency certainly may be embarking upon projects to augment potable water supply, such as recycled water, stormwater recharge, or desalination. When Contract Agencies need water beyond their entitlements, they will have no choice but to develop alternative water source supplies, better manage their existing water supplies, or both.

Zone 3 is currently working on contract changes to provide individual Contract Agencies with the ability to store unused Lopez Reservoir entitlement water within the reservoir for use in future years to enhance agencies' multiyear water supply planning. Depending on the scope of the changes, the LRRP, or certain provisions therein, may no longer be necessary and the District and Contract Agencies may consider various revisions. If this is the case, the District will update the WSCP accordingly.

## 6.2.10 Summary of Existing and Planned Sources of Water

Lopez Reservoir is part of a 67 square mile watershed and has a full storage capacity of 49,388 AF. On average, the reservoir contains 39,000 AF of water. In 2020, Lopez Reservoir contained 19,826 AF of stored water, as shown in **Table 6-2**, which falls under the 20,000 AF trigger described in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP). Zone 3 and the Contractors are currently evaluating whether to enact the Low Reservoir Response Plan. For further information regarding water shortage response actions, see Zone 3's WSCP in **Chapter 8**.

Zone 3 was created to deliver water from Lopez Reservoir to its five Contract Agencies. As shown in **Table 6-3**, safe yield of the reservoir matches that of the combination of entitlements held by Contract Agencies and that required for environmental releases, with ample drought reserves. However, in recent years, several Contract Agencies have identified near-term and future potential shortfalls in water supply. These agencies served by Zone 3 have other water supply sources, including State Water and local groundwater.

In 2008/2009, the Contract Agencies commenced on an evaluation study to consider raising the spillway elevation of Lopez Reservoir to increase the safe yield of the reservoir and thus increase water supply entitlements to the Contract Agencies. This effort was funded by the Contract Agencies, and the initial phase of the study was completed in 2009. The project study considered raising the spillway of Lopez Dam between 3 and 5 feet. This would increase gross reservoir storage by at least 2,850 AF. The increase in annual safe yield was estimated to be between 671 and 1,371 AF, which would only materialize after a full reservoir level was achieved. An additional study completed in 2013 evaluated the potential to raise the spillway by 2 to 12 feet. Findings from this study indicated that a 6-foot spillway raise height would allow for an increased annual withdrawal of 565 AFY. These studies found no obvious technical flaws with the proposed project.

However, the costs for further study and environmental studies and permitting are expected to be extensive. The project also has the potential to delay or significantly impact the draft Habitat Conservation Plan for Lopez Reservoir.

### Climate Change Effects

As discussed in Chapter 4, Zone 3 recently completed climate change modeling that evaluated the impacts of climate change on inflows to Lopez Reservoir, evaporation, and other conditions.[5] The modeling scenarios were developed using the data product from the California Water Commission's dataset and performed with historical meteorology and climate change-adjusted meteorology using climate change assumptions centered at the year 2070. The results indicated an increase in inflow of approximately 1,500 AFY to Lopez Reservoir.

### Regulatory Conditions and Project Development

At this time, Zone 3 does not anticipate regulatory or project-specific development that will affect characterization of future water supply availability.

[5] (Western Hydrologics, 2021)

**Table 6-2. DWR 6-8W Actual Water Supplies**

| | | 2020 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WATER SUPPLY | ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY | ACTUAL VOLUME | WATER QUALITY | TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD |
| Surface water (not desalinated) | Arroyo Grande Creek & Misc. Watersheds/Lopez Reservoir | 19,826 | Drinking Water | 8,730 |
| | **TOTAL:** | **19,826** | | **8,730** |

**Table 6-3. DWR 6-9W Projected Water Supplies**

| | | PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2025 | | 2030 | | 2035 | | 2040 | | 2045 | |
| WATER SUPPLY | ADDITIONAL DETAIL ON WATER SUPPLY | REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME | TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD | REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME | TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD | REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME | TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD | REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME | TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD | REASONABLY AVAILABLE VOLUME | TOTAL RIGHT OR SAFE YIELD |
| Surface water (not desalinated) | Arroyo Grande Creek & Misc. Watersheds/Lopez Reservoir | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| | **TOTAL:** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** | **8,730** |

## 6.3 Energy Intensity

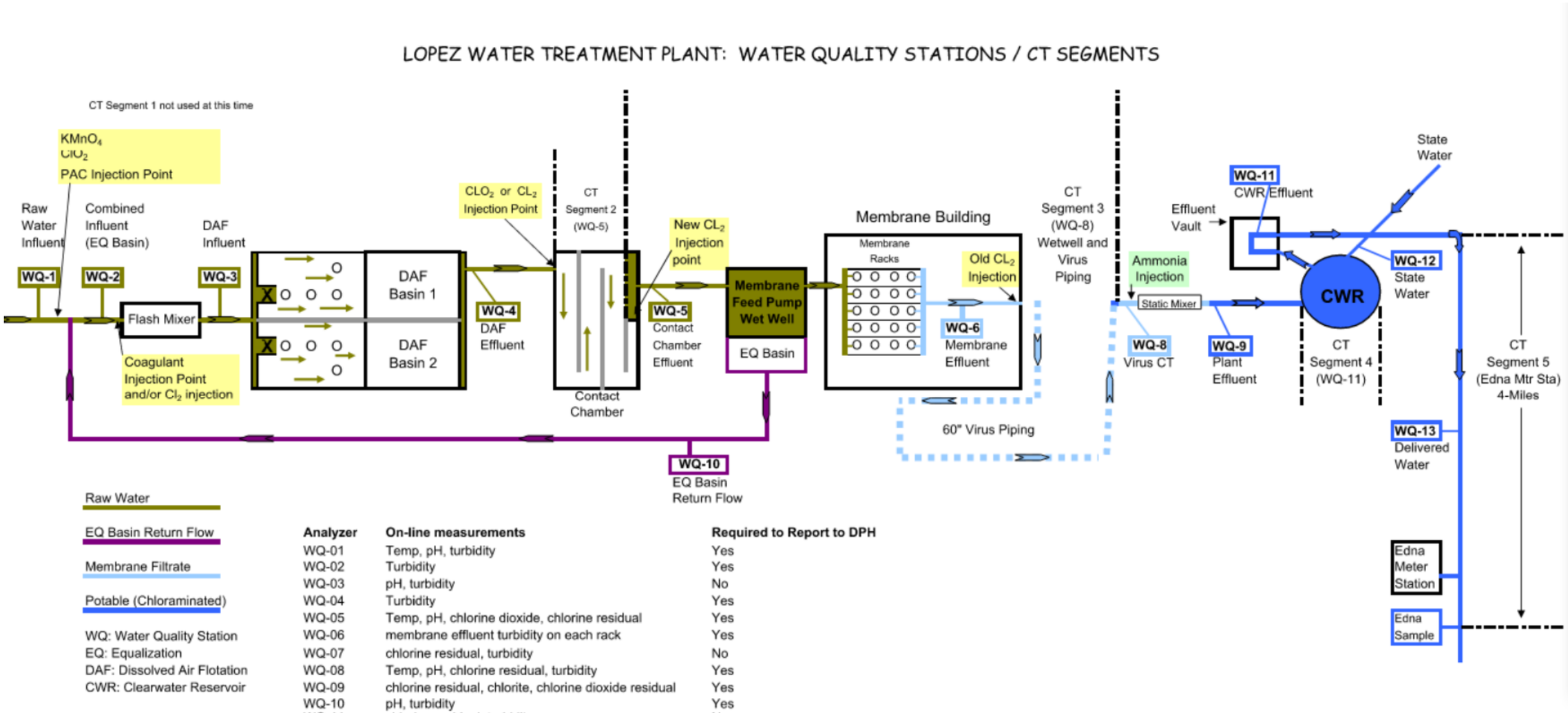
Water supplies from the Lopez Reservoir are treated at the Lopez Water Treatment Plant (LWTP) before being delivered to the Zone 3 Contract Agencies. Conveyance from the Lopez Reservoir to the LWTP flows by gravity through the 16-mile transmission pipeline. The LWTP is a 6-MGD water treatment facility that was upgraded in 2007 from a gravity multimedia filtration system to a low-pressure membrane filtration process. The membrane filtration process requires a considerably greater amount of energy than does the preexisting gravity multimedia filtration process. Figure 1 shows the process flow diagram for the LWTP.

LWTP currently receives energy from Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) under PG&E's E19S rate schedule. The rate schedule is a time-of-use schedule that is depended on the time of year and time of day of energy usage. In 2008, the District completed a Solar Energy Evaluation because of the availability of $2 million in stimulus grants for solar energy implementation in the County. The solar energy evaluation for LWTP indicated that under normal operations, the plant required more than 1.5 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity, costing the District over $200,000. A summary of LWTP energy costs for the 2008 calendar year is provided in **Table 6-4**. The evaluation found that implementing solar energy was not feasible unless there was available funding to complete the purchase and installation of a solar energy power generation plant or if the District was able to acquire stimulus grant funds to reduce costs of the power purchase agreement energy rates. Zone 3 is currently considering a battery storage project that would be used to reduce peak usage at the LWTP. The battery storage project is still in the early stages of development, and it is unknown as to whether it would be a feasible option to reduce peak power usage.

**Table 6-4. LWTP 2008 Energy Usage and Costs**

| LWTP FLOW | ENERGY USAGE (KWH) | ENERGY COSTS |
|---|---|---|
| Average Daily | 4,185 | $560 |
| Peak Daily | 4,910 | $688 |
| Average Monthly | 127,302 | $17,026 |
| Peak Monthly | 147,300 | $20,651 |
| **TOTAL YEAR** | **1,527,619** | **$204,307** |

**Figure 6-1. Lopez Water Treatment Plant Process Flow Diagram**[21]




| Analyzer | On-line measurements | Required to Report to DPH |
|---|---|---|
| WQ-01 | Temp, pH, turbidity | Yes |
| WQ-02 | Turbidity | Yes |
| WQ-03 | pH, turbidity | No |
| WQ-04 | Turbidity | Yes |
| WQ-05 | Temp, pH, chlorine dioxide, chlorine residual | Yes |
| WQ-06 | membrane effluent turbidity on each rack | Yes |
| WQ-07 | chlorine residual, turbidity | No |
| WQ-08 | Temp, pH, chlorine residual, turbidity | Yes |
| WQ-09 | chlorine residual, chlorite, chlorine dioxide residual | Yes |
| WQ-10 | pH, turbidity | Yes |
| WQ-11 | chlorine residual, turbidity | No |
| WQ-12 | chlorine residual, turbidity | No |
| WQ-13 | Temp, pH, chlorine residual, turbidity | Yes, if problem |

[21] (San Luis Obispo County Public Works Department, 2010)

**Table 6-5. DWR O-1A Recommended Energy Intensity - Water Supply Process Approach**

| POTABLE WATER DELIVERIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| Data Quality: Metered Data | Reporting Period Start Date | 01/01/2020 |
| | Reporting Period End Date | 12/30/2020 |

| URBAN WATER SUPPLIER OPERATIONAL CONTROL | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WATER MANAGEMENT PROCESS | | | | NON-CONSEQUENTIAL HYDROPOWER | |
| | LOPEZ WATER TREATMENT | CONVEYANCE | STORAGE | TOTAL UTILITY | HYDROPOWER | NET UTILITY |
| Volume of Water Entering Process (AF) | 4,875 | 4,875 | | | | |
| Energy Consumed (kWh) | 1,527,619 | 0 | | | | |
| Energy Intensity (kWh/AF) | 313.4 | 0 | | | | |
| **QUANTITY OF SELF-GENERATED RENEWABLE ENERGY:** | | | | | | **KWH** |
| Data Quality Narrative | Zone 3 Operations Report - volume of water treated includes surplus water for year 2020.<br>Energy Consumption for LWTP from PG&E Energy Cost (2008) | | | | | |
| Water Supply Narrative | Lopez Water Treatment Plant | | | | | |

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 7 Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

**This chapter describes the long-term reliability of Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3)'s water supplies. Shorter-term reliability planning that may require immediate action, such as drought or a catastrophic supply interruption, is addressed in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) (Chapter 8).**

The water service reliability and risk assessment synthesize the details embedded in the other sections of Zone 3's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) Report and provide a rationale for future decision making related to supply management, demand management, and project development.

IN THIS SECTION

- Water Supply Characterization
- Water Service Reliability Assessment
- Drought Risk Assessment

# 7.1 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Zone 3 has completed an assessment of water service reliability for the Lopez Reservoir. The service reliability assessment considered hydrological variability, regulatory variability, climate conditions, and other factors that have the potential to affect Zone 3's ability to supply contracting retail water agencies' (Contract Agencies') entitlements.

## 7.1.1 Constraints on Water Sources

Zone 3 is responsible for operation and regulatory compliance of the Lopez Water Treatment Plant (LWTP), which meets all water quality regulatory requirements. A surface-water tributary to the Lopez Reservoir is provided primarily from Arroyo Grande Creek and several other creek watershed areas. Therefore, continuing droughts are always a potential constraint on Zone 3's water sources.

The annual safe yield of the Reservoir is 4,200 acre-feet per year (AFY) greater than the entitlements held by Contract Agencies. The 4,200 AFY is required to be released into Arroyo Grande Creek for stream flow/environmental purposes as well as groundwater recharge. The demand within Zone 3 is equivalent to the entitlements held by the Contract Agencies. The entitlements to the Lopez Reservoir will remain constant at 4,530 AFY through the year 2045, unless there are changes to future water supply conditions that limit or enhance Zone 3's ability to provide entitlements to the Contract Agencies. Historically, Zone 3 has been able to deliver full allocations to Contract Agencies except during the longest drought years on record (2015/2016), when the District was operating Zone 3 in accordance with certain policies and procedures set forth in the Low Reservoir Response Plan (LRRP) developed by Contract Agencies and District staff in 2014. In 2015, entitlements were reduced by 10% in response to the ongoing drought conditions and declining reservoir levels. Because of the continued decline through 2016 in Lopez Reservoir storage, Zone 3 discussed reducing entitlements by 20% but never implemented these given rising storage levels in the Reservoir at the beginning of 2017. Reduced entitlements stayed in effect until April 2017 when the County's declared drought emergency proclamation was rescinded and the provisions of the LRRP were no longer effective.

At the end of 2020, the Lopez Reservoir dropped just below 20,000 acre-feet (AF), which is one of the two required triggers in the LRRP. Discussions between Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies are currently ongoing as to whether to request that the District again operate Zone 3 pursuant to LRRP provisions.

In years when surplus water is available from the Lopez Reservoir, the actual demand may be higher to reflect purchases from the surplus account. In years when surplus water is available, Contract Agencies can request surplus to meet demands beyond their entitlement for that year.

### Planned Actions & Water Management Strategies

In 2004, Zone 3 prepared a draft Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Lopez Dam project for the purpose of complying with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and providing incidental take authorization for steelhead trout and red-legged frogs for covered operations and maintenance activities affecting the Arroyo Grande Creek. The draft was submitted to resource agencies for review and comment, which resulted in the need to develop a new draft HCP. This work is still underway, and current efforts include the development of an integrated surface-water/groundwater model for the Arroyo Grande Creek Watershed. The model will be a key tool to allow Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies to better understand the relationship between downstream release and groundwater pumping and its impacts on creek habitats in lower Arroyo Grande Creek. It is envisioned that the model will allow for the development of a new downstream release program that will be proposed to the environmental regulatory agencies. The updated downstream release program and the HCP are intended to provide a plan for the operation of the Lopez Reservoir that fulfills the contractual water

supply obligations to the Zone 3 Contractors, provides releases for downstream agricultural users, and creates habitat enhancement for steelhead trout, red-legged frogs, and other environmentally sensitive biota in the lower Arroyo Grande Creek.

In addition, Zone 3 is in the process of addressing its existing water rights permit, which expired, by filing an extension of time with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). This will allow Zone 3 to then file a change petition to pursue needed changes to the permit that will reflect the actual operations of the Dam in terms of direct diversions, diversions to storage, and re-diversions.

It is currently unknown when the HCP and the updated downstream release program will be completed and approved; therefore, Zone 3 has prepared an Interim Downstream Release Schedule (IDRS) that optimizes storage and stream/reservoir management to meet the needs of municipal, agricultural, and environmental demands in the interim. The IDRS was followed by the development of the 2014 LRRP, as more specifically described in the Footnotes of the Executive Summary. The purpose of the 2014 LRRP is to limit both municipal diversions and downstream releases to preserve or extend water supplies in the Reservoir above the minimum pool for three to four years under continuing drought conditions, and neither the IDRS nor any provisions of the LRRP are intended to increase municipal supplies beyond current contractual entitlements. The components of the 2014 LRRP are described in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) (**Chapter 8**) and included as **Appendix D**.

## Water Quality

Zone 3 does not anticipate that water quality will affect water management strategies and/or supply reliability except when the Lopez Reservoir reaches very low storage levels. One of Zone 3's goals is to ensure the safety of the public by meeting current and impending drinking-water regulations established by the State of California. The LWTP meets current water quality standards. The following water quality reports have been conducted:

- In March 2003, the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) assessed the Lopez Project's raw-water sources and prepared a Drinking Water Source Assessment of the Lopez Reservoir. The study concluded that there have been no contaminants detected in the water supply; however, the source was still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking-water source.
- The SWRCB requires a Sanitary Survey Report to be completed for the Lopez Project every five years. These Sanitary Survey Reports identify existing and potential future sources of water contamination, provide baseline water quality and watershed conditions, and provide recommended management practices to protect the water quality of the Lopez Reservoir. The latest study was released in March 2021 and concluded that the water system is designed, constructed, operated, and managed well and that all sources, storage, tanks, booster stations, and distribution systems meet state requirements.[22] The water quality monitoring results indicate that the treated water meets all applicable guidelines for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

In 2015, the County issued Waterline Disinfection Procedures, which outline the minimum requirements to be followed by laboratory personnel, water operators, inspectors, and contractors for the disinfection and testing of new and repaired potable-water mains, including fire hydrants. These procedures are based on the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards for Disinfecting Water Mains (C651).

[22] (County of San Luis Obispo, 2021)

## 7.1.2 Year Type Characterization

During a normal water year, the Lopez Reservoir is reliably able to deliver contract entitlements totaling 4,530 AFY and release up to a maximum of 4,200 AFY for downstream needs. Historically, Zone 3 has been consistently able to deliver full entitlements to the Contract Agencies since the Reservoir has been in operation. The only time Zone 3 reduced entitlements by 10% was during the longest drought on record (2015/2016).

If the District is implementing the reductions in the LRRP, the amount of water available varies depending on the total amount of water stored in the Reservoir. Above 15,000 AF, 100% of the Contract Agencies' entitlements are available for delivery. Lopez entitlements decrease by 10% if the storage in the Lopez Reservoir drops below 15,000 AF and by 20% when it reaches 10,000 AF. At the end of December 2020, the Lopez Reservoir dropped below the 20,000-AF level and has continued to stay below 20,000 AF for the first half of 2021. The Zone 3 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) is currently evaluating the conditions of the Lopez Reservoir and whether to start the process of requesting that the District operate under the LRRP.

### Types of Years

The demand within Zone 3 is equivalent to the entitlements held by the contracting agencies. The municipal entitlements to the Lopez Reservoir will remain constant at 4,530 AFY through the year 2040, unless there are changes to future water supply conditions that limit or enhance Zone 3's ability to provide entitlements to the Contract Agencies. Recently completed reservoir modeling predicts that Zone 3 will continue to be able to provide Contract Agency entitlements under anticipated future hydrologic conditions.[23] **Table 7-1** provides the basis for a water year data reliability assessment by showing a normal water year, a single-dry-water year, and multiple-dry-water years and how such dry years may impact water deliveries. A normal year represents the average water supply available to the supplier. Based on historic data (1969-2020), the average storage in the Lopez Reservoir is 37,300 AF. Based on the calculated average water supply, 2007 was a representative normal year for Zone 3.

The single-dry year is the year that represents the lowest water supply available to the supplier. At the end of calendar year 2016, the Lopez Reservoir reached a historic low of 11,047 AF. As shown in **Table 7-3**Table 7-2, the single-dry-year supply and demand were reduced by 10% compared to a normal year's supply and demand.

The five-consecutive-year drought is defined as the driest five-year historical sequence for the supplier (California Water Code [CWC] Section 10612). To complete the water supply reliability assessment, Zone 3 used the five-consecutive-year dry period based on the lowest average water supply available in the Lopez Reservoir. **Table 7-4** shows a comparison of multiple dry years with the demand.

### Sources for Water Data

Zone 3 maintains a rain gauge station at the Lopez Dam. **Table 7-1** illustrates Lopez Reservoir annual rainfall data from 1968 through 2020. Zone 3 also collects daily reservoir level data. **Figure 7-2** illustrates the Lopez Reservoir storage from 1968 through 2020.

[23] (Western Hydrologics, 2021)

**Figure 7-1. Lopez Dam Rainfall Data 1968-2020**

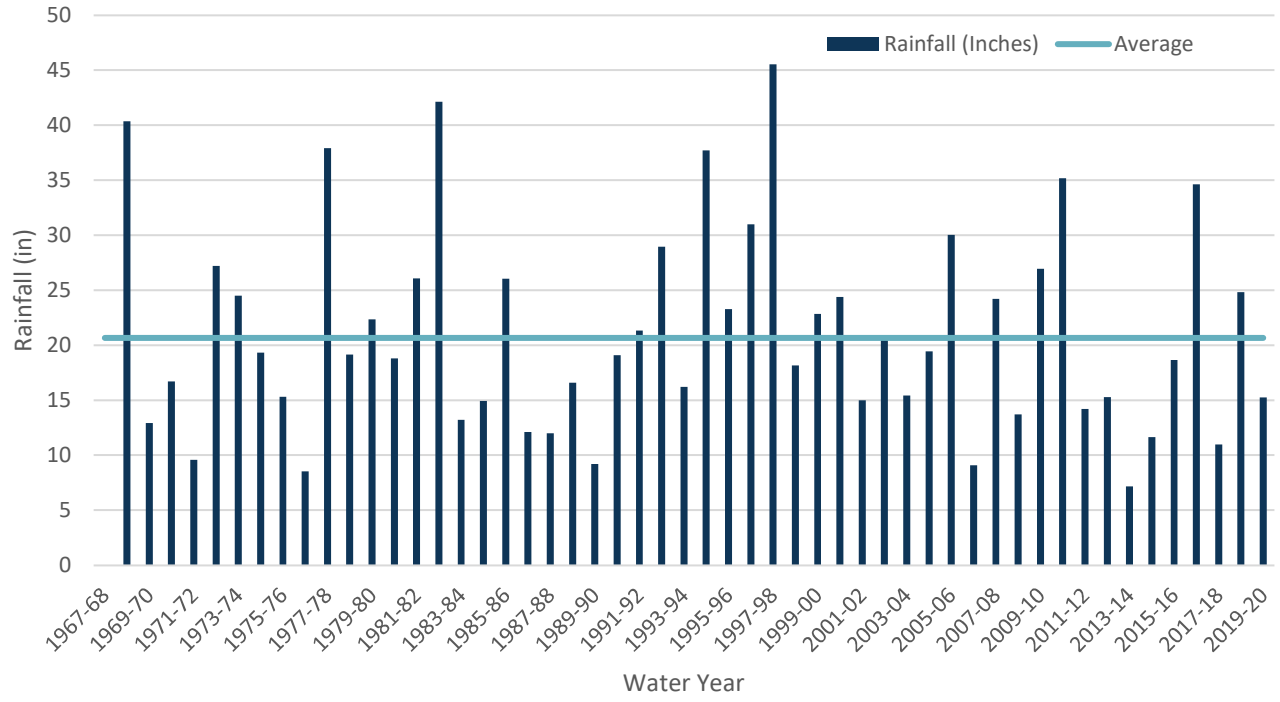



**Figure 7-2. Lopez Dam Rainfall Data 1968-2020**

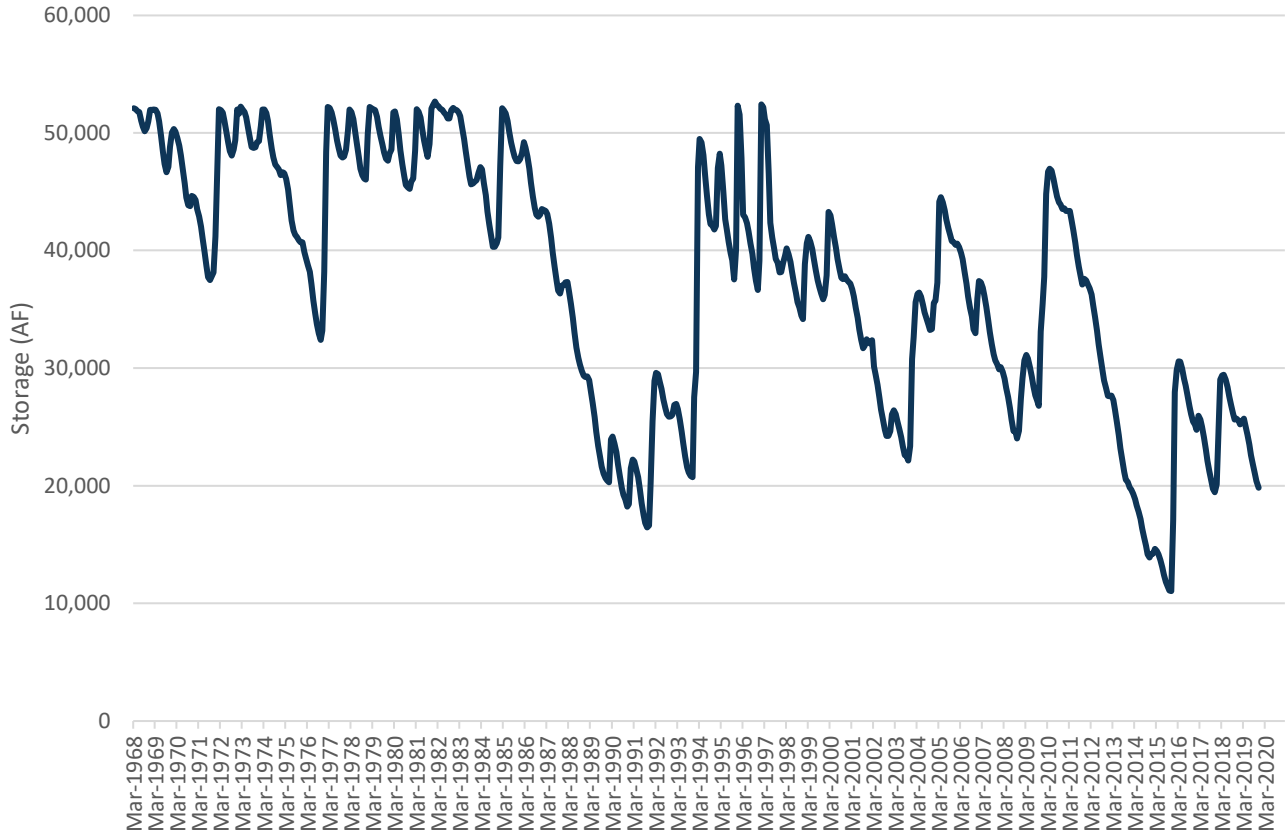


**Table 7-1. DWR 7-1W Basis for Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)**

Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.

| | | AVAILABLE SUPPLY IF YEAR TYPE REPEATS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YEAR TYPE | BASE YEAR | VOLUME AVAILABLE[1] | PERCENT OF AVERAGE SUPPLY |
| Average Year | 2007 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Single-Dry Year | 2016 | 7,877 | 90%[2] |
| Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year | 2012 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year | 2013 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year | 2014 | 8,730 | 100% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year | 2015[3] | 7,877 | 90% |
| Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year | 2016 | 7,877 | 90% |

[1] Volume available equates to the municipal diversions and downstream releases.

[2] Municipal diversion reduced by 10% or (453 AF) and downstream releases reduced by 9.5% (400 AF) in accordance with the reduction strategy of the LRRP.

[3] Contract Agencies Voluntarily reduced prior to the LRRP 15,000 AF trigger.

## 7.1.3 Water Service Reliability

### Water Service Reliability — Normal Year

**Table 7-2** shows the normal-year supply-and-demand comparison; as stated, Zone 3's supply and demand are projected to match the safe yield, which is a combination of Contract Agencies' entitlements and that required for downstream releases.

**Table 7-2. DWR 7-2W Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison**

| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply Totals<br>From Table 6-9W | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| Demand Totals<br>From Table 4-3W | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

### Water Service Reliability — Single Dry Year

The single-dry-year supply and demand in comparison to a normal-year's supply and demand includes a 10% reduction in deliveries to the Contract Agencies and a 9.5% reduction in downstream releases. A single-dry-year supply-and-demand comparison is provided in **Table 7-3**.

**Table 7-3. DWR 7-3W Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison**

| | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supply Totals | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 |
| Demand Totals | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 |
| **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

## Water Service Reliability — Five Consecutive Dry Years

**Table 7-4** compares multiple-dry years with the demand. Based on historical records, the only limiting factor to the Contract Agencies' water supply is based on contracted amounts, which are tied to the safe yield of the Lopez Reservoir. As shown in **Table 7-4**, conditions arising from a 5-year-long drought do impact water entitlements as planned for within the WSCP. The WSCP is provided in **Chapter 8**.

**Table 7-4. DWR 7-4W Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison**

| | | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First | Supply Totals | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| Year | Demand Totals | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| | **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Second | Supply Totals | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| Year | Demand Totals | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| | **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Third | Supply Totals | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| Year | Demand Totals | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 | 8,730 |
| | **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Fourth | Supply Totals | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 |
| Year | Demand Totals | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 |
| | **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Fifth | Supply Totals | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 |
| Year | Demand Totals | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 | 7,877 |
| | **DIFFERENCE:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |

### 7.1.4 Descriptions of Management Tools and Options

As stated, Zone 3 cannot project demand for the individual Contract Agencies, and the purpose of Zone 3 is to provide a supplemental source of water to their Contractors. The Contract Agencies rely on multiple sources of water and assess demand through their own models. Zone 3 continues to increase implementation of its Demand Management Measures (DMMs) and its conservation policies, which encourage the exploration of recycled water, enhanced groundwater management, and improvements to regional management and coordination to maximize the beneficial use of local water resources. Zone 3 has also implemented provisions in the 2014 LRRP during water supply shortages caused by prolonged drought conditions to ensure that the Lopez Reservoir continues to be a viable water supply source for the Contract Agencies.

## 7.2 Drought Risk Assessment

CWC Section 10635(b) requires every urban water supplier to include, as part of its UWMP, a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for its water service area to incorporate in the development of the DMMs and water supply projects and programs. The DRA allows suppliers to consider how to manage their water supplies under stressed hydrologic conditions in relation to variations in demand, and it supports the evaluation of the supplier's WSCP.

### 7.2.1 Data, Methods, and Basis for Water Shortage Conditions

Zone 3 collects daily data to trend historic rainfall, evaporation, inflow and total outflow, deliveries to the Terminal Reservoir, downstream releases, and Lopez Reservoir storage. The data date from 1968 through 2020.

**Zone 3 utilizes the Lopez Reservoir database to track trending rises and falls in Lopez storage volume to help Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies predetermine potential drought periods.**

- Lake elevation
- Lopez Reservoir capacity
- Total discharge (downstream, pipeline, spillway, other)
- Evaporation
- Precipitation
- Daily outflow
- Stream Inflow

The DRA is based on the driest five-year historic sequence experienced by Zone 3, as required by CWC Section 10612. CWC Section 10635 requires that the analysis consider plausible changes on projected supplies and demands caused by climate change, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

For Zone 3, 2012-2016 represent the driest five consecutive years on record for the Lopez Reservoir. Zone 3 used this five-year historic sequence to complete its DRA. During this drought period, Zone 3 reduced Lopez water entitlements by 10%, in accordance with the LRRP staged reduction limits. The Lopez Reservoir storage volume reached a historic low of 11,047 AF in December 2016.

## 7.2.2 DRA Water Source Reliability

**Table 7-5** provides a comparison of Zone 3's total water supply and water use. Zone 3 is under contractual obligation to supply 4,530 AFY of water to its Contract Agencies and provide downstream release of up to 4,200 AFY for agricultural and environmental demands. As stipulated in Article 4 of the Contract between Zone 3 and its Contract Agencies,[24] cutbacks may occur during droughts or under other shortage conditions. Zone 3 has a comprehensive action plan to reduce entitlements based on Lopez Reservoir storage levels as part of the LRRP. Should such shortages occur, and Zone 3 reduces contract entitlements and downstream releases in accordance with the LRRP, it is the responsibility of the Contracting Agency to reduce demand and/or secure alternate sources accordingly.

## 7.2.3 Total Water Supply and Use Comparison

Demand projections for Zone 3 Contract Agencies are assumed to be equal to the contract entitlements. Contract Agency entitlements along with downstream releases are equal to the safe yield of Lopez Reservoir. The District will not consider operating under the 2014 LRRP unless the total volume of water in the Lopez Reservoir drops below 20,000 AF and the Board of Supervisors (BOS) declares a drought emergency related to Zone 3 and takes formal action by resolution outlining those specific procedures set forth in the LRRP that will be implemented.

Zone 3 cannot project demands for the individual Contract Agencies, as the purpose of Zone 3 is to provide a supplemental source of water to its Contractors. Zone 3 will continue to provide support to their retail Contract Agencies with their planning projection models to meet demands.

[24] (San Luis Obispo County, September 19, 2000)

**Table 7-5. DWR 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to Address Water Code Section 10635(b)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2021 (YEAR 1) | Gross Water Use | 8,730 |
| | Total Supplies | 8,730 |
| | Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action | 0 |
| | **Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)** | |
| | WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit) | 0 |
| | WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit) | 0 |
| | Revised Surplus/Shortfall | 0 |
| | Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action | 0% |
| 2022 (YEAR 2) | Gross Water Use | 8,730 |
| | Total Supplies | 8,730 |
| | Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action | 0 |
| | **Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)** | |
| | WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit) | |
| | WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit) | |
| | Revised Surplus/Shortfall | 0 |
| | Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action | 0% |
| 2023 (YEAR 3) | Gross Water Use | 8,730 |
| | Total Supplies | 8,730 |
| | Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action | 0 |
| | **Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)** | |
| | WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit) | |
| | WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit) | |
| | Revised Surplus/Shortfall | 0 |
| | Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action | 0% |
| 2024 (YEAR 4) | Gross Water Use | 8,730 |
| | Total Supplies | 7,877 |
| | Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action | -853 |
| | **Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)** | |
| | WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit) | |
| | WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit) | 853 |
| | Revised Surplus/Shortfall | 0 |
| | Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action | 10% |
| 2025 (YEAR 5) | Gross Water Use | 8,730 |
| | Total Supplies | 7,877 |
| | Surplus/Shortfall without WSCP Action | -853 |
| | **Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)** | |
| | WSCP (Supply Augmentation Benefit) | |
| | WSCP (Use Reduction Savings Benefit) | 853 |
| | Revised Surplus/Shortfall | 0 |
| | Resulting Percent Use Reduction from WSCP Action | 10% |

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 8 Water Shortage Contingency Plan

**This chapter provides a summary of Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3)'s Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), including shortage stages and shortage response actions.**

IN THIS SECTION

- Water Supply Reliability Analysis
- Standard Shortage Stages
- Shortage Response Plan

California Water Code (CWC) Section 10632 requires that every urban water supplier that serves more than 3,000 acre-feet per year or have more than 3,000 connections to prepare and adopt a standalone WSCP as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This WSCP is a proposed plan for a range of water shortage situations, including supply shortages of greater than 50%. The WSCP will be updated based on new requirements every five years and will be adopted as a current update for submission to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

The WSCP is a proposed strategic plan that has been developed by the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) for Zone 3 to prepare for and respond to water shortages. A water shortage is when the available water supply is insufficient to meet the normally expected customer water use at a given point in time, which may occur for several reasons, such as water supply quality changes, climate change, drought, and catastrophic events (e.g., earthquake). The Zone 3 WSCP provides an updated water supply availability assessment and structured steps that the District can employ to respond to actual conditions that include elements of the 2014 Low Reservoir Response Plan (LRRP). This level of detailed planning and preparation will help maintain reliable supplies and reduce the impacts of supply interruptions.

Zone 3's WSCP is organized into the following main sections to align with the CWC Section 16032 requirements:

### Water Supply Reliability Analysis

Summarizes Zone 3's water supply analysis and reliability and identifies any key issues that may trigger a shortage condition.

### Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Procedures

Describes the key data inputs, evaluation criteria, and methodology for assessing the system's reliability for the coming year and the steps to formally declare any water shortage levels and response actions.

### Standard Shortage Stages

Establishes water shortage levels to clearly identify and prepare for shortages.

### Shortage Response Actions

Describes the response actions that may be implemented or considered for each stage to reduce gaps between supply and demand as well as to minimize social and economic impacts on the community.

### Communication Protocols

Describes communication protocols at each stage to ensure that customers, the public, and government agencies are informed of shortage conditions and requirements.

### Compliance and Enforcement

This section is not applicable to wholesalers such as Zone 3.

### Legal Authority

Lists the legal ordinance that grants Zone 3 the authority to declare a water shortage and implement and enforce response actions.

### Financial Consequences of WSCP Implementation

Describes the anticipated financial impact of implementing water shortage stage measures and identifies mitigation strategies to offset financial burdens.

### Monitoring and Reporting

This section is not applicable to wholesalers such as Zone 3.

### WSCP Refinement Procedures

Describes the factors that may trigger updates to the WSCP and outlines how to complete an update.

### Special Water Features Distinctions

This section is not applicable to wholesalers such as Zone 3.

### Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Describes the process for the adoption, submittal, and availability of the WSCP after each revision.

For the WSCP sections identified above that are not required to be completed by wholesale water suppliers, Zone 3 will continue to provide support to its retail Contractors in complying with these sections in their WSCP documents.

# 8.1 Water Supply Reliability Analysis

This section was completed pursuant to CWC Section 10632(a)(1) and describes the key findings from the water supply reliability analysis discussed in **Chapter 7** and conducted pursuant to CWC Section 10635.

Zone 3 is under contractual obligation to supply 4,530 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water to its contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies) subject to certain conditions under which such supply may be reduced, including, without limitation, temporary or short-term limitations based on drought conditions. Zone 3 Contract Agencies include the Cities of Arroyo Grande, Pismo Beach, and Grover Beach, and the communities of Oceano (Oceano Community Services District [CSD]) and Avila Beach (County Service Area [CSA] 12). CSA 12 subcontracts Zone 3 water to the Avila Beach CSD, the Port San Luis Harbor District, and the Avila Valley Mutual Water Company (MWC), as well as residential property owners located in the Avila Beach region.

As indicated above, the Contract between Zone 3 and its Contract Agencies permits cutbacks during droughts and other shortage conditions. More specifically, Article 4(B) authorizes the District to reduce entitlements following written notice.[25] Should such shortages occur, it is the responsibility of the Contract Agencies to reduce demand and/or secure alternate sources accordingly.

The District adopted an Interim Downstream Release Schedule (IDRS) in 2007 and plans to optimize storage and stream/reservoir management to meet the needs of municipal, agricultural, and environmental demands prior to the approval of the Project's Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). This plan includes a conceptual-level LRRP which consists of a methodology to assess near-term reservoir levels and a set of example actions *that could be taken* to mitigate the impacts of low reservoir levels. In 2014, Contracting Agencies and District staff developed a more concrete LRRP that the District could implement when the Lopez Reservoir dropped below 20,000 AF and the Board of Supervisors declared an emergency related to Zone 3. Although the District never adopted the 2014 LRRP, the District has implemented a number of its policies in the past. More specifically, on December 16, 2014, the District Board approved Resolution No. 2014-377 adopting certain policies and procedures set forth in the LRRP in response to the last drought to ensure that the Lopez Reservoir continued to be a viable water supply for the Contracting Agencies.

Zone 3 cannot project demand for the individual Contract Agencies, and the purpose of Zone 3 is to provide a supplemental source of water to agencies. The Contract Agencies rely on multiple sources of water and assess demand through the development of their own projection models. Zone 3 will provide support to its Contract Agencies while continuing to implement its Demand Management Measures and its conservation policies, which encourage the exploration of recycled water, enhanced groundwater management, and improvements to regional management and coordination to maximize the use of local water resources.

[25] (San Luis Obispo County, September 19, 2000)

## 8.2 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment

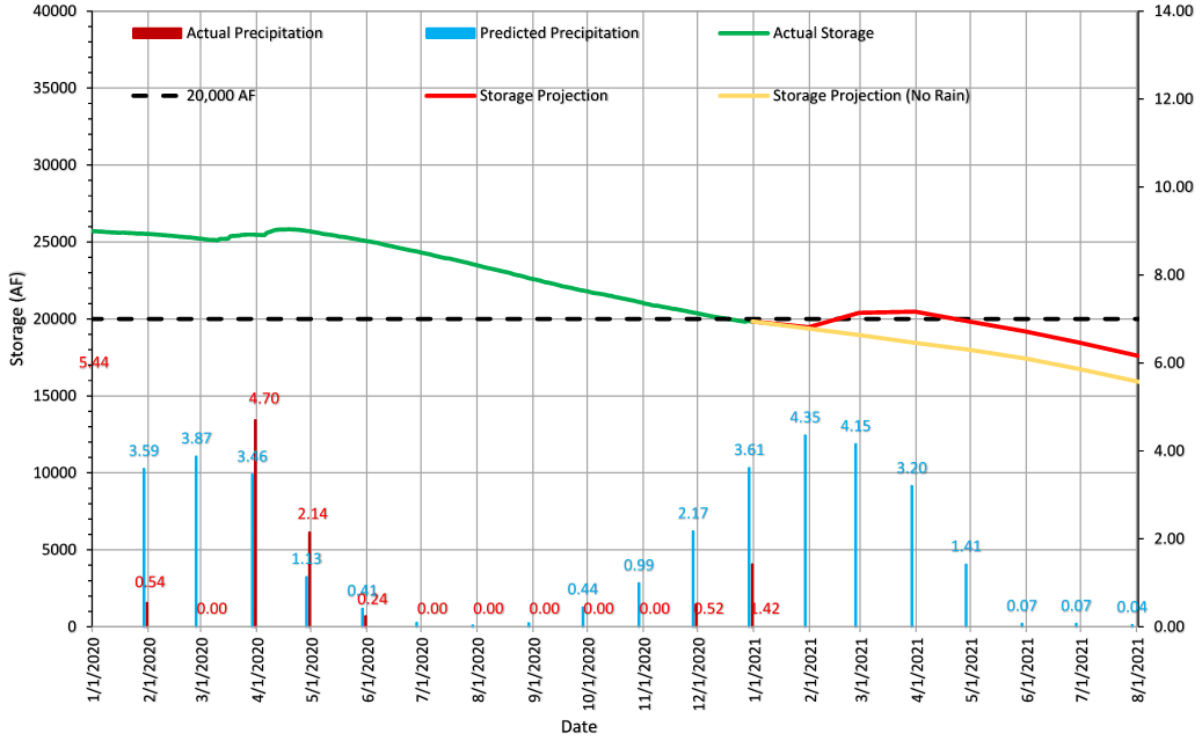
As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3's water supply equals the demand of the Contract Agencies. The purpose of the LRRP is to limit downstream releases and municipal diversion from the Lopez Reservoir to extend supplies for three to four years under continuing drought conditions. The WSCP is a proposed plan to provide an initial set of prescribed actions that incorporate the adaptive management framework described in the 2014 LRRP and that the District could implement during a water shortage. The adaptive management approach allows for modifications to the prescribed actions if needed for Zone 3 to achieve their three- to four-year targets discussed in the LRRP.[26]

Zone 3 trends monthly storage levels within Lopez Reservoir and reviews them at the Zone 3 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meetings. The District may consider implementing the WSCP if the total volume of water in the Lopez Reservoir falls below 20,000 AF and the Board of Supervisors (BOS) has declared a water emergency related to Zone 3 and takes formal action by resolution outlining those specific procedures set forth in the LRRP that will be implemented. Additional details regarding the level triggers are included in the LRRP (**Appendix D**).

The Zone 3 TAC meets monthly to review general operations and water supply management items related to the Lopez Reservoir. During these monthly meetings, the TAC reviews the Zone 3 Monthly Operations Report and Lopez storage projections for that month. The Lopez storage projection tool, provided in **Table 8-1**, is based on predicted rainfall from longrangeweather.com, inflow based on predicted rainfall, the current downstream release requests, and municipal usage. Zone 3 utilizes these tools to assess current Lopez Reservoir storage levels and predict the short-term water supply availability to assist the Zone 3 in anticipating drought conditions. Zone 3 plans to report on the implementation of the WSCP as part of its annual assessment to the DWR.

[26] Resolution No. 2014-377 granted the County Director of Public Works the exclusive authority to make adjustments to entitlement and surplus water deliveries described in the initial prescribed actions in accordance with the adaptive management provisions of the LRRP in coordination with the Zone 3 Technical Advisory Committee and the Zone 3 Advisory Committee (i.e. neither Committee has decision-making authority notwithstanding the language in the 2014 LRRP).

**Figure 8-1. Zone 3 Lopez Reservoir Storage Projection**




1. Storage projection is based on predicted rainfall from longrangeweather.com, inflow based on predicted rainfall, 20-21 downstream release requests, and municipal usage.
2. Municipal Usage is based on Jan 2010- Dec 2019 average monthly deliveries.
3. Predicted inflow is based off of historical precipitation and storage data. Antecedant moisture conditions are factored into the model. The first rainstorms after months without rain will cause less inflow than rainstorms during the rainy season. If the average daily rainfall for the previous three months is below 1 inch the model will multiply the predicted inflow by 0.1, if the average is above 1 inch the inflow is multiplied by 1.25.

## 8.3 Six Standard Water Shortage Levels

CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(B) authorizes suppliers to continue using their existing water shortage levels that may have been included in past WSCPs. Zone 3 has elected to include the existing water supply shortage action levels defined in the 2014 LRRP as the basis for their WSCP shortage levels.

The water supply shortage reduction response strategies are defined in **Table 8-1** and **Table 8-2**. These include the initial prescribed municipal diversions (deliveries to the Zone 3 Contractors) and the maximum downstream release reductions. **Table 8-3** and **Table 8-4** provide a crosswalk that translates the LRRP water storage strategies to the WSCP water shortage levels mandated by the statute.

To provide Zone 3, Contract Agencies, and agricultural stakeholders the flexibility to adapt to changing drought conditions and to address environmental requirements, the WSCP includes an adaptive management component that allows the initial prescribed actions to be modified based on specific drought conditions that are consistent with the adaptive management strategy defined in the 2014 LRRP. However, consistent with the action taken by the Board in 2014, it is anticipated that any such modifications would be undertaken by the District in coordination with the Zone 3 Contractors rather than by the advisory committees directly.

**Table 8-1. Initial Prescribed Municipal Diversion Reduction Strategy**

| AMOUNT OF WATER IN STORAGE (AF) | MUNICIPAL DIVERSION REDUCTION (%) | MUNICIPAL DIVERSION (AFY) |
|---|---|---|
| 20,000 | 0% | 4,530 |
| 15,000 | 10% | 4,077 |
| 10,000 | 20% | 3,624 |
| 5,000 | 35% | 2,941 |
| 4,000 | 100% | 0 |

**Table 8-2. Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy**

| AMOUNT OF WATER IN STORAGE (AF) | DOWNSTREAM RELEASE REDUCTION (%) | DOWNSTREAM RELEASES[1] (AFY) |
|---|---|---|
| 20,000 | 9.5% | 3,800 |
| 15,000 | 9.5% | 3,800 |
| 10,000 | 75.6% | 1,026 |
| 5,000 | 92.9% | 300 |
| 4,000 | 100% | 0 |

[1] Downstream releases represent the maximum amount of water that can be released. The actual releases may be less if releases can be reduced while still meeting the needs of the agricultural stakeholders and environmental requirements.

**Table 8-3. Relationship between Zone 3 Low Reservoir Response Plan Municipal Diversion Reductions and 2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels**

| SHORTAGE LEVEL | PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE (NUMERICAL VALUE AS A PERCENT) | LRRP SHORTAGE LEVEL | LRRP WATER STORAGE AMOUNT (AF) | MUNICIPAL DIVERSION REDUCTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Up to 10% | 1 | 20,000 | 0% Reduced Diversion |
| | | 2 | 15,000 | 10% Reduced Diversions |
| 2 | Up to 20% | 3 | 10,000 | 20% Reduced Diversions |
| 3 | Up to 30% | | | |
| 4 | Up to 40% | 4 | 5,000 | 35% Reduced Diversions |
| 5 | Up to 50% | 5 | 4,000 | 100% Reduced Diversion |
| 6 | >50% | | | |

**Table 8-4. Relationship between Zone 3 Low Reservoir Response Plan Downstream Release Reductions and 2020 WSCP Mandated Shortage Levels**

| SHORTAGE LEVEL | PERCENT SHORTAGE RANGE (NUMERICAL VALUE AS A PERCENT) | LRRP SHORTAGE LEVEL | LRRP WATER STORAGE AMOUNT (AF) | DOWNSTREAM RELEASE REDUCTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Up to 10% | 1 | 20,000 | 9.5% Reduced Releases |
| | | 2 | 15,000 | 9.5% Reduced Releases |
| 2 | Up to 20% | NA | - | - |
| 3 | Up to 30% | | | |
| 4 | Up to 40% | | | |
| 5 | Up to 50% | | | |
| 6 | >50% | 3 | 10,000 | 75.6% Reduced Releases |
| | | 4 | 5,000 | 92.9% Reduced Releases |
| | | 5 | 4,000 | 100% Reduced Releases |

## 8.4 Shortage Response Actions

The District may consider implementing the WSCP provisions if the total volume of water in the Lopez Reservoir falls below 20,000 AF and the BOS has declared an emergency related to Zone 3 and takes formal action by resolution outlining those specific procedures set forth in the LRRP that will be implemented. The initial prescribed actions, once the District takes action to implement the WSCP, are as follows:

- Mandatory reductions in entitlement water deliveries as set forth in **Table 8-1**
- Reductions in downstream releases as set forth in **Table 8-2** with actual releases timed to best meet the needs of agricultural stakeholders and to address environmental requirements
- No new allocations of surplus water from unreleased downstream releases
- Extension of the time that Contract Agencies can take delivery of existing unused water by allowing storage throughout the duration that the Drought Emergency Declaration is in effect, subject to evaporation losses if the water is not used in the year in which it was originally allocated

### 8.4.1 Demand Reduction

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 provides their Contract Agencies with Lopez Reservoir water based on their contract entitlements, and as such, cannot quantify actual water use reductions pursuant to Chapter 10632(8) of the CWC. Such reductions would be implemented by the Contract Agencies. Zone 3 will, however, monitor and assess actual metered deliveries relative to each Contract Agency's allocation during drought and normal water years. Reduction and Recovery Triggers based on the LRRP tie the amount of water within the Lopez Reservoir to provide the District, Zone 3 Contract Agencies, and agricultural stakeholders an initial framework for water supply planning. Assuming the District has taken the necessary actions to implement the WSCP, as the amount of water in the Lopez Reservoir drops below and rises above the triggers (see **Table 8-1** and **Table 8-2** for Lopez Storage Level Triggers), the District, in coordination with the Zone 3 TAC, will review the hydrologic conditions and, if necessary, utilize adaptive management to modify municipal diversion and downstream releases to meet the objectives of the WSCP.

### 8.4.2 Supply Augmentation

The mission of Zone 3 is solely to serve water from the Lopez Reservoir to its five Contract Agencies. The supply and safe yield of this reservoir (along with the Contract Agencies' conjunctive use of other sources [groundwater and State Water]) are adequate to meet contract obligations.

Some of the Contract Agencies, including the City of Pismo Beach, City of Arroyo Grande, City of Grover Beach, and Oceano CSD, are currently working together on a groundwater supply augmentation project called Central Coast Blue. Central Coast Blue is a regional recycled-water project in the planning and design phase that will develop a sustainable water supply and help protect the Santa Maria Valley Groundwater Basin (SMGB). The intent of Central Coast Blue is to enable Pismo Beach and its partnering agencies to construct an advanced treatment facility (ATF) to produce advanced purified water (APW) to augment its water supply through injection to recharge the aquifer and develop a seawater intrusion barrier to improve water supply reliability for the area. Please refer to the Contract Agencies' UWMP for more detailed information about the current findings for the use of recycled water.

Some of the Zone 3 Contract Agencies receive imported State Water, which is delivered to the Agencies through the Zone 3 transmission system. The District completed a hydraulic study for the Lopez pipeline to initially evaluate whether additional capacity was available in the pipeline and

supplemental water deliveries to the Contract Agencies would be achievable. Subsequent to this initial study, a hydraulic model and detailed study were conducted by the District to assess hydraulic capacity in the entire Coastal Branch of the State Water Project operated by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA). Both studies addressed hydraulic capacity related to State Water and Zone 3 Water deliveries, and the results indicated the potential for only a marginal increase in capacity for surplus deliveries of approximately 12% (~300 AFY). However, the District is exploring options with CCWA to increase State Water delivery capacity via the Coastal Branch delivery system.

In December 2019, the District went under contract with North American Weather Modification, Inc., to implement a potential three-year cloud-seeding program for the Lopez Reservoir. Year 1 was completed between January 2020 and April 15, 2020. Year 2 began in December 2020 and ran through April 15, 2021. The cloud-seeding process aids in precipitation formation by enhancing ice crystal production in clouds. When the ice crystals are formed, they turn into snowflakes and precipitate to the ground. The project objective is to increase precipitation in the Lopez Lake watershed during winter precipitation events. The seeding program uses a combination of ground-seeding sites and aircraft. The results published in the Year 1 Annual Report indicate that the Lopez Reservoir watershed is ideal for cloud-seeding operations and recommended continuing the cloud-seeding program for the 2020-2021 season.[27] The recommended adjustments to the program include extending the cloud-seeding period and transitioning to a ground-based network that would be more effective at mitigating the high variability in the monthly precipitation and would be more reliable and efficient when seeding the coast storms. The District's Cloud Seeding Program is in the experimental stage of development and, based on the results of the program, could be integrated into the normal water management plan but will be based on the desire of the Contract Agencies as they fund 100% of the cloud-seeding efforts.

### 8.4.3 Operational Changes

The Lopez Pipeline that delivers Zone 3 water to the Contract Agencies also receives State Water that is delivered to State Water Contractors. During short-term disruptions to treatment at the Lopez Water Treatment Plant (LWTP), State Water can continue to supply the system, thus providing additional continuity of potable-water service to Contract Agencies. It is also noted that each Contract Agency provides their own emergency water storage within their respective water distribution systems. The ability for Zone 3 to take State Water is limited by the capacity of their State Water turnout and available capacity of the Coastal Branch pipeline.

### 8.4.4 Additional Mandatory Restrictions

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 does not have the authority to impose mandatory restrictions on outdoor water use, residential, or other mandatory restrictions that require enforcement and penalties. Please refer to the UWMPs prepared by the Contract Agencies for details regarding restrictions.

### 8.4.5 Emergency Response Plan

Zone 3 recognizes the potential for a catastrophic interruption of supply, which may result from an earthquake, regional power outage, or terrorist attack. The water treatment plant is fully automated and equipped with a complete Supervisory Controls and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system to keep the plant processes under control and constantly monitored. However, in the event of a water treatment process disruption at the Zone 3 LWTP, the 2.25-million gallon (MG) clear-well reservoir provides about

[27] (North American Weather Consultants, Inc., 2020)

12 hours of treated-water storage. Because water deliveries to Contract Agencies are relatively constant throughout the day and night, the estimated 12-hour duration for storage would be similar whether such disruption occurred in the evening or daytime. However, during peak summer days when Contract Agencies are drawing more water, the 12-hour buffer provided by the clear-well reservoir will likely be less in the event of an emergency. Thus, Zone 3 staff will work diligently to ensure that the plant processes come back online expeditiously.

A catastrophic event could result in a failure of the 16-mile conveyance pipeline between the Lopez Reservoir and the Terminal Reservoir. Because the Terminal Reservoir is immediately adjacent to the LWTP, Zone 3 has the capability to treat raw water from the terminal at the LWTP and continue deliveries to the Contract Agencies in the event the conveyance pipeline has ruptured or failed. The Terminal Reservoir has a maximum storage capacity of 844 AF. Because the system flows by gravity, only about 48 AF from the Terminal Reservoir can be delivered to the LWTP. This equates to approximately 3.5 days of water supply deliveries to the Contract Agencies.

In the event of a widespread power outage, the LWTP is equipped with a 900-kW emergency generator, sufficient to power the entire water treatment plant. The backup power ensures minimal down time and continuous operations at the LWTP. Because Zone 3 water is delivered by gravity to the distribution system, power is not needed to continue serving water to the Contract Agencies.

Earthquakes and other events have the potential to disrupt Zone 3 deliveries through the Lopez Pipeline. Should such disruption or line breakage occur, Zone 3 contracts with local Contractors to expedite emergency repair as needed. Such Contractors are fully equipped with labor, equipment, and materials to quickly repair damage to pipelines. In addition, the County has mutual aid agreements with the other Counties.

Zone 3 completed SCADA improvements to the Lopez transmission main. The SCADA system allows for remote monitoring of the Lopez pipeline and LWTP to verify any abnormal conditions, such as loss of system pressure and leakage from the pipeline. The SCADA improvements allow for quick response to isolated reaches of pipeline and provide the ability to notify Contract Agencies should the nature of the emergency warrant their involvement.

During an emergency or major disruption in potable-water supply to Contract Agencies, or prolonged shortage due to drought conditions, it will be the responsibility of Contract Agencies (retailers) to notify their customers of the water shortage and to mandate such prohibitions. Zone 3 staff notifies all Contract Agencies immediately in the event of an emergency, water quality issue, or water service disruption.

### 8.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

CWC Section 10632.5(a) requires a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. Pursuant to CWC Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multi-hazard mitigation plan under the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 may be used to comply with this section if the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) addresses seismic risk.

The County's most recent multijurisdictional HMP was adopted in 2019. The HMP addresses seismic risk assessment and identification of vulnerabilities to hazards, including specific critical infrastructure and specific populations at risk. The HMP includes an update to potential solutions and mitigation actions to address the County's identified vulnerabilities. The HMP is included as **Appendix E** to address seismic risk assessment and mitigation actions applicable to Zone 3's service area.

In addition to the HMP, the District has prepared several other reports that address seismic risks and mitigation plans that are relevant to the Zone 3 service area.

- In 2015, the County prepared an Earthquake Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that outlines the strategies, resources, plans, and procedures that will be used to prepare for and respond to an earthquake event. The ERP reported that a dam failure is highly unlikely to occur during a seismic event. The Lopez Reservoir is an earthen-filled dam that underwent a seismic retrofit in 2002 to meet current seismic standards. The ERP indicates that earthen-filled dams within the County are well constructed to survive the maximum credible earthquake from active fault systems. In the event of a seismic event, damage assessments for the dams, including the Lopez and terminal dams, are one of the first actions taken by the County.
- The Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan was last updated in 2016 and defines the emergency management procedures and organizational response for overall coordination of public protective actions that may need to be employed in the event of a dam or levee failure; this includes the Lopez and terminal dams.[28] The District also updated it is Lopez Dam Flooding and Evacuation Brochure in February 2020 to provide information to the public in the unlikely event of an emergency evacuation; this is included as **Appendix G**.

## 8.4.7 Shortage Response Action Effectiveness

As part of the WSCP, each supplier is required to estimate the extent to which that action will reduce the gap between supply and demand. As a wholesaler, Zone 3's water supply equals the demand during each prescribed response action. During a water supply shortage, Zone 3 plans to operate under the water shortage response action levels defined in Section 8.3 of the WSCP and plans to reduce Contract Agencies' entitlements accordingly. It is the responsibility of the Contract Agencies to quantify the gap between supply and demand.

[28] (San Luis Obispo County, 2016)

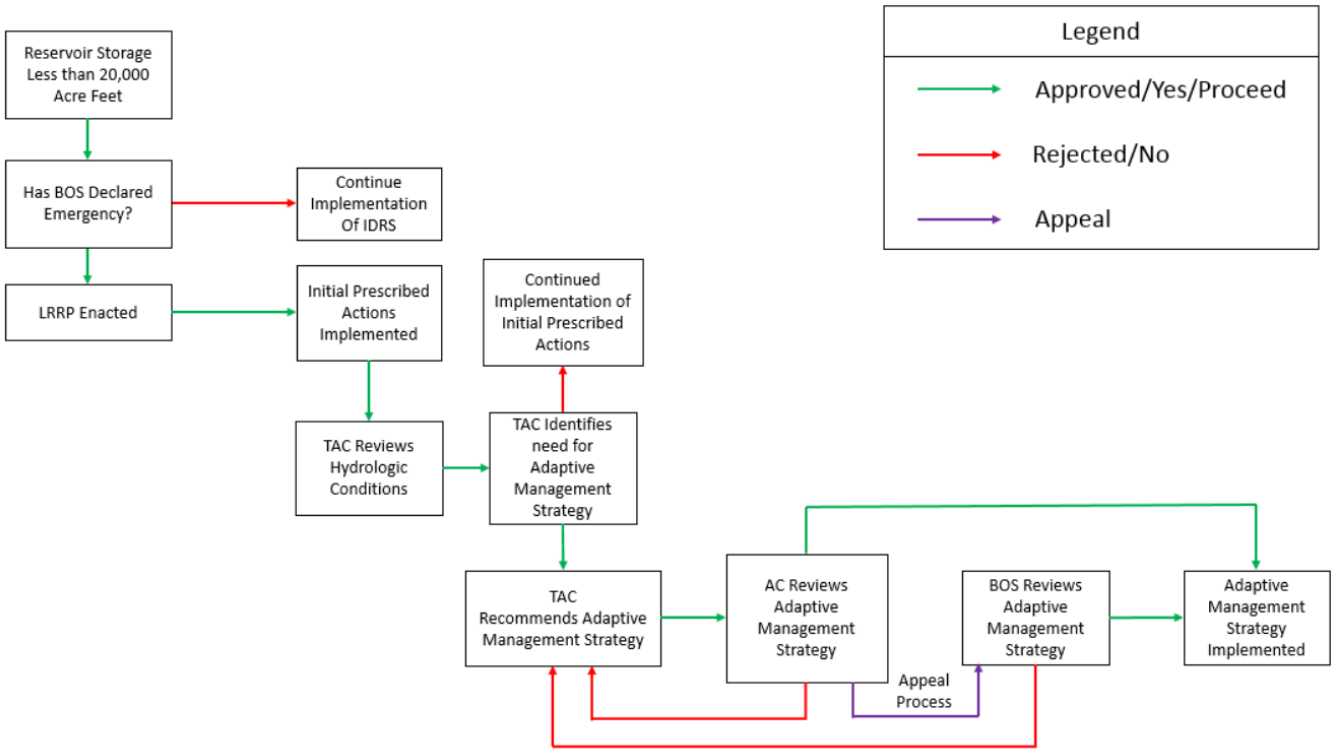
## 8.5 Communication Protocols

CWC Section 10632(a)(5) states that the supplier is required to identify communication protocols and procedures to inform customers; the public; interested parties; and local, regional, and stage governments regarding predicted shortages, triggered response actions, and shortage emergencies.

Assuming the District has taken the necessary actions to implement the WSCP, Zone 3 intends to use the LRRP and Adaptive Management Flow Chart shown in **Figure 8-2** as a guide to navigate through periods of reduced water supply availability caused by drought conditions, but likely subject to the limitations contained within the adopted resolution required to implement the WSCP, e.g. a limitation that neither the TAC nor the AC has the authority to employ an adaptive management strategy without District approval notwithstanding the chart contained within the LRRP and reproduced below (rather, Zone 3 will seek input from the Zone 3 TAC and Advisory Committee (AC) members either at the monthly TAC meetings or quarterly AC meetings as to whether adaptive management is needed based on a review of the current hydrologic conditions prior to implementation). At the same meetings, Zone 3 will provide notification and seek input regarding any triggers or anticipated triggers under the LRRP. When a response action is triggered or anticipated to be triggered, Zone 3 staff will notify the Contract Agencies and, if needed, recommend an adaptive management strategy after reviewing the current hydrologic conditions. It is the responsibility of the Contract Agencies to notify their customers during a predicted water supply shortage.

If there is an emergency water supply shortage, Zone 3 will notify operations staff immediately. Depending on the type of water supply emergency shortage, public communications may be required and will follow the notification procedures outlined in the ERP, HMP, or Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan. Contract Agencies are responsible for notifying their customers during an emergency or major disruption in potable-water supply.

**Figure 8-2. LRRP Enactment and Adaptive Management Flow Chart[29]**




[29] See above regarding likely qualifications on utilization of this process by the District. The unmodified chart is included herein for informational purposes only to depict the *general* formwork, and Its inclusion should not be viewed as any sort of grant of decision-making authority to the TAC or AC.

## 8.6 Compliance and Enforcement

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 does not have the authority to enforce restrictions and customer compliance. The contracts between Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies contain a drought clause that provides for the reduction of Zone 3 water.

As the wholesale agency, it is the responsibility of Zone 3 to provide adequate notice to the Contract Agencies regarding any projected reductions in deliveries. It is then the responsibility of the Contract Agency to determine appropriate steps to supplement Lopez supplies with alternate sources and/or impose water demand restrictions and prohibitions on their customers.

## 8.7 Legal Authorities

A description of Zone 3's legal authorities and their role with implementing the shortage response actions specified in this WSCP are provided below.

**Zone 3 TAC**: The TAC is composed of technical operations staff from Zone 3 Contract Agencies who meet monthly to discuss matters related to the Lopez Project and provide recommendations to the Zone 3 AC. Any updates or changes made to the LRRP with respect to the WSCP by the District would be developed in coordination with the TAC and Zone 3 AC.

**Zone 3 AC**: The AC is an advisory body composed of elected officials representing each of the Contract Agencies as well as one agriculture representative and one member at large, who hold bimonthly public meetings to advise the District on matters relating to the Lopez Project and Zone 3 Water Supply Contracts.

**Zone 3 Contract Agency Governing Boards**: The Zone 3 Contract Agency Governing Boards have the governing authority over each of their agencies and the authority to impose demand-reduction measures as necessary to respond to Zone 3 water delivery reductions.

**San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors (BOS)**: The BOS sitting as the Board of Supervisors for the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control as Water Conservation District, is the governing authority for Zone 3 that can provide formal approval and adoption of the WSCP. The Board of Supervisors, either sitting as the District Board or County Board, must declare a water emergency related to Zone 3 and take formal action by resolution outlining those specific procedures set forth in the 2014 LRRP that will be implemented when the reservoir is at 20,000 acre feet or less in order to implement the WSCP.

In the event that a water shortage emergency is declared by the BOS, the Zone 3 Water Supply Contracts Between the District and Contract Agencies allow for water delivery reductions and corresponding notifications to each Contract Agency of the District's intent. Actual amounts of reduced entitlements would likely be determined in accordance with the 2014 LRRP during such drought years. The provision in the contract between Zone 3 and Contract Agencies that authorizes the District to reduce entitlements in response to shortages reads as follows in pertinent part:

*"Article 4(B) Entitlements*. […] Notwithstanding the foregoing, the aggregate Entitlements available under this Contract and under the Water Supply Contracts may be reduced, following written notice given to the Agency from the District, due to (1) permanent or long-term restrictions imposed upon the District caused by (i) extreme changes in long-term meteorological patterns that reduce the Safe Yield assumptions for the Project; or (ii) multi-year drought conditions; or (2) temporary or short-term limitations based upon (i) reduced ability of the Project either to treat or distribute water because of *force majeure*; (ii) drought conditions; or (iii) water quality standards which reduce the safe, treated output of the Project at the time."[30]

[30] Article 5 limits the District's liability for shortages: "*Article 5. Water Shortages.* From time to time during the term of this Contract, there may occur a shortage in the quantity of Project water available for delivery to the Agency by the District under this Contract, including, without limitation, for the reasons enumerated in Article 4(B). In such event, no liability shall accrue against the District or any of its officers, agents, or employees for any damage, direct or indirect, arising from a shortage on account of any reason beyond the control of the District. In any water year during which such a shortage has caused a reduction as described in said Article 4(B), so that the total quantity of the Entitlements available for the District to distribute is less than the total established in said Article 4(B), following giving of notice by the District as provided in Article 4(B), the Proportionate Share of the Agency and each Other Agency under its Water Supply Contract shall be applied to such reduced amount in determining the volume of Project water to be delivered to the Agency and such Other Agencies in such water year." (Zone 3, Executed September 19, 2000)

**A list of current contacts for the Zone 3 Contract Agencies is provided below.**

- **San Luis Obispo CSA 12 (Subcontractors)** — John Diodati
- **City of Arroyo Grande** — Bill Robeson
- **City of Grover Beach** — Greg Ray
- **City of Pismo Beach** — Ben Fine
- **Oceano Community Services District** – Will Clemens

## 8.8 Financial Consequences of WSCP

CWC Section 10632(a)(8) requires a discussion of the financial consequences of, and responses to, drought conditions, including potential revenue reductions and expense increases resulting from the activated shortage response actions and associated mitigation actions. As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 has established fixed costs for the Zone 3 water entitlements regardless of how much water is delivered to the Contract Agencies. It is up to each retail Contract Agency to assess and manage financial impacts resulting from reduced water deliveries.

Turnouts between Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies are metered, and customers served by the Contract Agencies are fully metered. Zone 3 water costs are established based on the fixed capital costs of the system and variable operations and maintenance costs associated with the Lopez Reservoir, LWTP, and potable-water distribution facilities. Because the water supply to the Zone 3 Contract Agencies is fully allocated, new transfers are not allowed (unless an existing Contract Agency relinquishes a portion of their entitlement to a new Contract Agency). As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 does not have the authority to set commodity rates for the purposes of promoting water efficiency and conservation.

## 8.9 Monitoring and Reporting

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 is not required to monitor and report on implementation of response actions.

## 8.10 WSCP Refinement Procedures

As discussed in previous sections, the LRRP is the basis of the WSCP and includes an adaptive management component so the prescribed water shortage response actions can be modified as needed to best reflect current storage in the Lopez Reservoir. Refer to the LRRP in **Appendix D** for specific details regarding the adaptive management approach.

## 8.11 Special Water Feature Distinction

As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 does not directly manage artificial water features. Please refer to the retail Zone 3 Contract Agencies for details regarding any special water features within their service area.

## 8.12 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Availability

Although the District Board adopted the WSCP subject to the process described below, the District will not implement the WSCP until both triggers identified in the 2014 LRRP are met and the Board takes formal action by resolution outlining those specific procedures set forth in the 2014 LRRP that will be implemented similar to that reflected in Resolution No. 2014-377 (included in **Appendix D**). The adoption of the WSCP does not constitute the adoption of the LRRP. The WSCP is a proposed plan Zone 3 has developed to prepare for and respond to water supply shortages and has incorporated components of the 2014 LRRP. The BOS was responsible for final adoption of the WSCP and any proposed updates thereafter. The steps required for adoption of the WSCP are summarized below:

1. Proposed draft developed under the guidance of the TAC
2. Proposed draft provided to the agricultural stakeholders for review
3. Policy direction that may be provided by any of the Contract Agencies' Governing Boards considered in the draft WSCP
4. Zone 3 AC review and approval
5. Final approval by the BOS
6. Final adopted WSCP posted on the County's web page for Zone 3

The final 2020 WSCP will be made available on the County's website (see below) and at the County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Office, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm PST, for public review within 30 days of adoption.

https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Our-Divisions/Water-Information-Directory.aspx

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 9 Demand Management Measures

**Chapter 9 describes Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3)'s efforts to promote conservation and to reduce demand on its water supply and specifically address several demand management measures (DMMs) Zone 3 has implemented.**

Zone 3 supports the ongoing efforts implemented by the contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies) in water conservation, public education, and outreach. As a wholesale supplier, Zone 3 has provided narrative descriptions for their system metering, public education and outreach, water conservation program coordination, staffing support, and other applicable DMMs.

IN THIS SECTION

# 9.1 DMMs for Wholesale Suppliers

**Wholesale suppliers are required to provide narrative descriptions of four specific kinds of DMMs:**

- Metering
- Public education and outreach
- Water conservation program coordination and staffing support
- Other DMMs

In addition, the wholesale supplier shall provide a narrative of asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs. Wholesale suppliers are also required to address their DMM implementation over the past five years.

## 9.1.1 Metering

Zone 3 serves five Contract Agencies through the Lopez Pipeline, which is fully metered. There are 30 meters spread among the 5 Contract Agencies located at each turnout. All connections between Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies are metered.

**The number of meters serving each Contract Agency is as follows:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| County Service Area (CSA) 12: **22** | City of Arroyo Grande: **2** | City of Grover Beach: **1** |
| City of Pismo Beach: **4** | Oceano CSD: **1** | |

As a wholesale agency, Zone 3 does not have the authority to set commodity rates for the purposes of promoting water efficiency and conservation. Zone 3 water rates are rates established on the basis of fixed capital costs based on the agency's full entitlement and variable operating/maintenance costs associated with quantity of water delivered to the agency for Lopez Reservoir, the LWTP, and potable-water distribution facilities. Also, the water supply to Contract Agencies is fully allocated, and as such, no new connections will be allowed (unless an existing Contract Agency relinquishes a portion of their allocation to a new Contract Agency).
Zone 3 completed a water audit in 2015. The water audit recommended that all meters ±6% out of calibration should be replaced and that the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) consider automatic meters to replace the existing manual meters to increase efficiency in the meter reading process. Since 2015, Zone 3 has replaced all meters with manual reading meters.

## 9.1.2 Public Education and Outreach

The District continues to provide public education and outreach for water conservation to all areas throughout the County. In addition, Zone 3 directly supports the ongoing efforts of their Contract Agencies' public education and outreach programs to their consumers. The bulleted list below provides a general overview of Zone 3's efforts. Additional examples are provided in **Sections 5.1.2** and **9.1.3**.

- The District, as a wholesaler, participates in the countywide Partners in Water Conservation (PIWC) Group, and through that affiliation, proportionally contributes financially to a water-wise conservation website aimed at increasing the public's water conservation awareness. The District has developed conservation billboard and placed throughout the County that emphasize water conservation as a California way of life.
- The District has historically conduced public outreach at farmers' markets within Zone 3. Water conservation was part of the Farmers' Market in 2019 during Public Works Week.
- During times of drought, the County and District contribute financially to promote water conservation through public service announcements, direct mail campaigns, and installation of signs throughout the County.
- The District has a designated water conservation coordinator who is charged with public education.
- The District has recently advertised water conservation through the radio as part of their public education and outreach.

### School Education Programs

The District supports the ongoing school education programs regarding water resources or water conservation being implemented by many of the Contract Agencies. The school education program distributes materials developed by the State Department of Water Resources (DWR), the American Water Works Association (AWWA), the Water Education Foundation, the Water Reuse Association, and some locally developed materials to school-aged children. Zone 3 staff will continue to work with Contract Agencies to encourage ongoing education programs for schools.

Lopez Lake Discovery Day

## 9.1.3 Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing

On June 28, 2012, the District (Procedural Memorandum AD-42) designated a conservation coordinator. Funding is allocated during the annual budget process to be used by the conservation coordinator to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to meet the coverage requirements for maintaining AB 1420 compliance.

The District has a budget for conservation efforts in its Flood Control General fund. The Utilities Division of the Public Works Department is assigned to monitor and participate in the activities of an informal group called PIWC, which consists of the conservation coordinators from various water purveyors throughout the County. PIWC jointly sponsors education and outreach programs regarding conservation for the general public through the https://www.SLOWaterWiseLandscaping.com/ website. Zone 3 participates in additional education and outreach efforts, including the San Luis Obispo County Parks Outdoor Discovery Festival (held at Lopez Lake), radio ads, various demonstration programs like sustainable landscaping tours and fair exhibits, and collaborative water

conservation meetings with the Contract Agencies. In addition, the County hosts a website dedicated to water conservation:

https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Services/Water-Conservation.aspx

Moving forward, the District will continue to encourage conservation in its policies and will continue to cooperate with its individual Contract Agencies. Zone 3 will also continue to investigate new ways to promote water conservation. These efforts in Zone 3 are also described in the District's updated Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) and its annual consumer confidence report.

**Water conservation coordinator contact:**

Laura Holder

805-781-5135

lholder@co.slo.ca.us

## 9.1.4 Other DMMs

Zone 3 continues to support its Contract Agencies with activities that allow the Contract Agencies to meet their water use targets. These additional measures may include, but are not limited to, water surveys and residential plumbing retrofits. However, the District does not directly implement any additional DMMs.

**The following is a list of ways the County supports the Contract Agencies:**

- The County has a conservation element of the General Plan, which includes various policies and implementation strategies related to water conservation. Various County departments have been identified as being responsible for implementing the identified strategies over time.
- The County supports the implementation of programs that have multiple benefits, including water conservation programs, such as the Storm Rewards Program implemented by the City of Arroyo Grande. This program promotes the use of rain barrels on private properties to capture rain runoff. This keeps water on site and reduces the need to use potable water for irrigation.
- The County organized and facilitated a Drought Task Force, which is composed of County departments and other local agencies that collaborate and share information in dealing with the current drought. This includes developing water conservation programs and incentives.
- The County adopted the County-wide water conservation program, which incorporates the efficient use of water and water-saving practices into the County Land Use Ordinance.

The County adopted the State's new Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance on November 24, 2015, which applies to new development projects that involve over 500 square feet of landscaping.

## 9.1.5 Asset Management

The District maintains a Geographic Information System (GIS) database of the Zone 3 assets and completes an annual investigation evaluating the condition of the District's assets. The County maintains a 5-year capital improvement replacement program, which is provided in **Appendix F**.

### 9.1.6 Wholesale Supplier Assistance Programs

Zone 3 supports its Contract Agencies with attendance and financial contribution to public outreach and education programs. In addition, the District maintains a water conservation website and funds a water conservation coordinator position that is dedicated to supporting ongoing water conservation programs. During the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meetings, Zone 3 provides a Monthly Operations Report that includes current and projected water production for the Contract Agencies. Zone 3 also has an Advisory Committee (AC) that discusses the technical aspects of water delivery and supply-related issues, as well as upcoming events and the needs of the Contract Agencies. Lopez Reservoir water data are also publicly available and can be downloaded from the District's website: https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Forms-Documents/Water-Resources/Lopez-Reservoir-Daily-Summaries-(April-2000-Curren.pdf

# 9.2 Existing DMMs for Retail

## 9.2.1 Implementation Over the Past Five Years

The following is a description of the 2015 DMMs and the actions taken by the Zone 3 over the past five years.

### DMM A — Water Survey Programs for Single-Family Residential and Multifamily Residential Customers (Applies to Retail Water Agencies)

Zone 3 does not have any direct customers and does not have the authority to conduct water audits/surveys for customers within the Contract Agencies' service areas. Therefore, no efforts were completed by the District for DMM A.

### DMM B — Residential Plumbing Retrofit (Applies to Retail Water Agencies)

The District does not have any direct customers or the authority to conduct plumbing retrofits for customers within the Contract Agencies' service areas. Therefore, no efforts were completed by the District for DMM B.

### DMM C — System Water Audits and Leak Detection and Repair

In 2015, the District completed a water loss audit on the Zone 3 Lopez Distribution System using the AWWA Water Loss Software. The completed audit was used to determine the current volume of apparent and real water loss and proposed improvements for reducing these system losses. Wholesale suppliers are not required to complete a water loss audit for the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP).

Over the last four years, the District implemented a preventative maintenance schedule for annual meter testing and weekly inspections for leaks, as well as a process for responding to and fixing reported leaks and breaks. The inspections are conducted by each reach of pipeline, or "Unit." The Units are segments of delivery pipeline that are divided for retail agency accounting and billing purposes. Expenditures for inspecting for and repairing leaks/breaks are covered by the Unit budget allocations.

An estimate of existing conservation savings on water uses within the supplier's service area as a result of implementing the DMM, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand, is not available or applicable, given that contracts with Contract Agencies specify a certain quantity (allocation) of water to be supplied.

### DMM D — Metering With Commodity Rates for All New Connections and Retrofit of Existing Connections

All connections between Zone 3 and the Contract Agencies are metered. The District does not have the authority to set commodity rates for the purposes of promoting water efficiency and conservation. Zone 3 water rates are flat rates established on the basis of actual capital and operating/maintenance costs associated with the Lopez Reservoir, the LWTP, and potable-water conveyance facilities. Also, the water supply to Contract Agencies is fully allocated, and as such, no new connections will be allowed (unless an existing Contract Agency relinquishes a portion of their allocation to a new Contract Agency). As discussed in **Section 9.1.1**, Zone 3 has replaced all meters since 2015.

### DMM E — Large Landscape Conservation Programs and Incentives

Zone 3 assists with public outreach and education, which includes education material dedicated to drought-tolerant landscapes and high-efficiency irrigation systems. Zone 3 does not provide incentives or manage these programs, as this is the responsibility of the individual Contract Agencies.

### DMM F — High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs (Applies to Retail Water Agencies)

Zone 3 assists with public outreach and education, which includes educational material dedicated to high-efficiency washing machines. Zone 3 does not provide rebates or incentives or manage these programs, as this is the responsibility of the individual Contract Agencies.

### DMM G — Public Information Programs

In cooperation with water retailers in the County, the District funds and supports many public information programs. Such programs include the spring newsletter prepared by the PIWC and the distribution of pamphlets at various public events. In the past, programs have also included participation in low-water-landscape exhibits at the annual Home Show and Mid-State Fair. The District also participates in a public information program to distribute soil moisture meters to homeowners.

The District has a budget for conservation efforts in its Flood Control General Fund. The Utilities Division of the Public Works Department is assigned to monitor and participate in the activities of the PIWC group who jointly sponsors education and outreach programs regarding conservation for the general public. Additionally, conservation information is included with the annual consumer confidence reports sent to customers.

### DMM H — School Education Programs

The District supports the ongoing school education programs regarding water resources or water conservation being implemented by many of the Zone 3 Contract Agencies. The school education program distributes materials developed by the State DWR, the AWWA, the Water Education Foundation, the Water Reuse Association, and some locally developed materials to school-aged children. In 2017, Zone 3 participated in the Lopez Discovery Day which was an educational event held out at Lopez Lake. Zone 3 staff will continue to work with Contract Agencies to encourage ongoing education programs for schools. The Water Quality Lab for the County also provides materials to school-aged children when the opportunity arises.

### DMM I — Conservation Programs for Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts (Applies to Retail Water Agencies)

The District does not have any commercial, industrial, or institutional accounts. The District assists its Contract Agencies through public outreach and education, who do have these accounts and develop their own programs. Otherwise, no efforts were completed by the District for DMM I.

### DMM J — Wholesale Agency Assistance Programs

Please refer to **Section 9.1.6**.

## DMM K — Conservation Pricing

As a wholesaler, the District does not have the authority to set rates for retail water customers. This authority lies with the individual retail water agencies and cities. Therefore, no efforts were completed by the District for DMM K.

## DMM L — Conservation Coordinator

Please refer to **Section 9.1.3**.

## DMM M — Water Waste Prohibition

While, as a wholesaler, Zone 3 does not have the authority to implement water waste prohibitions for retail water customers, Zone 3 will work with Contract Agencies to develop a model water waste prohibition ordinance if requested by the Contract Agencies. This model ordinance will include standard uses to be prohibited during identified shortage stages and will be shared with all member agencies. Please refer to the Contract Agencies' UWMP for descriptions of their specific water waste prohibitions.

**Some noted prohibition examples include:**

- Use of potable water for street cleaning.
- Unauthorized use of water from any fire hydrant.
- Use of potable water to wash sidewalks or roadways where air-blowers or sweeping provide a reasonable alternative.
- Use of potable water for construction purposes, such as consolidation of backfill, unless no other source of water or method can be used.
- Restaurant water service to patrons unless upon request.
- Hydrant flushing except where required for public health and safety.
- Refilling existing private pools except to maintain water levels.
- Use of potable water for planting of turf and other new landscaping unless it consists of low-water-using, drought-tolerant plants.
- Use of water for washing cars, boats, sidewalks, driveways, or other exterior surfaces without a quick-acting shut-off nozzle on the hose.
- Operation of any ornamental fountains or car washes unless the water is recirculated.

Depending on the nature of the water shortage and at the discretion of the governing body, the above-mentioned measures can be modified. Often-used variations include banning water use for planting any new landscaping, limiting landscape watering to specific days of the week, and discontinuing operation of all fountains.

The County has updated its conservation element of the General Plan to include various policies and implementation strategies related to water conservation. The County has implemented additional County-wide conservation programs, which are noted in **Section 9.1.4**. In 1990, a Water Conservation Policy was adopted by the Board of Supervisors (BOS). If necessary, this policy could be updated with specific water waste prohibitions.

### DMM N — Residential Ultralow-Flush Toilet Replacement Program (Applies to Retail Agencies)

Zone 3 assists with public outreach and education, which includes education material dedicated to residential ultralow-flush toilet replacement programs. Zone 3 does not provide rebates or incentives or manage these programs, as this is the responsibility of the individual Contract Agencies.

Ultralow-flush-toilet replacement programs have continued to be implemented by the individual retail water agencies. As a result of past droughts and limits on local water supplies, as well as changes to the plumbing code, many residential toilets have already been replaced. In other parts of the County, the County Planning Department has implemented ordinances, including retrofit at time of sale, as well as requirements for new developments to retrofit existing homes and businesses to offset new water demands. When appropriate, the District will work with its Contract Agencies to help ensure effective implementation of this measure.

## 9.2.2 Implementation to Achieve Water Use Targets

This section is not required for a wholesale supplier. Estimations of the expected water savings from DMMs from each retail agency's implementation plans for a particular DMM may be found in the UWMP report for each applicable Contract Agency.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 10 Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

**Chapter 10 describes the steps taken to adopt and submit the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and to make it publicly available. This chapter will also include a discussion of Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3)'s plan to implement the UWMP.**

IN THIS SECTION

- Public Hearing Notices
- UWMP Adoption

## 10.1 Inclusion of All 2020 Data

Zone 3 has included all requisite 2020 data in the development of this UWMP.

## 10.2 Notice of Public Hearing

### 10.2.1 Notice to Cities and Counties

On March 8, 2021, Zone 3 notified their contracting retail water agencies (Contract Agencies) of their intent to update the UWMP. This letter served as the 60-day noticing required by the California Water Code (CWC). Copies of the letters distributed to the Contract Agencies are provided in **Appendix A** to this UWMP. A public hearing was held on September 28, 2021, at the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors' (BOS) meeting prior to the UWMP adoption. **Table 10-1** shows the notification provided to the Contract Agencies.

**Table 10-1. DWR 10-1W Notification to Cities and Counties**

Zone 3, as a Wholesale Supplier, has not notified more than 10 cities or counties in accordance with Water Code Section 10621 (b) and 10642.

| CITY | 60 DAY NOTICE | NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Arroyo Grande | Yes | Yes | |
| City of Grover Beach | Yes | Yes | |
| City of Pismo Beach | Yes | Yes | |

| COUNTY | 60 DAY NOTICE | NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|
| County of San Luis Obispo | Yes | Yes | Department of Public Works |
| County of San Luis Obispo | Yes | Yes | Department of Planning & Building |

| OTHER | 60 DAY NOTICE | NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING | OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oceano Community Services District | Yes | Yes | |
| Avila Beach Community Services District | Yes | Yes | |
| Port San Luis Harbor District | Yes | Yes | |

## 10.2.2 Notice to the Public

A public hearing to consider adoption of the final UWMP was held by the County BOS on September 28, 2021. Per CWC Section 10642 pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government, publication of notice to the public pursuant to this chapter was published once a week for two successive weeks. The hearing notices are attached as **Appendix C**.

## 10.3 Public Hearing and Adoption

The 2020 UWMP and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) were placed on the agenda, noticed, and reviewed in a public hearing at the regularly scheduled County BOS meeting on September 28, 2021. This hearing provided the Cities and Counties and other members of the public a chance to review the staff report and attend the hearing to provide comment. The public hearing took place before the adoption, allowing an opportunity for the report to be modified in response to public input before its adoption. Immediately following the public hearing, the 2020 UWMP and WSCP were adopted by the County's BOS.

Copies of the Resolution of Plan Adoption signed by the County BOS and the attached cover letter addressed to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) are included as **Appendix B** of the UWMP. The UWMP includes all applicable information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Division 6, Part 2.6 (Urban Water Management Planning). The 2020 UWMP and WSCP were submitted to the DWR within 30 days of adoption.

## 10.4 Plan Submittal

A copy of the Adoption Resolution is included in **Appendix B**. A hard copy of the Final 2020 Zone 3 UWMP and WSCP was sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all Cities and Counties within District's Zone 3 service area within 30 days of adoption.

## 10.5 Public Availability

To fulfill the requirements of CWC Section 10642 of the UWMP Act, Zone 3 made the final 2020 UWMP available online (see below) and at the County of San Luis Obispo Public Works Office, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm PST, for public review within 30 days of adoption.

https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Our-Divisions/Water-Information-Directory.aspx

## 10.6 Amending the UWMP or WSCP

Amendments to Zone 3's 2020 UWMP and WSCP will be made on an as-needed basis. Should Zone 3 need to amend the adopted 2020 UWMP or WSCP in the future, the District will hold a public hearing for review of the proposed amendments to the document. Zone 3 will send a 60-day notification letter to all Cities and Counties within the District's Zone 3 service area and notify the public in the same manner as set forth in **Chapter 2** of this UWMP. Once the amended document is adopted, a copy of the finalized version will be sent to the California State Library, DWR (electronically using the WUEdata reporting tool), and all Cities and Counties within Zone 3's service area within 30 days of adoption. The finalized version will also be made available to the public both online on the District's website and in person at County's Public Works Office during normal business hours.

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# 11 References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# A

# 60-Day Stakeholder Notification Letters

**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

John Diodati, Interim Direct of Public Works, County Service Area 12
County of San Luis Obispo
Department of Public Works
976 Osos Street, Room 206
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Diodati:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as District's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP and WSCP, to be adopted before the July 1, 2021 deadline. The UWMP and WSCP process is intended to be a collaborative effort between all project stakeholders to the extent practicable.

Copies of District's draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP are anticipated to be available for review on the District's website in spring of 2021, and the District will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2020 UWMP and WSCP in advance of its proposed adoption. The District invites you to submit comments and consult with the District regarding its 2020 UWMP and WSCP update.

The District's website (https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Committees-Programs/Flood-Control-Zones/Zone-3-Lopez-Water-Project.aspx) will give updates on the 2020 UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions, comments, or input regarding the Zone 3's UWMP and WSCP, please contact Laura Holder, Utilities Division Program Manager, via email at Lholder@co.slo.ca.us or by phone at (805) 781-5135.

Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Andrea Lueker, Harbor Manager
Port San Luis Harbor OFfice
PO Box 249
Avila Beach, CA 93424

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Ms. Lueker:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

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Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Will Clemens, General Manager
Oceano Community Services District
1655 Front Street
Oceano, CA 93445

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Clemens

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

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Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Brad Hagemann, General Manager
Avila Beach Community Services District
100 San Luis Street
Avila Beach, CA 93424

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Hagemann:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as District's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP and WSCP, to be adopted before the July 1, 2021 deadline. The UWMP and WSCP process is intended to be a collaborative effort between all project stakeholders to the extent practicable.

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Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Bill Robeson, Director
City of Arroyo Grande
Public Works Department
1375 Ash Street
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Robeson:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

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Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Greg Ray, City Engineer
City of Grover Beach
Public Works Department
154 S. Eight Street
Grover Beach, CA 93433

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Ray:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

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Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Benjamin A. Fine, Director
City of Pismo Beach
Public Works Department
760 Mattie Road
Pismo Beach, CA 93449

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Fine:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

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Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**
**Department of Public Works**
**John Diodati,** *Interim Director*

March 8, 2021

Trevor Keith, Director of Planning & Building
County of San Luis Obispo
Department of Planning and Building
976 Osos Street, Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 92308

Subject: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan Update & Water Shortage Contingency Plan Notification

Dear Mr. Keith:

Zone 3 of the Flood Control and Water Conservation District is in the process of preparing and updating its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act and the Water Conservation Act of 2009, commonly referred to as SBX7-7. An update of Zone 3's UWMP is required every five (5) years. Zone 3 of the District encompasses the area served by the Lopez water system, including Cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, and Pismo Beach, and the unincorporated communities of Oceano and Avila Beach.

Water Code section 10621(b) requires an urban water supplier updating its UWMP and WSCP to notify cities and counties within its service area of the update at least sixty (60) days prior to holding a public hearing. This letter serves as District's notice that it is preparing and updating its 2020 UWMP and WSCP, to be adopted before the July 1, 2021 deadline. The UWMP and WSCP process is intended to be a collaborative effort between all project stakeholders to the extent practicable.

Copies of District's draft 2020 UWMP and WSCP are anticipated to be available for review on the District's website in spring of 2021, and the District will subsequently hold a noticed public hearing on the 2020 UWMP and WSCP in advance of its proposed adoption. The District invites you to submit comments and consult with the District regarding its 2020 UWMP and WSCP update.

The District's website (https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Committees-Programs/Flood-Control-Zones/Zone-3-Lopez-Water-Project.aspx) will give updates on the 2020 UWMP and WSCP. If you have any questions, comments, or input regarding the Zone 3's UWMP and WSCP, please contact Laura Holder, Utilities Division Program Manager, via email at Lholder@co.slo.ca.us or by phone at (805) 781-5135.

Sincerely,

LAURA HOLDER
Program Manager, Utilities Division

File: CF 340.142.01

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# B

# Resolution(s)

# BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

*of the*

## SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Tuesday, September 28, 2021

PRESENT: Supervisors John Peschong, Bruce S. Gibson, Dawn Ortiz-Legg, Debbie Arnold and Chairperson Lynn Compton

ABSENT: None

**RESOLUTION NO. 2021-211**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 3 (LOPEZ RESERVOIR) AS REQUIRED BY THE CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT, CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6, PART 2.6; AUTHORIZING SUBMISSION OF THE PLAN AND FINDING THAT THE PROJECT IS EXEMPT FROM SECTION 21000 ET SEQ. OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE (CEQA)**

The following Resolution is hereby offered and read:

**WHEREAS,** the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 *et seq.*, known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-84 Regular Session, and as subsequently amended, which mandates that every retail and wholesale water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the primary objective of which is to plan for the conservation and efficient use of water; and

**WHEREAS,** the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) Zone 3 (Zone 3) is an urban water wholesaler providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually; and

**WHEREAS,** the UWMP must be adopted after being made available for public inspection and after a noticed public hearing; and

**WHEREAS,** the District has therefore contracted with a consultant to prepare a draft UWMP for Zone 3 (2020 UWMP); and

**WHEREAS,** the District circulated the 2020 UWMP among the local retail water suppliers contracted to receive water from the Lopez Reservoir; and

**WHEREAS,** the District conducted a properly noticed public hearing regarding the 2020 UWMP on Tuesday, September 28, 2021; and

**WHEREAS,** adoption of the 2020 UWMP is not subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.*), because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a UWMP pursuant to Water Code Section 10652; and

**WHEREAS,** the 2020 UWMP must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the California State Library and any city or county within which Zone 3 provides water within thirty (30) days of adoption.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED** that the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, hereby:

1. Adopts the 2020 UWMP.

2. Authorizes and directs the County of San Luis Obispo Director of Public Works, or designee, to submit the 2020 UWMP to the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library and any city or county within which Zone 3 provides water by October 28, 2021, and to otherwise make the 2020 UWMP available in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

3. Finds that approval of this Resolution is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Water Code Section 10652 which exempts preparation and adoption of UWMPs from the requirements of CEQA as well as the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Water Code Section 10632.

Upon motion of Supervisor Compton, seconded by Supervisor Ortiz-Legg, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Chairperson Compton, Supervisors Ortiz-Legg, Peschong, Gibson, and Arnold

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINING: None

the foregoing resolution is hereby adopted on the 28th day of September, 2021.

Lynn Compton
Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

WADE HORTON
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: T'Ana Christiansen
Deputy Clerk

(SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

RITA L. NEAL
County Counsel

By: /s/ Erica Stuckey
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: August 17, 2021

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**STATE OF CALIFORNIA ) ss.**
**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO)**

I, **WADE HORTON**, Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order entered in the minutes of said Board of Supervisors, and now remaining of record in my office.

Witness, my hand and seal of said Board of Supervisors on October 25, 2021.

**WADE HORTON,**
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

# BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

*of the*

## SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Tuesday, September 28, 2021

PRESENT: Supervisors John Peschong, Bruce S. Gibson, Dawn Ortiz-Legg, Debbie Arnold and Chairperson Lynn Compton

ABSENT: None

**RESOLUTION NO. 2021-210**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 3 (LOPEZ RESERVOIR) AS REQUIRED BY THE CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACT, CALIFORNIA WATER CODE DIVISION 6, PART 2.6; AUTHORIZING SUBMISSION OF THE PLAN AND FINDING THAT THE PROJECT IS EXEMPT FROM SECTION 21000 ET SEQ. OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE (CEQA)**

The following Resolution is hereby offered and read:

**WHEREAS,** the California Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 (Water Code Section 10610 *et seq.*, known as the Urban Water Management Planning Act) during the 1983-84 Regular Session, and as subsequently amended, which mandates that every retail and wholesale water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually, prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP); and

**WHEREAS,** the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 3 (Zone 3) is an urban water wholesaler providing water to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre feet of water annually; and

**WHEREAS,** the District has therefore contracted with a consultant to a prepare a draft WSCP for Zone 3 (2020 WSCP) as a standalone document but included in the 2020 UWMP for Zone 3 consistent with the requirements of Water Code Section 10632 and the 2020 UWMP Guidebook prepared by the Department of Water Resources; and

**WHEREAS,** the 2020 WSCP must be adopted after being made available for public inspection and after a noticed public hearing; and

**WHEREAS,** adoption of the WSCP is not subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et seq.*), because CEQA does not apply to the preparation and adoption of a WSCP pursuant to Water Code Section 10652; and

**WHEREAS,** the District circulated the 2020 WSCP among the local retail water suppliers contracted to receive water from the Lopez Reservoir; and

**WHEREAS,** the District conducted a properly noticed public hearing regarding the 2020 UWMP on September 28, 2021; and

**WHEREAS,** the 2020 WSCP must be submitted to the California Department of Water Resources, the California State Library and any city or county within which Zone 3 provides water within thirty (30) days of adoption.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED** that the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District hereby:

1. Adopts the 2020 WSCP.

2. Authorizes and directs the County of San Luis Obispo Director of Public Works, or designee, to submit the 2020 WSCP to the Department of Water Resources, the California State Library and any city or county within which Zone 3 provides water by October 28, 2021, and to otherwise make the 2020 WSCP available in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

3. Finds that approval of this Resolution is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Water Code Section 10652 which exempts preparation and adoption of UWMPs, and the WSCPs contained therein, from the requirements of CEQA as well as actions taken pursuant to Water Code Section 10632.

Upon motion of Supervisor Ortiz-Legg, seconded by Supervisor Compton, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES: Supervisors Ortiz-Legg, Chairperson Compton, Peschong, Gibson, and Arnold

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAINING: None

the foregoing resolution is hereby adopted on the 28th day of September, 2021.

Lynn Compton
Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

WADE HORTON
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: T'Ana Christiansen
Deputy Clerk

(SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

RITA L. NEAL
County Counsel

By: /s/ Erica Stuckey
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: August 17, 2021

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**STATE OF CALIFORNIA ) ss.**
**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO)**

I, **WADE HORTON**, Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order entered in the minutes of said Board of Supervisors, and now remaining of record in my office.

Witness, my hand and seal of said Board of Supervisors on October 25, 2021.

**WADE HORTON,**
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

# C

# Public Hearing Notices

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND INTENT TO ADOPT THE 2020 WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 3 (LOPEZ RESERVOIR)

Notice is hereby given that the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on **September 28, 2021** at 9:00 AM PST in the Board Chambers located at 1055 Monterey St. San Luis Obispo, CA 93408, will conduct a public hearing to receive public comments on and consider adoption of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3) Final Draft 2020 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP), pursuant to the Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). Following the public hearing, the Board of Supervisors may adopt the Final Draft 2020 WSCP with recommended modifications as a result of public input.

Section 10632 of the CWC requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its plan (UWMP). The WSCP will be incorporated as an appendix of the UWMP. A public hearing and intent to adopt the UWMP will be held at the same day, time and location as the WSCP.

The Final Draft WSCP documents the Zone 3's plans to manage and mitigate an actual water shortage condition as a wholesale supplier, should one occur because of drought or other impacts on water supplies.

A copy of the Final Draft 2020 WSCP will be available for public review beginning by August 30, 2021 and can be downloaded at [*https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Committees-Programs/Flood-Control-Zones/Zone-3-Lopez-Water-Project.aspx]*. Please contact the District if you require special accommodations.

Please provide written comments on the Final Draft documents to Laura Holder at LHolder@co.slo.ca.us prior to September 28, 2021.

If you have any questions regarding the Zone 3's 2020 UWMP, WSCP, or public hearing meeting, please contact Laura Holder at LHolder@co.slo.ca.us or at (805) 781-5135.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND INTENT TO ADOPT THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE FOR THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 3 (LOPEZ RESERVOIR)

Notice is hereby given that the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on **September 28, 2021** at 9:00 AM PST in the Board Chambers located at 1055 Monterey St. San Luis Obispo, CA 93408, will conduct a public hearing to receive public comments on and consider adoption of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) Flood Control Zone 3 (Zone 3) Final Draft 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act. Following the public hearing, the Board of Supervisors may adopt the Final Draft 2020 UWMP and Final Draft WSCP with recommended modifications as a result of public input.

An Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) 2020 Update has been prepared in response to the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), California Water Code Sections 10610 through 10650. The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District prepared the UWMP 2020 Update for Flood Zone 3, which operates Lopez Reservoir and provides wholesale water to its contracting retail water agencies. The communities served by water from Lopez Reservoir include the communities of Oceano, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, Avila Beach Community Services District, and County Service Area (CSA) 12 (which includes Port San Luis). The Lopez Dam was built to supplement local groundwater supplies. The Final Draft 2020 UWMP documents Zone 3's plans to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands under a range of water supply conditions, including water shortages.

Further, Section 10632 of the CWC requires that every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its plan (UWMP). The WSCP will be incorporated as an appendix of the UWMP. A public hearing and intent to adopt the WSCP will be held at the same day, time and location as the UWMP.

A copy of the Final Draft 2020 UWMP will be available for public review beginning by August 30, 2021 and can be downloaded at [*https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Committees-Programs/Flood-Control-Zones/Zone-3-Lopez-Water-Project.aspx]*. Please contact the District if you require special accommodations.

Please provide written comments on the Final Draft documents to Laura Holder at LHolder@co.slo.ca.us prior to September 28, 2021.

If you have any questions regarding the Zone 3's 2020 UWMP, WSCP, or public hearing meeting, please contact Laura Holder at LHolder@co.slo.ca.us or at (805) 781-5135.

# D

# Low Reservoir Response Plan[31]

[31] The District never adopted the 2014 LRRP. Rather, on December 16, 2014, the District Board adopted Resolution No. 2014-377 adopting certain policies and procedures set forth in the LRRP in response to the last drought. Thus, the Board would need to take similar action in connection with future droughts, i.e. the 2014 LRRP does not become "automatically enacted."

# BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

*of the*

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Tuesday, December 16, 2014

**PRESENT:** Supervisors Frank R. Mecham, Adam Hill, Caren Ray, Debbie Arnold, and Chairperson Bruce S. Gibson

**ABSENT:** None

**RESOLUTION NO. 2014-377**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING CERTAIN POLICIES AND PROCEDURES IN THE LOW RESERVOIR RESPONSE PLAN (LRRP) FOR THE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 3, AUTHORIZING THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS TO IMPLEMENT THE LRRP, AND FINDING THAT THE PROJECT IS EXEMPT FROM SECTION 21000 ET SEQ., OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE (CEQA).**

The following Resolution is hereby offered and read:

**WHEREAS,** the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ("District") constructed, owns and operates the Lopez Dam and Reservoir, the Lopez Water Treatment Facilities, and the Lopez Water Conveyance System; and

**WHEREAS,** the District and the City of Grover Beach, the City of Pismo Beach, the City of Arroyo Grande, the Oceano Community Services District and County of San Luis Obispo Service Area No. 12 (collectively, the "Zone 3 Contractors") entered into Water Supply Contracts in or around August 2000 providing that the District shall supply certain quantities of water to the Zone 3 Contractors, and providing that the Zone 3 Contractors shall make certain payments to the District, and setting forth the terms and conditions of such supply and payment (collectively, the "Water Supply Contracts"); and

**WHEREAS,** the Water Supply Contracts provide for the distribution of Entitlement water (a combined 4,530 acre-feet per year among the Zone 3 Contractors) and Surplus Water to the Zone 3 Contractors as well as for the distribution of certain downstream releases (not to exceed 4,200 acre-feet per year unless required by law) subject to the priorities, conditions and limitations set forth therein; and

**WHEREAS**, on January 15, 2014, the United States Department of Agriculture designated San Luis Obispo County along with twenty-six (26) other California counties as a Primary Natural Disaster Area; on January 17, 2014, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a State of Emergency due to drought; and on March 11, 2014, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors proclaimed a local emergency due to ongoing drought conditions; and

**WHEREAS,** Article 4 of the Water Supply Contracts provides that the District can curtail delivery of water to the Zone 3 Contractors in certain situations, including but not limited to, drought conditions; and

**WHEREAS,** the District and the Zone 3 Contractors have prepared a Low Reservoir Response Plan, attached hereto as Attachment 1 ("LRRP"), for the purpose of providing some predictability regarding the quantities of water that will be delivered to the Zone 3 Contractors during the current and future droughts and other declared emergencies when less than twenty thousand (20,000) acre-feet of water is stored in the Lopez Reservoir; and

**WHEREAS,** the LRRP includes initial prescribed actions and an adaptive management approach that together will help to provide that the needs of the Zone 3 Contractors and the beneficiaries of downstream releases are met during droughts and other emergencies; and

**WHEREAS,** during droughts and other emergencies, the LRRP offers incentives for water conservation by the Zone 3 Contractors by extending the period in time that the Zone 3 Contractors can use water that has been allocated to them in accordance with the Water Supply Contracts and/or as provided in the LRRP; and

**WHEREAS,** the LRRP has been developed in consultation with representatives of local agricultural operations and considers the needs of agriculture and other downstream beneficiaries by prescribing a reduction in water that is requested by the Zone 3 Contractors through elimination of "Surplus Water" allocations to Zone 3 Contractors that would otherwise result from downstream releases; and

**WHEREAS,** the adaptive management approach in the LRRP provides a reasonable mechanism to manage the Lopez water supply during droughts and other emergencies where conditions can change depending on hydrological and other conditions that persist during droughts and other emergencies; and

**WHEREAS,** all of the Zone 3 Contractors have adopted resolutions supporting, endorsing, or approving the LRRP and the Zone 3 Advisory Committee did, at its November 20, 2014 meeting, approve a recommendation that the Board of Supervisors implement the LRRP.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED** by the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, State of California, that:

1. Pursuant to the March 11, 2014 San Luis Obispo County proclamation of a local emergency due to ongoing drought conditions and Article 4 of the Water Supply Contracts, the District plans to reduce water Entitlements as described in the initial prescribed actions set forth in the LRRP ("Initial Prescribed Actions"), subject to any adjustments made through implementation of the adaptive management provision contained in the LRRP in accordance with Paragraph 4 below, provided that Entitlement and Surplus Water deliveries do not vary more

than ten percent (10%) from the amounts described in the Initial Prescribed Actions.

2. The District plans to use its authority pursuant to the March 11, 2014 San Luis Obispo County proclamation of a local emergency due to ongoing drought conditions to make available "Emergency Drought Relief Water" as necessary to implement the Extended Delivery Provision described in Section 3.6 of the LRRP.

3. The District is relying on the commitments of the Zone 3 Contractors to request and accept only an amount of "Surplus Water" attributable to each agency's unused Entitlement from the previous Water Year, and makes this resolution based, in part, on these commitments.

4. The Director of Public Works has the exclusive authority to make adjustments to the Entitlement and Surplus Water deliveries described in the Initial Prescribed Actions in accordance with the adaptive management provision of the LRRP and in coordination with the Zone 3 Technical Advisory Committee and the Zone 3
   Advisory Committee provided that Entitlement and Surplus Water deliveries do not vary more than ten percent (10%) from the amounts described in the Initial Prescribed Actions.

5. Nothing contained herein modifies the District's duty or power to meet downstream release requirements.

6. In the event of a conflict between the terms of this Resolution and the policies and procedures set forth in the LRRP, the terms of this Resolution shall control.

7. The action of adopting policies and procedures set forth in the LRRP for San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 3 is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA Section 21169 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15261(a) in that the storage and annual release of water for various uses is part of the ongoing operation of the Lopez Reservoir; and CEQA Section 21080(b)(5) and CEQA Guidelines Section
   15269(c) in that adopting policies and procedures set forth in the LRRP is a specific action necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency.

Upon motion of Supervisor Ray, seconded by Supervisor Hill, and on the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINING:

the foregoing Resolution is hereby adopted on the 16th day of December, 2014.

Bruce S. Gibson
Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

JULIE L. RODEWALD
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: Annette Ramirez
Deputy Clerk

(SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL EFFECT:

**RITA L. NEAL**
County Counsel

By: Patrick J. Foran
Deputy County Counsel

Dated: November 24, 2014

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of San Luis Obispo,} ss.

I, JULIE L. RODEWALD, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of an order made by the Board of Supervisors, as the same appears spread upon their minute book.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Board of Supervisors, affixed this 26th day of December, 2014.

JULIE L. RODEWALD
County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

(SEAL)

By: Annette Ramirez
Deputy Clerk

ATTACHMENT 1

# Low Reservoir Response Plan

for the

**San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 3**

December 16, 2014

# Table of Contents

# 1 INTRODUCTION, PURPOSE AND PLAN ADOPTION

The Low Reservoir Response Plan (LRRP) describes a set of actions that the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) Zone 3 will implement when the amount of water in storage within the Lopez Reservoir drops below 20,000 Acre-Feet (AF) provided that the District's Board of Supervisors has declared an emergency related to Zone 3. The purpose of the LRRP is to limit downstream releases and municipal diversions from Lopez Reservoir during periods of low reservoir storage (i.e. less than 20,000 AF) to preserve water within the reservoir, above the minimum pool level, for a minimum of 3 to 4 years under continuing drought conditions. The criteria for reducing municipal diversions and downstream releases are summarized in Section 3.

Droughts have unpredictable impacts on water supplies. The duration of droughts and the actual amount of rainfall and run-off during droughts can differ significantly. As a result, the LRRP has been developed to provide an initial set of prescribed actions combined with an adaptive management approach. The purpose of the LRRP is to act as the guiding document during drought emergencies, as outlined in the Interim Downstream Release Schedule (IDRS). The initial prescribed actions establish baseline actions, and several adaptive management scenarios are included so that actual hydrological conditions can be evaluated during a drought. In summary, ongoing evaluation of actual hydrological conditions is needed during a drought, and through the adaptive management approach, prescribed actions can be modified, if needed, so that the 3-4 year target can be achieved.

The District's Board of Supervisors (BOS) is responsible for final adoption of the LRRP. Prior to adoption by the Board of Supervisors, the following steps are necessary:

1. Development of the draft LRRP guided by the Zone 3 Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).
2. Review of the draft LRRP with Zone 3 agricultural stakeholders.
3. Consideration of policy direction that may be provided by any of the governing boards of the Zone 3 agencies as the draft LRRP is being developed.
4. Review and approval by the Zone 3 Advisory Committee (AC).
5. Formal approval by the governing boards of the Zone 3 member agencies, by resolution, with appropriate findings to address the following:
    a. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
    b. Emergency provisions that are unique and necessary to the LRRP, but which may differ from contract provisions that control Zone 3 operations and deliveries during normal operating conditions.
6. Final approval by the BOS.
7. Enacting the LRRP as described in this document and outlined in Appendix A.

# 2 BACKGROUND

Since completion of its construction in 1969, the Lopez reservoir has experienced extended periods of low reservoir inflow that have led to decreased storage levels within the lake. Analysis of historical storage data from Lopez Reservoir identified that the lowest storage water level (16,455 AF) within the reservoir

occurred in November of 1992. Figure 1 shows monthly storage levels within Lopez Reservoir since April 1969. Since 1992, there have been significant changes in dam operations, (e.g. Interim Downstream Release Schedule (IDRS) implementation) that affect the amount of water that is released and diverted from the reservoir on an annual basis. Modified operations and historic drought conditions have highlighted the need for evaluation of LRRP reduction scenarios.

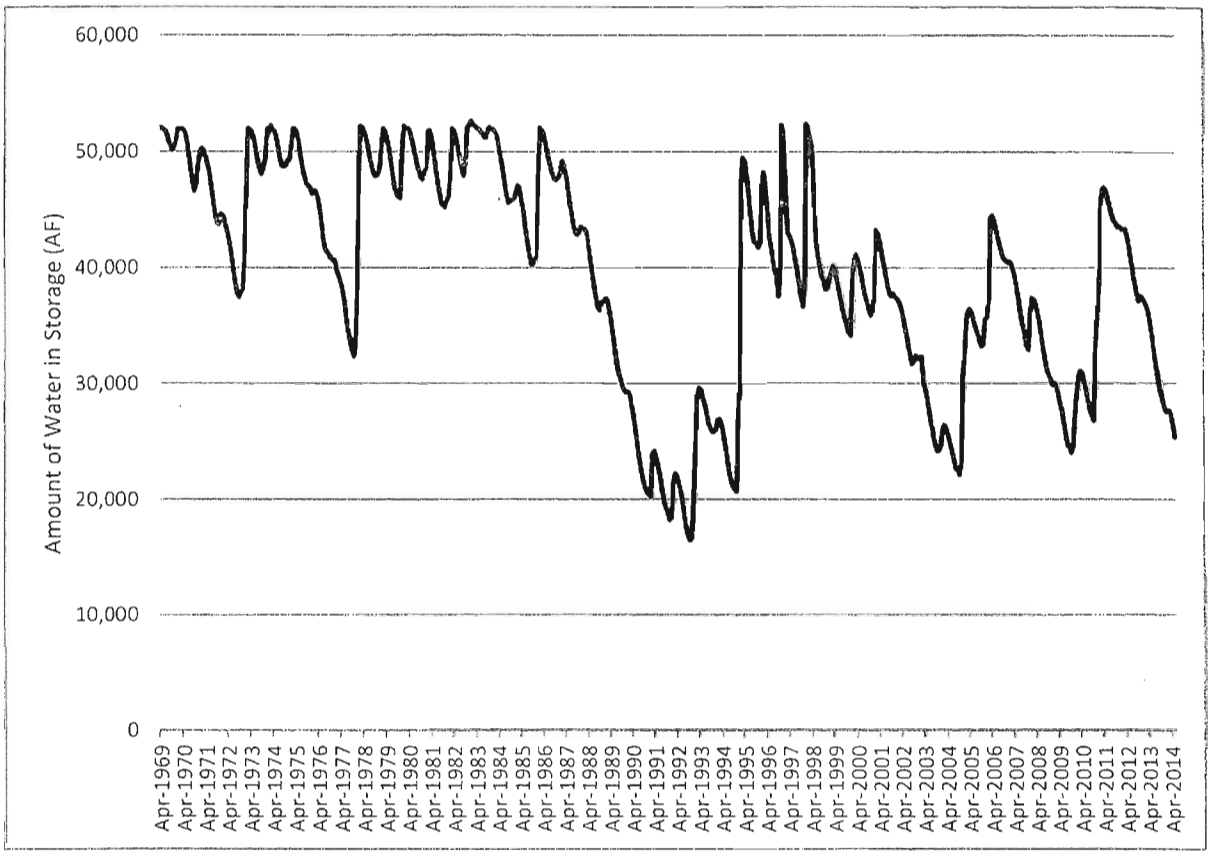



Figure 1. Lopez Reservoir Storage

# 3 LRRP ELEMENTS

## 3.1 ENACTING THE LRRP AND INITIAL PRESCRIBED ACTIONS

The LRRP is automatically enacted if the total volume of water in the Lopez Reservoir falls below 20,000 AF and the BOS has declared an emergency related to Zone 3. The initial prescribed actions, once the LRRP is enacted, are as follows:

- Reductions in entitlement water deliveries as set forth in Table 1; and
- Reductions in downstream releases as set forth in Table 2, with actual releases timed to best meet the needs of agricultural stakeholders and to address environmental requirements; and
- No new allocations of Surplus Water from unreleased downstream releases; and

- Extension of time that agencies can take delivery of existing unused water; throughout the duration that the Drought Emergency is in effect, subject to evaporation losses if the water is not used in the year originally allocated.

## 3.2 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

To provide the District, the Zone 3 agencies and agricultural stakeholders with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing drought conditions and to address the environmental requirements, the LRRP includes an adaptive management component that allows the initial prescribed actions to be modified and adapted to the specific drought conditions. The steps for modifying the initial prescribed actions are outlined below and are show in Appendix A.

1. The TAC will review several factors including the time of year that the LRRP is enacted, when the reservoir level drops to lower triggers, and Hydrologic Conditions including but not limited to: predicted climatic conditions; anticipated reservoir inflow; and the availability of the Zone 3 agencies' other water supplies.
2. If determined to be necessary, the TAC will make a recommendation to the AC on a strategy for modifying the initial prescribed actions, hereafter referred to as an Adaptive Management Strategy.
3. Upon review of the TAC's recommendation, the AC will vote to approve, deny, modify or continue consideration of the Adaptive Management Strategy for a period not to exceed 30 days, at which time the AC will act to approve, deny or modify. If approved by the AC, the Adaptive Management Strategy will be implemented 14 days following its approval. If the Adaptive Management Strategy is approved, denied, or modified by the AC, AC members, Zone 3 member agencies, and other 3$^{rd}$ parties in interest may appeal to the BOS, within 14 days. If no appeal is made to the BOS, the AC action will be final.
4. If appealed to the BOS, the BOS action shall be final.

## 3.3 REDUCTION & RECOVERY TRIGGERS

To provide the District, Zone 3 agencies and the agricultural stakeholders with an initial framework for water supply planning, Reduction & Recovery Triggers, tied to the amount of water within the reservoir, were developed for the LRRP. Under the initial prescribed actions the Reduction & Recovery Triggers were set for the following storage levels: 20,000; 15,000; 10,000; 5,000; and 4,000 AF. As the amount of water in the reservoir drops below or rises above these triggers, the TAC will review the hydrologic condition and if necessary, utilize adaptive management to modify municipal diversions and downstream releases to meet the objectives of the LRRP.

Example scenarios provided in Appendix B show how the reservoir would respond to the implementation of the initial prescribed actions and an alternate reduction strategy under various historical hydrological patterns.

## 3.4 MUNICIPAL DIVERSION REDUCTIONS

Upon enactment of the LRRP, the initial prescribed actions dictate that municipal diversions are to be reduced according to the reduction strategy described in Table 1, which includes Reduction Triggers, reduction percentages and resulting municipal diversions. This municipal diversion reduction strategy may be modified through adaptive management, following the protocol outlined in Section 3.2.

Table 1. Initial Prescribed Municipal Diversion Reduction Strategy

| Amount of Water In Storage (AF) | Municipal Diversion Reduction | Municipal Diversion (AFY)[1] |
|---|---|---|
| 20,000 | 0% | 4,530 |
| 15,000 | 10% | 4,077 |
| 10,000 | 20% | 3,624 |
| 5,000 | 35%[2] | 2,941 |
| 4,000 | 100% | 0 |

## 3.5 DOWNSTREAM RELEASE REDUCTIONS

Upon enactment of the LRRP, the initial prescribed actions dictate that downstream releases are to be reduced according to the reduction strategy described in

[1] The actual amount of water diverted may vary as agencies extend the delivery of their Lopez Entitlement, as described in Section 3.6.

[2] The 35% reduction provides sufficient water to supply 55 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) for the estimated population of the Zone 3 agencies (47,696 in 2010 per the 2010 Zone 3 UWMP). 55 GPCD is the target residential indoor water usage standard used in California Department of Water Resource's 2010 UWMP Method 4 Guidelines.

Table 2, which includes Reduction Triggers, reduction percentages and resulting downstream releases. The Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy was developed through a collaborative process that included input from the District and agriculture and municipal stakeholders. The resulting downstream releases represent the maximum amount of water that can be released. The District will control the timing of the reduced releases to meet the needs of the agricultural stakeholders and to address environmental requirements. This downstream release reduction strategy may be modified through adaptive management, following the protocol outlined in Section 3.2.

Table 2. Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy

| Amount of Water In Storage (AF) | Downstream Release Reduction | Downstream Releases (AFY)[3] |
|---|---|---|
| 20,000 | 9.5% | 3,800 |
| 15,000 | 9.5% | 3,800 |
| 10,000 | 75.6% | 1,026 |
| 5,000 | 92.9% | 300 |
| 4,000 | 100.0% | 0 |

### 3.5.1 HCP Reduction Strategy

An alternate downstream reduction strategy that could be implemented through adaptive management includes the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Reduction Strategy. Under the HCP Reduction Strategy, downstream releases would be reduced according criteria outlined in the proposed HCP Water Release Program for consecutive low inflow years. Under this strategy, downstream releases would be either 3 cfs or equal to the average inflow over the previous 14-day period, whichever is less.

## 3.6 EXTENDED DELIVERY PROVISIONS

Once the LRRP is enacted, and in order to promote conservation and a reduction in the demand on Zone 3 water, Zone 3 member agencies will be provided the ability to extend the time that they may have water delivered, while the BOS drought emergency is in effect. The following is how water allocations to Zone 3 member agencies will be determined at the beginning of each water year while the LRRP is in effect. It is important to note that during a water year, increases and decreases in allocations are possible as a result of adaptive management strategies.

1. At the end of each Water Year (WY) (March 31st), the amount of unused Lopez water from the previous WY will be calculated and documented for each member agency for later use.
2. On April 1st, the quantity of Entitlement Water for the new WY will be documented for each agency in accordance with the LRRP determinations. Unused water from the prior WY is subject to evaporation losses, which are further described in Section 3.6.1.

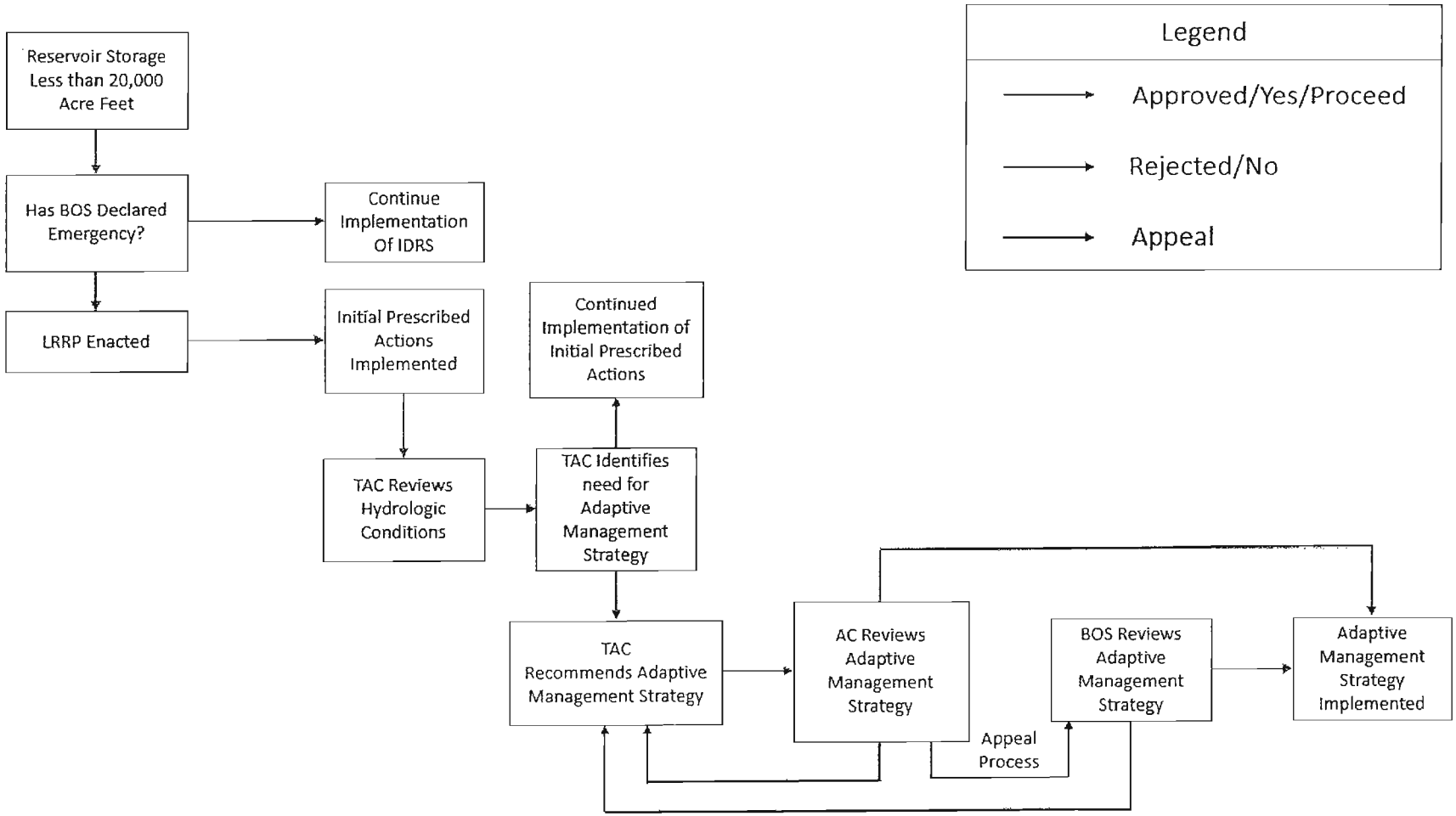
[3] These downstream releases represent the maximum amount of water that can be released. Actual releases may be less if releases can be reduced while still meeting the needs of the agricultural stakeholders and addressing the environmental requirements.

### 3.6.1 Evaporation Losses

While unused water from the prior WY is retained within the Lopez Reservoir, it is subject to evaporation losses. Evaporation losses are to be calculated quarterly and applied to the total amount of unused prior WY water retained by each agency at the end of the quarter. Evaporation losses will be calculated by comparing the surface area of the reservoir with the unused water against what the surface area would be if there were no unused water retained in the reservoir. Evaporation estimates from the District's weather station would then be applied to the difference in surface area to calculate the increased evaporation losses due to the storage of the unused water. The unused water evaporation losses will be subtracted from each agency's unused water at a rate proportional to the amount of unused water retained by each individual agency.

# APPENDIX A. LRRP ENACTMENT & ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART

# LRRP Enactment & Adaptive Management Flow Chart



# APPENDIX B. REDUCTION STRATEGY EVALUATION

Scenario A-1-Water
Year 1989/90 Inflow &
Rainfall

Initial Prescribed Reduction Strategy

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall [1] | Evap. [2] | Municipal Reduction [3] | Municipal Diversions [3] | Downstream Releases [4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 3,440 | 465 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 3,800 | -6,666 | 13,334 |
| 2 | 3,440 | 465 | 1,691 | 10% | 4,077 | 3,800 | -5,664 | 7,671 |
| 3 | 3,440 | 465 | 1,260 | 20% | 3,624 | 1,026 | -2,006 | 5,665 |
| 4 | 3,440 | 465 | 1,077 | 20% | 3,624 | 1,026 | -1,823 | 3,842 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as Water Year 1989/90 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are controlled by the Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy, which was developed through a collaborative effort by the District and agriculture and municipal stakeholders.

Scenario A-2-Water
Year 1989/90 Inflow &
Rainfall

Potential Adaptive Management Scenario-HCP Reduction Strategy

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall [2] | Evap. [2] | Municipal Reduction [3] | Municipal Diversions [3] | Downstream Releases [4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 3,440 | 465 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 2,060 | -4,926 | 15,074 |
| 2 | 3,440 | 465 | 1,808 | 0% | 4,530 | 2,060 | -4,493 | 10,582 |
| 3 | 3,440 | 465 | 1,494 | 10% | 4,077 | 2,060 | -3,726 | 6,856 |
| 4 | 3,440 | 465 | 1,188 | 20% | 3,624 | 2,060 | -2,968 | 3,888 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as Water Year 1989/90 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the amount of water in storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are assumed to be equivalent to a release rate of 3 cfs or 181 AF/Month or equal to the amount of inflow to the reservoir for that month, whichever is less. This scenario is based on the HCP Hydrologic Analyses report recommended release program provision that sets the maximum release at 3 cfs or the average inflow to the reservoir over the previous 14-day period, when the 3-year running average inflow to Lopez Reservoir is less than 26,190 AFY.

**Scenario B-1- Water Year 2013/14**

**Inflow & Rainfall** **Initial Prescribed Reduction Strategy**

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall [1] | Evap. [2] | Municipal Reduction [3] | Municipal Diversions [3] | Downstream Releases [4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 1,519 | 337 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 3,800 | -8,714 | 11,286 |
| 2 | 1,519 | 337 | 1,546 | 10% | 4,077 | 3,800 | -7,567 | 3,719 |
| 3 | 1,519 | 337 | 870 | 100% | 0 | 0 | 986 | 4,705 |
| 4 | 1,519 | 337 | 980 | 35% | 2,941 | 300 | -2,364 | 2,340 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as Water Year 2013/2014 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are controlled by the Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy, which was developed through a collaborative effort by the District and agriculture and municipal stakeholders.

**Scenario B-2- Water Year 2013/14**

**Inflow & Rainfall** **Potential Adaptive Management Scenario-HCP Reduction Strategy**

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall [1] | Evap. [2] | Municipal Reduction [3] | Municipal Diversions [3] | Downstream Releases [4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 1,519 | 337 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 1,253 | -6,167 | 13,833 |
| 2 | 1,519 | 337 | 1,725 | 10% | 4,077 | 1,253 | -5,199 | 8,633 |
| 3 | 1,519 | 337 | 1,341 | 20% | 3,624 | 1,253 | -4,362 | 4,272 |
| 4 | 1,519 | 337 | 933 | 35% | 2,941 | 1,253 | -3,271 | 1,001 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as Water Year 2013/2014 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the amount of water in storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are assumed to be equivalent to a release rate of 3 cfs or 181 AF/Month or equal to the amount of inflow to the reservoir for that month, whichever is less. This scenario is based on the HCP Hydrologic Analyses report recommended release program provision that sets the maximum release at 3 cfs or the average inflow to the reservoir over the previous 14-day period, when the 3-year running average inflow to Lopez Reservoir is less than 26,190 AFY.

**Scenario C-1- Average of Water Years 2012/13-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall**

**Initial Prescribed Reduction Strategy**

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall[1] | Evap.[2] | Municipal Reduction[3] | Municipal Diversions[3] | Downstream Releases[4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 2,176 | 806 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 3,800 | -7,588 | 12,412 |
| 2 | 2,176 | 806 | 1,627 | 10% | 4,077 | 3,800 | -6,522 | 5,890 |
| 3 | 2,176 | 806 | 1,099 | 20% | 3,624 | 1,026 | -2,767 | 3,123 |
| 4 | 2,176 | 806 | 798 | 100% | 0 | 0 | 2,184 | 5,307 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as 2 year average from Water Year 2012/13 through 2013/2014 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are controlled by the Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy, which was developed through a collaborative effort by the District and agriculture and municipal stakeholders.

**Scenario C-2- Average of Water Years 2012/13-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall**

**Potential Adaptive Management Scenario-HCP Reduction Strategy**

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall[1] | Evap.[2] | Municipal Reduction[3] | Municipal Diversions[3] | Downstream Releases[4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 2,176 | 806 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 1,435 | -5,223 | 14,777 |
| 2 | 2,176 | 806 | 1,788 | 10% | 4,077 | 1,435 | -4,318 | 10,458 |
| 3 | 2,176 | 806 | 1,484 | 10% | 4,077 | 1,435 | -4,014 | 6,444 |
| 4 | 2,176 | 806 | 1,151 | 20% | 3,624 | 1,435 | -3,228 | 3,216 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as 2 year average from Water Year 2012/13 through 2013/2014 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the amount of water in storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are assumed to be equivalent to a release rate of 3 cfs or 181 AF/Month or equal to the amount of inflow to the reservoir for that month, whichever is less. This scenario is based on the HCP Hydrologic Analyses report recommended release program provision that sets the maximum release at 3 cfs or the average inflow to the reservoir over the previous 14-day period, when the 3-year running average inflow to Lopez Reservoir is less than 26,190 AFY.

**Scenario D-1- Average of Water Years 2011/12-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall**

**Initial Prescribed Reduction Strategy**

| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall [1] | Evap. [2] | Municipal Reduction [3] | Municipal Diversions [3] | Downstream Releases [4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 4,305 | 827 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 3,800 | -5,438 | 14,562 |
| 2 | 4,305 | 827 | 1,774 | 10% | 4,077 | 3,800 | -4,519 | 10,044 |
| 3 | 4,305 | 827 | 1,453 | 10% | 4,077 | 3,800 | -4,197 | 5,847 |
| 4 | 4,305 | 827 | 1,095 | 20% | 3,624 | 1,026 | -612 | 5,235 |

[1] Value assumed to be same as 3 year average from Water Year 2011/12 through 2013/2014 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are controlled by the Initial Prescribed Downstream Release Reduction Strategy, which was developed through a collaborative effort by the District and agriculture and municipal stakeholders.

**Scenario D-2- Average of Water Years 2011/12-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall**

**Potential Adaptive Management Scenario-HCP Reduction Strategy**

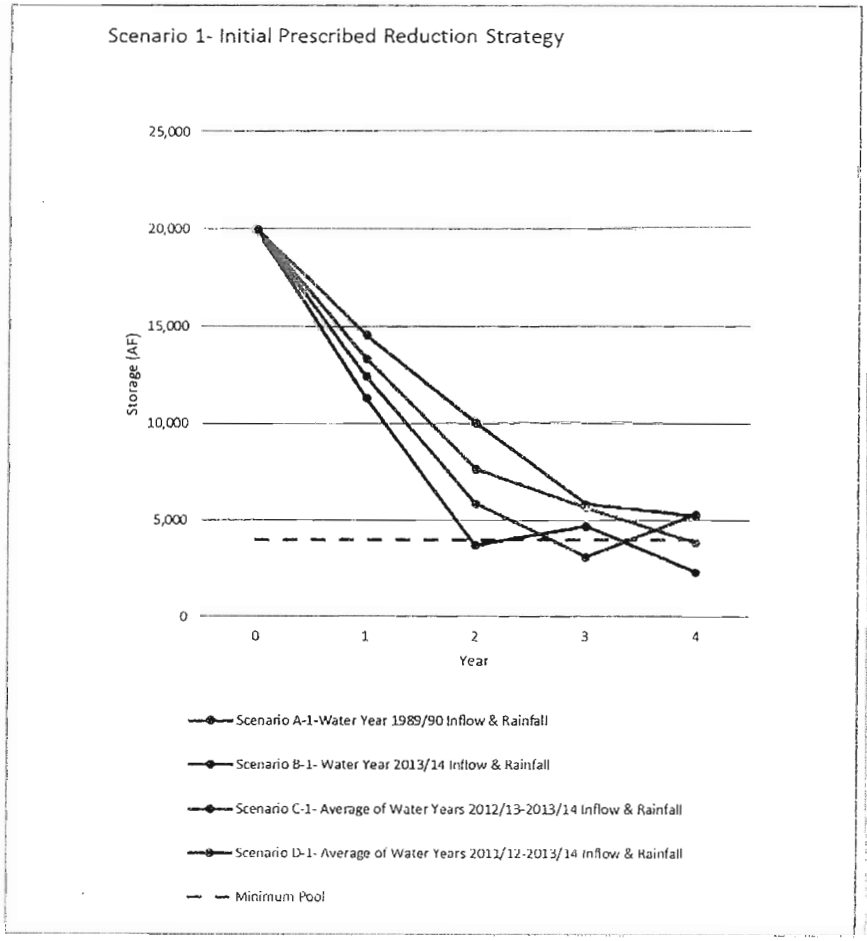
| Year | Inflow[1] | Rainfall [2] | Evap. [2] | Municipal Reduction [3] | Municipal Diversions [3] | Downstream Releases [4] | Change in Storage | Total Storage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | | | | | | | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 4,305 | 827 | 2,240 | 0% | 4,530 | 1,681 | -3,318 | 16,682 |
| 2 | 4,305 | 827 | 1,878 | 0% | 4,530 | 1,681 | -2,956 | 13,726 |
| 3 | 4,305 | 827 | 1,718 | 10% | 4,077 | 1,681 | -2,343 | 11,383 |
| 4 | 4,305 | 827 | 1,553 | 10% | 4,077 | 1,681 | -2,178 | 9,205 |

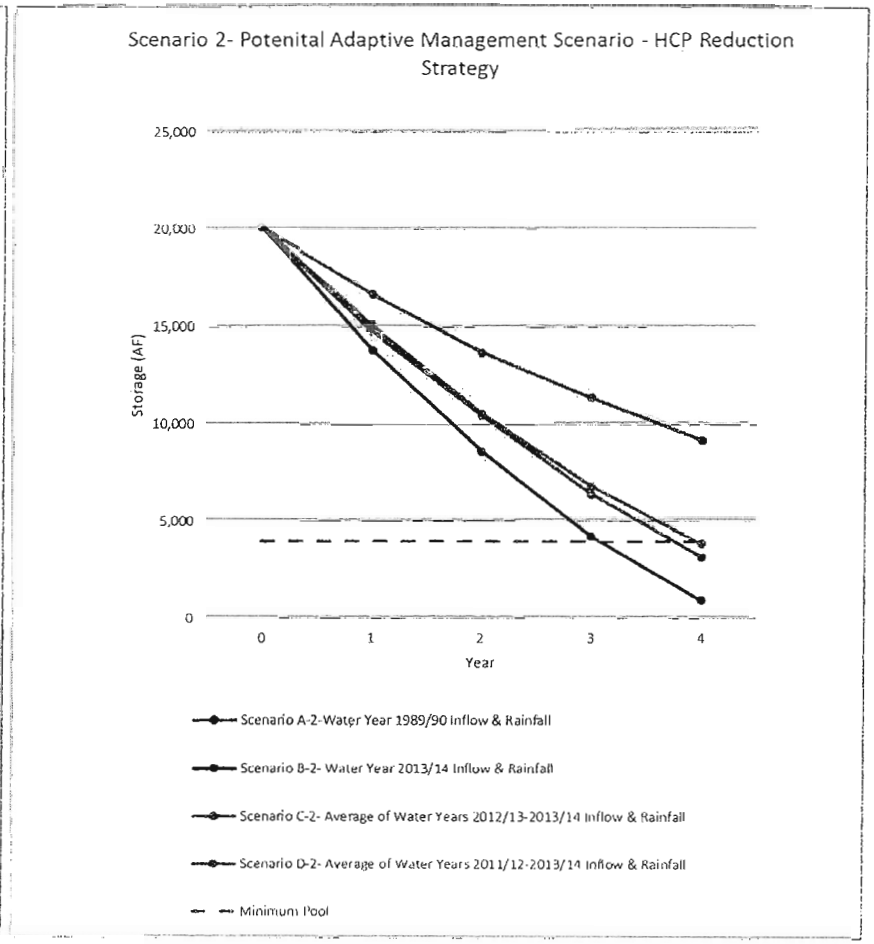
[1] Value assumed to be same as 3 year average from Water Year 2011/12 through 2013/2014 measurement.

[2] Evaporation assumed to equal the maximum historical value between April 1970 and March 2014 (76.25 in/yr in WY 1971-72) applied to the previous year's total lake surface area. Lake surface area estimated based on a lookup table provided by the County, which uses a 2002 survey to correlate reservoir elevation, storage, and surface area.

[3] Municipal diversions are assumed to be the same as the contract amount for the duration of the first year. Years following are dependent upon the amount of water in storage at the end of the water year and municipal reduction assumptions.

[4] Release volumes are assumed to be equivalent to a release rate of 3 cfs or 181 AF/Month or equal to the amount of inflow to the reservoir for that month, whichever is less. This scenario is based on the HCP Hydrologic Analyses report recommended release program provision that sets the maximum release at 3 cfs or the average inflow to the reservoir over the previous 14-day period, when the 3-year running average inflow to Lopez Reservoir is less than 26,190 AFY.


Scenario 1- Initial Prescribed Reduction Strategy
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Storage (AF)
0
1
2
3
4
Year
Scenario A-1-Water Year 1989/90 Inflow & Rainfall
Scenario B-1- Water Year 2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall
Scenario C-1- Average of Water Years 2012/13-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall
Scenario D-1- Average of Water Years 2011/12-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall
Minimum Pool


Scenario 2- Potenital Adaptive Management Scenario - HCP Reduction Strategy
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
Storage (AF)
0
1
2
3
4
Year
Scenario A-2-Water Year 1989/90 Inflow & Rainfall
Scenario B-2- Water Year 2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall
Scenario C-2- Average of Water Years 2012/13-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall
Scenario D-2- Average of Water Years 2011/12-2013/14 Inflow & Rainfall
Minimum Pool

# E

# Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Planning-Building/Forms-Documents/Plans-and-Elements/Elements/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan/San-Luis-Obispo-County-Multi-Jurisdictional-Hazard.pdf

# F

# Five-Year Capital Improvement Replacement Program


# Infrastructure and Facilities Capital Improvement Program 5 year Plan

FY 2020-21 through FY 2024-25

COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO

## County of San Luis Obispo

ABOUT THE COVER: photos clockwise from upper left: Avila Valley Fire Station Paving; Countywide Microsurfacing Operation; SLO DSS Solar Carport Canopy Installation; SLO Library Reroof; Arroyo Grande Channel Enhancement; River Grove Bridge Rehabilitation

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

# Infrastructure and Facilities Five Year Capital Improvement Plan

## FY 2020-21 through FY 2024-25

## Table of Contents

## Section 1: Executive Summary

The Five Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a multi-year planning tool designed to identify infrastructure and facilities improvements, with estimated costs over $100,000, including major maintenance projects, during the period of FY 2020-21through FY 2024-25. **This document is not a budget document as it does not allocate or formally commit funding to the identified projects**. Funding is allocated through the annual budget process or by separate action by the Board of Supervisors (Board). The CIP is a means to identify, schedule and track capital projects and provide the Board and staff with the needed information to determine priorities and assign limited resources to those priorities.

The CIP is the result of a collaborative effort by the County Administrative Office, and the Departments of Public Works, Parks and Recreation, Airports, Library and Planning and Building. The project selection process uses criteria to help prioritize proposed projects and provide greater coordination between the development of infrastructure and facilities projects, while incorporating overall land use plans and goals.

The Five Year CIP identifies individual projects, expected total capital costs and funding sources planned for consideration over the next five years. The CIP is categorized as follows:

I. County Infrastructure including Utilities, Flood Control, Roadways and Bridges.
II. County Facilities including, Parks, and Airports.

Adoption of the CIP is a requirement under the Government Code (65401 and 65403) which seeks to align the CIP with the established County planning documents. CIP development also provides outreach opportunity to align work with the various Community Service Districts (CSD) and advisory councils on a mid-range development plan. The previous Five-Year CIP was adopted by the Board on February 18, 2019.

CIP highlights include:

- 154 total projects with an estimated cost of $608 million, including previous allocations and future years.
    - Approximately $547 million, or 90%, of the proposed $608 million expenditures will be funded using sources other than the General Fund. Funding sources include Public Facility Fees, grant funds, funding from special revenue budgets such as Roads, Parks, and Libraries funds, State funds for correctional facilities and reserves designated for specific projects. Large, multi-year projects will typically be funded through a combination of reserves and financing, as recommended by the Auditor's office. A full list of funding sources is outlined in Appendix 9.

- 46 infrastructure projects with a total estimated cost of $223 million, are recommended for programming in this Five-Year CIP.

  The following are some of significant infrastructure projects highlighted in the five-year CIP.
  - $50 million - Pavement Rehabilitation Projects (FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25)
  - $9 million - Arroyo Grande Creek Waterway Improvements
  - $3.2 million - Tefft Street Interchange Operational Improvements
  - $ 1.4 million - Los Berros Road Widening
- 108 facilities projects with a total estimated cost of $385 million, of which approximately $53 million has been funded in previous fiscal year budgets. The five-year timeframe forecasts an estimated $325 million for new and multi-year projects. For 2020-21, $53 million is estimated with $3.6 million proposed for various Facility Condition Assessment repair projects.

  The following are some of the major multi-year facility projects highlighted in the five-year CIP.
  - $20.3 million – New Animal Services Facility
  - $18 million - Co-Located Emergency Dispatch Center
  - $4.6 million - El Chorro Park Master Plan Implementation
  - $22.3 million – New Probation Office Building

The continued development of capital infrastructure and facilities will be essential to the growth of the County. Like most other jurisdictions, the County faces challenges where demand for infrastructure and facilities exceeds resources available for their construction and operation. This challenge is only partially met by this plan. However, the capital and major maintenance improvements identified provide a clear and achievable investment which will maintain, improve, and expand the infrastructure and facilities serving the County.

In addition to the Five Year CIP, the County Administrative Office has been leading development of a Regional Infrastructure and Housing Strategic Action Plan, in collaboration with County Departments of Public Works and Planning and Building, the seven cities, San Luis Obispo Council of Governments, and key stakeholders. This regional plan looks at the needs associated with the State's projected growth of the entire region, including unincorporated communities and the seven cities. The regional plan is intended to integrate efforts across the eight local land use planning agencies during developing of the eight State-required 2020-2028 Housing Elements (Government Code § 65580 et. seq.). The integrated efforts will provide a better understanding of where future growth is expected to occur countywide. Based on that land use planning, the participating agencies will collaboratively identify regional infrastructure priorities associated with resiliency and the planning for future growth. The regional plan is still under development and therefore is not reflected in this FY 2020-21 Five Year CIP's priorities. As the regional plan is finalized in FY 2020-21, the County Departments will work together to identify how its identified priorities relate to the Five Year CIP.

## Section 2: CIP Development Process

The plan is dynamic in nature and changes year to year as priorities, needs and funding change. The CIP is a guide for the consideration, selection and development of; roads, sewers, water systems, bike lanes, parks, airports, offices and other types of facilities necessary to provide communities with services. The projects include significant maintenance and replacement of existing infrastructure and facilities and construction of new facilities and infrastructure.

The following diagram shows the inputs into the infrastructure and facilities planning and development process:


The County Administrative Office provides budgeting direction and oversight for capital improvements. The Public Works Department is responsible for the development and coordination of capital and major maintenance project planning and prioritization processes for County infrastructure and facilities. Infrastructure includes the various special districts it administers, such as roads, bridges, water and wastewater systems, and drainage structures in the unincorporated areas of the county. Facilities include office buildings, libraries, fire stations, jails, public safety radio communications system, parks, airports, and health facilities. The Parks and Recreation Department develops projects for parks and trails with the concurrence of the Parks and Recreation Commission. The Airport Department maintains and manages projects for airport facility upgrades and improvements in concert with Federal Aviation Administration

funding programs. The County's Resource Management System (RMS), as periodically reviewed by the Board of Supervisors, will also be a key element in planning the CIP. Connected to the RMS is the review of Groundwater resources in the County. Given the recently enacted State legislation on groundwater management, these will come to the forefront of potential needs for capital projects.

The last Five-Year CIP was presented to the Board of Supervisors on February 18, 2019. The Board was presented with a consolidated, prioritized facilities and infrastructure project plan in alignment with Board approved plans and policies guiding budgeting, land use and strategic goals.

Ultimately, the CIP is focused on achieving the following goals:

- Develop a consistent annual process to coordinate the planning and development of infrastructure and facilities projects.
- Enhance coordination and communication among the County departments and other entities involved in the development of capital projects.
- Increase the alignment between infrastructure and facilities projects and adopted land use plans and policies.
- Increase opportunities to identify and align funding sources necessary for the development of improvements.
- Increase awareness of planned capital projects to the public and community partners.

## I. Coordination of the CIP

The CIP is developed through outreach with various internal and external stakeholders. The facility priority list is derived from projects submitted by the County departments which are ranked and reviewed with the Capital Improvement Executive Steering Committee (CI-ESC) for prioritization, as outlined in Appendix 8. Many of these department submittals reflect priorities from external stakeholders such as Friends of the Library groups or parks and recreation advocacy groups. Infrastructure projects are coordinated through both technical and community advisory councils to develop a consensus on project need and in developing viable projects to advance. The development of an overall CIP provides consideration of land use goals and policies to identify and recommend capital projects.

### A. Coordination with Community Services Districts (CSDs)

The intent is to provide a broader picture of planned infrastructure improvements as it relates to planned improvements by these districts which may have an impact on growth in the unincorporated communities. The projects in this plan are those which are directly under the authority of the Board of Supervisors and special districts in which the Board of Supervisors is the governing body. The County is not responsible for all capital projects in the unincorporated area as some capital projects are within the jurisdiction of CSDs. Notable Districts and their functions include:

| District | Services Provided |
|---|---|
| Avila Beach CSD | Water, Wastewater, Fire Dept., Streetlights |
| Cambria CSD | Water, Wastewater, Fire Dept., Streetlights, Parks |
| Heritage Ranch CSD | Water, Wastewater |
| Los Osos CSD | Water, Fire Dept., Drainage |
| Nipomo CSD | Water, Wastewater |
| Oceano CSD | Water, Wastewater, Fire Dept., Streetlights |
| Port San Luis Harbor District | Water, Wastewater, Parks |
| San Miguel CSD | Water, Wastewater, Fire Dept., Streetlights |
| San Simeon CSD | Water, Wastewater, Roads, Streetlights |
| Templeton CSD | Water, Wastewater, Fire Dept, Parks, Drainage |

County staff coordinates work on specific projects with a CSD and has provided opportunities for work by the CSD to be completed in County construction contracts when the CSD enters into a joint funding agreement. Additional partnering will occur in the future as projects are developed.

The Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) Sphere of Influence studies do include listings of future Infrastructure needs for CSDs. The Planning and Building Department and Public Works staff have also communicated with CSDs and conducted a formal survey of the CSD for planned infrastructure work as well as work programs the County and CSD may collaborate in the future. There is an increase in annual submittals from the CSDs, however, County staff will continue to coordinate with CSDs through outreach with the General Managers at their regular meetings. Over time, individual CSD's CIPs will be included in this document to provide a centralized resource of planning and coordination for infrastructure development.

B. Coordination with Industry Stakeholders

Over the past year, County staff has met with the San Luis Obispo Economic Vitality Corporation's Building Design and Construction (BDC) business cluster. Discussions have focused on reviewing the process of developing a CIP as well as reviewing planning documents and needs assessments which identify specific improvements. The BDC has continued to provide review of the annual CIP in order to look for opportunities to advance pressing infrastructure gaps which will facilitate in-fill development or in accommodating areas for residential and commercial development. Current initiatives working toward regional housing assessment needs will further these goals which will be folded into future CIP. The BDC will also look to promote cooperative funding mechanisms to advance critical projects, potentially through private-public partnerships.

C. Coordination with Other Agencies:

Public Works will also continue to coordinate infrastructure projects with the staffs of both the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments and Caltrans as well as monitoring projects in cities which may have an impact on the surrounding unincorporated area.

## II. Project Selection for CIP

A. Infrastructure Projects:

Infrastructure projects are advanced under several plans and programs established under the Public Works, Airports, and Parks & Recreation Departments. For example, transportation infrastructure priorities and projects can be found in various documents such as:

- Pavement Management Plan
- Bridge Management Plan
- County Bikeways Plan
- Various Community Circulation Studies/Road Improvement Fee programs

Transportation needs assessments are updated continuously. Funding is then sought through Road Fund maintenance accounts, Federal bridge replacement and safety grant programs, and through the regional transportation agency; San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG).

Utility and Flood Control projects are developed under initial System Master Plans which contain Capital Improvement Recommendations. Projects are developed with community input and reviewed by Community Advisory Councils prior to establishing these projects in annual budgets and the CIP. Regional water resource projects are defined under the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) plan which receives grant allocations to the central coast. A Regional Stakeholders group defines priorities for funding the highest ranked projects under this program. Local system upgrades are pursued based on available capital reserves for each system.

B. Facility Projects:

Public Works conducts an annual facility project submittal process from County departments. These projects are evaluated based on criteria listed in Appendix 8. Requests are also considered with other facility planning initiatives. Department requests are placed on hold if they will be addressed through the Facility Conditions Assessment (FCA), Facilities ADA transition plan update, or are in conflict with master planning efforts. Staff capacity is also analyzed as part of determining the recommended project list. In general, the lower cost projects are retained for County staff to develop and pursue while larger projects are outsourced to private firms. In both cases, County staff must manage these resources and plan the work over several phases, and sometimes years, for implementation. The projects are then advanced based on available funding.

In addition to the annual department project request process, other facility initiatives and programs, as well as external requirements, drives programming of the Facility CIP. Appendix 5, Facilities Planning Strategy, provides explanation of these initiatives.

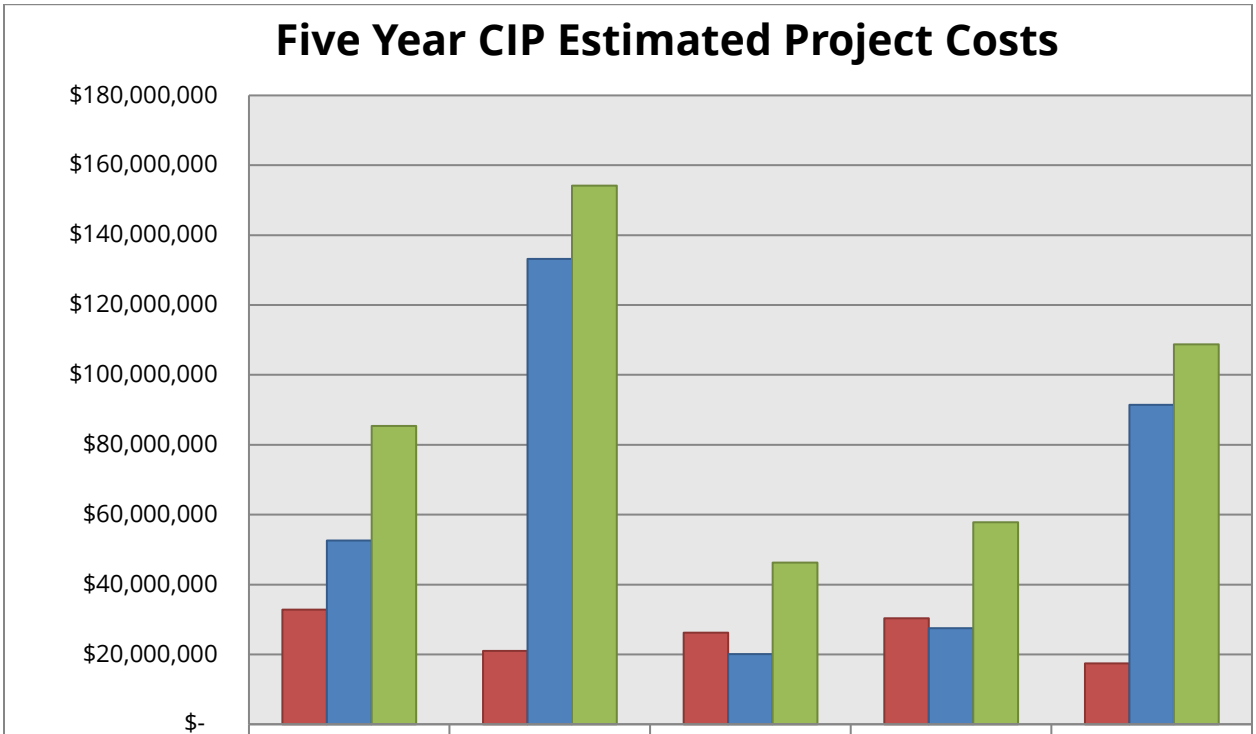
- Facility Conceptual Plans
- Facility Condition Assessments (FCA)
- Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Facilities Transition Plan update
- Seismic Evaluations and Voluntary Strengthening Retrofits
- Building Security Assessments
- Energy and Water Conservation Opportunities
- Storm Water Management Plan Implementation

## Section 3: Recommended Projects for the Five-Year CIP

### I. Consolidated CIP Expenditure Plan

Chart 1 shows estimated costs by year, including active and proposed projects. Funding sources are less certain in the later years of the plan and fewer projects and funding are shown. The large estimated facility costs in 2024-25 include a proposed new General Government building in downtown San Luis Obispo. As annual updates occur, funding sources will be identified, and new projects and costs will likely be added to the plan.

**Chart 1**




| | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infrastructure | $32,807,468 | $20,970,024 | $26,177,370 | $30,323,649 | $17,392,188 |
| Facilities | $52,598,258 | $133,235,195 | $20,058,349 | $27,529,286 | $91,396,500 |
| All Projects | $85,405,726 | $154,205,219 | $46,235,719 | $57,852,935 | $108,788,688 |

**FY 2020-21 Highlights**

- 38 infrastructure projects are proposed for FY 2020-21 with a total expenditure of $32.8 million.
- 43 facilities projects are proposed for funding in FY 2020-21 with an estimated cost of $52.6 million.

The functional areas for infrastructure and facilities are described in greater detail in Appendix 4. Funding sources typically used to finance the design and construction of projects are described in Appendix 9.

Appendices 1 and 2 include brief narratives and a series of charts which provide a graphical summary of the proposed allocation of funding by functional areas, numbers of projects by functional areas. Appendix 1 describes infrastructure projects. Appendix 2 describes facilities projects. Appendix 3 provides a list of the projects by Community.

## II. Infrastructure Projects

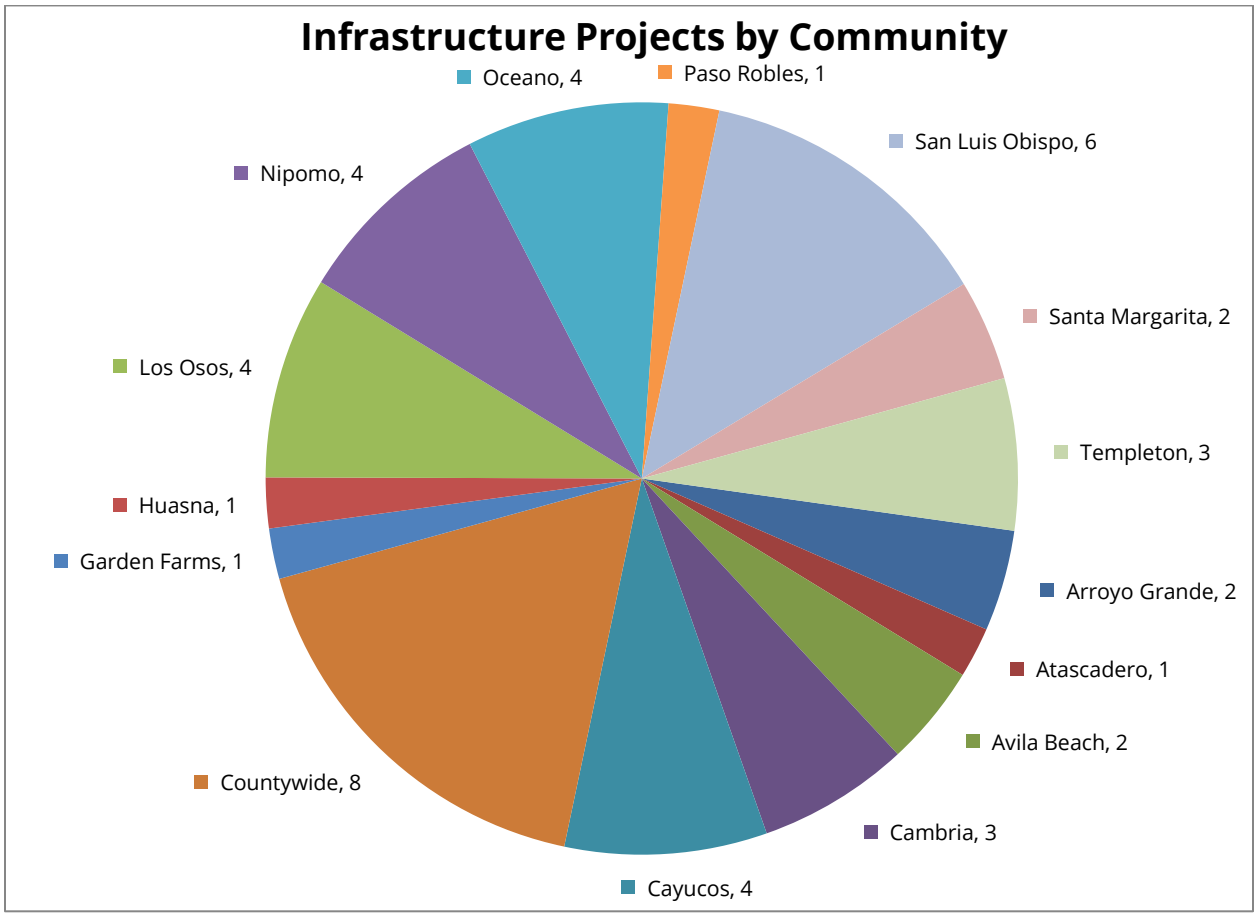
This section provides information about the infrastructure projects to be considered for funding and construction over the next five years.

Infrastructure projects are grouped into eight functional areas:

- Flood Control
- Road Capacity (Road Improvement Fees)
- Road Preservation
- Road Safety
- Transportation Betterment
- Transportation Structures
- Wastewater Systems
- Water Systems

Appendix 4 provides a description of each functional area. The distribution of the Infrastructure projects by community is shown in Chart 2.

**Chart 2**



## III. Facilities Projects

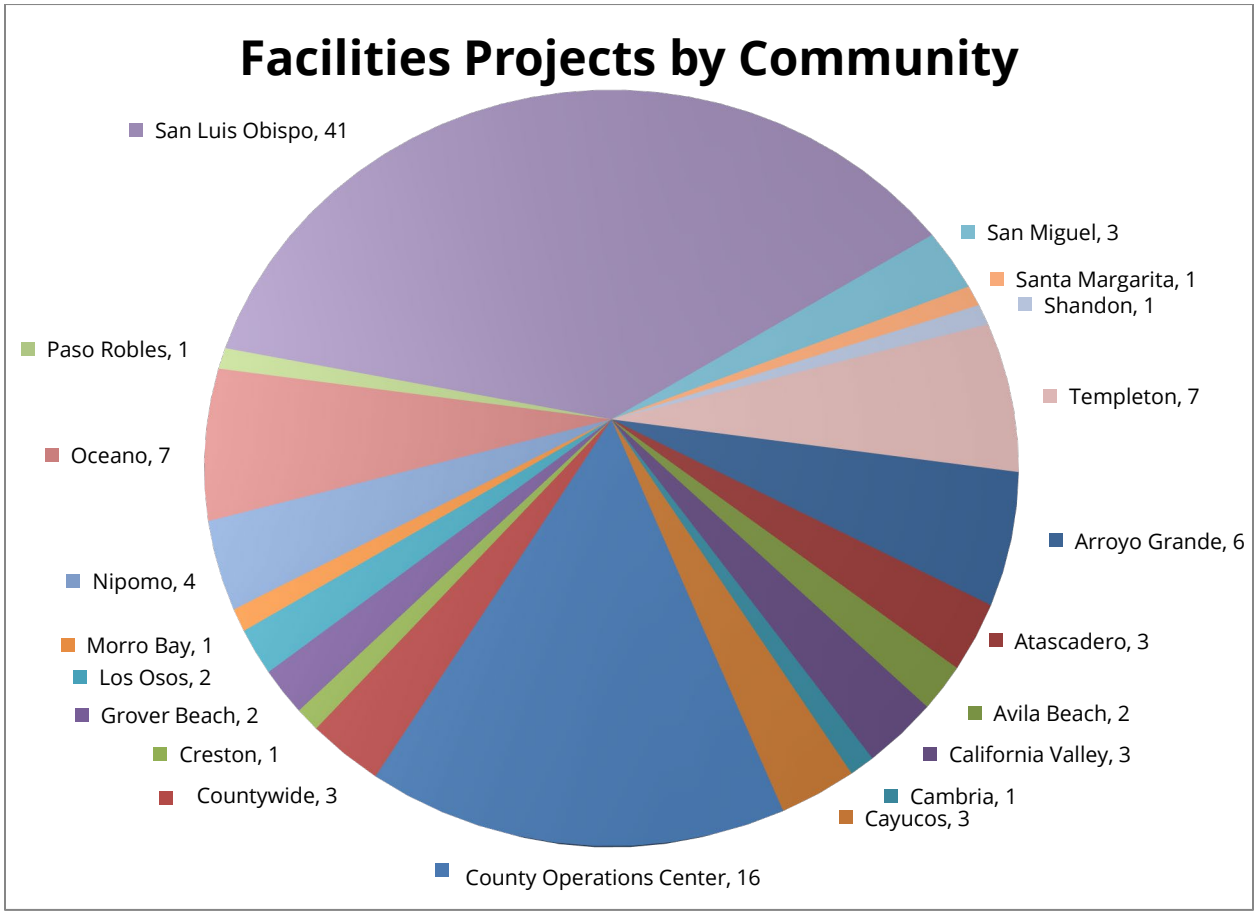
This section provides information about the facilities projects to be considered for funding and construction over the next five years.

Facilities projects are grouped into functional areas which are consistent with those identified in the capital and maintenance project fund centers of the County budget. The eight functional areas are:

Airports
Community Services
General Government
Golf Courses
Health and Social Services
Library
Parks
Public Safety

Appendix 4 provides description of each functional area. The distribution of the facilities projects among the communities is shown in Chart 3 below. The majority of the projects are in the City of San Luis Obispo and the County Operations Center (COC), since those communities house most of the General Government and Public Safety functions for the County.

**Chart 3**



## Section 4: Operational and Maintenance Costs for Infrastructure and Facilities

Operational and Maintenance Costs

There are other cost components which are not yet fully identified in this plan. As new roads, water and wastewater systems, and new and expanded facilities are constructed, the operational costs of new staff, utilities, and maintenance are likely to increase. Conversely, where improvements are for replacement or major maintenance of existing facilities, maintenance and utility cost may decrease through lowered maintenance needs and increased energy efficiency.

Where infrastructure is supported by service charges, such as water system improvements, increased operational costs are factored into the equation. When new facilities are proposed, consideration is given to the ongoing operational costs to the County.

The Plan will utilize International Facility Management Associations (IFMA) benchmarks for maintenance and custodial costs. The intent is to demonstrate how many more employees (and their subsequent cost) will be needed with the construction of a new facility. IFMA benchmarks are one maintenance mechanic per 50,000 sq. ft. and one custodian per 25,000 sq. ft.

Maintenance Funding and Cost

Existing facilities and infrastructure require regular ongoing maintenance. This includes the maintenance of County facilities as well as roadway, flood control, water, and wastewater infrastructure owned by the County.

The County of San Luis Obispo County has approximately 250 buildings ranging from office buildings to libraries, health clinics and jails. These facilities are spread throughout the County and vary in age from the late 1920's (such as the Public Health Clinic in Atascadero) to newer facilities recently constructed (such as the Creston Fire Station). Most of these buildings have equipment that requires scheduled maintenance.

Funding for maintenance is included in the County's annual budget. The annual expenditures for maintenance address the County's highest priority maintenance needs. However, as the miles of County roads and number and size of facilities increase, not all maintenance is capable of being addressed and some is deferred.

Infrastructure Deferred Maintenance

The County road system comprises over centerline 1300 miles and 187 bridges. Overall condition of the road system is rated on a 0 to 100 scale referred to as the Pavement Condition Index (PCI). The desired goal set by the board is to maintain the overall system at a PCI rating no less than 65 as this is a level which indicates that the key roadways of the system are in good repair and that preventative maintenance can be done with cost effective techniques on the remaining system. Once a PCI for the system falls into the mid-50's, repairs and maintenance require much more expensive techniques. The 2015 Pavement Management Plan with 2019 Addendum is available at

https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Forms-Documents/Transportation/2015-Pavement-Management-Report-with-2019-Addendum.aspx. Currently, the overall system has an average rating of 61 PCI. In general, roads within the urban areas (URL's and VRL's) average a 70 PCI or higher. It is the rural low volume roads, primarily in the northerly part of the County, which average in the 50 PCI and brings the overall PCI into the low 60's. The Department of Public Works continues to identify and determine strategies to address these conditions by maintaining the good roads in good condition and repairing the bad roads. The overall Road Fund available, for both routine and preventative road maintenance, has been averaging about $20 million annually. In order to prevent deferred maintenance values from increasing, a $10 million annual pavement management program is required.

The County maintains a solid bridge replacement and rehabilitation program under this CIP which is funded in large part through the Federal Bridge Program. The current average age of these bridges is 52 years; consistent with County adopted targets. Replacement of our 31 rapidly aging timber structure bridges will remain the focus of this program for the foreseeable future. Currently, the County is advancing a dozen active bridge projects, including 5 timber bridges, with a value over $50 million. The overall bridge program is described in detail under the 2014 County Bridge Maintenance Program located at https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Forms-Documents/Transportation/Bridge-Program-Report.aspx .

Deferred maintenance on flood control facilities may result in impaired capacity in channels and increase in the frequency of flooding. The primary County flood control facility is the Arroyo Grande Creek Channel within Flood Control Zone 1/1A. The channel has seen a significant reduction in storm carrying capacity over the past 20 years due to limited district revenues for maintenance and an increase in environmental regulatory constraints to perform the needed maintenance. Over this time, deferred maintenance costs have accumulated to about $9.2 million. The Board has adopted a Waterway Management Plan for Arroyo Grande Creek which is the basis for the project moving forward for implementation. Phase I improvements have been completed in 2019. Phase II improvements are expected to be done in 2020.

Other flood control facilities are included under Flood Control Zone 16 which is funded through local assessment of parcels. The zone will require voter approved increases in assessments to keep pace with future maintenance costs. The Department also has a listing of drainage needs and costs which have been developed under individual community drainage studies developed under the Flood Control District. Collectively, the studies show a need for over $89 million in drainage improvements in the unincorporated communities. Details of the studies are available at https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Public-Works/Services/Drainage-Studies.aspxOf note, the Oceano drainage improvements at Route 1 and 13th Street are currently wrapping up construction in early 2020.

The County operates approximately 75 miles of water transmission lines to supply water to various agencies. While these systems are monitored and provided with maintenance funding via participating agency contracts, the smaller community systems operated by the County generally have insufficient funds to cover all upgrades and maintenance costs. These systems included County Service Areas 10A

(Cayucos), 16 (Shandon), and 23 (Santa Margarita). The local systems are composed of approximately 15 miles of pipelines and 6 storage tanks. Deferred maintenance in utility systems can result in the deterioration of key components such as tanks and pipelines. Pipe leakage results in loss of water from the system which relates to both water availability and costs. Costs for maintenance are included in system rates and charges, however, the costs for system replacement of the key components typically exceed the capacity of the ratepayers in these smaller systems. The Department of Public Works has sought grants and loans under federal programs, such as the US Department of Agriculture, to complete these large-scale improvements. **Rate increases in all three CSA's have been completed or are pending.**

The County currently maintains two wastewater systems under County Service Areas 7A (Oak Shores) and 18 (Country Club Area). Leakage in wastewater creates increased volumes for processing which in turn increases operating expenses. This condition was evident in lake flows into the CSA 7A system in the early 2011 due to a lateral pipe leading into the main collector system. The Department of Public Works is in development of an Assessment Report on CSA 7A conditions as well as potential implementation options to address the maintenance and operations. The report will be reviewed by the Board of Supervisors to determine direction and alternative costs of options to pursue, in conjunction with a proposed rate increase. This rate increase in CSA 7A is the second attempt at approval, and the County will explore divestment of the wastewater system if sufficient funds cannot be raised.

Facility Deferred Maintenance

The Facility Condition Assessment (FCA) program provides a systematic approach to address existing deferred maintenance at County Facilities, as well as planning for repairs and/or asset replacements as they reach the end of useful life. The FCA approach allows proactive work toward identifying needs in advance of department improvement requests, and cost-effective capital improvements plan development, including capacity and service needs. The FCA is used to develop a preventative maintenance program which reduces the frequency of equipment failures or service operations which would negatively impact the building's occupants or services.

The FCA program generates a Facility Condition Index (FCI), which is a ratio of the cost of the deficiencies to the replacement value of the building. The FCI is structured such that the lower the rating, the better relative condition of a facility. The National Association of College and University Business Officers, where the FCI metric was first developed, has developed the following FCI scale:

| FCI | Facility Condition |
|---|---|
| 0-5% | Good |
| 6-10% | Fair |
| 11-30% | Poor |
| >31% | Critical |

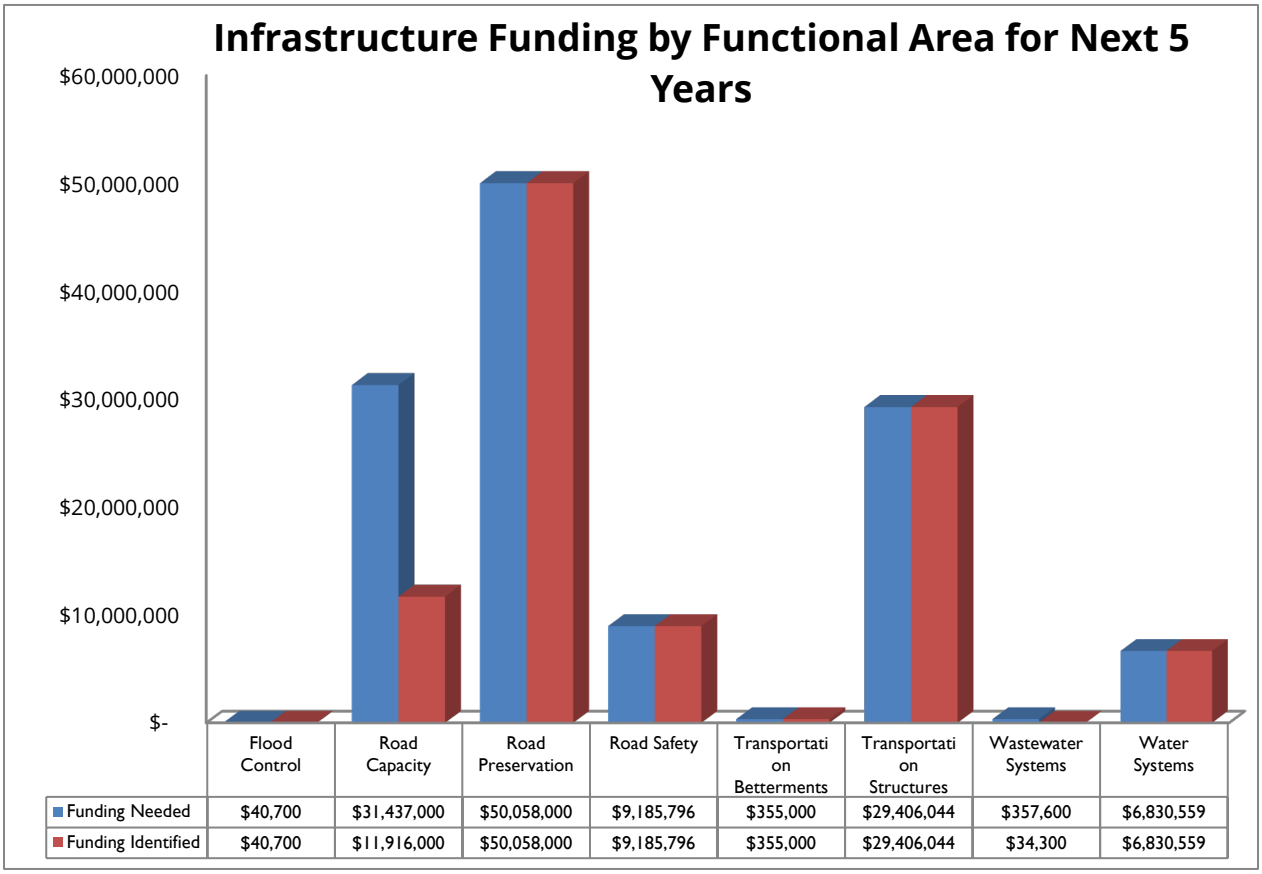
The FCA process, currently being managed by Public Works staff, inventories County facilities into these categories. Work is then prioritized by facility condition, taking into consideration other information such as master planning documents. The County's target FCI for various facility types are outlined in Appendix 5, which also has a listing of the FCI of all assessed building facilities.

## Appendix 1: Infrastructure Projects

*Chart 5 – Infrastructure Project Funding by Functional Area*

Chart 5 shows the proposed allocation of funding for infrastructure functional areas. The blue bar (darker shade in black and white) on the chart identifies the estimated cost of all projects in the functional area category. The red bar (lighter shade in black and white) identifies the amount of funding which is either currently available or potentially available through a verified source of funds. Funding identified for road capacity improvement, flood control and transportation betterments are well short of funding required. Some funding sources are dependent on the future allocation of funds from the State and Federal government.

**Chart 5**




| | Flood Control | Road Capacity | Road Preservation | Road Safety | Transportation Betterments | Transportation Structures | Wastewater Systems | Water Systems |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding Needed | $40,700 | $31,437,000 | $50,058,000 | $9,185,796 | $355,000 | $29,406,044 | $357,600 | $6,830,559 |
| Funding Identified | $40,700 | $11,916,000 | $50,058,000 | $9,185,796 | $355,000 | $29,406,044 | $34,300 | $6,830,559 |

The Five Year CIP has a total of 46 infrastructure projects. Four new infrastructure projects have been added to the updated Plan. Details of the projects are shown on the individual project summary sheets, which can be found in Appendix 10.

The CIP identifies projects intended to be funded and initiated within the five year time frame. The annual review of the CIP identifies projects that have been completed and projects which may be discontinued as higher priorities and changes to planned funding sources are identified.

*Chart 6 – Infrastructure Projects by Functional Area*

Chart 6 shows the number of infrastructure projects by functional area. Transportation project funding has had a significant boost under Senate Bill 1 (SB1) funding established in April of 2017. The existing gas tax was expanded by 11 cents per gallon and the existing gas tax has been indexed to address inflation over time. With that, at least $ 6.5 million a year would be committed to road maintenance and should fully fund the pavement management into the future. Under SB1, the County's General Fund is obligated to contribute $6.2 million annually as a Maintenance of Effort to receive the full SB1 funding. Expansion of road capacities are funded under the various Road improvement Fee programs adopted by the Board as well as requirements of specific subdivision improvements.

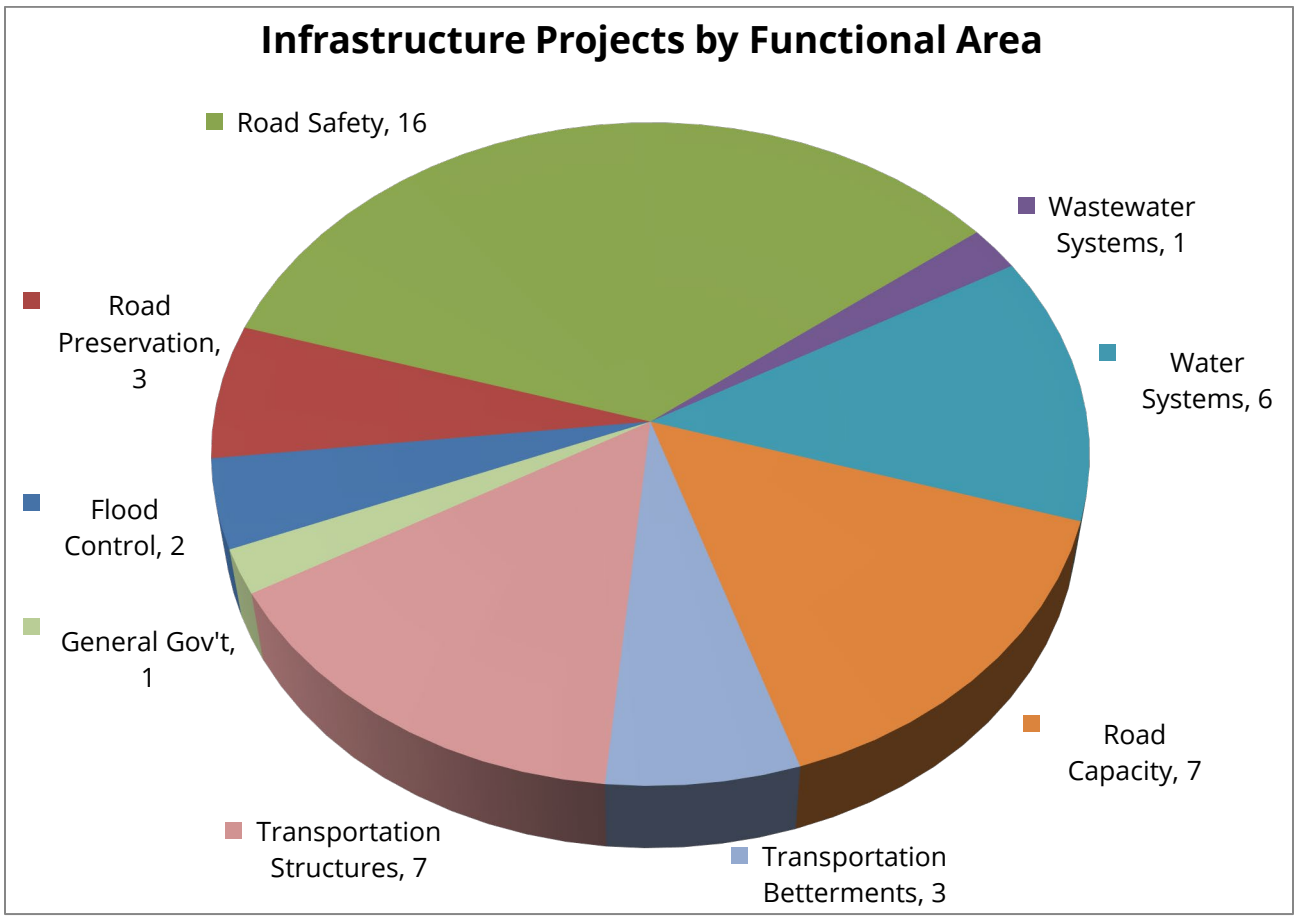
The County also makes use of several Federal Highway Bridge Program and Highway Safety program grants which would be expected to bring in over $30 million to the County in the next five years. Transportation enhancements are funded under state grants under the Active transportation program (ATP) of which the County has seen limited success.

CIP efforts in the County and Flood Control and Water Conservation District's water, wastewater, and flood control systems are funded primarily through rates and charges levied on the beneficiaries of the particular project. Wholesale systems (Nacimiento, Salinas, Lopez, State Water and CSA12) are funded through contracts with the entities that receive water from those systems. Smaller CIP efforts can often be funded through system reserves, while larger projects are typically funded through a combination of reserves, grants, and loans.

Funding CIP efforts that may result from the implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) will be the responsibility of the respective Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), as those agencies are separate government entities from the County. The role of the County and/or Flood Control and Water Conservation District in partnering with a GSA to fund CIP projects is not yet known, primarily because the respective GSPs will not be complete and approved by the State until 2020 at the earliest.

Long term region wide water supply planning is advanced by the Flood Control and Water Conservation District. Planning efforts are funded by the District's *ad valorem* tax. Per the adopted policies of the District, CIP project funding is the responsibility of the beneficiaries of the project and is typically accomplished through the establishment of a separate Flood Control Zone that is accompanied by either, or a combination of, contracts, assessments, rates and charges.

**Chart 6**

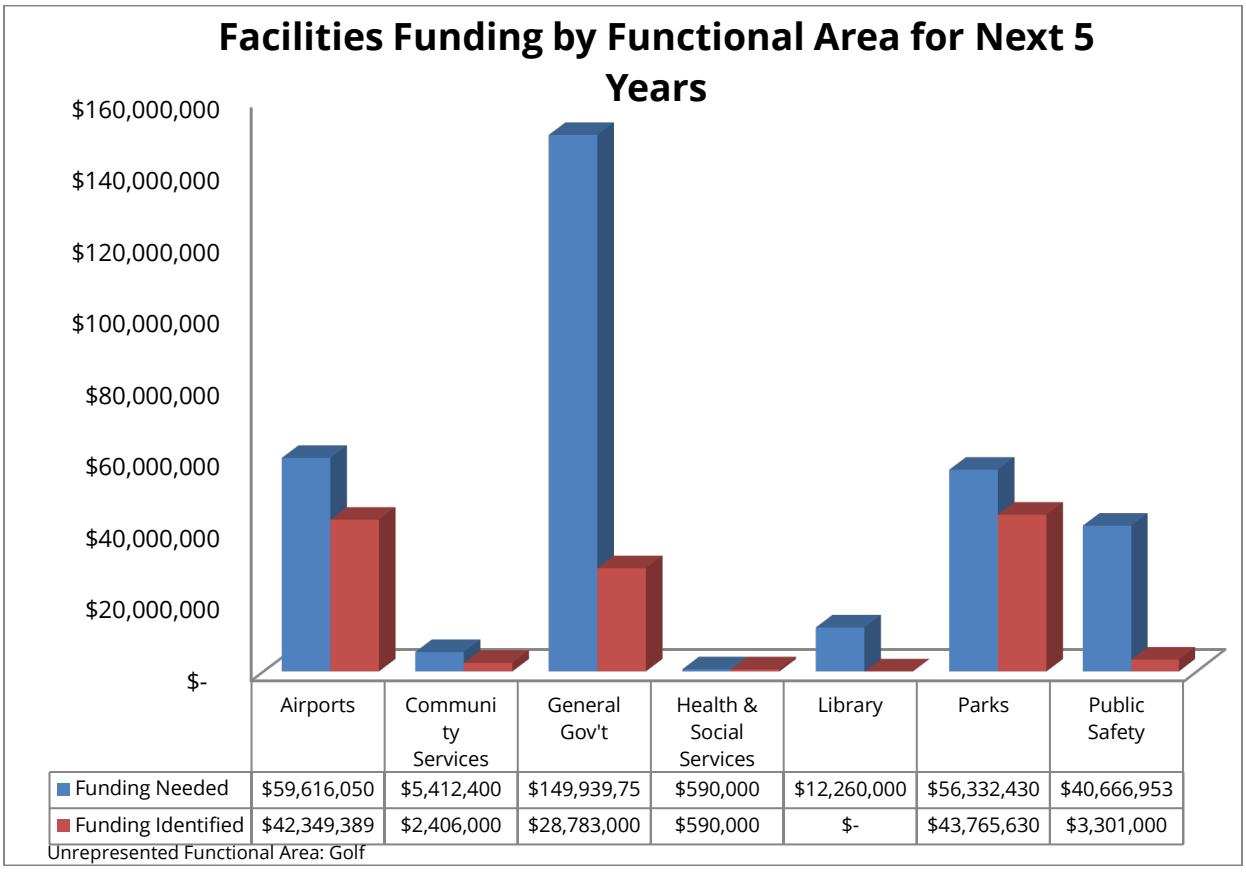

Infrastructure Projects by Functional Area
Road Safety, 16
Wastewater Systems, 1
Water Systems, 6
Road Capacity, 7
Transportation Betterments, 3
Transportation Structures, 7
General Gov't, 1
Flood Control, 2
Road Preservation, 3

## Appendix 2: Facilities Projects

*Chart 7 – Funding By Functional Area*

Chart 7 shows the estimated cost for facilities projects by functional areas. The blue bar (lighter shade in black and white) on the chart identifies the estimated cost of all projects in the functional area category. The red bar (darker shade in black and white) identifies the amount of funding which is either currently available or potentially available through a verified source of funds. Sources of funding for these projects may include General Fund, reserves and designations and grant funds where available. Expenditures will be refined as project scopes are developed through the design and bidding phases, and specific sources of funding will be identified through the annual budget process.

**Chart 7**




| | Airports | Community Services | General Gov't | Health & Social Services | Library | Parks | Public Safety |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding Needed | $59,616,050 | $5,412,400 | $149,939,75 | $590,000 | $12,260,000 | $56,332,430 | $40,666,953 |
| Funding Identified | $42,349,389 | $2,406,000 | $28,783,000 | $590,000 | $- | $43,765,630 | $3,301,000 |

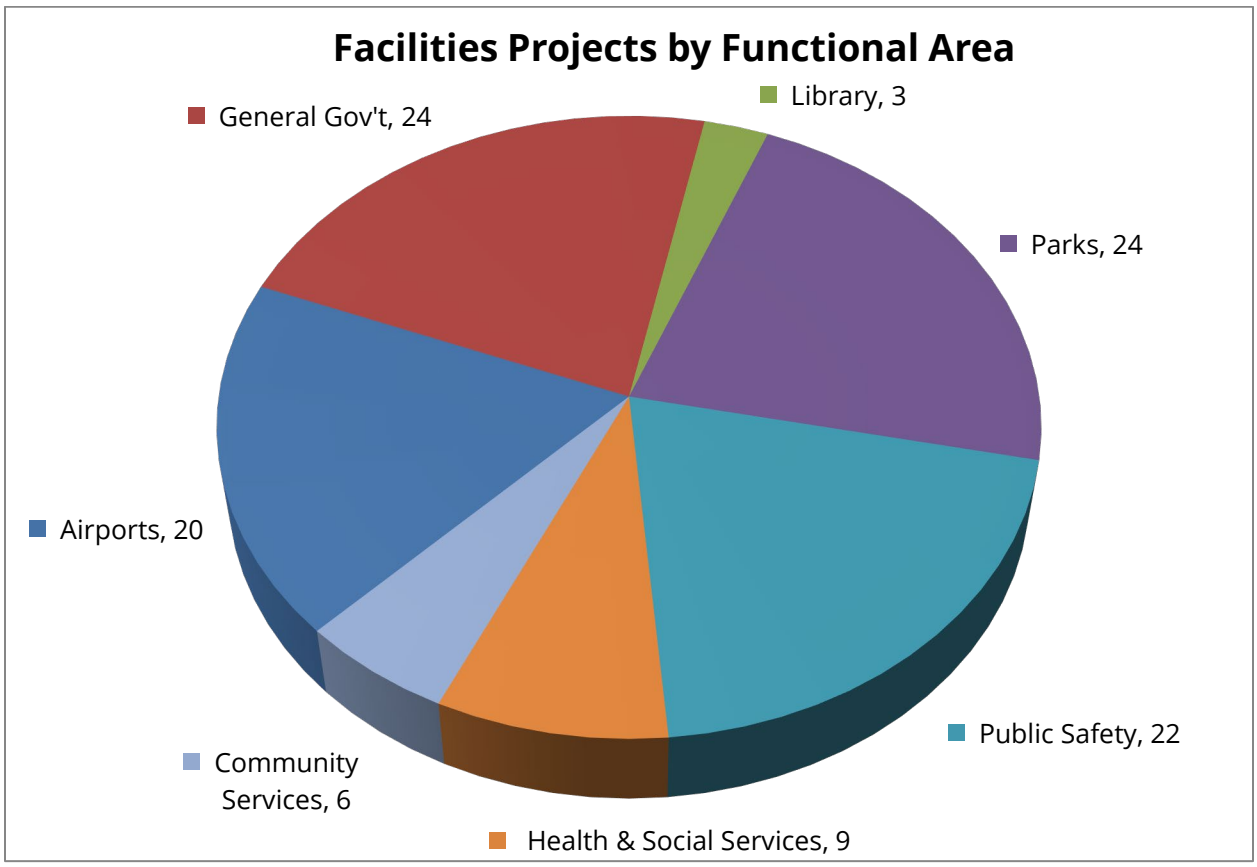
Unrepresented Functional Area: Golf

*Chart 8 – Facilities Projects by Functional Area*

Chart 8 shows the number of facilities projects by Functional Area as listed in Appendix 3.

The Consolidated Summary of Projects in Appendix 3 provides a complete listing of the projects, with their functional area and their estimated costs. Appendix 10 contains individual project information sheets which provide project descriptions, estimated costs and proposed funding.

**Chart 8**



## Appendix 3: Consolidated Summary of Projects by Community

The Capital Improvement Plan Five Year Summary table lists all infrastructure and facility projects in the CIP.

# 5 YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY

| Community | Functional Area | Requesting Department | Fund Ctr | Project Title | Project No. | Anticipated Project Finish | Estimated Project Cost | Prior Years | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Future Years | Total Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arroyo Grande | Parks | Parks | 222 | Biddle Park Trail Improvements | TBD | 2021-2022 | $ 401,889 | — | $ 401,889 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 401,889 |
| Arroyo Grande | Community Services | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at South County Regional Center, PAC01 | 320106 | 2019-2020 | $ 133,000 | $ 133,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 133,000 |
| Arroyo Grande | Community Services | Public Works | 200 | Arroyo Grande Vets Hall, Misc. Repairs, PAB01 | PAB01_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 125,000 | — | $ 125,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 125,000 |
| Arroyo Grande | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | SCRC Campus, Paving Repairs, PAC01_02_05 | PAC01_02_05_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 313,000 | — | $ 313,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 313,000 |
| Arroyo Grande | Parks | Parks | 222 | Biddle Park Gazebo | 380004 | 2021-2022 | $ 139,571 | $ 139,571 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 139,571 |
| Arroyo Grande | Public Safety | Information Technology | 230 | Lopez Hill Comm Site Emergency Generator | 320122 | 2020-2021 | $ 128,000 | $ 128,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 128,000 |
| Arroyo Grande | Water Systems | Public Works | 552 | FCZ3 Equipment Storage Garage Design | 300616 | 2021-2022 | $ 190,000 | $ 150 | $ 89,850 | $ 100,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 190,000 |
| Arroyo Grande | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | Huasna Road Bridge over Arroyo Grande Creek | 300620 | 2025-2026 | $ 4,120,530 | $ 750,000 | $ 125,000 | — | — | $ 199,150 | — | $ 3,046,380 | $ 4,120,530 |
| Atascadero | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 230 | Atascadero Health Clinic, HVAC Repairs, PBG01 | 320127 | 2019-2020 | $ 269,000 | $ 269,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 269,000 |
| Atascadero | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 200 | Atascadero Health Clinic, Electrical Upgrades, PBG01 | PBG01_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 198,000 | — | $ 198,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 198,000 |
| Atascadero | Parks | Parks | 230 | Templeton to Atascadero Connector Trail | 320056 | 2022-2023 | $ 5,860,000 | $ 560,000 | — | — | $ 5,300,000 | — | — | — | $ 5,860,000 |
| Atascadero | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | Toro Creek Road Bridge | 300557 | 2023-2024 | $ 3,002,033 | $ 501,000 | $ 60,000 | $ 46,667 | — | $ 2,344,366 | $ 10,000 | $ 40,000 | $ 3,002,033 |
| Avila Beach | Parks | Parks | 230 | Bob Jones Trail - Octagon Barn to Ontario Road | 320096 | 2023-2024 | $ 20,224,000 | $ 1,429,427 | $ 350,000 | — | $ 1,464,287 | $ 1,464,286 | $ 15,516,000 | — | $ 20,224,000 |
| Avila Beach | Parks | Parks | 222 | Cave Landing Road Parking Lot Mgmt Imps & Ontario R | 380008 | 2021-2022 | $ 1,150,000 | $ 25,000 | — | $ 1,125,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 1,150,000 |
| Avila Beach | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Avila Beach Drive Interchange Improvements | 300506 | Subject to funding | $ 12,250,000 | $ 1,100,000 | $ 1,000,000 | $ 400,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 9,600,000 | $ 100,000 | — | $ 12,250,000 |
| Avila Beach | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Monte Rd at Squire Cr Bridge | 300636 | 2026-2027 | $ 1,786,546 | — | $ 160,000 | $ 132,196 | — | — | — | $ 1,494,350 | $ 1,786,546 |
| California Valley | Public Safety | Information Technology | 230 | Polonio Pass New Communication Facility | 10117443 | 2021-2022 | $ 1,555,000 | — | $ 1,555,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,555,000 |
| California Valley | Public Safety | County Fire Department | 230 | Fire Station 42 Backup Power Solution, PZC02 | 320085 | 2019-2020 | $ 208,100 | $ 208,100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 208,100 |
| California Valley | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at Cal Valley Fire Station, PZC02 | 320105 | 2019-2020 | $ 101,000 | $ 101,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 101,000 |
| Cambria | Parks | Parks | 222 | Shamel Park Playground Replacement | Parks 20-03 | 2021-2022 | $ 110,000 | — | $ 110,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 110,000 |
| Cambria | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Santa Rosa Creek Road Repair at Post Mile 0.8 | 245R12B420 | 2021-2022 | $ 710,000 | $ 210,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 400,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 710,000 |
| Cambria | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Santa Rosa Creek Road Repair at Post Mile 2.9 | 300552 | 2022-2023 | $ 764,000 | $ 105,000 | $ 609,000 | $ 50,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 764,000 |
| Cambria | Transportation Betterments | Public Works | 245 | Burton Dr Pedestrian Improvements | 300572 | 2027-2028 | $ 650,000 | $ 150,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 500,000 | $ 650,000 |
| Cayucos | Community Services | Public Works | 230 | Cayucos Veterans Hall Rehabilitation | 320089 | 2021-2022 | $ 5,400,000 | $ 456,600 | $ 4,943,400 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 5,400,000 |
| Cayucos | Parks | Parks | 230 | MB to Cayucos Connector - California Coastal Trail | 320054 | 2024-2025 | $ 7,630,000 | $ 630,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 100,000 | — | $ 3,800,000 | $ 3,000,000 | — | $ 7,630,000 |
| Cayucos | Parks | Parks | 222 | Reconstruct Cayucos 1st Street Accessway Stairway | 380005 | 2021-2022 | $ 296,144 | $ 296,144 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 296,144 |
| Cayucos | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Cayucos Creek Road MP 1.3 Storm Damage Repair | 245R12B449 | 2019-2020 | $ 400,000 | $ 400,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 400,000 |
| Cayucos | Water Systems | Public Works | 583 | CSA 10A New Storage Tanks | 300279 | 2020-2021 | $ 4,033,221 | $ 828,000 | $ 3,205,221 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 4,033,221 |
| Cayucos | Water Systems | Public Works | 583 | Hacienda Ave Waterline Replacement | 300623 | 2022-2023 | $ 837,000 | — | — | $ 837,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 837,000 |
| Cayucos | Transportation Betterments | Public Works | 245 | Toro Creek Road Slipout, Cayucos | 245R12B440 | 2020-2021 | $ 320,000 | $ 110,000 | $ 210,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 320,000 |
| County Operations Center | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | SST2 HVAC Replacements | 320099 | 2019-2020 | $ 344,878 | $ 344,878 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 344,878 |
| County Operations Center | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | Parking and Road Improvements | 320126 | 2021-2022 | $ 3,895,000 | $ 245,245 | $ 3,649,755 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 3,895,000 |
| County Operations Center | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | PW Major Maint. Warehouse, Electrical Upgrades, PIC | PIC04_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 117,000 | — | $ 117,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 117,000 |
| County Operations Center | Health & Social Services | Health Agency | 230 | New Animal Services Facility | 320088 | 2021-2022 | $ 20,348,780 | $ 20,348,780 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 20,348,780 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | Main Jail - HVAC Replacement | 320081 | 2020-2021 | $ 798,100 | $ 798,100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 798,100 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | Main Jail Plumbing Upgrades (FCA) | 320090 | 2020-2021 | $ 418,700 | $ 418,700 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 418,700 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | Replace Asphalt Paving and Curb at JSC (FCA) | 320091 | 2019-2020 | $ 302,000 | $ 302,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 302,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | Replace HVAC System at JSC (FCA) | 320092 | 2019-2020 | $ 303,600 | $ 303,600 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 303,600 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at Sheriff Main Jail Addition, PIC32 | 320103 | 2020-2021 | $ 1,206,000 | $ 1,206,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,206,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Sheriff-Coroner | 230 | Honor Farm Dry Kitchen Storage | 320111 | 2019-2020 | $ 372,000 | $ 372,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 372,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | Juvenile Services Center, Roof Replacement, PIC35 | 320128 | 2019-2020 | $ 197,800 | $ 197,800 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 197,800 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 200 | Main Jail, HVAC Replacement, PIC20 | PIC20_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 880,000 | — | $ 880,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 880,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 200 | Honor Farm, Exterior Upgrades, PIC31 | PIC31_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 261,000 | — | $ 261,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 261,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 200 | JSC, HVAC & Fire Alarm Upgrades, PIC35 | PIC35_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 295,000 | — | $ 295,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 295,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Sheriff-Coroner | 200 | Divide West Housing Yard | SHER 1903 | 2021-2022 | $ 310,000 | — | — | $ 310,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 310,000 |
| County Operations Center | Public Safety | Public Works | 200 | FCA Repairs at Main Jail, PIC20 | 350136 | 2019-2020 | $ 608,000 | $ 608,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 608,000 |
| Countywide | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | Countywide ADA Compliance Repairs | 350071 | Ongoing Program | $ 3,462,331 | $ 1,962,331 | $ 250,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 3,462,331 |
| Countywide | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | Facilities Condition Assessment (FCA) Repairs | 350129 | Ongoing Program | $ 33,383,000 | $ 2,040,000 | $ 1,343,000 | $ 6,000,000 | $ 6,000,000 | $ 6,000,000 | $ 6,000,000 | $ 6,000,000 | $ 33,383,000 |
| Countywide | General Gov't | Information Technology | 230 | Provide Microwave Radio Gigabit Backup Redundancy | IT 1801 | 2022-2023 | $ 727,000 | — | — | $ 727,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 727,000 |
| Countywide | Road Preservation | Public Works | 245 | 15/16 Bridge Preservation Maintenance Program BPM | 300558 | 2020-2021 | $ 935,000 | $ 777,000 | $ 158,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 935,000 |
| Countywide | Water Systems | Public Works | 549 | Nacimiento Inline Valve Installation | 300580 | 2020-2021 | $ 1,230,000 | $ 239,593 | $ 990,407 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,230,000 |
| Countywide | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Metal Beam Guardrail 20/21 | 300603 | 2020-2021 | $ 1,150,000 | $ 205,000 | $ 945,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,150,000 |
| Countywide | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Intersection Lighting Improvements - Countywide | 300604 | 2020-2021 | $ 615,000 | $ 132,000 | $ 483,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 615,000 |
| Countywide | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Crosswalk Improvements - Countywide | 300605 | 2020-2021 | $ 540,000 | $ 120,000 | $ 420,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 540,000 |
| Countywide | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Intersection Streetlights 20/21 | 300630 | 2023-2024 | $ 580,800 | $ 10,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 40,000 | $ 430,800 | — | — | $ 580,800 |
| Countywide | Road Preservation | Public Works | 245 | Annual Asphalt Concrete Overlay Program | 300998 | Ongoing Program | $ 48,500,000 | $ 9,600,000 | $ 7,200,000 | $ 7,900,000 | $ 7,900,000 | $ 7,900,000 | $ 8,000,000 | — | $ 48,500,000 |
| Countywide | Road Preservation | Public Works | 245 | Annual Pavement Treatment Program | 300999 | Ongoing Program | $ 15,200,000 | $ 4,200,000 | $ 2,200,000 | $ 2,200,000 | $ 2,200,000 | $ 2,200,000 | $ 2,200,000 | — | $ 15,200,000 |
| Creston | Public Safety | Information Technology | 230 | La Panza Communication Site Tower Replacement | 320086 | 2020-2021 | $ 244,000 | $ 244,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 244,000 |
| Garden Farms | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | El Camino Real Bridge Replacement | 300439 | 2021-2022 | $ 8,484,754 | $ 1,782,000 | $ 6,652,754 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 8,484,754 |
| Grover Beach | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 230 | Grover Beach Drug & Alcohol Services, Roof Replacem | 320129 | 2020-2021 | $ 321,500 | $ 321,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 321,500 |
| Grover Beach | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 200 | Grover Beach Health Campus, Paving, PLC04 & PLC05 | 350140 | 2020-2021 | $ 145,100 | $ 145,100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 145,100 |
| Huasna | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | Lopez Drive Bridge Seismic Retrofit | 300452 | 2021-2022 | $ 6,197,320 | $ 1,285,000 | — | $ 4,912,320 | — | — | — | — | $ 6,197,320 |
| Los Osos | Library | Library | 230 | Los Osos Library Expansion | 320097 | 2024-2025 | $ 6,800,000 | — | $ 100,000 | $ 1,300,000 | $ 5,400,000 | — | — | — | $ 6,800,000 |
| Los Osos | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at Los Osos Sheriff Substation, PEN15 | 320102 | 2019-2020 | $ 176,000 | $ 176,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 176,000 |
| Los Osos | Transportation Betterments | Public Works | 245 | Turri Rd Slipout, Los Osos | 245R12B448 | 2020-2021 | $ 150,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 145,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 150,000 |
| Los Osos | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | South Bay Boulevard Bridge Replacement | 300455 | 2026-2027 | $ 8,039,657 | $ 1,902,607 | $ 212,699 | $ 226,151 | $ 5,545,200 | $ 153,000 | — | — | $ 8,039,657 |

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| Los Osos | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | El Moro Avenue Pedestrian Enhancements | | 300601 | 2019-2020 | $ 100,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 50,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 100,000 |
| Los Osos | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | Los Osos Landfill Remediation | 320071 | | 2019-2020 | $ 1,641,063 | $ 1,641,063 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,641,063 |
| Morro Bay | Parks | Parks | 427 | Replace Morro Bay Golf Course Water Line | 340002 | | 2021-2022 | $ 1,100,000 | $ 1,100,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,100,000 |
| Nipomo | Community Services | Public Works | 200 | Nipomo Senior Center, Misc. Repairs, POB23 | POB23_FCA | | 2020-2021 | $ 187,000 | — | $ 187,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 187,000 |
| Nipomo | Parks | Parks | 222 | Jack Ready Imagination Park Development | 305RADJREADY | | 2021-2022 | $ 8,032,500 | $ 2,032,500 | $ 3,000,000 | $ 3,000,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 8,032,500 |
| Nipomo | Parks | Parks | 222 | Nipomo Community Park Skate Park | 380000 | | 2022-2023 | $ 1,650,000 | $ 755,000 | — | $ 895,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 1,650,000 |
| Nipomo | Parks | Parks | 222 | Nipomo Park Tennis/ Pickleball/ Basketball Courts | 380007 | | 2021-2022 | $ 425,710 | $ 425,710 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 425,710 |
| Nipomo | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Tefft Street Interchange Operational Improvements | | 300147 | 2020-2021 | $ 3,191,454 | $ 3,191,454 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 3,191,454 |
| Nipomo | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Los Berros at Dale Avenue Turn Lane | | 300384 | 2022-2023 | $ 1,350,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 50,000 | — | — | $ 1,050,000 | — | — | $ 1,350,000 |
| Nipomo | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Los Berros at Avis Rd Widening | | 300602 | 2020-2021 | $ 1,725,000 | $ 1,150,000 | $ 575,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,725,000 |
| Nipomo | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Traffic Signals at Tefft Street and Mesa Rd | | 301002 | 2021-2022 | $ 600,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 550,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 600,000 |
| Oceano | Airports | Airport | 425 | Oceano Airport Environmental Documents | 425LE52A | | 2020-2021 | $ 333,791 | $ 333,791 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 333,791 |
| Oceano | Airports | Airport | 425 | Oceano Airport Construct New Electrical Vault | AIRPT 1901 | | 2021-2022 | $ 165,100 | — | — | $ 165,100 | — | — | — | — | $ 165,100 |
| Oceano | Airports | Airport | 425 | Oceano Airport Taxiway A Widening & Misc Imps. | AIRPT 1902 | | 2024-2025 | $ 1,127,600 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,127,600 | — | $ 1,127,600 |
| Oceano | Airports | Airport | 425 | Oceano Airport Widen Runway, Phase 2 | AIRPT 1903 | | 2023-2024 | $ 559,900 | — | — | — | $ 559,900 | — | — | — | $ 559,900 |
| Oceano | Airports | Airport | 425 | Oceano Airport Design & Construct Pollution Control F | AIRPT 1904 | | 2027-2028 | $ 223,200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 223,200 | $ 223,200 |
| Oceano | Airports | Airport | 425 | Oceano Airport Widen Runway, Phase 1 | AIRPT 1905 | | 2021-2022 | $ 98,700 | — | — | $ 98,700 | — | — | — | — | $ 98,700 |
| Oceano | Parks | Library | 305 | Coastal Dunes Elect. Upgrades/Campground Exp. | 385000 | | 2022-2023 | $ 448,000 | $ 320,000 | $ 128,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 448,000 |
| Oceano | Flood Control | Public Works | 245 | Oceano Drainage | | 300465 | 2019-2020 | $ 6,640,700 | $ 6,600,000 | $ 40,700 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 6,640,700 |
| Oceano | Flood Control | Public Works | 452 | AG Creek WMP Alternative 3A & Modified Alternative | 300477&300478 | | Subject to funding | $ 8,975,000 | $ 7,997,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 978,000 | $ 8,975,000 |
| Oceano | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Oceano Pedestrian Enhancements | | 300600 | 2020-2021 | $ 979,000 | $ 402,000 | $ 577,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 979,000 |
| Oceano | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Halcyon Road at Route 1 Intersection | | 300372 | 2024-2025 | $ 17,600,000 | $ 150,000 | $ 150,000 | $ 1,000,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 600,000 | $ 200,000 | $ 15,250,000 | $ 17,600,000 |
| Paso Robles | General Gov't | Information Technology | 230 | Install/Extend/Replace Fiber | 320113 | | 2019-2020 | $ 157,000 | $ 157,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 157,000 |
| Paso Robles | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | N. River Road at Huerhero Creek Bridges Repl | | 301001 | 2025-2026 | $ 5,648,500 | — | $ 1,100,000 | — | — | — | $ 82,500 | $ 4,466,000 | $ 5,648,500 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SLO Airport - QTA Rental Car Facilites | 330019 | | 2021-2022 | $ 773,884 | — | — | $ 773,884 | — | — | — | — | $ 773,884 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Runway 11-29 Rehabilitation | 330027 | | 2021-2022 | $ 16,810,133 | $ 1,376,970 | $ 11,574,872 | $ 3,858,291 | — | — | — | — | $ 16,810,133 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Drainage Study | AIRPT 1906 | | 2020-2021 | $ 317,000 | — | $ 317,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 317,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Temporary Airport Overflow Parking Lot | AIRPT 1907 | | 2021-2022 | $ 650,000 | — | $ 650,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 650,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Relocate ILS Glide Slope & Approach Lighti | AIRPT 1908 | | 2028-2029 | $ 6,647,500 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 6,647,500 | — | $ 6,647,500 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Terminal Apron Rehabilitation | AIRPT 1910 | | 2021-2022 | $ 931,900 | — | $ 931,900 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 931,900 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Reconstruct Taxiways A (West) & L; Constr | AIRPT 1911 | | 2022-2023 | $ 4,827,998 | — | — | $ 4,827,998 | — | — | — | — | $ 4,827,998 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Reconstruct Taxiways A, E, and C (South) | AIRPT 1912 | | 2023-2024 | $ 4,590,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 4,590,000 | — | — | $ 4,590,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Reconstruct Taxiways A and H | AIRPT 1913 | | 2024-2025 | $ 3,725,400 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 3,725,400 | — | $ 3,725,400 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport - Construct New Parking Lot | AIRPT 20-01 | | 2021-2022 | $ 16,492,777 | — | $ 5,100,000 | $ 11,392,777 | — | — | — | — | $ 16,492,777 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport Parking Lot 4 Overlay | AIRPT 20-02 | | 2021-2022 | $ 352,582 | — | — | $ 352,582 | — | — | — | — | $ 352,582 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport - Airport Drive Rehabilitation | AIRPT 20-06 | | 2021-2022 | $ 173,384 | — | — | $ 173,384 | — | — | — | — | $ 173,384 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport - Runway 7-25 Crack Seal & Stripe | AIRPT 20-07 | | 2022-2023 | $ 454,162 | — | — | — | $ 454,162 | — | — | — | $ 454,162 |
| San Luis Obispo | Airports | Airport | 425 | SBP Airport-Expand Baggage Screening Room & Pier | AIRPT 20-08 | | 2023-2024 | $ 2,295,000 | — | — | $ 2,295,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 2,295,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Community Services | Public Works | 200 | SLO Vets Hall, Misc. Repairs, PTA85 | PTA85_FCA | | 2020-2021 | $ 157,000 | — | $ 157,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 157,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Information Technology | 230 | Extend Nacimiento Fiber | 320037 | | 2019-2020 | $ 490,300 | $ 490,300 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 490,300 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at the Courthouse Annex, PTB03 | 320108 | | 2019-2020 | $ 396,000 | $ 396,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 396,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | Downtown SLO Parking Structure | 320120 | | 2023-2024 | $ 35,500,000 | $ 1,680,000 | — | $ 32,395,000 | — | $ 1,425,000 | — | — | $ 35,500,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | Government Center Repairs | 350122 | | 2019-2020 | $ 3,230,610 | $ 3,230,610 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 3,230,610 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | Submetering at San Luis Obispo Downtown Campus | 350131 | | 2019-2020 | $ 102,000 | $ 102,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 102,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | FCA Repairs at San Luis Obispo Old Courthouse, PTB01 | 350137 | | 2020-2021 | $ 671,000 | $ 671,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 671,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | FCA Repairs at San Luis Obispo Courthouse Annex, PTB | 350138 | | 2019-2020 | $ 286,000 | $ 286,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 286,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | Courthouse Annex, Electrical Panel Replacement, PTB0 | 350141 | | 2020-2021 | $ 237,200 | $ 237,200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 237,200 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | General Government Office Building | CP 1902 | | 2024-2025 | $ 60,500,000 | — | — | — | $ 200,000 | $ 10,000,000 | $ 50,300,000 | — | $ 60,500,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Parks | 230 | Parks Office Relocation | CP 20-02 | | 2022-2023 | $ 4,658,000 | — | $ 500,000 | $ 4,158,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 4,658,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Ag. Weights & Measures | 230 | New Ag Commissioner/UC Coop Ext. Office Building | CP 20-03 | | 2022-2023 | $ 18,529,000 | — | $ 1,250,000 | $ 17,279,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 18,529,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | Old Courthouse, Carpet Replacement, PTB01 | PTB01_FCA | | 2021-2022 | $ 772,000 | — | — | $ 772,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 772,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | SLO Courthouse Annex, Restroom Upgrades, PTB02 | PTB02_FCA | | 2020-2021 | $ 110,000 | — | $ 110,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 110,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | General Gov't | Public Works | 200 | SLO Courthouse Annex, Electrical Upgrades, PTB02 | PTB02_FCA | | 2020-2021 | $ 151,000 | — | $ 151,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 151,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 230 | Replace Roof on Public Health Building (FCA) | 320093 | | 2019-2020 | $ 152,500 | $ 152,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 152,500 |
| San Luis Obispo | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at San Luis Obispo Health Campus, PTF66 | 320107 | | 2019-2020 | $ 448,000 | $ 448,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 448,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 230 | DSS - SLO - HVAC Replacement, PTR01 | 320118 | | 2019-2020 | $ 277,000 | $ 277,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 277,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Health & Social Services | Public Works | 200 | SLO Health Campus, Paving Repairs, PTF66 | PTF66 | | 2020-2021 | $ 392,000 | — | $ 392,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 392,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Parks | Parks | 222 | El Chorro Park Phase I - Bike Course | TBD | | 2021-2022 | $ 250,000 | — | $ 25,000 | $ 225,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 250,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Parks | Parks | 222 | El Chorro Park Phase I - Cabins | TBD | | 2021-2022 | $ 2,500,000 | — | $ 2,500,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 2,500,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Parks | Parks | 222 | El Chorro Park Phase I - Disc Golf | TBD | | 2021-2022 | $ 100,000 | — | $ 100,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 100,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Parks | Parks | 222 | El Chorro Park Ph I - Mini Golf Course & Go Kart Track | TBD | | 2021-2022 | $ 698,868 | — | $ 349,434 | $ 349,434 | — | — | — | — | $ 698,868 |
| San Luis Obispo | Parks | Parks | 222 | El Chorro Park Phase I - Top Tracer Driving Range | TBD | | 2021-2022 | $ 350,000 | — | $ 350,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 350,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Parks | Parks | 305 | El Chorro Park Phase I - Roads & Parking Lot | 380006 | | 2022-2023 | $ 741,300 | — | $ 118,608 | $ 622,692 | — | — | — | — | $ 741,300 |
| San Luis Obispo | Public Safety | Information Technology | 230 | Cuesta Peak Communications Site Tower Replacement | 320087 | | 2020-2021 | $ 244,000 | $ 244,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 244,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Public Safety | Probation | 230 | New Probation Office Building | 320112 | | 2023-2024 | $ 22,261,000 | $ 150,000 | $ 2,600,000 | $ 19,511,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 22,261,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Prefumo PM 4.9 Slipout, SLO | 245R12B652 | | 2021-2022 | $ 500,000 | $ 8,000 | $ 92,000 | $ 400,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 500,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Wastewater Systems | Public Works | 589 | CSA 18 Lift Station and System Modernization Project | | 300583 | Subject to funding | $ 498,300 | $ 140,700 | — | $ 282,600 | $ 75,000 | — | — | — | $ 498,300 |
| San Luis Obispo | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Los Ranchos Road at State Route 227 Operational Impr | | 300608 | 2022-2023 | $ 7,397,000 | $ 1,207,000 | $ 490,000 | $ 600,000 | $ 5,100,000 | — | — | — | $ 7,397,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Buckley Road Corridor Improvements | | 300612 | 2025-2026 | $ 350,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 100,000 | — | — | — | $ 350,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Buckley Road at State Route 227 Operational Improver | | 300617 | Subject to funding | $ 6,631,000 | $ 284,000 | $ 716,000 | $ 250,000 | $ 271,000 | $ 5,110,000 | — | — | $ 6,631,000 |
| San Luis Obispo | Road Safety | Public Works | 245 | Metal Beam Guardrail 21/22 | | 300631 | 2022-2023 | $ 1,069,300 | $ 10,000 | $ 40,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 919,300 | — | — | — | $ 1,069,300 |
| San Miguel | Parks | Public Works | 200 | San Miguel Pool Building, Misc. Repairs, PUD15 | PUD15_FCA | | 2020-2021 | $ 106,000 | — | $ 106,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 106,000 |

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| San Miguel | Parks | Public Works | 200 | San Miguel Park, Misc. Repairs, PUE13 | PUE13_FCA | 2020-2021 | $ 185,000 | — | $ 185,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 185,000 |
| San Miguel | Parks | Parks | 222 | San Miguel Park Prop 68 Grant Improvements | Parks 20-01 | 2021-2022 | $ 8,500,000 | — | $ 4,250,000 | $ 4,250,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 8,500,000 |
| Santa Margarita | Parks | Parks | 222 | Santa Margarita to Garden Farms Trail | TBD | 2021-2022 | $ 3,146,800 | — | $ 1,573,400 | $ 1,573,400 | — | — | — | — | $ 3,146,800 |
| Santa Margarita | Water Systems | Public Works | 535 | Salinas Potable Water System | 535R155732 | 2020-2021 | $ 178,081 | — | $ 178,081 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 178,081 |
| Santa Margarita | Water Systems | Public Works | 535 | Salinas Pipeline Assessment & Repair | 535R155739 | 2020-2021 | $ 1,641,605 | $ 211,605 | $ 1,430,000 | — | — | — | — | — | $ 1,641,605 |
| Shandon | Library | Library | 200 | Upgrade Shandon Library HVAC | LIB20-02 | 2021-2022 | $ 100,000 | — | — | $ 100,000 | — | — | — | — | $ 100,000 |
| Templeton | Community Services | Public Works | 230 | American Legion Hall, Miscellaneous Repairs, PWA01 | 320136 | 2020-2021 | $ 228,200 | $ 228,200 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 228,200 |
| Templeton | General Gov't | Information Technology | 230 | North County Backup Computing Facility | 320123 | 2020-2021 | $ 761,300 | $ 761,300 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 761,300 |
| Templeton | General Gov't | Public Works | 230 | Ag Commissioner, Parking Lot Improvements, PWA07 | 320137 | 2020-2021 | $ 156,000 | $ 156,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 156,000 |
| Templeton | Library | Library | 230 | New Templeton Library | LIB20-03 | 2025-2026 | $ 5,360,000 | — | — | $ 100,000 | $ 430,000 | — | $ 4,830,000 | — | $ 5,360,000 |
| Templeton | Parks | Parks | 222 | Templeton Pool Resurfacing | Parks 20-02 | 2019-2020 | $ 120,000 | $ 120,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 120,000 |
| Templeton | Public Safety | Sheriff-Coroner | 230 | New Co-Located Emergency Dispatch Center | 320061 | 2022-2023 | $ 18,000,000 | $ 2,745,047 | $ 1,000,000 | $ 14,254,953 | — | — | — | — | $ 18,000,000 |
| Templeton | Public Safety | Public Works | 230 | FCA Repairs at the North County Sheriff Substation, PW | 320109 | 2019-2020 | $ 152,000 | $ 152,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | $ 152,000 |
| Templeton | Road Capacity | Public Works | 245 | Main Street Interchange Operational Improvements | 300150 | Subject to funding | $ 25,150,000 | $ 740,000 | $ 1,500,000 | $ 500,000 | $ 1,500,000 | $ 500,000 | $ 1,000,000 | $ 19,410,000 | $ 25,150,000 |
| Templeton | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | Dover Canyon Road at Jack Creek Bridge - Bridge Repla | 300514 | 2022-2023 | $ 3,082,760 | $ 812,244 | $ 100,756 | $ 92,890 | $ 2,076,870 | — | — | — | $ 3,082,760 |
| Templeton | Transportation Structures | Public Works | 245 | Jack Creek Rd at Paso Robles Creek Bridge Replacemen | 300556 | 2024-2025 | $ 7,679,221 | $ 1,071,000 | $ 112,000 | $ 480,200 | — | $ 226,333 | $ 5,789,688 | — | $ 7,679,221 |
| | | | | **TOTALS** | | | **$ 608,042,637** | **$ 103,916,420** | **$ 85,415,726** | **$ 154,305,219** | **$ 46,095,719** | **$ 57,852,935** | **$ 108,788,688** | **$ 51,667,930** | **$ 608,042,637** |

# Appendix 4: Functional Area Descriptions

**Project Functional Areas**

The capital projects in this report have been grouped into functional area categories. The functional areas for infrastructure facilities have been developed by Public Works. The facility functional areas generally coincide with the use of the facility. For example, library projects are in the Library functional area and the Women's Jail is in the Public Safety functional area.

**Infrastructure Project Functional Areas**

Public Works infrastructure is broken down into the following functional areas:

- Flood Control – Local drainage needs have been defined through a six community drainage study and the County works toward implementation of the associated capital improvements list. Arroyo Grande Channel is the major County Flood Control facility under this functional area.

- Transportation:

  - *Road Capacity (Road Improvement Fees)* – Projects which improve transportation system capacity and mitigate new development impacts. These are identified in various circulation studies and fee programs adopted by the Board. Board adopted policy for action is to maintain a Level of Service D or better.

  - *Road Preservation* – This category involves maintenance of the existing roads system, primarily road surface condition, as well as adhering to State and Federal Mandates such as National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Americans with Disability Act (ADA) requirements. The target of road system preservation is established by the Board which is currently to maintain an overall system pavement condition of not less than 65.

  - *Road Safety* – Projects in this category improve existing sites known to have safety needs or improve the road conditions to reduce frequency and extent of collisions. The standard is to maintain collision rates at or below State Highway collision rates.

  - *Transportation Betterment* – These projects are discretionary enhancements to non-motorized transportation such as bikeways, paths and streetscape improvement in downtown areas. Community Plans provide an initial vision for these enhancements which then move forward based on community stakeholder level of interest and commitment towards implementation

  - *Transportation Structures* – The County maintains just over 200 bridges. The target established by the Board is to have the bridge inventory with an average age for the structures of 50 years or less. Work involves replacement and rehabilitation of structures to meet this goal.

- Wastewater Systems – Local systems of Los Osos, Oak Shores and the Country Club are operated and maintained by the County. The standard of this area is to conform to State and Local Health and Safety Requirements and plan for life cycle replacement of the system.

- Water Systems – These facilities provide wholesale water delivery systems such as the Nacimiento Pipeline, Zone 3 Lopez Project, Salinas Pipeline and Chorro Valley Pipeline, or localized water system deliveries like Cayucos (CSA 10A), Santa Margarita (CSA 23), and Shandon (CSA 16). The standard of this area is to conform to State and Local Health and Safety Requirements and plan for life cycle replacement of the system.

**Facilities Project Functional Areas**

Facilities projects are grouped into functional areas consistent with the functional areas identified in the capital and maintenance project fund centers of the County budget. The functional areas are: Airports, Community Services, General Government, Golf Courses, Health and Social Services, Library, Parks, and Public Safety.

- Airports – The Airports functional area identifies projects at San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport or Oceano Airport. Projects support both commercial air service (at the San Luis Obispo Airport) and general aviation and include runways, terminals, parking for both vehicles and aircraft, hangars and other airport serving facilities. The Airports operate as an Enterprise Fund. Projects in this functional area are generally funded by Federal Aviation Administration grants and Airport operating revenues. Additional grants are sought and utilized when appropriate.

- Community Services – The Community Services functional area includes facilities located throughout the County available for use by the public, including Veteran's Services facilities. Projects include renovations and enhancements of the facilities necessary for use by the public. These projects are generally financed by the General Fund or available grants.

- General Government – The General Government functional area includes those departments that serve other County departments such as the Administrative Office, County Assessor, Auditor-Controller-Treasurer-Tax Collector-Public Administrator, Board of Supervisors, Clerk-Recorder, County Counsel, Human Resources, Information Technology, and Public Works. Projects include renovation and enhancement of office buildings and public areas as well as storage space for records and other facilities necessary to accomplish the functions of General Government. These projects are generally financed by the General Fund or available grants.

- Golf Courses – The Golf Courses functional area identifies projects at three County golf courses: Chalk Mountain, Dairy Creek, and Morro Bay. Projects are generally financed from golf course enterprise revenues and available grants.

- Health and Social Services - The Health and Social Services functional area includes the Department of Health and Social Services Agency. Projects focus primarily on public health and mental health office space, client treatment space, and animal services renovations. These projects are generally financed by departmental operating funds when they are State of California reimbursable. In addition, projects in this functional area may be funded through the General Fund and available grants.

- Library – The Library functional area provides materials and services to people seeking knowledge and lifelong learning. Projects focus primarily on building or relocating libraries and remodeled circulation desks. Projects are generally financed from Library Public Facility Fees (PFF) or operating revenues (small projects only). Library facilities are funded (50%) by the community such as Friends of the Library organizations.

- Parks – The Parks functional area provides recreational facilities such as community parks, playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, coastal access ways and beaches, large regional camping facilities, and biking and hiking trails. Projects are generally financed from grants (Federal, State and other) and Parks PFF.

- Public Safety – The Public Safety functional area includes Sheriff, Probation, Fire and District Attorney. Projects include correctional facilities, communication facilities, fire stations, patrol stations, interview rooms, office space, etc. These projects are generally financed by the General Fund, Law and Fire PFF and available grants.

## Appendix 5: Facilities Planning Strategy

Public Works Facilities Planning is developing comprehensive plans to guide County capital and major maintenance projects. The goal is to develop an overall strategy with a 20-year timeline for proposed major capital projects to become more proactive, which will not only improve facilities to better support County services and staff but will also allow for better cost forecasting and more effective use of County funds. Public Works continues to collect data to understand the current conditions of County buildings while simultaneously working on long term conceptual planning for key County campuses.

These planning initiatives will accomplish several key objectives. Implementation of the conceptual plans will enhance public services, improve department adjacencies, and consolidate similar functions. Through development of new buildings and renovation of existing ones, deferred maintenance will be addressed and the Facility Condition Index (FCI) will be reduced. Results of the energy audits will propose energy efficiency and renewable projects, which will improve sustainability and reduce operating expenses. Comprehensively, these planning efforts support the County's mission to enhance the economic, environmental and social quality of life in San Luis Obispo County. The development and prioritization of these projects is explained in Appendix 8: Description of the Annual CIP Process.

Conceptual Plans:

Two key conceptual plans have been developed recently; one for the County Operations Center (COC) in 2016 and one for County buildings within the City of San Luis Obispo in 2017. As part of these major efforts, needs assessments were conducted through employee surveys, department interviews, and site visits. This information gathering helped produce growth projections by service area and calculate space needs for a 20-year outlook.

The conceptual plans will not only be used as a guideline for future development but will also help prioritize deferred maintenance and building configuration requests. The purpose is to align these initiatives to have a unified plan for capital and major maintenance expenditures. The implementation timelines for these two plans combined (Chart B) show the proposed years for design development and execution of major renovations and new building construction. The proposed major projects beyond the five-year time frame are included Appendix 7.

For the COC Master Plan, near term goals are to construct the new Animal Services facility and parking and road improvements from highway one to that new facility, as well as to develop a ground mounted solar system to offset the COC energy usage. The SLO Conceptual Plan focused on four campuses within the City of San Luis Obispo, with the goal of consolidating functions to improve public access and department adjacencies. The near term project in this plan is to construct a new Probation office building at the Johnson Avenue campus. The plan also considers and includes opportunities for revenue generation at underutilized County properties.

Facility Condition Assessments:

The largest data collection effort is the Facilities Condition Assessments (FCA) program which is a major assessment management tool providing a comprehensive evaluation of County inventory. FCA provide a means to work proactively on scheduled maintenance and assess short and long-term investment strategies, thereby defining the need for expensive capital replacement. During the past five years, FCA have been completed for all County-owned facilities. Under the FCA program departments no longer

have to submit project requests related to building condition, as the improvements to County facilities are known and will be scheduled based on their priority in the overall FCA program.

Conducting FCA involves assessing the condition of each building and categorizing the information into building system components such as roofing or HVAC. Each finding is assigned a priority based on useful life remaining, life safety compliance, etc. An objective, systematic evaluation of FCA information for all locations is conducted annually. Funding recommendations for work to be completed are made based on clear priorities and benchmarks.

Work from the FCA evaluation identifies near term replacements and repairs and develops longer term replacement of major elements such as roofing and HVAC systems. This allows staff to group work activities to develop cost effective repairs at multiple sites. It also provides a measure in which to determine the level of repair and replacements at an individual facility based on a life cycle analysis. In addition, the entire inventory of facility assets can be analyzed for the most efficient long-term investment strategy.

Data gathering under the FCA program leads to a Facility Condition Index (FCI) for each facility. The FCI is the ratio of the cost of the deficiencies to the replacement value of the building (FCI = Deficiencies Cost/Replacement Value Cost). The FCI is structured such that the lower the rating, the better relative condition of a facility. From these FCI ratings, opportunities to repair or potentially relocate facilities can be evaluated, which would lead to long term capital investments under the CIP. In some cases, the analysis may indicate the facility is not worth further investment.

The FCI condition scale and the County's target FCI for various facility types are indicated on the chart below.

**The FCI Condition Scale**:

| 0-5% = GOOD | 6-10% = FAIR | 11 - 30% = POOR | > 31% = CRITICAL |
|---|---|---|---|

| FACILITY TYPE | TOTAL BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE | AVERAGE ASSESSED FCI | AVERAGE CURRENT FCI (2019) | TARGE T FCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC | 817,029 | 9.59% | 8.74% | 5.00% |
| NON-PUBLIC | 112,049 | 20.34% | 18.07% | 10.00% |
| REGIONAL PARKS & GOLF | 125,134 | 11.07% | 11.06% | 10.00% |
| AIRPORTS | 31,040 | 23.37% | 23.37% | TBD |

Public and Non-Public figures exclude buildings planned to be retired within the next 10 years based on the Conceptual Plan, unoccupied ancillary buildings, and County-owned buildings the County is contractually not fully responsible to maintain. County-owned new facilities such as the new San Luis Obispo Airport Terminal and the New Government Center were not assessed in the first round of assessments.

Regional Parks and Golf, and Airports are listed separately because repairs are recommended and funded under their respective fund centers. The proposed target FCI for Regional Parks and Golf relates only to

buildings and does not include other park and recreation amenities which will be surveyed in future assessments. A proposed target FCI for Airports is not identified because the new terminal was not assessed. The new terminal will be assessed during the next five-year cycle and a target FCI will be proposed at that time. A detailed breakdown by facility type can be found in Chart A.

Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Transition Plan Implementation:
ADA inspections were completed at all County building facilities, identifying barriers, to update the 1996 ADA transition plan. Like the FCA program, this work evaluated County facilities for compliance to current ADA standards and provided a long-term program to develop necessary upgrades to facilities. The new Transition Plan is complete. The findings have been prioritized in categories across the County based on the facility's essential function and frequency of use, with the first priority being path of travel. The development of this priority matrix has informed the CIP and annual budget request.

Seismic Evaluations:
Seismic evaluations of County-owned building facilities were conducted to gain a comprehensive understanding of the seismic safety and resiliency of the buildings. The findings of these assessments inform decisions regarding allocation of funds for more detailed analysis and/or voluntary strengthening retrofits, as well as development of future CIPs.

Building Security Assessments:
Assessment of building security is a current initiative which will help identify and develop capital projects going forward, similar to the programs described above.

Energy and Water Conservation:
To improve conservation and lower operating costs, Public Works has been conducting energy and water audits and benchmarking energy usage across County facilities, with the focus on developing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. There are active energy efficiency projects such as lighting retrofits and HVAC upgrades, as well as renewable projects such as solar carport canopies at County parking lots.

Storm Water Management Plan Implementation:
The County has an established Municipal Separate Storm Water Sewer System (MS4) permit under the State Regional Water Quality Control Board which mandates control and management of site runoff at various County facilities. Efforts to implement these storm water control measures are underway and will be a component of the CIP moving forward until all required locations are addressed.

**Chart A**

## Facility Condition Assessments Completed To-Date

**The FCI Condition Scale**:

| 0-5% = GOOD | 6-10% = FAIR | 11 - 30% = POOR | > 31% = CRITICAL |
|---|---|---|---|

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

| FACILITY NAME | CITY | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE | REPLACEMENT VALUE | COST OF REPAIRS | ASSESSED FCI | CURRENT FCI (2019) | COST OF REPAIRS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING (FY20-21) | REMAINING COST OF REPAIRS | FUTURE FCI (based on proposed funding) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VETERANS HALL (INCLUDING ADMIN BLDG) | ARROYO GRANDE | 4,765 | $1,802,000 | $193,803 | 10.75% | 10.56% | $41,252 | $124,041 | 6.88% |
| SOUTH COUNTY REGIONAL CENTER | ARROYO GRANDE | 12,490 | $5,719,000 | $342,533 | 5.99% | 5.94% | $0 | $290,030 | 5.07% |
| ARROYO GRANDE LIBRARY | ARROYO GRANDE | 12,620 | $5,517,000 | $467,620 | 8.48% | 8.44% | $2,178 | $426,980 | 7.74% |
| AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER MODULAR | ARROYO GRANDE | 2,880 | $914,000 | $115,718 | 12.66% | 6.13% | $0 | $56,029 | 6.13% |
| DRUG & ALCOHOL SERVICES | ATASCADERO | 4,207 | $1,868,000 | $111,453 | 5.97% | 5.50% | $0 | $73,778 | 3.95% |
| ATASCADERO LIBRARY (CLERK-REC-2ND FLOOR) | ATASCADERO | 21,900 | $10,782,000 | $347,895 | 3.23% | 3.05% | $0 | $328,711 | 3.05% |
| HEALTH SERVICES | ATASCADERO | 11,444 | $5,197,000 | $1,042,765 | 20.06% | 13.81% | $110,624 | $295,240 | 5.68% |
| BOB JONES STAGING AREA | AVILA BEACH | 110 | $25,000 | $840 | 3.36% | 3.36% | $125 | $715 | 2.86% |
| AVILA VALLEY FIRE STATION | AVILA BEACH | 5,725 | $2,914,000 | $120,793 | 4.15% | 3.71% | $0 | $100,202 | 3.44% |
| AVILA BEACH PARK | AVILA BEACH | 476 | $158,000 | $13,914 | 8.81% | 8.81% | $316 | $8,162 | 5.17% |
| LOS OSOS LIBRARY | LOS OSOS | 3,931 | $1,681,000 | $246,219 | 14.65% | 14.64% | $0 | $222,548 | 13.24% |
| LOS OSOS COMMUNITY PARK | LOS OSOS | | | | | | | | |
| Restroom | | 726 | $240,451 | $39,962 | 16.62% | 16.62% | $5,557 | $19,794 | 8.23% |
| Well House | | 1,035 | $243,000 | $14,385 | 5.92% | 5.92% | $280 | $9,045 | 3.72% |
| OLD SCHOOLHOUSE | LOS OSOS | 890 | $439,000 | $77,441 | 17.64% | 11.28% | $0 | $37,841 | 8.62% |
| RED BARN | LOS OSOS | 1,523 | $311,000 | $30,844 | 9.92% | 9.61% | $17,665 | $12,230 | 3.93% |
| SHERIFF SUBSTATION | LOS OSOS | 3,200 | $1,689,000 | $256,333 | 15.18% | 14.04% | $0 | $135,170 | 8.00% |
| SHAMEL PARK | CAMBRIA | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Building | | 294 | $63,000 | $7,599 | 12.06% | 12.06% | $0 | $6,903 | 10.96% |
| Gazebo | | 500 | $43,000 | $1,898 | 4.41% | 4.41% | $0 | $1,898 | 4.41% |
| CAMBRIA LIBRARY | CAMBRIA | 5,879 | $2,635,000 | $61,744 | 2.34% | 2.10% | $0 | $50,427 | 1.91% |
| JOSLYN CENTER & BOWLING GREEN | CAMBRIA | 4,494 | $1,884,000 | $88,424 | 4.69% | 3.22% | $10,275 | $50,300 | 2.67% |
| PINEDORADO GROUNDS/LIONS CLUB | CAMBRIA | 5,817 | $635,000 | $18,442 | 2.90% | 1.13% | $0 | $3,679 | 0.58% |
| SHAMEL POOL BUILDING | CAMBRIA | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pool Equipment Building | | 300 | $79,000 | $16,819 | 21.29% | 21.29% | $10,880 | $474 | 0.60% |
| Restroom | | 728 | $242,000 | $26,224 | 10.84% | 10.84% | $4,832 | $18,141 | 7.50% |
| MAIN JAIL & FEMALE JAIL | COC | 46,925 | $23,556,350 | $3,758,532 | 15.96% | 15.33% | $0 | $3,048,386 | 12.94% |
| HONOR FARM | COC | 35,385 | $11,677,050 | $2,115,829 | 18.12% | 17.25% | $166,165 | $1,604,518 | 13.74% |
| MAIN JAIL ADDITION | COC | 62,723 | $35,375,772 | $5,256,314 | 14.86% | 12.88% | $59,509 | $3,537,086 | 10.00% |
| JUVENILE SERVICES CENTER | COC | 25,823 | $13,350,491 | $1,282,972 | 9.61% | 9.12% | $145,421 | $447,839 | 3.35% |
| CAYUCOS BEACH & RESTROOMS | CAYUCOS | | | | | | | | |
| Storage Building | | 442 | $83,000 | $9,732 | 11.73% | 11.73% | $9,163 | $569 | 0.69% |
| Restroom | | 960 | $318,000 | $49,949 | 15.71% | 15.71% | $25,553 | $23,396 | 7.36% |
| HARDIE PARK | CAYUCOS | | | | | | | | |
| Restroom | | 325 | $108,000 | $29,229 | 27.06% | 27.06% | $316 | $18,540 | 17.17% |
| Picnic Shelter | | 840 | $56,000 | $19,153 | 34.20% | 34.20% | $2,581 | $3,188 | 5.69% |
| HARDIE PARK POOL RESTROOM | CAYUCOS | 546 | $181,032 | $21,056 | 11.63% | 11.63% | $0 | $10,446 | 5.77% |
| NORMA ROSE PARK | CAYUCOS | 174 | $37,000 | $3,311 | 8.95% | 8.95% | $1,076 | $2,235 | 6.04% |
| ESTERO BAY FIRE STATION | CAYUCOS | 3,048 | $1,012,789 | $104,897 | 10.36% | 9.90% | $10,374 | $35,287 | 3.48% |
| DRUG & ALCOHOL SERVICES | GROVER BEACH | 7,686 | $3,328,000 | $384,807 | 11.56% | 10.56% | $0 | $139,442 | 4.19% |
| GROVER BEACH HEALTH DEPARTMENT | GROVER BEACH | 2,728 | $1,295,000 | $228,201 | 17.62% | 17.62% | $0 | $116,402 | 8.99% |
| GROVER BEACH HEALTH MODULAR | GROVER BEACH | 1,960 | $736,000 | $119,420 | 16.23% | 16.23% | $0 | $57,117 | 7.76% |
| MORRO BAY CLINIC & MODULAR | MORRO BAY | 3,374 | $1,483,000 | $181,857 | 12.26% | 11.87% | $0 | $166,877 | 11.25% |
| MORO TORO FIRE STATION (INCLUDING MODULAR) | ATASCADERO | 1,680 | $432,000 | $97,237 | 22.51% | 22.47% | $0 | $97,055 | 22.47% |
| NIPOMO COMMUNITY PARK | NIPOMO | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Shop | | 1,200 | $254,000 | $8,666 | 3.41% | 3.41% | $0 | $8,666 | 3.41% |
| Snack Bar & Snack Bar / Storage | | 1,016 | $308,112 | $48,813 | 15.84% | 15.84% | $15,256 | $31,026 | 10.07% |
| Scorer's Booth #1 & #2 | | 222 | $33,000 | $11,704 | 35.47% | 35.47% | $0 | $11,704 | 35.47% |
| Storage Building | | 110 | $23,000 | $6,033 | 26.23% | 26.23% | $6,033 | $0 | 0.00% |
| Restroom #1 & #2 | | 1,313 | $436,000 | $68,582 | 15.73% | 15.73% | $28,679 | $39,303 | 9.01% |
| Gazebo | | 1,491 | $126,000 | $0 | 0.00% | 0.00% | $0 | $0 | 0.00% |
| Preschool | | 2,160 | $661,000 | $58,364 | 8.83% | 8.83% | $0 | $58,364 | 8.83% |
| NIPOMO LIBRARY | NIPOMO | 6,738 | $2,027,000 | $271,241 | 13.38% | 11.46% | $11,437 | $193,002 | 9.52% |
| NIPOMO SENIOR CENTER | NIPOMO | 4,225 | $1,850,000 | $255,801 | 13.83% | 11.50% | $98,366 | $77,481 | 4.19% |
| MESA FIRE STATION | NIPOMO | 3,944 | $2,008,000 | $172,513 | 8.59% | 8.59% | $0 | $158,102 | 7.87% |
| OCEANO MEMORIAL PARK | OCEANO | 806 | $267,000 | $34,649 | 12.98% | 12.98% | $29,120 | $5,529 | 2.07% |
| MERIDIAN FIRE STATION | PASO ROBLES | 4,333 | $2,205,000 | $269,348 | 12.22% | 12.22% | $0 | $250,180 | 11.35% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HERITAGE RANCH FIRE STATION | PASO ROBLES | 5,458 | $2,778,000 | $304,388 | 10.96% | 10.75% | $0 | $272,820 | 9.82% |
| PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY | PASO ROBLES | 5,080 | $2,011,000 | $161,882 | 8.05% | 6.77% | $0 | $112,726 | 5.61% |
| TOLOSA CHILDREN'S DENTAL CENTER | PASO ROBLES | 2,120 | $971,000 | $44,587 | 4.59% | 2.87% | $0 | $7,453 | 0.77% |
| VETERANS BUILDING | SLO | 20,930 | $9,523,150 | $2,424,990 | 25.46% | 23.41% | $71,154 | $1,589,807 | 16.69% |
| OLD COURTHOUSE | SLO | 57,360 | $50,305,000 | $2,041,108 | 4.06% | 3.99% | $0 | $1,493,097 | 2.97% |
| COURTHOUSE ANNEX | SLO | 47,328 | $25,913,000 | $852,680 | 3.29% | 3.21% | $92,242 | $631,828 | 2.44% |
| NEW COURTHOUSE | SLO | 68,480 | $43,212,000 | $2,049,916 | 4.74% | 4.43% | $0 | $1,755,222 | 4.06% |
| CENTRAL SERVICES | SLO | 8,952 | $3,827,000 | $326,726 | 8.54% | 7.03% | $0 | $257,680 | 6.73% |
| GRAND JURY BUILDING | SLO | 1,575 | $365,000 | $151,819 | 41.59% | 39.98% | $0 | $145,925 | 39.98% |
| CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY | SLO | 32,000 | $17,300,000 | $826,388 | 4.78% | 3.26% | $0 | $525,254 | 3.04% |
| MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES | SLO | 9,210 | $3,462,960 | $534,586 | 15.44% | 14.93% | $51,828 | $465,260 | 13.44% |
| HEALTH AGENCY | SLO | 60,361 | $24,265,122 | $1,343,103 | 5.54% | 5.46% | $25,806 | $1,133,148 | 4.67% |
| HEALTH ANNEX BUILDING | SLO | 12,789 | $5,141,178 | $696,812 | 13.55% | 13.02% | $91,080 | $578,281 | 11.25% |
| CUESTA PARK | SLO | 522 | $173,000 | $16,257 | 9.40% | 9.40% | $0 | $16,257 | 9.40% |
| EDNA VALLEY FIRE STATION | SLO | 8,758 | $2,907,656 | $55,834 | 1.92% | 1.79% | $0 | $52,101 | 1.79% |
| PUBLIC HEALTH BUILDING | SLO | 12,110 | $3,875,200 | $1,115,670 | 28.79% | 27.92% | $0 | $515,474 | 13.30% |
| SIERRA WAY BUILDING | SLO | 20,900 | $5,956,500 | $1,630,075 | 27.37% | 17.85% | $0 | $1,063,230 | 17.85% |
| SOCIAL SERVICES | SLO | 55,900 | $22,471,800 | $2,186,910 | 9.73% | 8.97% | $0 | $1,827,389 | 8.13% |
| SAN MIGUEL COMMUNITY CENTER | SAN MIGUEL | 2,694 | $1,260,000 | $199,630 | 15.84% | 11.91% | $3,985 | $132,699 | 10.53% |
| SAN MIGUEL LIBRARY | SAN MIGUEL | 945 | $357,000 | $58,722 | 16.45% | 14.39% | $0 | $50,168 | 14.05% |
| SAN MIGUEL POOL BUILDING | SAN MIGUEL | 1,184 | $384,000 | $54,669 | 14.24% | 14.24% | $44,485 | $10,184 | 2.65% |
| SAN MIGUEL PARK | SAN MIGUEL | | | | | | | | |
| Snack Bar Building | | 300 | $91,000 | $36,300 | 39.89% | 39.89% | $28,710 | $7,590 | 8.34% |
| Restroom | | 682 | $226,000 | $21,990 | 9.73% | 9.73% | $10,034 | $11,924 | 5.28% |
| Picnic Shelter | | 2,280 | $152,000 | $38,836 | 25.55% | 25.55% | $38,836 | $0 | 0.00% |
| RIOS CALEDONIA ADOBE | SAN MIGUEL | 3,780 | $3,044,000 | $396,748 | 13.03% | 13.03% | $23,251 | $347,252 | 11.41% |
| SANTA MARGARITA COMMUNITY CENTER | SANTA MARGARITA | 3,351 | $1,498,000 | $167,153 | 11.16% | 10.06% | $14,808 | $110,357 | 7.37% |
| SANTA MARGARITA LIBRARY MODULAR | SANTA MARGARITA | 1,056 | $282,000 | $283,803 | 100.64% | 100.64% | $0 | $276,155 | 97.93% |
| SANTA MARGARITA OLD JAIL | SANTA MARGARITA | 456 | $162,000 | $3,768 | 2.33% | 2.33% | $0 | $3,480 | 2.15% |
| SANTA MARGARITA PARK | SANTA MARGARITA | 506 | $168,000 | $15,677 | 9.33% | 9.33% | $316 | $15,361 | 9.14% |
| VETERANS BUILDING | TEMPLETON | 6,467 | $2,622,000 | $262,558 | 10.01% | 9.93% | $0 | $200,888 | 7.66% |
| SHERIFF STATION | TEMPLETON | 6,459 | $3,403,000 | $188,552 | 5.54% | 5.54% | $0 | $75,655 | 2.22% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER BUILDING | TEMPLETON | 2,935 | $1,365,000 | $102,016 | 7.47% | 7.19% | $0 | $35,223 | 2.58% |
| TEMPLETON PARK | TEMPLETON | | | | | | | | |
| Gazebo | | 924 | $61,206 | $3,872 | 6.33% | 6.33% | $0 | $3,872 | 6.33% |
| Restroom | | 746 | $247,075 | $25,129 | 10.17% | 10.17% | $316 | $24,813 | 10.04% |
| TEMPLETON POOL BUILDING | TEMPLETON | 1,602 | $519,529 | $93,959 | 18.09% | 18.09% | $14,927 | $64,794 | 12.47% |
| SIMMLER COMMUNITY BUILDING | SIMMLER | 2,589 | $1,274,435 | $391,134 | 30.69% | 30.69% | $0 | $391,134 | 30.69% |
| SHANDON LIBRARY | SHANDON | 3,520 | $1,350,000 | $175,575 | 13.01% | 10.35% | $0 | $139,029 | 10.30% |
| CRESTON COMMUNITY CENTER | CRESTON | 2,350 | $899,000 | $36,218 | 4.03% | 4.03% | $0 | $36,218 | 4.03% |
| CRESTON FIRE STATION | CRESTON | 6,615 | $3,321,000 | $105,549 | 3.18% | 3.18% | $0 | $103,652 | 3.12% |
| CW CLARKE POOL BUILDINGS | SHANDON | | | | | | | | |
| Pool Shower & Restroom Building | | 1,296 | $421,000 | $22,456 | 5.33% | 5.33% | $4,175 | $18,281 | 4.34% |
| Pool Equipment Building | | 800 | $210,000 | $44,289 | 21.09% | 21.09% | $26,249 | $18,040 | 8.59% |
| CW CLARKE PARK SENIOR CENTER | SHANDON | 1,170 | $590,000 | $61,089 | 10.35% | 5.43% | $0 | $32,048 | 5.43% |
| CW CLARKE PARK | SHANDON | | | | | | | | |
| Shop Building | | 352 | $67,000 | $20,511 | 30.61% | 30.61% | $11,504 | $9,007 | 13.44% |
| Restroom | | 766 | $254,256 | $6,378 | 2.51% | 2.51% | $3,150 | $3,228 | 1.27% |
| CALIFORNIA VALLEY FIRE STATION | CALIFORNIA VALLEY | 4,066 | $998,000 | $97,665 | 9.79% | 9.79% | $1,265 | $60,657 | 6.08% |
| | **TOTALS** | **817,835** | **$397,993,114** | **$38,189,855** | | | **$1,342,034** | **$27,033,210** | |
| | **AVERAGES** | | | | **9.60%** | **8.74%** | | | **6.79%** |
| | **TARGET** | | | | | | | | **5.00%** |

# NON-PUBLIC FACILITIES

| FACILITY NAME | CITY | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE | REPLACEMENT VALUE | COST OF REPAIRS | ASSESSED FCI | CURRENT FCI (2019) | COST OF REPAIRS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING (FY20-21) | REMAINING COST OF REPAIRS | FUTURE FCI (based on proposed funding) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOS OSOS ROAD YARD | LOS OSOS | 2,400 | $838,000 | $69,091 | 8.24% | 7.10% | $0 | $59,476 | 7.10% |
| BUILDING 1200, MAINTENANCE | COC | 50,119 | $13,030,940 | $2,205,406 | 16.92% | 16.64% | $25,360 | $2,142,897 | 16.44% |
| PUBLIC WORKS TRAFFIC BUILDING | COC | 5,760 | $1,180,800 | $336,909 | 28.53% | 16.46% | $69,220 | $121,978 | 10.33% |
| SHERIFF DETECTIVES BUILDING | COC | 13,571 | $4,532,714 | $1,317,264 | 29.06% | 28.78% | $0 | $1,304,614 | 28.78% |
| SHERIFF STORAGE BUILDING | COC | 7,169 | $1,469,645 | $132,401 | 9.01% | 6.81% | $0 | $100,030 | 6.81% |
| FLEET SERVICES | COC | 5,075 | $913,500 | $319,756 | 35.00% | 23.40% | $52,225 | $104,589 | 11.45% |
| FLEET SERVICES | COC | 5,000 | $975,000 | $356,483 | 36.56% | 23.74% | $33,295 | $198,170 | 20.33% |
| PUBLIC WORKS WATER LAB | COC | 3,107 | $932,100 | $79,522 | 8.53% | 5.55% | $0 | $51,722 | 5.55% |
| WEAPON FACILITIES | COC | 1,079 | $325,858 | $54,298 | 16.66% | 6.49% | $13,637 | $7,507 | 2.30% |
| COMMUNICATIONS BUILDING | COC | 2,942 | $735,500 | $146,406 | 19.91% | 13.28% | $0 | $97,703 | 13.28% |
| PUBLIC WORKS ROAD YARD, SECTION 3 | COC | 7,829 | $1,495,339 | $490,980 | 32.83% | 28.59% | $83,848 | $343,633 | 22.98% |
| PUBLIC WORKS MODULAR BUILDING | PASO ROBLES | 1,800 | $408,000 | $27,695 | 6.79% | 4.53% | $0 | $18,490 | 4.53% |
| NORTH COUNTY FLEET SHOP | PASO ROBLES | 1,780 | $384,000 | $12,968 | 3.38% | 3.34% | $0 | $10,627 | 2.77% |
| OLD COURTHOUSE PENTHOUSE | SLO | 100 | $30,326 | $22,706 | 74.87% | 74.87% | $0 | $22,706 | 74.87% |
| CUESTA PEAK COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 518 | $157,089 | $36,522 | 23.25% | 23.25% | $0 | $36,522 | 23.25% |
| BLACK MOUNTAIN COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 336 | $101,895 | $8,664 | 8.50% | 8.50% | $0 | $8,664 | 8.50% |
| ROCKY BUTTE COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 316 | $95,830 | $9,953 | 10.39% | 10.39% | $0 | $9,953 | 10.39% |
| MAIN COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 545 | $165,277 | $49,968 | 30.23% | 30.23% | $0 | $49,968 | 30.23% |
| TASSAJERA PEAK COMMUNICAITONS VAULT | SLO | 842 | $255,345 | $22,528 | 8.82% | 8.82% | $0 | $22,528 | 8.82% |
| LOPEZ HILL COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 151 | $45,792 | $21,230 | 46.36% | 46.36% | $0 | $21,230 | 46.36% |
| PLOWSHARE PEAK COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 240 | $72,782 | $24,418 | 33.55% | 33.55% | $0 | $24,418 | 33.55% |
| LA PANZA COMMUNICATIONS VAULT | SLO | 1,370 | $415,466 | $63,652 | 15.32% | 15.32% | $0 | $63,652 | 15.32% |
| | **TOTALS** | **112,049** | **$28,561,198** | **$5,808,820** | | | **$277,585** | **$4,821,077** | |
| | **AVERAGES** | | | | **20.34%** | **18.07%** | | | **16.88%** |
| | **TARGET** | | | | | | | | **10.00%** |

# REGIONAL PARKS & GOLF BUILDING FACILITIES

| FACILITY NAME | CITY | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE | REPLACEMENT VALUE | COST OF REPAIRS | ASSESSED FCI | CURRENT FCI (2019) | COST OF REPAIRS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING (FY20-21) | REMAINING COST OF REPAIRS | FUTURE FCI (based on proposed funding) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HEILMANN REGIONAL PARK | ATASCADERO | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Building | | 2,085 | $532,000 | $26,253 | 4.93% | 4.93% | $0 | $26,190 | 4.92% |
| Restrooms (Blue Oak & Dove) | | 1,364 | $500,000 | $45,063 | 9.01% | 9.01% | $0 | $33,884 | 6.78% |
| Picnic Shelters (Blue Oak & Dove) | | 2,400 | $160,000 | $12,138 | 7.59% | 7.59% | $0 | $12,138 | 7.59% |
| CHALK MOUNTAIN GOLF COURSE | ATASCADERO | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Shop | | 3,040 | $642,000 | $139,435 | 21.72% | 21.72% | $0 | $139,435 | 21.72% |
| Clubhouse/Warehouse | | 756 | $242,000 | $21,918 | 9.06% | 9.06% | $0 | $21,918 | 9.06% |
| Restaurant/Bar | | 1,640 | $643,000 | $4,617 | 0.72% | 0.72% | $0 | $4,617 | 0.72% |
| Cart Barn | | 3,750 | $621,000 | $17,675 | 2.85% | 2.85% | $0 | $17,675 | 2.85% |
| Restroom (#1 - Front 9) | | 108 | $40,000 | $74,386 | 185.97% | 185.97% | $0 | $74,386 | 185.97% |
| Restroom (#2 - Back 9) | | 170 | $63,000 | $3,867 | 6.14% | 6.14% | $0 | $3,867 | 6.14% |
| SANTA MARGARITA LAKE | SANTA MARGARITA | | | | | | | | |
| Marina Store | | 1,600 | $470,000 | $119,359 | 25.40% | 25.40% | $0 | $119,359 | 25.40% |
| Office Building | | 1,693 | $577,000 | $111,421 | 19.31% | 19.31% | $0 | $111,421 | 19.31% |
| Maintenance Building | | 1,984 | $419,000 | $1,204 | 0.29% | 0.29% | $0 | $1,204 | 0.29% |
| Restroom/Shower | | 800 | $265,000 | $11,435 | 4.32% | 4.32% | $0 | $11,435 | 4.32% |
| Ranger Residence | | 1,440 | $309,000 | $51,625 | 16.71% | 16.71% | $0 | $51,625 | 16.71% |
| White Oaks Flats Restroom | | 342 | $114,000 | $42,489 | 37.27% | 37.27% | $0 | $42,489 | 37.27% |
| Marina Restroom | | 260 | $86,196 | $7,035 | 8.16% | 8.16% | $0 | $7,035 | 8.16% |
| Café / Rowing Club | | 1,920 | $482,000 | $57,330 | 11.89% | 11.89% | $0 | $57,330 | 11.89% |
| Entrance Booth | | 184 | $54,000 | $21,910 | 40.57% | 40.57% | $0 | $21,910 | 40.57% |
| LOPEZ LAKE RECREATION AREA | ARROYO GRANDE | | | | | | | | |
| Park Office | | 2,300 | $784,000 | $178,847 | 22.81% | 22.81% | $0 | $178,847 | 22.81% |
| Lopez Residence | | 720 | $155,000 | $540 | 0.35% | 0.35% | $0 | $540 | 0.35% |
| Park Store/Restaurant/Bar (Marina) | | 8,920 | $3,444,000 | $255,095 | 7.41% | 7.41% | $0 | $255,095 | 7.41% |
| Restroom/Shower (Marina) | | 1,127 | $374,000 | $19,770 | 5.29% | 5.29% | $0 | $19,770 | 5.29% |
| Restroom/Showers (Bandtail, Escondido, Mustang, Squirrel, Mallard, Conejo) | | 3,432 | $1,140,000 | $159,212 | 13.97% | 13.97% | $0 | $159,212 | 13.97% |
| Restrooms (Buck, Campobello, Cottonwood, Eagle, Lobo, Vista Lago, Quail) | | 3,360 | $1,116,973 | $250,020 | 22.38% | 22.38% | $0 | $250,020 | 22.38% |
| Arboleda Shelter | | 1,700 | $105,570 | $73,687 | 69.80% | 69.80% | $0 | $73,687 | 69.80% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maintenance Shop | | 1,200 | $254,400 | $3,595 | 1.41% | 1.41% | $0 | $3,595 | 1.41% |
| Wastewater Treatment Building | | 944 | $362,000 | $25,099 | 6.93% | 6.93% | $0 | $25,099 | 6.93% |
| Water Slide Snack Bar & Restroom | | 1,486 | $582,000 | $307,801 | 52.89% | 52.89% | $0 | $307,801 | 52.89% |
| Water Slide Office / Ticket Building | | 560 | $183,000 | $28,072 | 15.34% | 15.34% | $0 | $28,072 | 15.34% |
| Restrooms - Camp French (Event Center, Cherokee, Shoshone, Apache, Chumash) | | 800 | $120,000 | $43,154 | 35.96% | 35.96% | $0 | $43,154 | 35.96% |
| Kitchen/Meeting Room - Camp French | | 2,400 | $759,000 | $7,436 | 0.98% | 0.98% | $0 | $7,436 | 0.98% |
| Restroom/Shower - Camp French | | 750 | $249,000 | $38,194 | 15.34% | 15.34% | $0 | $38,194 | 15.34% |
| Maintenance Shop - Camp French | | 1,056 | $223,872 | $4,896 | 2.19% | 2.19% | $0 | $4,896 | 2.19% |
| Residence - Camp French | | 720 | $155,000 | $155,000 | 100.00% | 100.00% | $0 | $155,000 | 100.00% |
| MORRO BAY GOLF COURSE | MORRO BAY | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Building | | 3,280 | $693,000 | $168,302 | 24.29% | 24.29% | $0 | $168,302 | 24.29% |
| Equipment Storage #1 | | 1,600 | $238,000 | $696 | 0.29% | 0.29% | $0 | $696 | 0.29% |
| Equipment Storage #2 | | 2,100 | $295,000 | $696 | 0.24% | 0.24% | $0 | $696 | 0.24% |
| Modular Office | | 500 | $105,000 | $16,659 | 15.87% | 15.87% | $0 | $16,659 | 15.87% |
| Restrooms (Front 9 & Back 9) | | 680 | $131,376 | $26,668 | 20.30% | 20.30% | $0 | $26,668 | 20.30% |
| MORRO BAY GOLF COURSE CLUBHOUSE | MORRO BAY | 14,871 | $6,152,000 | $173,273 | 2.82% | 2.82% | $0 | $173,273 | 2.82% |
| OCEANO CAMPGROUND | OCEANO | 960 | $318,000 | $57,028 | 17.93% | 17.93% | $0 | $57,028 | 17.93% |
| COASTAL DUNES RV PARK | OCEANO | | | | | | | | |
| Office Building | | 1,740 | $593,000 | $2,404 | 0.41% | 0.41% | $0 | $2,404 | 0.41% |
| Restroom (#1, #2, and #3) | | 1,728 | $573,005 | $254,436 | 44.40% | 44.40% | $0 | $254,436 | 44.40% |
| Restroom/Shower Pool Building | | 646 | $214,000 | $88,728 | 41.46% | 41.46% | $0 | $88,728 | 41.46% |
| BIDDLE PARK | ARROYO GRANDE | 1,232 | $410,000 | $30,137 | 7.35% | 7.35% | $0 | $30,137 | 7.35% |
| EL CHORRO PARK | SLO | | | | | | | | |
| Entrance Booth | | 80 | $25,000 | $5,377 | 21.51% | 21.51% | $0 | $5,377 | 21.51% |
| Restrooms (Poppy and Lupine) | | 1,350 | $494,000 | $78,804 | 15.95% | 14.72% | $0 | $72,732 | 14.72% |
| Picnic Shelters (Poppy, Mariposa, Dairy Creek, and Lupine) | | 6,656 | $444,000 | $27,990 | 6.30% | 6.30% | $0 | $27,990 | 6.30% |
| Residence | | 2,052 | $595,000 | $209,929 | 35.28% | 35.28% | $0 | $209,929 | 35.28% |
| Campground Showers | | 1,108 | $595,000 | $43,354 | 7.29% | 7.29% | $0 | $43,291 | 7.28% |
| Maintenance Shed & Office | | 4,600 | $1,288,000 | $39,647 | 3.08% | 3.08% | $0 | $39,584 | 3.07% |
| Pole Shed | | 1,564 | $180,000 | $3,957 | 2.20% | 2.20% | $0 | $3,957 | 2.20% |
| Garage | | 587 | $110,000 | $20,729 | 18.84% | 18.84% | $0 | $20,729 | 18.84% |
| DAIRY CREEK GOLF COURSE | SLO | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Shop | | 4,680 | $989,000 | $86,420 | 8.74% | 8.74% | $0 | $86,420 | 8.74% |
| Clubhouse | | 7,070 | $2,769,000 | $229,847 | 8.30% | 8.30% | $0 | $229,847 | 8.30% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cart Barn | | 4,200 | $696,000 | $2,340 | 0.34% | 0.34% | $0 | $2,340 | 0.34% |
| Modular Office | | 720 | $151,000 | $47,315 | 31.33% | 31.33% | $0 | $47,315 | 31.33% |
| Restroom | | 495 | $182,000 | $25,728 | 14.14% | 14.14% | $0 | $25,728 | 14.14% |
| BOTANICAL GARDEN | SLO | 3,624 | $1,324,065 | $3,764 | 0.28% | 0.28% | $0 | $3,701 | 0.28% |
| | **TOTALS** | **125,134** | **$35,791,457** | **$3,963,806** | | | **$0** | **$3,946,303** | |
| | **AVERAGES** | | | | **11.07%** | **11.06%** | | | **11.03%** |
| | **TARGET** | | | | | | | | **10.00%** |

## AIRPORTS

| FACILITY NAME | CITY | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE | REPLACEMENT VALUE | COST OF REPAIRS | ASSESSED FCI | CURRENT FCI (2019) | COST OF REPAIRS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING (FY20-21) | REMAINING COST OF REPAIRS | FUTURE FCI (based on proposed funding) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANO AIRPORT | OCEANO | | | | | | | | |
| Flight Building | | 864 | $286,000 | $48,639 | 17.01% | 17.01% | $0 | $48,639 | 17.01% |
| Hangar #1, #2, #3, & #4 | | 5,340 | $1,435,178 | $48,733 | 3.40% | 3.40% | $0 | $48,733 | 3.40% |
| Hangar #18 | | 1,536 | $412,815 | $59,958 | 14.52% | 14.52% | $0 | $59,958 | 14.52% |
| AIRPORT EMPLOYEE RESIDENCE (INCLUDING GARAGE) | OCEANO | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | 818 | $219,000 | $72,335 | 33.03% | 33.03% | $0 | $72,335 | 33.03% |
| Garage | | 150 | $29,000 | $9,879 | 34.07% | 34.07% | $0 | $9,879 | 34.07% |
| AIRPORT TERMINAL | SLO | 22,332 | $10,585,368 | $2,790,762 | 26.36% | 26.36% | $0 | $2,790,762 | 26.36% |
| | **TOTALS** | **31,040** | **$12,967,361** | **$3,030,306** | | | **$0** | **$3,030,306** | |
| | **AVERAGES** | | | | **23.37%** | **23.37%** | | | **23.37%** |
| | **TARGET** | | | | | | | | **TBD** |

## EXCLUDED

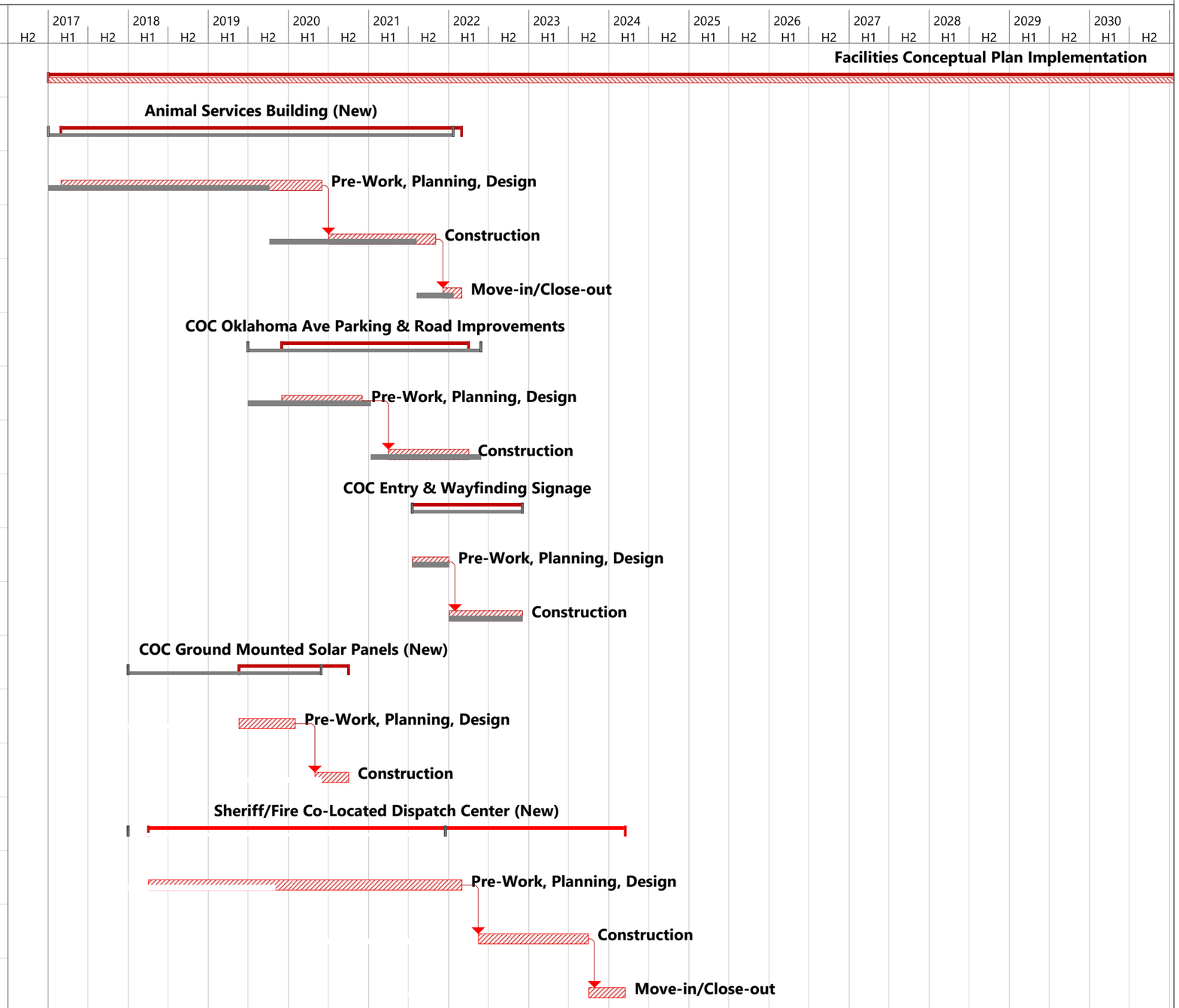
| FACILITY NAME | CITY | BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE | REPLACEMENT VALUE | COST OF REPAIRS | ASSESSED FCI | CURRENT FCI (2019) | COST OF REPAIRS RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING (FY20-21) | REMAINING COST OF REPAIRS | FUTURE FCI (based on proposed funding) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SLORTA & SCT | ARROYO GRANDE | 6,100 | $1,442,000 | $280,030 | 19.42% | 19.41% | $0 | $277,373 | 19.24% |
| FUEL FACILITY | COC | 32 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| EOC/EOF (PG&E OWNS) | COC | 14,160 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| KIMBALL BUILDING | SLO | 13,018 | $4,397,000 | $768,349 | 17.47% | 13.62% | $0 | $581,506 | 13.23% |
| CASA LOMA (PROBATION) | SLO | 11,812 | $3,425,480 | $773,774 | 22.59% | 17.59% | $0 | $434,563 | 12.69% |
| CDC (GROUND LEASE) | SLO | 5,540 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OLD WAREHOUSE (ADOBE) | SLO | 3,689 | $745,178 | $632,174 | 84.84% | 84.84% | $11,322 | $620,852 | 83.32% |
| RECORDS STORAGE | SLO | 1,638 | $330,876 | $288,230 | 87.11% | 87.11% | $16,255 | $271,975 | 82.20% |
| | **TOTALS** | **55,989** | **$10,340,534** | **$2,742,557** | | | **$27,577** | **$2,186,269** | |
| | **AVERAGES** | | | | **26.52%** | **23.23%** | | | **21.14%** |
| | | | | | | | | | **TBD** |

*Note: Public and Non-Public figures exclude buildings planned to be retired within the next 10 years based on the conceptual plan, unoccupied ancillary buildings, and County-owned buildings the County is contractually not fully responsible to maintain. County-owned new facilities such as the new San Luis Obispo Airport Terminal and the New Government Center were not assessed in the first round of assessments. FCI calculations for all locations reflect condition of buildings only.*

**Chart B**

Chart B

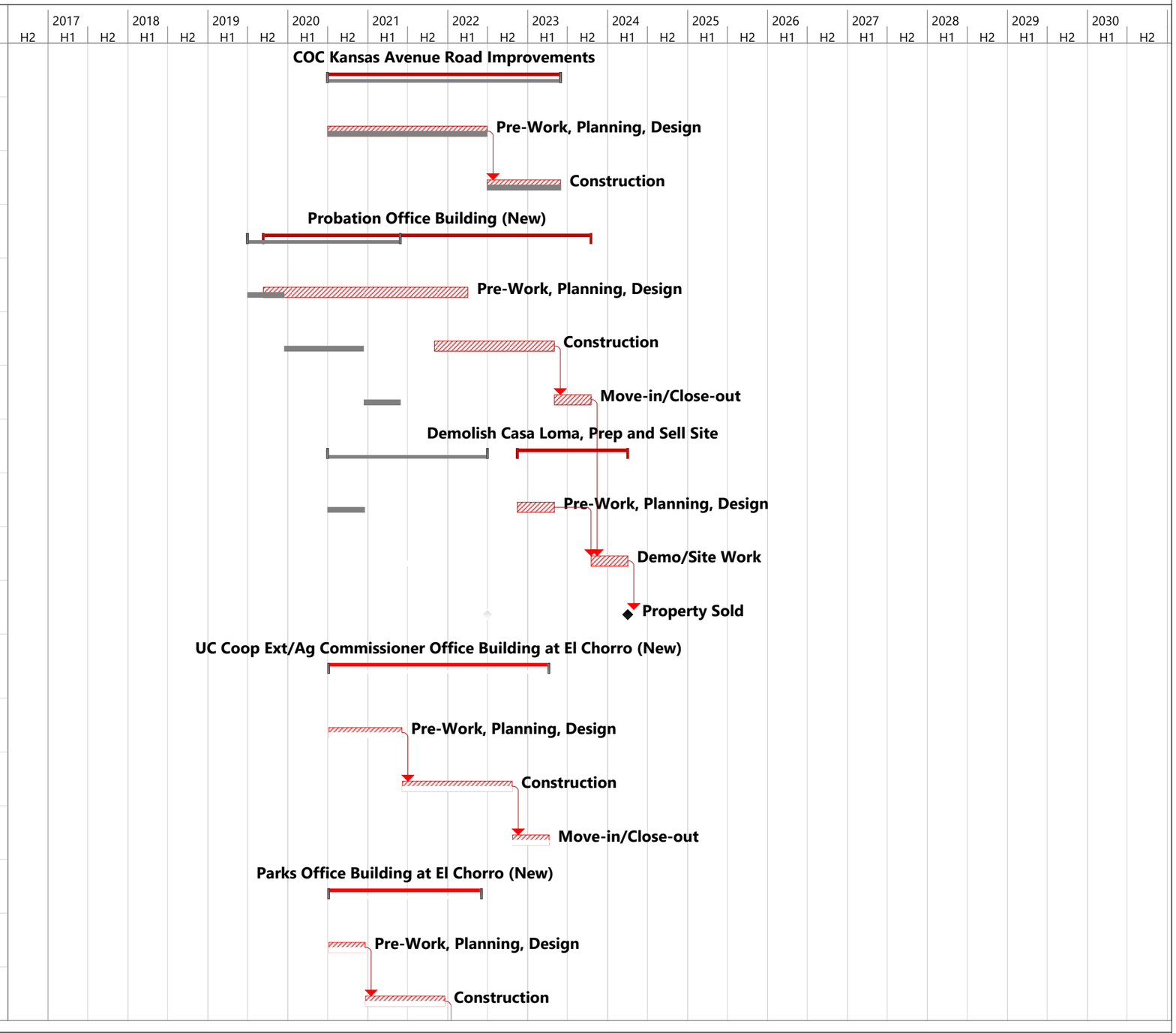
| ID | Task Name | Project Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Facilities Conceptual Plan Implementation** | 307 months |
| 2 | **Animal Services Building (New)** | **63 months** |
| 3 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 43 months |
| 4 | Construction | 17 months |
| 5 | Move-in/Close-out | 3 months |
| 6 | **COC Oklahoma Ave Parking & Road Improvements** | **26 months** |
| 7 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 13 months |
| 8 | Construction | 13 months |
| 9 | **COC Entry & Wayfinding Signage** | **18 months** |
| 10 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 6 months |
| 11 | Construction | 12 months |
| 12 | **COC Ground Mounted Solar Panels (New)** | **15 months** |
| 13 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 9 months |
| 14 | Construction | 6 months |
| 15 | **Sheriff/Fire Co-Located Dispatch Center (New)** | **75 months** |
| 16 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 51 months |
| 17 | Construction | 18 months |
| 18 | Move-in/Close-out | 6 months |




Current Schedule Planned Schedule

Chart B

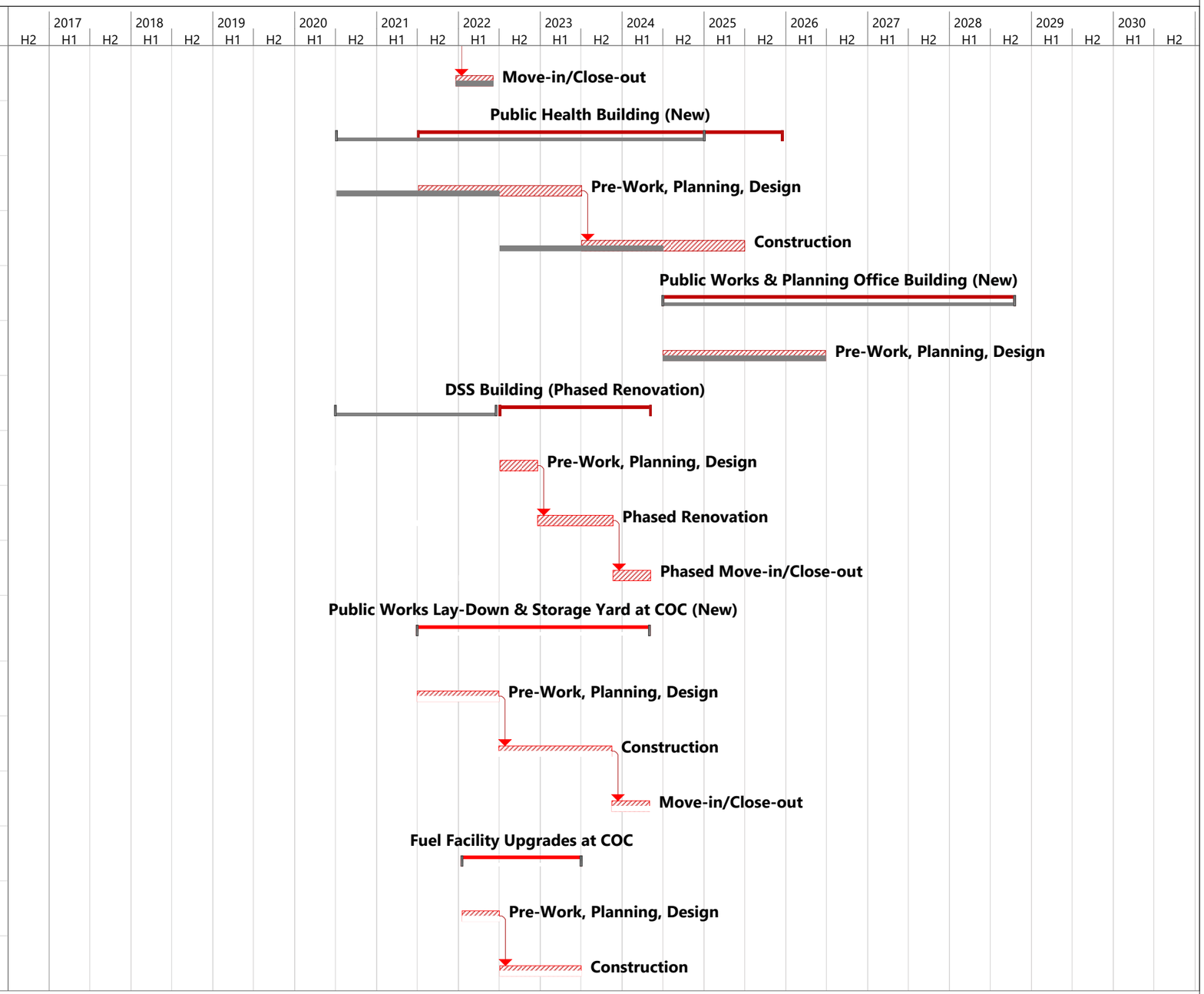
| ID | Task Name | Project Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | **COC Kansas Avenue Road Improvements** | **38 months** |
| 20 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 26 months |
| 21 | Construction | 12 months |
| 22 | **Probation Office Building (New)** | **59 months** |
| 23 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 33 months |
| 24 | Construction | 20 months |
| 25 | Move-in/Close-out | 6 months |
| 26 | **Demolish Casa Loma, Prep and Sell Site** | **12 months** |
| 27 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 6 months |
| 28 | Demo/Site Work | 6 months |
| 29 | Property Sold | 0 months |
| 30 | **UC Coop Ext/Ag Commissioner Office Building at El Chorro (New)** | **36 months** |
| 31 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 12 months |
| 32 | Construction | 18 months |
| 33 | Move-in/Close-out | 6 months |
| 34 | **Parks Office Building at El Chorro (New)** | **25 months** |
| 35 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 6 months |
| 36 | Construction | 13 months |




Current Schedule | Planned Schedule

Chart B

| ID | Task Name | Project Duration |
|---|---|---|
| 37 | Move-in/Close-out | 6 months |
| 38 | **Public Health Building (New)** | **58 months** |
| 39 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 26 months |
| 40 | Construction | 26 months |
| 45 | **Public Works & Planning Office Building (New)** | **56 months** |
| 46 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 26 months |
| 65 | **DSS Building (Phased Renovation)** | **24 months** |
| 66 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 6 months |
| 67 | Phased Renovation | 12 months |
| 68 | Phased Move-in/Close-out | 6 months |
| 69 | **Public Works Lay-Down & Storage Yard at COC (New)** | **37 months** |
| 70 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 13 months |
| 71 | Construction | 18 months |
| 72 | Move-in/Close-out | 6 months |
| 73 | **Fuel Facility Upgrades at COC** | **19 months** |
| 74 | Pre-Work, Planning, Design | 6 months |
| 75 | Construction | 13 months |




Current Schedule | Planned Schedule

## Appendix 6: Projects Completed in Calendar Year 2019

The following descriptions focus on capital and major maintenance projects which were completed in calendar year 2019. The list includes projects which have a cost of $100,000 or greater.

**FACILITY CAPITAL AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE PROJECTS**

**Airport Projects:**

**Project Title:** SLO Rental Car Carwash Conversion **Total Project Cost**: $1,536,963

**Contractor:** RK&G Construction

This project involved the conversion of the existing County Airport maintenance shed and shop into a carwash facility to be used by on-airport rental car companies. Conversion included placement of water and sewer connections, wash water recycle equipment, vacuum equipment, new concrete slab with drainage and wash water reclamation, and roll up overhead doors.

**Project Title:** Construct New Terminal **Total Project Cost**: $38,875,654

**Contractor:** Q&D Construction

This project constructed a new airport terminal. The new terminal replaced an outdated and undersized terminal that had been in use for decades. The new terminal was completed and opened for operations in fall of 2018. A Notice of Completion was filed with the County Clerk-Recorder on July 17, 2018, Instrument No. 2018029109

**Health and Social Services Projects:**

**Project Title:** Health – SLO -Crisis Stabilization Unit **Total Project Cost:** $1,199,359

**Contractor:** Rob Reynolds Construction

The project designed and constructed a new modular building to serve as a crisis stabilization unit for the Health Agency.

**Project Title:** Health – SLO -Psychiatric Facility Sallyport Entry **Total Project Cost:** $282,677

**Contractor:** BC Construction and Electric

The project designed and constructed a secure sallyport entrance for the Health Agency.

**General Government Projects:**

**Project Title:** COC – Building 1202 Roof Replacement **Total Project Cost:** $131,583

**Contractor:** Newton Construction

The project replaced the roof including gutters, eaves and flashing.

**Project Title:** FCA Repairs at the South County Ag Commissioner **Total Project Cost:** $117,662

**Contractor:** JG Contracting

The project replaced the roof including gutters, eaves and flashing on the Agricultural Commissioner modular building.

**Project Title:** Reprographics Remodel **Total Project Cost**: $611,574

**Contractor:** Newton Construction

This project renovated an empty space to house portions of the District Attorney's Office and Public Works' GIS and IT groups.

**Library Projects:**

**Project Title:** SLO Library Roof Replacement **Total Project Cost:** $492,427

**Contractor:** JG Contracting

The project replaced the concrete tile roof at the SLO City-County Library.

**Public Safety Projects:**

**Project Title:** Sheriff West Housing Cell Door Replacement **Total Project Cost:** $355,890

**Contractor:** Rob Reynolds Construction

The project replaced existing cell doors with windows with new doors having windows and hand cuff/food ports.

**Project Title:** Construct Creston Fire Station and Design **Total Project Cost:** $3,855,437

**Contractor:** Rarig Construction

Construct new fire station and installed a ground mounted solar array on-site to offset power consumption.

**Parks Projects:**

**Project Title:** Bob Jones Pathway Octagon Barn Improvements **Total Project Cost:** $3,653,939

**Contractor:** S. Chavez Construction

The project constructed the Bob Jones Pathway Staging Area at the Octagon Barn including site grading, parking lot improvements and landscaping.

**INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

Projects focus on capital and major maintenance improvements with a cost of $100,000 or more.

**Road and Transportation Improvement Projects**

**Project Title:** River Grove Drive Bridge Rehabilitation **Total Project Cost:** $ 4,303,450

**Contractor:** Souza Construction

The project improved a 110-year old steel truss bridge by replacing key elements and concrete decking, painting and reconstructing the bridge supports.

**Project Title:** Main Street Rehabilitation, Templeton **Total Project Cost:** $ 1,835,000

**Contractor:** Papich Construction

Repaved Main Street from Vineyard Drive to Theater Drive. Upgraded pedestrian crosswalks and added bike lanes over length of project. Center turn lane added.

**Project Title:** South Bay Boulevard at Nipomo Avenue Traffic Signal, Los Osos

**Total Project Costs**: $ 645,075

**Contractor:** Lee Wilson Electric

Installation of new signal to improve safety and operation along primary arterial road.

**Project Title:** Street Micro-surfacing **Total Project Cost:** $2,427,345

**Contractor:** Intermountain Slurry Seal

The project provided surface treatment to approximately 60 miles of urban and rural streets in Los Osos, Cayucos, Cambria and streets west of Paso Robles. Micro-surfacing is performed to extend the road system life cycle and provide an improved ride for motorist/cyclists.

**Project Title:** Paso Robles Avenue Safe Routes to School **Total Project Costs:** $ 162,483

**Contractor:** CalPortland

The project completed sidewalk in-fill on Paso Robles Avenue between 19th Street and 22nd Street leading to Oceano Elementary School.

**Flood Control and Utilities Projects:**

**Project Title:** Arroyo Grande Creek Waterway, Phase 1 **Total Project Cost**: $ 2,185,650

**Contractor:** David Crye General Eng. Contractor, Inc.

The project enhanced the capacity of the Arroyo Grande Creek levees by removing vegetation and creating overflow channel while retaining the natural channel and habitat. Work completed from roughly ½ mile east of 22nd Street to Meadow Creek outfall. Phase II planned for 2020.

# Appendix 7: Future Projects for Consideration

The following summarizes projects that have been identified that will likely be considered beyond the current five year timeframe. Projects are at various stages of consideration and make take several years to fully develop a project scope, environmental approvals and a finance strategy which would work to place the project on the CIP. The list includes projects which generally have an estimated cost of $100,000 or greater.

**Significant Facility Projects on the horizon**

The capital facility projects in the Five Year CIP are those projects which are a high priority and are feasible to implement within the five year time frame. As annual priorities are set, and emerging needs are identified, adjustments are made to the CIP. Project beyond the five year time are from a combination of the facilities conceptual plans and department service plans, which will enhance and expand services to the public.

The approach used in developing the listing of facility projects that are identified as being future considerations are as follows:

- Projects that have consistently been identified as a high priority for departments and there is a clearly defined connection to the need to maintain and enhance service levels.
- Projects which are driven by future legislative or regulatory requirements that direct changes to facilities or will impact facilities, such as changes in building code or staffing increases due to mandated expansion of services.
- Projects which have undergone a formal prioritization process, such as Parks and Recreation projects that ranked by Parks management and reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Commission.
- Projects that are included in the County Operations Center or San Luis Obispo Facility Conceptual Plans.

These project priorities will be reviewed annually for consideration of the timeframe for development or construction. It is possible that a project listed here may begin earlier than currently envisioned. Conversely, a project that is currently determined to be a high priority for future consideration may be removed from the list as emerging priorities and needs and funding sources are identified over time.

**Parks**

Projects currently in the plan development process are listed below. There has not been sufficient construction funding identified to move these projects forward into the CIP at this time.

| Anticipated Capital Project | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Morro Bay to SLO Connector Trail | Multi-use trail adjacent to Highway 1 between San Luis Obispo and Morro Bay. | SLO & Morro Bay |
| Nipomo Bluff Trail | Trail connecting the Woodlands, Jack Ready Park, and Nipomo Park. | Nipomo |
| Pismo to Edna Connector | Multi-use trail between Pismo Beach and Edna, in Price Canyon (part of the Anza Trail). | Pismo Beach and Edna |
| Class I Pathway between the Bob Jones Pathway and Pismo Beach | Multi-use trail connecting the Bob Jones Pathway to Pismo Beach, along Ontario Rd., Avila Beach Dr. and Shell Beach Dr. | Avila Beach and Pismo Beach |
| Avila to Harford Pier | Multi-use trail connecting Harford Pier to Avila Park (part of the California Coastal Trail). | Avila Beach |
| Norma Rose Park | Phase II of ~ 1.5 acre, new park in Cayucos including: play equipment; skate park; and basketball court. | Cayucos |
| Salinas River Trail Construction | Multi-use trail between Santa Margarita and San Miguel (Salinas River Trail -multi-agency cooperative effort). | North of Santa Margarita |
| Santa Margarita Lake Loop Trail | Loop trail connection around Santa Margarita Lake | Santa Margarita Lake |
| Vineyard East West Trail | Multi-use trail connecting Paseo Exselsus to Malvasia Court, in the Vineyard Estates area. | Templeton |
| East Side Oceano Park | Location property for a park to serve the community on the east side of Oceano. | Oceano |

**Public Safety – Sheriff**

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Sheriff's Department Administration Facility | Construct a new Sheriff's Administration Facility at the County Operations Center, as recommended in the COC 20-year master plan | San Luis Obispo |
| South County Substation | Construct 6000 sf office facility | Nipomo |
| IRC | Remodel approx. 8,000 sf of existing Jail IRC | San Luis Obispo |
| Report Room | Construct 600 sf of Report Room | San Miguel |

**Libraries**

The following identified Library projects are beyond the five year time frame and will be considered if alternative funding from the community were identified.

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Arroyo Grande Library | Remodel and expand existing branch | Arroyo Grande |
| Atascadero Library | Remodel existing branch | Atascadero |
| | | |
| Oceano Library | Relocate existing branch | Oceano |
| Santa Margarita Library | Expand existing branch | Santa Margarita |
| San Miguel Library | Expand existing branch | San Miguel |
| | | |
| | | |

**Information Technology Department**

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Replace Communication Vaults and Towers | Replace aging communication tower which have exceeded life cycle at sites in the vicinity of Arroyo Grande, Cambria, Cuyama, Pozo, and San Luis Obispo | Various |
| Network fiber connectivity | Extend network fiber connectivity to various parts of the County | Various |
| Data cabling retrofit | Replace existing CAT 5 data cabling with CAT 6 cabling at County owned facilities. | Various |

**Airports**

Future projects related to the two County operated airports can be found under the adopted Master Plans at the following links:

a) San Luis Obispo Regional Airport:
http://www.sloairport.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Master%20Plan.pdf

b) Oceano Airport:
http://www.sloairport.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/L52-Master-Plan-Full-Document.pdf

**General Government**

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| HealthCampus | Construct a new building(s) at the Health Campus on Johnson Avenue, as recommended in the SLO Facilities Conceptual Plan | San Luis Obispo |

## Significant Infrastructure Projects for Future Consideration

Currently, several projects are under consideration which will lead to long term capital improvements. The development of project scope is defined through planning studies and through the interaction of various stakeholder groups. Several of these projects are vital to providing needed resources to support strategic development in communities.

The criterion for selection as a future capital project involves reviewing Board directives through the Resource Management System. Those with Level of Severity II or III are on the horizon for development of strategies and ultimate improvements. In addition, adopted specific plans, operational plans and programs provide a priority listing of project need and priority. The Integrated Regional Water Management Plan is an example of a planning document from which priorities are established among the various stakeholders. Based on available funding, these projects are advanced to development. Budgetary performance goals adopted by the Board define which projects need to be undertaken to keep the infrastructure maintained and operational.

In 2014, the Board of Supervisors also adopted an infrastructure needs assessment for the communities of San Miguel, Templeton, Oceano and Nipomo under the "Complete Community Survey" study. Implementation of targeted infrastructure to close identified gaps is sought to provide and promote in-fill development in these communities and enhance livability.

The Board has also sought to look toward housing growth and potentially invest in those areas which can best support future development. An on-going work effort will be working towards adding the necessary infrastructure to foster that growth; whether within cities or unincorporated areas.

The key to advancing these identified projects is funding. While State and Federal grants are pursued, funding under those programs are unpredictable and ideally pursued with local matching funds. Discussion with stakeholders on funding options and implementation will be needed to advance regional water supply or address localized utility service needs. To address new system demands from development, alternatives to traditional fee programs should be considered. These include use of the Statewide Community Improvement Program financial package and specific Board created Community facilities Districts under current policy.

Some of the foreseeable projects not in the current CIP include:

**Water Supply Projects**

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Groundwater Implementation | Options to Enhance Supply | Medium/ High priority basins |
| CSA7A Wastewater Interceptor Project | Reroute/improve trunk lines | Oak Shores |

**Flood Control Projects**

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Parking Lot Culvert Outfall | Provide Pumping System | Avila Beach |
| Olde Town Nipomo Drainage | Detention Basin/Storm Drain | Nipomo |

**Transportation Projects**

| Anticipated Capital Projects | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Route 101/166 Interchange | Intersection Operations | Nipomo |
| Las Tablas Avenue/Route 101 Interchange | Phase II intersection operations | Templeton |
| South Oakglen Secondary Access | Southland/101 Interchange | Nipomo |
| Halcyon Road Grade widening | Segment between Route 1 | Nipomo |
| Orchard Road widening | Bike lane additions | Nipomo |

Public Works will continue to engage communities and stakeholders on these projects to determine scope and funding mechanisms. Outreach with Community Service Districts, Economic Vitality Corporation and Homebuilders Association will provide input on future community infrastructure priorities. Criteria developed in implementation of Prop 1 for water resources will also reflect which projects are most viable to advance

The implementation of the recently enacted Statewide Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) may also be a significant component in determining the future project list. As specific groundwater sustainability plans are developed for the high and medium priority basins in the County, those infrastructure needs should become more defined.

## Appendix 8: Description of the Annual CIP Process

The following summarizes the annual process to identify and recommend capital and major maintenance projects to the Board of Supervisors for the annual County budget and the County Five Year Capital Improvement Plan. The Planning and Building Department is consulted to ensure projects align with land use policies and goals.

Each project of the Five-Year CIP is described on a one-page project sheet which identifies the project scope, project justification, estimated cost, and existing or potential funding sources. This page is linked to a summary sheet which lists all projects on the Five-Year Plan.

**Facilities:**

Facility capital and maintenance projects are categorized into three distinct groups and have specific development tracks and/or funding models that will drive how projects are ranked, budgeted, programmed and implemented.

| BUILDING CONDITION[1] | BUILDING CONFIGURATION[2] | CONCEPTUAL PLANS |
|---|---|---|
| Facility Condition Assessment<br>Americans with Disabilities Act<br>Stormwater Compliance<br>Seismic Evaluations<br>Energy Conservation | Annual Department Requests<br>Relocation<br>Remodel | Five Year CIP Document<br>SLO Facilities Conceptual Plan<br>COC Conceptual Plan |

- *BUILDING CONDITION* – County Building conditions are identified through various types of assessments and evaluations. The major work effort that is objectively analyzing the physical condition of nearly all County-owned facilities. Referred to as the Facility Condition Assessment (FCA) process, each building will have a Facility Condition Index (FCI) and a comprehensive list of deficiencies which become prioritized based on the nature of the issue. The objective is to allocate funds to facilities that strategically addresses the most severe problems, and over time results in an acceptable County-wide FCI level. The FCA process will be a permanent function of the County's facilities management program. Once an acceptable FCI is obtained, facilities would continue to be assessed and projects would be budgeted based on maintaining the desired FCI.

  Concurrently, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Transition Plan has been updated, which identifies where the County needs to invest to ensure that our services and programs are ADA-compliant. The ADA Transition Plan will be the guideline for annual ADA project

[1] Examples of Building Condition-related projects include repairs, replacements or upgrades to facility components, which may include but are not limited to HVAC, roofing, windows, flooring, electrical, and parking area that are meant to maintain and/or preserve the value of an existing asset or meet legal mandates.

[2] Examples of Building Configuration-related projects include improvements that meet the needs of a tenants' services or programs, which may include but are not limited to remodels, adjusting interior spaces/walls, footprint expansions, and new structures.

development, and Public Works will implement these barrier removal projects as funds becomes available.

Collectively, the FCA, ADA, stormwater and energy programs will eliminate a department's need to make annual requests for projects relating to the condition of buildings.

- *BUILDING CONFIGURATION* –The intent of the building configuration category is to provide a mechanism for departments to request projects on an annual basis that enhance their services or programs, such as remodels and relocations, among others.

- *CONCEPTUAL PLANS*– County conceptual plans are long range plans, providing overall strategy for County building facility development to support growth projections. Major building projects are included in the Five-Year CIP based on the implementation timelines of these plans. Appendix 5 provides description of the plans completed to date and proposed project implementation timelines.

The annual Five-Year CIP update process begins in July, when the Public Works Department sends a request for projects to all departments. Departments submitting requests use electronic forms to describe and justify their requested project.

Facility capital projects requested for inclusion in the annual budget or the Five-Year CIP, under the building configuration group, are reviewed by the membership of the Capital Improvement Executive Steering Committee (CI-ESC). Bringing together the County Administrative Office, Public Works Department, Parks & Recreation Department, Airports Department, and the Planning and Building Department allows a broader range of input into the capital project selection early in the process. Joint evaluation of projects helps increase internal awareness of how one project may impact another. It also allows for greater consideration of land use policies and goals and increases coordination of potential funding opportunities.

Each building configuration project considered for inclusion in the annual budget and/or Five-Year CIP is rated on the following criteria based on the Board of Supervisors budget policies.

- Health and Safety (20%)
- Legal Mandates (20%)
- Strategic Planning Efforts (15%)
- Board Approved Services and Programs (15%)
- Operational Costs (10%)
- Project Funding (20%)

Once a working group completes the task of scoring projects, based on the above criteria, and analyzes staff capacity to deliver the requested projects, a recommended list is presented to the CI-ESC. The CI-ESC reviews the annual listing of projects for the Five-Year CIP. The CI-ESC review of projects increases the transparency of how capital projects are identified and recommended. The CI-ESC does not determine budget. The CI-ESC evaluates capital improvement investment opportunities from a County-wide perspective and recommends projects for potential funding.

This CI-ESC is chaired by the County Administrator and includes the following membership.

- Director, Public Works, and ESC Vice-Chair
- Director, Airports
- Director, Health Agency
- Director, Library
- Director, Planning & Building
- Director, Parks & Recreation
- Director, Social Services
- Director, Central Services
- Auditor-Controller-Treasurer-Tax Collector-Public Administrator
- Chief Probation Officer
- Fire Chief
- Sheriff-Coroner
- District Attorney

**Infrastructure:**

Public Works staff develop needs assessments for the infrastructure functional areas to set priorities and match them with available funding. Infrastructure projects are also reviewed by various technical advisory groups and community advisory councils which provides a forum for the project need, scope, project development activities and project funding.

Members of the Public Works Department also engage the San Luis Obispo Economic Vitality Corporation's Building, Design and Construction business cluster to discuss overall infrastructure needs, funding and alignment of priorities to facilitate overall economic development consistent with the adopted General Plan.

# Appendix 9: Funding and Policy Considerations

**Capital Improvement Funding Sources**

Funding capital and major maintenance projects is a challenge faced by all governmental entities charged with developing and maintaining facilities and infrastructure. This plan is focused on the potential financing of capital projects which will be considered for development within the next five years. The funding sources identified are those which are known and have historically been used to develop capital projects. The following sub-sections identify potential funding sources used in this plan.

**Facility Capital Improvement Policies and Guidelines:**

The Board of Supervisors has adopted specific policies that guide the budgeting for capital projects. The policies are included in the Budget Development Policies, annually reviewed and approved by the Board at the beginning of each annual cycle for the preparation of the County budget. Below is the section of the Budget Development Policies that specifically address capital projects.

**Library Projects:** Consider funding new library buildings or major improvements to existing libraries only if at least 50% of the cost of the project is provided by the community in which the facility is located. The funding required from the community may be comprised from a variety of sources, including grants, school districts, special districts, cities, community group funding, private donations, or fees generated for specific use in libraries. The County's portion of this funding formula will be financed from the Library budget (FC 377), grants, gifts, the General Fund or fee revenues generated for specific use in libraries.

**Maintenance Costs:** Consider cost of ongoing maintenance before recommending capital projects, acquisition of additional parklands or beach access way projects.

**Master Plans:** Consider approving projects included in master plans if they have their own funding sources or if they are requested from other sources which identify an operational need for the facility.

**Building Efficiency:** Projects should utilize energy and resource efficiencies such as “green building” (LEED) and Low Impact Development (LID) techniques and strategies to reduce ongoing utility and maintenance costs.

**Grant Funded Capital Projects:** For grant funded projects, when a County match is required, budget only the County share if receipt of grant money is not expected in the budget year. If there is a reasonable expectation that the grant revenue can be received during the budget year, budget the entire project amount including revenues.

**Encumbrances:** The Auditor-Controller is authorized to encumber capital project money appropriated for a specific capital project at the end of each fiscal year, if work has been undertaken on that project during the fiscal year. Evidence that work has been undertaken would be in the form of an awarded contract or other item upon which the Board of Supervisors has taken formal action.

**Phasing of Large Projects:** For capital projects which will be undertaken over several fiscal years, develop full project scope and costs in the initial year.

**Facility Condition Assessments:** Continue the ongoing assessment of the maintenance needs of County facilities, and consider funding critical and potentially critical projects as identified.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** Consider funding a portion of the projects identified in the County's ADA Transition Plan update.

Facilities Project Funding Sources

There are a variety of funding sources used to pay for the cost of developing County facilities. The Board of Supervisors budget policies emphasizes development of projects which are 100% revenue offset or have their own funding source. County functions which are enterprise funds, such as the County Airports, Regional Parks and County Golf Courses, are expected to utilize their own funding for capital and maintenance improvements. By Board policy, Library projects (except for deferred maintenance) are to be funded with 50% of the cost coming from the community in which the library improvements are proposed.

Public Facility Fees (PFF) provide funding for five areas:

- General Government;
- Law Enforcement;
- Fire Protection;
- Libraries; and
- Parks.

Fee Revenues are dependent upon fees charged to new development projects and expended through the AB1600 mitigation program, adopted by the Board. They cannot be used for operations or maintenance expense. The General Government PFF revenues are committed to pay for a portion of the debt financing for the New Government Center.

Budget adjustments from a fund source for a specific capital project are authorized through Board of Supervisors actions. The balance of Capital Project reserve funds fluctuate with use and replenishment.

The following table identifies funding sources matched to the functional areas for projects. The funding sources in the table are those that are most commonly applied to capital and major maintenance projects for the facilities developed within the functional area.

| Functional Area | Funding Source |
|---|---|
| Airports | Federal Aviation Administration grants and entitlements<br>Passenger Facility Fees<br>Customer Facility Fees<br>Airport Enterprise Revenues |
| General Government & Community Buildings | General Government Building Replacement Reserves<br>General Government Public Facility Fees<br>General Fund<br>Grants when available<br>State of California Courts (49.74%) |
| Golf Courses | Golf Course Enterprise revenues<br>Parks Reserves<br>Golf operating budget<br>Grants when available<br>Donations and Sponsorships |
| Health and Social Services | Health operating budget<br>DSS operating budget<br>General Government Building Replacement Reserves<br>General Fund<br>Grants when available |
| Library | Library Public Facility Fees<br>Library Reserves<br>Library operating budget<br>50% funding from the community |
| Parks | <u>Community Parks</u><br>Parks Public Facility Fees<br>Quimby Fees<br>Community Parks operating budget<br>General Fund<br>Grants when available<br>Donations and Sponsorships<br><br><u>Regional Parks</u><br>Parks Public Facility Fees<br>Quimby Fees<br>Special Revenue Accounts<br>Parks Reserves<br>Regional Parks operating budget<br>Grants when available<br>Donations and Sponsorships |
| Public Safety | Law Enforcement Public Facility Fees<br>Fire Protection Public Facility Fees<br>Operating budgets – Sheriff, Fire, Probation District Attorney<br>Asset Forfeiture Funds<br>General Fund<br>Grants when available<br>Funding authorized by state legislature |

Infrastructure Project Funding Sources

Infrastructure requires a multitude of funding sources to advance projects to final construction. The County seeks out several funding opportunities for project implementation. Nonetheless, there are certain core funding sources from which Public Works will advance projects. These are broken down into particular functional areas per the table below.

As we look ahead toward future public works infrastructure projects, we would expect to see a "normal" CIP delivery develop in the range of $ 14-16 million annually. Roughly half of that amount geared towards major road maintenance work and bridge replacement projects under SB1 state funding and Federal Highway Bridge Program funding respectively.

Transportation funding to address increased development is provided under the Road Improvement Fee (RIF) program administered in the following eight communities:

- North Coast
- Los Osos
- Avila Valley
- Nipomo (South County)
- Templeton
- San Miguel
- Nacimiento
- Route 227

Road Improvement Fees are applied to new development within the aforementioned communities and are adopted under an AB1600 mitigation program adopted by the Board. Funds generated cannot be used for maintenance and operation expenses, but only for expansion of the transportation system to address increased traffic volumes. These fund accounts are often supplemented by grants through San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG).

Utility improvements are funded primarily through rates and charges of the customers. Both for wholesale and retail operations. Small community improvements are typically financed through USDA loans or grants for rural communities.

Flood control improvements are based on established flood control districts or potential newly formed districts, as defined by policies of the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation Board, or with occasional grants received under various State and Federal programs administered by CalOES and FEMA.

The following table identifies funding sources matched to the functional areas for projects. The funding sources in the table are those that are most commonly applied to capital and major maintenance projects for the facilities developed within the functional area.

| Functional Area | Funding Source |
|---|---|
| Water Systems | Rates and Charges of County Service Areas<br>USDA Grants<br>California Department of Public Health Grants<br>Flood Control Zone 3 – Lopez<br>Prop 1 Grants<br>Prop 84 Grants<br>Nacimiento Fund<br>Flood Control – State Water Project |
| Wastewater Systems | Rates and Charges<br>Assessment Districts (New system improvements)<br>USDA Grants<br>California Department of Public Health Grants<br>Prop 84 Grants |
| Flood Control | Flood Control District – General<br>Flood Control District Zones 1/1A , 4, 9, and 16<br>Assessment Districts (New system improvements)<br>Prop 1E infrastructure bonds<br>Prop 84 Low Impact Development Grants<br>FEMA Hazard Elimination Grants |
| Transportation | |
| Road Preservation | Road Fund – General Fund Support for road maintenance<br>SB1 Road Maintenance and Repair Fund<br>Transportation Development Act Funds<br>Highway Users Tax Account (Gas Tax) |
| Road Safety | Federal Highway Safety Improvement Program Grants<br>Active Transportation Program (Caltrans – CTC)<br>Regional State Highway Account Fund (SLOCOG)<br>Road Fund |
| Road Structures | Federal Highway Bridge Program<br>Fish Passage Enhancement Grant Programs<br>Road Fund |
| Road Capacity | Road Improvement Fees<br>State Transportation Improvement Program (SLOCOG)<br>Regional/Urban State Highway Account Funds (SLOCOG)<br>Federal Congestion Management Air Quality Funds |
| Betterment | Active Transportation Program (Caltrans – CTC)<br>Regional/Urban State Highway Account Funds (SLOCOG)<br>Federal Congestion Management Air Quality Funds |

G

# Lopez Dam Flooding and Evacuation Brochure

**Optional Appendix Subtitle not in TOC**

## DON'T BE SCARED! BE PREPARED!
*LEARN THE 7 KEYS TO SURVIVAL*

1. Be familiar with evacuation routes, and know how to find higher ground.

2. Have a family plan that includes;
   - Name and telephone number of someone outside the area
   - Know your children's schools emergency plans.
   - Special arrangements for the disabled, elderly, or very young.

   **Visit prepareslo.org for more tips.**

3. If you are disabled or do not have transportation, make evacuation plans with neighbors now. Public transportation may not be available.

4. Prepare your own "Grab & Go" kit now. Include essential items such as a portable radio with extra batteries, drinkingwater, flashlight, pen and paper, medications and a whistle.

5. Listen for the sirens or other alert and notification systems and be prepared to self-evacuate after a strong earthquake. A strong earthquake is one that can overturn heavy furniture or cause brick chimneys to fall. Don't wait for officials to notify of evacuation, get to high ground immediately!

6. Listen to emergency instructions on the radio during and after a disaster (920 AM, 90.1 FM or 98.1 FM).

7. Use common sense and try to stay calm. *Stay safe and you can help others!*

## NEED MORE INFORMATION? HAVE QUESTIONS?

- Call SLO County Office of Emergency Services at
  **805 - 787 - 5011**
  **or visit**
  **ReadySLO.org**
- During an emergency: **805 - 543- 2444**
- For Lopez Dam information, FAQ's, and an interactive flood map visit:
  **www.slocounty.ca.gov/pw/zone3**
- Or call Public Works at: **805 - 781 - 5252**

## PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN:

- Llame a la oficina de Servicios de Emergencia del Condado de San Luis Obispo al
  **805 - 787 - 5011**
  **or visité**
  **ReadySLO.org**
- Durante una emergencia: **805 - 543- 2444**
- Para información de la Represa Lopez, presuntes frecuences, y un mapa interctivo de la zona de inundacioú visite:
  **www.slocounty.ca.gov/pw/zone3**
- O lleme a la oficina de Trabajos Públicos al:
  **805 - 781 - 5252**

# SAFETY INFORMATION ON LOPEZ DAM FLOODING AND EVACUATION

## INFORMACIÓN DE SEGURIDAD: EVACUACION EN CASO DE INUNDACION CAUSADA POR LA REPRESA LOPEZ

COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO

AN INFORMATION BOOKLET FROM:
**THE COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO**

## WHY DO I NEED TO BE PREPARED FOR FLOODING FROM LOPEZ DAM?

- While Lopez Dam was seismically retrofitted in 2002, a very strong earthquake could lead to catastrophic flooding in areas downstream of the dam.
- If you live or work in the Lopez Dam flood zone, you need to be prepared in the unlikely event of a failure of Lopez Dam. This includes portions of the Arroyo Grande Valley, the cities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach and Oceano.
- The distance from Lopez Dam to the city of Arroyo Grande is about seven miles. In the event that a strong earthquake causes the dam to fail, water could flood parts of Arroyo Grande in less than 45 minutes.
- Parts of Oceano, Grover Beach and Pismo Beach would also be flooded about an hour after the earthquake.

**This is why you and your family need to be prepared to evacuate immediately in the case of a strong earthquake if you are in the flood zone.**

**To learn more about alert & warning systems that can be sent to your phone or other device go to:**

www.prepareslo.org/alerts

**Do not wait for official warning!**

## ¡NO SE ASUSTE! ¡ESTÉ PREPARADO!

*APRENDA LAS 7 CLAVES PARA SOBREVIVIR*

1. Esté familiarizado con las rutas de evacuación y sepa como llegar a un lugar más elevado.
2. Tenga un plan familiar que incluya:
   - El nombre y número de telefono de una persona que viva fuera del área de peligro.
   - Planes de evacuación de la escuela de sus hijos.
   - Arreglos especiales para los minusválidos, ancianos, o bebes.

   **visite prepareslo.org para mas sugerencias**
3. Si usted esta incapacitado o no tiene medio de transportación, prepare un plan de evacuación con su vecino ahora. Trans-porte público puede no estar disponible.
4. Prepare su propio "Equipo de Emergencia" ahora. Incluya lo esencial, como un radio portátil con baterias extras, agua de beber, linterna, papel y lápiz, sus me-dicinas y un silbato.

5. Preste atención a las sirenas de alerta y esté preparado para evacuar después de un fuerte terremoto. Un fuerte terremoto es uno que tumba muebles pesados o quiebra la chimenea. No espere una notif icion of icial, vaya a un lugarel evado inmediatamente!
6. Escuche el radio para instrucciones de emergencia durante y después del desastre (920 AM, 1400 AM o 98.1 FM).
7. Use su sentido común y trate de manten-erse calmado. *¡Permanezca fuera de peligro para poder ayudar a otros!*

## ¿POR QUÉ DEBO ESTAR PREPARADO SI LA REPRESA LOPEZ CAUSA UNA INUNDACIOŃ?

- Aunque la Represa Lopez fue sísmicamente actualizada en el 2002, un fuerte terremoto puede causar una inundación catastrófica en las zonas descendientes de la represa.
- Si usted vive o trabaja en la zona de inundación, necesita estar preparado en el remoto caso de que la represa falle. Esto incluye partes del valle y ciudad de Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Pismo Beach y Oceano.
- La distancia entre la Represa Lopez y la ciudad de Arroyo Grande es aproximadamente siete millas. En caso de que la represa falle, el agua podría inundar partes de Arroyo Grande en menos de 45 minutos.
- Partes Océano, Grover Beach y Pismo Beach tambien se inundarían aproximedamente una hora después del terremoto.

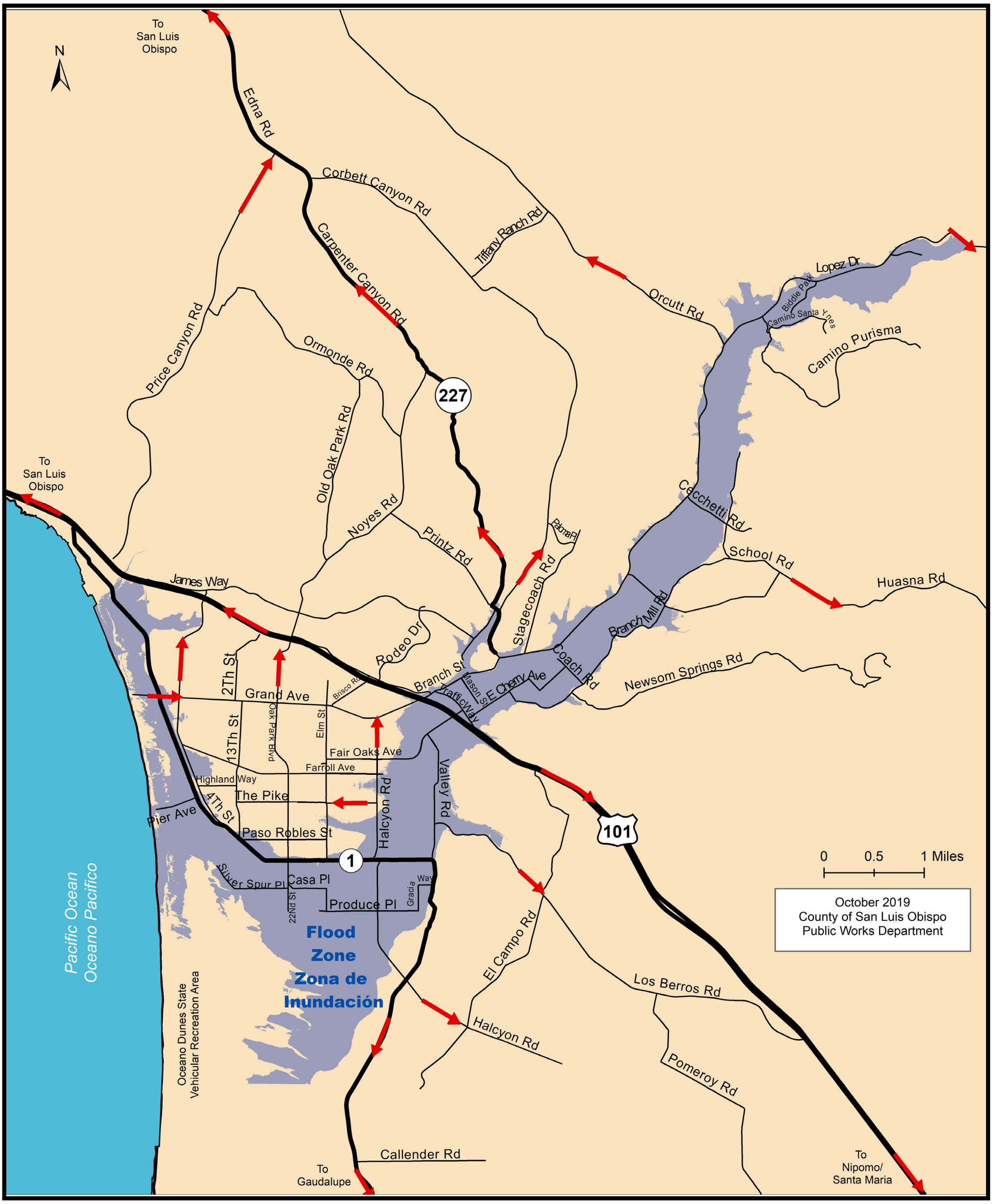
**Si gusta aprender más acerca del sistema de alerta que puede ser enviado a su telefono u otro aparato visite:**

www.prepareslo.org/alerts

**Si usted vive o trabaja en la zona de peligro, es necesario estar preparados para evacuar inmediatamente.**

**¡No espere una notificacion oficial!**

# EVACUATION MAP | MAPA DE EVACUACIÓN




## STUDY THIS MAP NOW!

1. Identify your home and workplace on this map.
2. **If your home or workplace is located in the flood zone, plan your evacuation route to higher ground now.**
3. Evacuation routes are indicated with red arrows ->
4. Stay off Highway 1 in the flood zone.
5. Do not attempt to cross any flood waters. The water would be fast moving and dangerous.

## IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

- **If you feel a strong earthquake, evacuate immediately. Do not go onto a roof to avoid the flood, you must leave the flood zone!**
- If you hear the early warning system sirens, tune your radio to 920 AM, 90.1 FM or 98.1 FM and listen.

## FOR A DETAILED, INTERACTIVE MAP:

slocounty.ca.gov/pw/zone3

COUNTY of SAN LUIS OBISPO